



INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Appraisal of Draft National Development Framework: ISA Report (incorporating Environmental Report)

JUNE 2019

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Date	Author	Checker	Changes
0.1	November 2018	Joseph Evans Sarah Tooby	David Hourd	Draft report structure template
0.2	20 May 2019	Joseph Evans Sarah Tooby	David Hourd	First report draft
0.3	7 June 2019	Joseph Evans Sarah Tooby	David Hourd	Final Draft for Client Review
1.0	21 June 2019	Joseph Evans Sarah Tooby	David Hourd	Final for Translation

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Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg. This document is also available in Welsh.

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APPENDIX A DRAFT NDF OUTCOMES

APPENDIX B APPRAISAL OF DRAFT NDF, INCLUDING REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
CRIA	Child Rights Impact Assessment
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
DNS	Developments of National Significance
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Council
EU	European Union
EqIA	Equalities Impact Assessment
FPI	Foundation Phase Indicator
GI	Green Infrastructure
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
ISA	Integrated Sustainability Appraisal
LDP	Local Development Plan
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
NDF	National Development Framework
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NRP	Natural Resources Policy
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SMNR	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

SoNaRR	State of Natural Resources Report	
UK	United Kingdom	
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	
WBFG Act	Well-Being of Future Generations Act (2015)	
WHIASU	Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit	
WLIA	Welsh Language Impact Assessment	

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is the National Development Framework?

- 1.1.1 The Welsh Government is currently preparing a National Development Framework (NDF) to provide a spatial context for the delivery of development in Wales over the next 20 years. The NDF is an important part of the planning system in Wales. More information on the NDF and the planning system is available on the Welsh Government website. The NDF will influence how communities develop over the next 20 years and it is important that we have a comprehensive understanding of the positive and negative effects this can have as we develop the NDF. To do this we are using an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). This integrated approach to the appraisal will ensure that we look at the contribution the NDF can make to Wales' seven national well-being goals and embeds the principle of sustainable development at all stages, as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015¹. Section 1.3 provides further explanation of the relationship between the NDF, the ISA and the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015, including how the seven well-being goals have been integrated into the ISA and how the 'ways of working' (see Table 1-2) have shaped the work to date. It also provides explanation of how the NDF fits with other Welsh Government strategies, including 'Prosperity for All'².
- 1.1.2 The NDF will be used to guide both public and private investment. Welsh Government's aim is to ensure investments and developments whether large or small in scale contribute to the broader ambitions of the Welsh Government and to the well-being of communities. A broad range of Government strategies and policies have helped shape the NDF including the Welsh National Marine Plan, the Transport Strategy and Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales. The relationship is two-way, with the NDF taking strategic direction and providing a means of delivery and a framework for maximising the potential outcomes. Welsh Government will lead the way with their own investments, ensuring the Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan and Regional Economic Development Plans deliver development which complements the NDF strategy.
- 1.1.3 The NDF should be read alongside Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and does not repeat PPW, which provides planning policy on an all-Wales basis. The NDF replaces the Wales Spatial Plan.

1.2 What is the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.2.1 This is an ISA Report (encompassing the requirements of the statutory Environmental Report under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive see below) accompanying the Draft NDF for consultation (ISA Stage C). The process leading up to consultation on this ISA Report has run parallel with the preparation of the NDF, as presented in Figure 1-1. The ISA process has included assessments of the likely sustainability effects of options being considered for the NDF (including positive and negative effects), carried out at a high-level as a reflection of the strategic nature of the NDF. During this process, the ISA has recommended measures for mitigating or avoiding likely negative sustainability effects and for enhancing likely positive sustainability effects.
- 1.2.2 This assessment is reflective of the requirements of several pieces of legislation, including the European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive)³, which was transposed directly into Welsh law through the SEA Regulations⁴. Section 3 of the Planning (Wales)

¹ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted

² Welsh Government, Prosperity for All: the national strategy, September 2017, available: http://gov.wales/docs/strategies/170919-prosperity-for-all-en.pdf

³ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

⁴ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations (SI 2004/1656 (W/170)) and in England, the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/1633)

Act 2015 amends Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and inserts new Sections 60, 60A, 60B and 60C on the preparation of a NDF for Wales. Section 60B (1) (b) specifically requires the Welsh Government to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability (known as a Sustainability Appraisal (SA)) of the policies in the NDF and this must incorporate the requirements of the SEA Regulations and consideration of impacts on the Welsh language.

- 1.2.3 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is an assessment of the economic, environmental and social effects of a Plan carried out from the outset of the Plan-making process to ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development principles. SA is a systematic and iterative process that identifies and reports on the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the environmental, social and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined and identifies opportunities for improving plan performance in relation to these.
- 1.2.4 One of the 'ways of working' (see Table 1-2) that forms part of the sustainable development principle is the need to take an integrated approach to what we do. Given the nature and scope of the NDF we have sought to integrate our approach to the SA and SEA with other statutory and non-statutory assessments. This allows us to take a more rounded view of the sustainability implications and opportunities arising from the NDF. Figure 1-2 presents the additional impact assessments that have been incorporated into the ISA process.
- 1.2.5 The integration of these assessments ensures that a collaborative approach is undertaken on different issues, sharing knowledge and recognising links between topics in a consistent and transparent manner. This provides a robust and thorough mechanism for identifying issues and opportunities, assessing impacts including cumulative and indirect effects, and undertaking monitoring in a holistic manner. Further explanation with regards to how these appraisal processes were 'screened in' to the ISA, as well as how they have been integrated into the ISA Framework of objectives and decision aiding questions, can be found in Chapter 2.

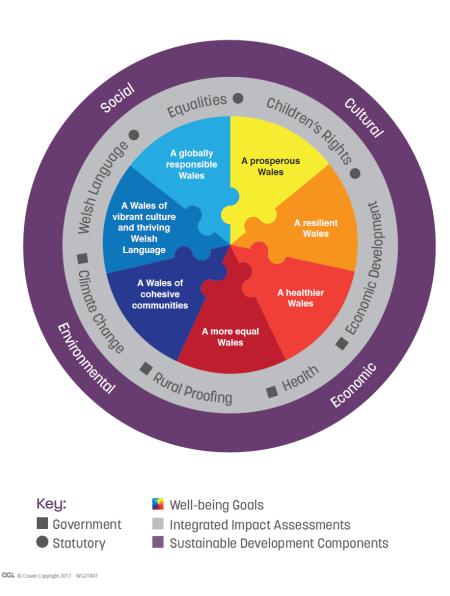
Figure 1-1: Stages in the ISA Process (adapted from ODPM 2005⁵) and NDF Development Stages

NDF Stages Assessments Integrated ISA Stages SA/SEA Screening Screening for Health, Equalities, Evidence Welsh Language, Rural Proofing, gathering and Children's Rights, Climate Change Is a formal SA that fulfils the SEA Regulations stakeholder and Economic Development required? engagement Assessments Scoping and Evidence Gathering for Stage A: Scoping each of the following incorporated into each stage of ISA Scoping: A1. Identifying other relevant plans, programmes, and environmental protection Health, Equalities, Welsh objectives Language, Rural Proofing, A2. Collecting baseline information Children's Rights, Climate Change and Economic Development A3. Identifying sustainability problems A4. Developing SA objectives A5. Consulting on the scope (Scoping Report and Scoping Workshop) Assessments Input into developing alternatives Stage B: Developing and refining Develop and and assessing effects for each of alternatives and assessing effects consult on the following incorporated into each main issues, stage of ISA Stage B through ISA B1. Testing the NDF objectives against the Framework and specialist input: options and ISA objectives preferred B2. Developing strategic alternatives Health, Equalities, Welsh B3. Predicting the effects of the Draft NDF option including alternatives Language, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights, Climate Change B4. Evaluating the effects of the Draft NDF and Economic Development including alternatives B5. Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising benefits Assessments Input to stakeholder options B6. Proposing measures to monitor the effects workshop and Draft ISA Report of NDF implementation Prepare Draft NDF and (Stakeholder Options Workshop consultation Interim ISA Report on Issues and Options) Assessment of the above to be Stage C: Prepare Draft ISA Report reported within the ISA Report: Prepare formal ISA Report and Non-Technical Summary to report findings of ISA of Draft NDF. Consultation on the above Stage D: Consultation on Draft ISA Report and assessing significant changes assessments as part of Draft ISA Report. D1. Consulting on the ISA Report D2. Assessing significant changes made to the Final NDF and update ISA Report Update assessment of the above as Prepare Final part of ISA of Final NDF and report NDF for in Final ISA Report. D3. Provide Post Adoption Statement and Assembly Statement of Particulars consideration Monitoring the significant effects of Stage E: Monitoring the Significant Effects Publish NDF the above assessments as part of of the NDF ISA monitoring.

⁵ ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Practical guidance on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment"

Figure 1-2: Impact assessments to be integrated alongside SA/SEA

Integrated Impact Assessments



Purpose of this Draft ISA Report

1.2.6 This Draft ISA Report represents Stage C of the ISA process (refer to Figure 1-1). As this is not the 'final' ISA Report, we have cross-referred to some previous ISA outputs, which are required for legal compliance, rather than repeating them here. These will be included in the final version of the ISA Report. The stages of the ISA process are reproduced in Figure 1-1. The purpose of this consultation is to explain the iterative assessment process, and how this has shaped the NDF to-date. It presents the potential positive and negative effects of the Draft NDF, to inform the consultation process.

- 1.2.7 It is noted that the scope of the assessment of the NDF is based on the assessment framework of objectives, developed and refined at the ISA Scoping stage⁶. The assessment is high-level, reflecting the national remit of the NDF and its purpose. It is noted that the assessment has taken into account what the NDF could potentially achieve and its national scope. It, therefore, recognises the role and influence of other stakeholders, for example, education providers or health boards, in achieving common goals, albeit outside of the remit of the planning system. The assessment is reflective of the potential for the NDF to guide land-use planning on a national and regional scale and does not seek to provide specific localised design guidance, although its principles will need to be followed in the preparation of lower tier plans, which are required to be in general conformity with the NDF.
- 1.2.8 The assessment of the NDF enables a more transparent and robust decision-making process, enabling the NDF team to develop the plan. The ISA and NDF have been highly iterative processes with regular discussions between the ISA and NDF teams. Recommendations have been made for improvements or alternatives, as appropriate. The collaborative process of working has included meetings and informal review stages to discuss the developing issues. The ISA process has therefore been able to provide the Welsh Government with accurate, robust and transparent information with regards to the sustainability of options (including individually and cumulatively) that has played a major role in the Government's decision-making about what to include in the NDF.

1.3 Legislative and non-legislative requirements

- 1.3.1 The ISA incorporates various impact assessments and accounts for the legislative requirements of:
 - SA, as required by the Compulsory Purchase Act 2004⁷ as amended by Planning (Wales) Act 2015⁸, and as required by Planning Policy Wales 2018 (10th edition)⁹;
 - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required by Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive)¹⁰, the requirements of which are transposed into Welsh law through The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regs)¹¹;
 - Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and Standards;
 - Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA), as required by the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011¹²;
 - Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), as required by the Equalities Act (2010)¹³;
 - Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG) Act (2015)¹⁴; and
 - Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) and the Natural Resources Policy (NRP) as required by the Environment (Wales) Act (2016)¹⁵.
- 1.3.2 The ISA also accounts for the non-legislative requirements of assessments relating to Rural Proofing; Health Impacts; Climate Change; and Economic Development.
- 1.3.3 A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been carried out separately to the ISA. However, outcomes from the HRA process have been factored into the ISA where appropriate.

⁶ ISA Scoping report is available online at: https://gov.wales/integrated-sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report-national-development-framework [Accessed 29.05.19]

⁷ Available online at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents [Accessed 10.04.19]

⁸ Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/4/contents/enacted [Accessed 10.04.19]

⁹ Available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-10.pdf [Accessed 10.04.19]

¹⁰ Available online at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042 [Accessed 10.04.19]

¹¹ Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2004/1656/contents/made [Accessed 06.06.19]

¹² Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/2/contents [Accessed 10.04.19]

¹³ Available online at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents [Accessed 10.04.19];

¹⁴ Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted [Accessed 10.04.19]

¹⁵ Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/3/pdfs/anaw_20160003_en.pdf [Accessed 10.04.19]

Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

- 1.3.4 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WBFG Act) seeks to directly place Wales on a sustainable path to improving our well-being. The WBFG Act requires that public bodies carry out sustainable development which is defined as:
 - "Sustainable development" means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals."
- 1.3.5 The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 Section 2 sets out the definition of sustainable development for the planning system and directly refers to the definition in the WBFG Act.
- 1.3.6 Sustainable development is the process of improving well-being. It acknowledges that there are many things that determine a person's quality of life (their well-being), and that these all can broadly be categorised as environmental, economic, social and cultural factors. These are captured in the well-being goals. This means that improving the quality of our environment, our economy, society and culture can improve the well-being of individuals and that of Wales as a whole. Rather than an end in itself, sustainable development is a way of doing things and the Act guides how public bodies should operate to achieve it.
- 1.3.7 The WBFG Act sets out seven well-being goals over the 20-year period, which the NDF will play an important role in contributing towards (see Table 1-1). These well-being goals are indivisible from each other and explain what is meant by the well-being of Wales. The well-being goals have been integral to the preparation of the Scoping Report and the ISA Framework (Table 1-5). The well-being goals have also been used to inform the review of the evidence, identify issues and structure the assessment Framework. The sustainable development principle defined by the Act is a fundamental part of how public bodies including the Welsh Government must now operate. We must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, by taking account of the sustainable development principle. The principle is made up of five 'ways of working' that public bodies are required to apply in order to maximise the contribution towards sustainable development. What these are, and how the ISA has adopted these ways of working to-date (through reference to the previous ISA reports and actions), is presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-1: The seven Well-being Goals of the WBFG Act (2015)

Well-being Goal	Description
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio-economic background and circumstances).
A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

Well-being Goal	Description
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being

Table 1-2: Ways of Working and the ISA

Table 1-2. Ways of Working and the ISA			
Looking to the long term			
ISA Interim Report, April 2018	The Interim Report sets out how the NDF Preferred Option and Objectives have been developed. The assessment of these against the ISA framework highlighted the more and less sustainable options over the 20-year plan period including aspects which are short, medium and long term. The Preferred Option and NDF objectives have been shaped by the outcomes of these assessments.		
Draft ISA Report, 2019	This Draft NDF ISA Report provides an appraisal of all policies in the NDF and predicts and evaluates the impact of them on each SA Objective in the short, medium and long terms. For each Objective, the future trends of each Objective are also identified in terms of whether in the absence of the NDF the baseline is improving, declining or not changing. Appraisal results have been provided to the Plan-making team at early stages in order to inform the development of the NDF.		
Taking an integr	ated approach		
ISA Interim Report, April 2018	The Interim Report sets out the findings of the assessment of the NDF options and objectives as they have been developed against the ISA Framework. The framework enables an integrated approach to be taken to the assessment highlighting synergies or conflicts between proposals which have helped to shape the Preferred Option and the final set of NDF objectives. The Interim Report also includes a compatibility assessment of the NDF objectives to ensure any conflicts or opportunities are highlighted at this early stage. The cross-government approach has continued with the ISA working group reviewing and providing technical comments on the assessment.		
Draft ISA Report, 2019	This Draft NDF ISA Report sets out the findings of the assessment of the draft NDF outcomes, strategy and policies and their alternatives as they have been developed against the ISA Framework. The framework enables an integrated approach to be taken to the assessment highlighting synergies or conflicts between proposals which have helped to shape the draft plan. The Plans, policies and programme (PPP) review and update identifies any synergies and conflicts with other PPPs that may impact on the NDF.		
Involving people	Involving people		
ISA Interim Report, April 2018	The Interim Report, although not required through a statutory process, enables the story to be told of how the Preferred Option and Objectives have been developed, aiding understanding of the choices made which will assist the consultation process. The Interim Report was also subject to consultation alongside the NDF Issues, Options and Preferred Option Consultation Report and various engagement events were held to capture a range of views that were fed into the next stage of the NDF process.		
Draft ISA Report, 2019	This Draft NDF ISA report will be consulted on with the general public, statutory bodies and other relevant stakeholders. This helps to ensure that the ISA and NDF takes into consideration the interests of a diverse range of people reflective of Wales.		

Collaborating with others	
ISA Interim Report, April 2018	The Interim Report set out the findings of appraisals that were the result of a collaborative effort to prepare the ISA Framework. During the process of preparing the Interim Report, collaborative events including a workshop with the NDF team to discuss the developing issues, frequent meetings and informal review stages were held.
Draft ISA Report, 2019	This Draft NDF ISA Report further sets out the findings of appraisals that were the result of a collaborative effort to prepare the ISA Framework. Further collaborative efforts between the ISA team, the NDF team and other relevant people through meetings and discussions have been a consistent and recurring element of the process.
Prevention	
ISA Interim Report, April 2018	The interim report presents the various stages and drafts produced to get to the Preferred Option and final objectives. The assessment sets out recommendations for improvements including addressing negative scores and maximising positive scores to ensure the Preferred Option is as sustainable as possible. This report is also subject to consultation to ensure all issues and opportunities are identified at this early stage in the development of the NDF.
Draft ISA Report, 2019	This Draft NDF ISA Report presents the appraisal findings for all options, and their reasonable alternatives, being considered for inclusion in the NDF. This has enabled the Plan-making authority to select or modify options in order to avoid potentially negative impacts.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.3.8 SEA, as required by the SEA Directive and the SEA Regulations (see Section 1.3.1), is a structured and systematic decision support process designed to help ensure that environmental aspects are considered effectively during Plan-making. The process is defined by set stages and tasks to be completed in order to satisfy the requirements of the SEA Directive. Table 1-3 sets out where these various requirements have been satisfied in this ISA Report that has accompanied the preparation of the Draft NDF.

Table 1-3: Requirements for an SEA Environmental Report and where these have been completed

Question	Yes/No/Where	
Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive) Annex I - Information referred to in Article 5(1)		
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Yes. ISA Scoping Report & Section 2.1 of this report	
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Yes. ISA Scoping Report & Section 2.3 of this report	
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Yes. ISA Scoping Report & Section 2.3 of this report	
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Yes. ISA Scoping Report & Section 2.3 of this report	
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member	Yes. ISA Scoping	

Question	Yes/No/Where
State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Report & Section 1.3 of this report
(f) the likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Yes. Summarised in Section 2.6 and detailed in Appendices A & B of this report.
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Yes. Summarised in Table 2-8 and detailed in Appendices A & B of this report.
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Yes. Section 2.5 of this Report.
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Yes. Section 2.6 and Table 2-9 of this Report.
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Yes. At the front of this report.

Environment (Wales) Act

- 1.3.9 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduces the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SNMR) and sets out a framework to achieve this as part of decision-making. The objective of the SMNR is 'using natural resources in a way and at a rate that... maintain and enhance the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide and, in so doing, meet the needs of present generations of people without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs and contribute to the achievement of the well-being goals.' Planning Policy Wales translates the principles of SMNR into use for the planning system.
- 1.3.10 The requirements of the Environment Act including the priorities identified by the Natural Resource Policy (NRP) have been included in the ISA framework and will inform the development of the NDF. These have a focus on Welsh natural resources, with SoNaRR¹⁶ providing an assessment of the sustainable management of natural resources and the NRP seeking to set out the national priorities in relation to the sustainable management of natural resources in Wales.
- 1.3.11 The NDF through addressing social, economic, environmental and cultural issues and opportunities takes an all-embracing approach to sustainable development where decisions on short- and long-term needs and cost and benefits come together. The ISA helps to secure these outcomes through identifying where multiple benefits can be provided as part of the plan and avoiding or minimising negative impacts.
- 1.3.12 The key features of the SMNR approach to which the planning system can contribute are:
 - Improving the resilience of ecosystems and ecological networks;

¹⁶ Available online at: https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/the-state-of-natural-resources-report-assessment-of-the-sustainable-management-of-natural-resources/?lang=en [Accessed 29.05.19]

- Maintaining and enhancing biodiversity;
- Maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure based on seeking multiple ecosystem benefits and solutions:
- Ensuring resilient locational choices for infrastructure and built development, taking into account
 water supplies, water quality and reducing, wherever possible, air and noise pollution and
 environmental risks, such as those posed by flood risk, coastal change, land contamination and
 instability;
- · Taking actions to move towards a more circular economy in Wales; and
- Facilitating the move towards decarbonisation of the economy.
- 1.3.13 It is recognised how the translation of SMNR into the planning system is an integral part of the essential components of sustainable places, through encouraging approaches based on identifying and securing outcomes which deliver multiple ecosystem benefits. The NDF looks to address these key features and the ISA sets out how this is achieved.

Equalities

- 1.3.14 The screening work concluded that the NDF will have a potential impact on equalities and human rights. The nine protected characteristic groups as identified in the Equalities Act 2010 have been screened and the following groups have been screened in for further consideration in the assessment process—race, age, pregnancy and maternity, disability and sex. These protected characteristics have been incorporated in the objectives and decision aiding questions within the ISA Framework. For those protected characteristic groups screened out (gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, religion and belief and sexual orientation) it was considered at this stage they would not be affected by the NDF. The Statement of Public Participation (SPP) outlines the details of the consultation on the NDF and the approach to engagement. Protected characteristic groups will continue to be engaged to ensure their voices are heard in the development of the NDF.
- 1.3.15 The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that the duties within the Equalities Act are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts the planning system can have on protected characteristic groups. This includes advancing and promoting equality of opportunity and good relations and wider community cohesion and seeking to create the conditions which assist in eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation through land use planning initiatives.
- 1.3.16 Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the draft NDF and highlights impacts both positive and negative on protected characteristic groups where appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.
- 1.3.17 Under the equality duty (set out in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010), many public authorities, including the Welsh Government must have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation as well as to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 1.3.18 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Equalities	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12

Welsh Language

- 1.3.19 The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and Standards require the following effects to be considered:
 - What effect, if any, the NDF would have on the opportunities for other persons to use the Welsh language, or treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language;
 - How the NDF could have positive effects or increased positive effects on opportunities for other
 persons to use the Welsh language, or treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the
 English language; and
 - How the NDF could be developed so that it doesn't have or reduces any negative effects which
 the policy decision would have on opportunities for other persons to use the Welsh language or
 treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.
- 1.3.20 Sections 60B (1) (b) and 60B (2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Welsh Government to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the policies in the NDF; this must include an assessment of the likely effects on the use of the Welsh language.
- 1.3.21 The screening work concluded that the NDF will have a potential impact on the Welsh language. Objectives encompassing Welsh language have therefore been incorporated into the ISA Framework. This will ensure opportunities to promote the Welsh language; facilitate its use; to safeguard its future; and see the language thrive, are considered and identified where possible through this work. The Welsh Government has a statutory obligation to fully consider the effects of its work on the Welsh language. The development of all policies, projects, research, legislation, grants, and services must be accompanied by appropriate consideration to the Welsh language, Welsh speaking people and communities.
- 1.3.22 The Welsh Government must seek opportunities to promote the Welsh language and facilitate its use to safeguard its future and see the language thrive. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) is the process undertaken to ensure these duties are fulfilled. The NDF, as a long-term development plan for Wales, will contain policies and proposals with the potential to impact on the Welsh language, therefore a full WLIA will be required.
- 1.3.23 The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that impacts on the Welsh language are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts. Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the Draft NDF and highlights impacts where appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the Draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.
- 1.3.24 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Welsh Language	3, 4 and 5

Children's Rights Impact Assessment

- 1.3.25 The duty placed on Welsh Ministers is to have due regard to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) when exercising any of their functions. The children's rights impact assessment is a tool that helps to demonstrate how the legal requirement is met by the Welsh Ministers.
- 1.3.26 The scoping work concluded that the NDF will have a potential impact on children's rights. The Articles within the UNCRC have been reviewed and the following articles have been identified as the most relevant at this stage 6, 12, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31 and 36. For these Articles and the 2016

recommendations made by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, the ISA Framework incorporates objectives covering these areas. The Statement of Public Participation (SPP) outlines the details of the consultation on the NDF and the approach to engagement. Children and young people will continue to be engaged to ensure their voices are heard in the development of the NDF.

- 1.3.27 The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that the relevant articles within the UNCRC are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts the planning system can have on children and young people. It will help to ensure that the NDF positively affects children through, for instance, access to education, creating opportunities within which age inequality may be reduced, creating opportunities to ensure children can relax and play and join in a wide range of activities and creating opportunities for the built environment to be designed in a way that is accessible for all.
- 1.3.28 Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the draft NDF and highlights impacts both positive and negative on children and young people where appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.
- 1.3.29 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Children's Rights	1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.3.30 The European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') requires that any plan or programme likely to have a significant effect upon a Natura 2000 site (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA)), which is not directly concerned with the management of the site for nature conservation, must be subject to an Appropriate Assessment. The Directive was transposed into UK law via the Habitats Regulations. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA) and Ramsar sites are also included as Natura 2000 sites for the purposes of HRA in government policy, but this is not covered within the law.
- 1.3.31 This ISA report does not satisfy the requirements of HRA. The HRA is a separate process, with reports publicly available. Appraisals carried out in the ISA are informed by outcomes of the HRA. For example, where the HRA identifies a likely significant effect on a Natura 2000 site, this effect is included in the ISA appraisal results (ISA Objective 16). See Section 1.5 for further information regarding the HRA of the NDF.

Non-Legislative Impact Assessments

Rural Proofing

1.3.32 The screening work concluded that the NDF will have a potential impact on rural communities. Therefore, objectives encompassing aspects of rural life such as access to services; broadband coverage and the economy have been incorporated into the ISA Framework. The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that impacts on rural communities, business etc. are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts the planning system can have on these areas. It will help to ensure any potential impact on rural areas and communities are addressed.

- 1.3.33 Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the draft NDF and highlights impacts both positive and negative on rural areas as appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.
- 1.3.34 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Rural Proofing	2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 17

Climate Change

- 1.3.35 The screening work concluded that the NDF will have a potential impact on climate change. Objectives encompassing climate change have been incorporated into the ISA Framework to ensure the causes and consequences of climate change are considered and identified where possible through this work.
- 1.3.36 The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that impacts on climate change, including adaptation, mitigation and resilience are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts the planning system can have on these areas.
- 1.3.37 Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the draft NDF and highlights impacts both positive and negative on climate change as appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.
- 1.3.38 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Climate Change	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16 and 17

Health

- 1.3.39 The screening work concluded that the NDF could have an impact on health. The assessment of health has been based on the broad, participatory and inclusive methodology as advocated in Wales and described in 'HIA: A Practical Guide' (WHIASU, 2012) and has used the wider determinants of health as a framework for discussion. The ISA Framework encompasses health objectives that reflect the Public Health Wales indicators.
- 1.3.40 The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that impacts on health, including well-being, physical and mental health and wider determinants of health are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts the planning system can have on these areas.
- 1.3.41 Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the draft NDF and highlights impacts both positive and negative on health and well-being as appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.

1.3.42 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Health	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,14, 15, 16 and 17

Economic Development

- 1.3.43 The screening work concluded that the NDF will have a potential impact on the economy. Economic objectives have been incorporated into the ISA Framework to ensure issues and opportunities are considered and identified where possible through this work.
- 1.3.44 The ISA Framework and associated decision aiding questions ensure that impacts on economic development, including increasing employment opportunities, promoting economic inclusion and sustainable economic growth, diversity and competitiveness as well as third sector opportunities are addressed as the NDF is assessed, this will recognise direct and indirect impacts the planning system can have on these areas.
- 1.3.45 Appendix B sets out this detailed assessment of the draft NDF and highlights impacts both positive and negative on economic development as appropriate. Due to the nature and scale of the draft NDF there are limited impacts highlighted and further detail will be available in the lower tier plans and their accompanying assessments.
- 1.3.46 How and where in ISA various requirements have been met:

Impact Assessment	ISA Objectives
Economic Development	1, 3, 4, 6 and 17

1.4 The ISA and NDF processes so far

1.4.1 The ISA Process has followed that set out in Figure 1.1. The process can be seen as accounting for Stages A to Stage E.

Evidence Gathering, ISA Scoping and Stakeholder Engagement

- 1.4.2 The NDF preparation commenced with a process of evidence gathering and stakeholder engagement. This was initiated in winter 2016/17 with a call for evidence for the NDF including a call for projects. This was followed by a series of engagement events held at four locations nationally to help identify key spatial issues for the NDF. In parallel to this, the NDF was screened to determine if a formal SEA was required. The requirement was confirmed, and this formed the basis on which the ISA was developed.
- 1.4.3 In Spring 2017, further work was undertaken to identify issues for the NDF following the engagement events. At this stage initial ideas were developed for the potential NDF objectives and strategic options.
- 1.4.4 Stage A of the ISA (Scoping) also commenced at this time which included further evidence gathering and analysis of sustainability issues and opportunities which dovetailed into the NDF evidence. The draft Scoping Report for the ISA of the NDF was one of the first stages in engagement and collaboration for the NDF. Consultation on the draft Scoping Report was undertaken between 28 April and 21 July 2017. In addition, a workshop was held early May 2017 with stakeholders who represent the range of assessment processes to be integrated into the ISA. The ISA Scoping Report was issued to Natural Resources Wales and Cadw for comment. It was also sent to transboundary

statutory consultees, notably the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, for their comments; as well as wider stakeholders such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).

- 1.4.5 This work constituted Stage A, 'Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on Scope', of Figure 1.1. This included the following five tasks:
 - A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and ISA objectives;
 - A2: Collecting baseline information;
 - A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems;
 - A4: Developing the ISA Framework; and
 - A5: Consulting on the scope of ISA.
- 1.4.6 The Final Scoping Report (April 2018)¹⁷ represents the initial stage of the ISA. It follows an integrated approach which has been shaped through engagement and involvement of stakeholders and follows the methodology set out in the published guidance¹⁸ seeking to:
 - Set the scope and level of detail of the ISA;
 - Identify relevant plans, policies, programmes and initiatives that will inform the ISA process and the NDF;
 - Identify relevant information about existing and predicted future social, economic, cultural and environmental conditions in Wales at a national scale;
 - Identify key sustainability issues and opportunities; and
 - Present a framework for the ISA, against which the NDF can be appraised.
- 1.4.7 Responses to the comments received, and how they have influenced the revisions to the ISA, are set out in the consultation report which is available here¹⁹.

Objectives and Options Development, Further Engagement, ISA and HRA Screening

- 1.4.8 Drawing upon the consultation feedback, work began in Summer/Autumn 2017 on further developing outline NDF Objectives and Strategic Options. This used all work that had been undertaken to-date including, for example, the evidence base, the engagement event and consultation records and the emerging ISA and HRA. An initial, high-level, HRA Screening was also undertaken at this time²⁰. The objectives and options were then used as part of the pre-event pack for the upcoming engagement on emerging objectives and options. The engagement events took place in October 2017 and the results were recorded.
- 1.4.9 In November 2017 the initial objectives and options were subject to ISA and the results of this were fed back to the NDF team to influence their further development. The next iteration of objectives and options were then further subject to ISA and Preliminary HRA Screening in winter 2017/18. These findings were documented in an Interim ISA Report²¹ that accompanied consultation on the Issues

¹⁷ ISA Scoping report is available online at: https://gweddill.gov.wales/topics/planning/national-development-framework-for-wales/integrated-sustainability-appraisal-for-the-ndf/integrated-sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report-for-the-national-development-framework/?lang=en [Accessed 17.06.19]

¹⁸ ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Practical guidance on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment"

¹⁹ https://beta.gov.wales/integrated-sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report-national-development-framework

²⁰ Preliminary HRA Screening Report available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-preliminary-hra-screening-report.pdf [Accessed 290519]

²¹ Interim ISA Report, available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-interim-isa-report.pdf [Accessed 290519]

- and Options version²² of the NDF between 30 April 2018 and 23 July 2018. The ISA was further refined and amended in light of the consultation responses received.
- 1.4.10 This work constituted Stage B, 'Developing and Defining Options', of Figure 1-1. This included the following six tasks, the results of which are set out in detail in Appendices A and B with a proposed monitoring framework set out in Chapter 2:
 - B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives;
 - B2: Developing the plan options;
 - B3: Predicting the effects (including cumulative and secondary effects) of plan options and alternatives;
 - B4: Evaluating the effects (including cumulative and secondary effects) of plan options and alternatives;
 - B5: Consider ways of mitigating negative effects and maximising beneficial effects; and
 - B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of the plan's implementation.
- 1.4.11 This Draft ISA Report also completes certain tasks of Stage B for the purpose of refining and defining policy options (see Appendices A and B). The structure of this report has been consulted upon with the wider consultees, as part of the iterative process of drafting.

Draft NDF

- 1.4.12 Based on the above, the Draft NDF has been produced in accordance with the five ways of working required by the Well-being of Future Generations Act. It has been a staged approach based on developing a series of realistic options and refining them to a preferred option, before moving on to a full draft plan. This work has been strongly influenced by public and stakeholder involvement and a cross-Government collaborative approach (see Chapter 2).
- 1.4.13 The purpose of this document is to provide a formal Draft ISA Report that includes a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and which satisfies the requirements of an 'Environmental Report' as required by the SEA Directive. This Report constitutes Stage C (see Figure 1-1) and documents the outcomes of Stages A and B whilst providing further iterations of tasks under Stage B.

Other Reports

1.4.14 The ISA Reports that have been prepared so far, and where they can be accessed, are set out in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4: Existing ISA Reports and where to find them

Existing ISA Reports	Where to find them	
Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of the National Development Framework Scoping Report April 2017, Arcadis	Available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018- 01/consultation_document-en.pdf [Accessed 10.04.19]	
Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of the National Development Framework Appraisal of Alternative and Preferred Options: ISA Interim Report	Available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-interim-isa-report.pdf [Accessed 10.04.19]	

²² NDF Issues and Options consultation, available online at: https://gov.wales/national-development-framework-issues-options-and-preferred-option [Accessed 290519]

Existing ISA Reports	Where to find them
April 2018, Arcadis	

1.5 Summary of Habitats Regulations Assessment To-Date

- 1.5.1 A consideration of the likelihood of significant effects (also known as HRA screening) was undertaken to determine if the NDF (either in isolation and/or in combination with other plans or projects) would generate a negative impact upon the integrity of a Natura 2000 site, in terms of its conservation objectives and qualifying interests. The results of the HRA Screening have been integrated into the ISA where appropriate (within the assessment of ISA Objective 16), as part of an iterative process. The designations of relevance to the HRA are presented in Figure 1 (Appendix B) Designated Nature Conservation Sites, of the ISA Scoping Report²³.
- 1.5.2 The Preliminary HRA Screening Report (April 2018)²⁴ was consulted upon alongside the Interim ISA Report and the NDF Issues, Options and Preferred Option. The document provided a preliminary screening of the potential impacts as a result of the types of policy/likely types of development that could occur as a result of the NDF Preferred Option. In some instances, it was possible to screen out an objective/sub-objective from further assessment. However, in most cases, the potential for a likely significant effect could not be easily determined at that stage and further HRA screening was required of the policies and proposals of the Draft NDF.
- 1.5.3 The HRA process has been as follows:
 - Evidence Gathering: A Rules of Thumb document (Appendix A of the June 2019 HRA Report)
 provided advice to Welsh Government with regards to the requirements of the HRA and how
 this should influence initial drafting of the NDF. It was a guide to assist in development of
 objectives, policy and strategic locations;
 - Issues and Options: Review of objectives and the Issues and Options document providing verbal feedback to Welsh Government (no formal reporting);
 - Draft Preferred Option: Preliminary HRA Screening Report (April 2018) provided a high-level review of the draft NDF Preferred Option and recommendations to inform the on-going NDF policy development;
 - This stage: Draft NDF: HRA Report for the Draft NDF (June 2019) incorporating the incombination assessment, together with the Screening assessment and an Appropriate Assessment of the draft polices; and
 - Next stage: Final NDF: Final HRA Report following consultation period to take account of any
 updates made to the NDF for final publication and adoption.

1.6 How the ISA has been undertaken

Geographical Scope

1.6.1 The geographical scope of the ISA has been driven by the geographical scope of the NDF i.e. the whole of Wales and up to the mean low-water spring tide. The Welsh National Marine Plan sets the policy context from the mean high-water spring tide. The relationship between marine plans and

²³ Figure 1: Designated nature conservation sites, https://gweddill.gov.wales/topics/planning/national-development-framework-for-wales/integrated-sustainability-appraisal-for-the-ndf/integrated-sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report-for-the-national-development-framework/?skip=1&lang=en [accessed 17.06.19]

²⁴ Assessment of Preferred Spatial Option: Preliminary HRA Screening Report https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-preliminary-hra-screening-report.pdf [accessed 17.06.19]

land-use planning under the Marine Act²⁵, sees a shared overlap in the intertidal zone. The geographical scale of particular baseline issues means that they will relate closely to neighbouring England and potentially Ireland as well as with the marine environment. This also means that both terrestrial and marine effects are possible and will need to be considered.

Temporal Scope of the ISA

1.6.2 The NDF is intended to apply until 2040 following publication in 2020. This timescale has been reflected in the ISA. If there are likely to be any sustainability effects of the NDF that would last longer than this, these have also been considered.

ISA Framework

- 1.6.3 A key output of the ISA Scoping Stage was the ISA Framework. Whilst the SEA Directive does not require the use of sustainability objectives, they are a recognised tool for undertaking ISA. The ISA Framework (Table 1-5) is the main assessment tool used during the ISA and comprises a series of 17 Objectives covering social, economic, cultural and environmental issues. These Objectives have been used to test the sustainability performance of the NDF. Each Objective links to the baseline information; key sustainability issues and opportunities in Wales; and other plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the NDF. These were established during the Scoping stage and subsequently form the basis of the assessment. An update to the PPP Review was undertaken as part of this stage of the ISA. However, no updates to the ISA Framework were required. As the baseline was largely based on Natural Resources Wales SoNaRR, the baseline has not been updated at this stage. The ISA Framework also incorporates the requirements of the other integrated assessments.
- 1.6.4 Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive lists the following twelve topics that require consideration in any SEA, as well as the interrelationship between these topics.

SEA Directive (Annex 1) Requirements for environmental problems and topics to be considered during SEA

Information to be provided in SEA includes:

"(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;

. . .

(f) the likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;..."

1.6.5 The topics listed in Annex 1(f) were carried through into the ISA Objectives set out in the ISA Framework (see Table 1-6). In some cases, several topics are incorporated into one ISA Objective, such as the topics of biodiversity, fauna and flora being incorporated into ISA Objective 16 'To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity'. In other cases, ISA Objectives are more focussed on one particular SEA topic, such as ISA Objective 8 'To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality', which is focussed on the topic of air. The topic of 'material assets' is varied and is considered to comprise all natural and built assets in Wales, such as transport infrastructure, built infrastructure and buildings. The varied elements of material assets come through in nearly all ISA Objectives. Where Annex 1(f) requires the 'interrelationship between the above factors', this is brought out in the cumulative and synergistic effects assessment in Chapter 2 as well as more generally in all assessments, such as where assessments identify the potential impacts of development on air quality and the implications of this

²⁵ The Marine and Coast Access Act 2019 (the Marine Act) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents (accessed 17.06.19)

- for human health or biodiversity (e.g. new development could lead to an increase in road traffic, which could worsen air quality, and this could have a potential adverse effect on human health and any nearby habitats sensitive to atmospheric nitrogen deposition).
- 1.6.6 The ISA Objectives go beyond the SEA topics to also factor in social and economic elements that are not a focus of the SEA Directive but are a key element of SA and other impact assessments, such as Welsh language.
- 1.6.7 The intention of the ISA is to enable the principles of sustainable development to be embedded into the NDF from the outset. The appraisal framework of objectives and decision aiding questions has been designed to embed the principles of sustainable development, in the context of what the NDF could potentially achieve. Each stage of the ISA has been undertaken using an iterative process, with feedback and communication between the NDF and ISA teams. This process enables the NDF to take a more sustainable direction in its development.
- 1.6.8 The basic principles of the approach to the appraisal are outlined in the Scoping Report (section 5.1) and are reflective of the requirements in the SEA Practical Guide (see footnote 5 in section 1.3). In summary, the appraisal would be primarily qualitative and undertaken by professional SA practitioners.
- 1.6.9 It is noted that the approach is reflective of the requirements of the SEA Regulations. Section 2.2 of the ISA Scoping Report provides detail of the statutory requirements for Equalities Impact Assessment; Welsh Language Impact Assessment; and Children's Rights Impact Assessment. The Welsh Government requirements for Health Impact Assessment; and assessments relating to Rural Proofing; Climate Change; and Economic Development, are also summarised.

Table 1-5: ISA Framework

ISA Objectives	Decision aiding questions – Will the NDF?	Well-being goal
1. To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	 Encourage and support an increase in levels of participation and attainment in education for all members of society? Encourage and support an improvement in access to lifelong learning opportunities? Encourage and support an improvement in the provision of education and training facilities through land use planning initiatives? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
2. To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	 Contribute towards an improvement in access to health and social care services especially in isolated/rural areas? Contribute towards a reduction in health inequalities amongst different groups in the community including specifically children and older people? Contribute towards healthy lifestyles and promote well-being including walking and cycling, through land use planning initiatives? Contribute towards a reduction in levels of child poverty and fuel poverty? Contribute towards improving access to natural green space, wildlife, open space including opportunities for play, leisure and recreation? Contribute towards an increase in green infrastructure? Create opportunities for communities to adapt to the risks to health from climate change? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities
3. To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	 Create opportunities to increase employment across all working age ranges? Create opportunities to improve physical access to jobs through land use planning initiatives? Create opportunities for an increase in the number of people who are satisfied with their job? Create opportunities for new investment and growth in the number of skilled workers? Support opportunities for the development of city regions? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales

ISA Objectives	Decision aiding questions – Will the NDF?	Well-being goal
4. To create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	 Create opportunities for sustainable economic growth? Create opportunities for diversification within the economy and encourage new business formation and inward investment? Create opportunities for businesses who are innovation-active²⁶? Create opportunities for and promote sustainable tourism, sensitively capitalising on environmental, cultural, heritage and leisure assets? Create opportunities for enhancements to the rural economy and rural diversification (including agriculture, forestry, SMEs, micro businesses and the development of digital connectivity)? Create opportunities to maintain and encourage third sector activities? Create opportunities for businesses and infrastructure to become more resilient when facing the risks from climate change? Help deliver physical infrastructure to support sustainable economic growth, including digital infrastructure and sustainable travel infrastructure? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales
5. To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh Language	 Encourage an increase in the number of Welsh language speakers across Wales? Encourage an increase in the proportion of Welsh language speakers who are fluent across Wales? Encourage an increase in the number of people who speak Welsh daily and who can speak more than just a few words of Welsh? 	A prosperous Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales
6. To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	 Create opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from existing and new development? Create opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from power generation, heavy industries and transport? Create opportunities whereby sustainable design is required to be an integral part of new development? Create opportunities to reduce the demand for energy and increase energy efficiency? Create opportunities to increase the potential for the generation of low and zero carbon energy sources? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales

 $^{^{\}rm 26}$ As defined in the DBEIS community innovation survey

ISA Objectives	Decision aiding questions – Will the NDF…?	Well-being goal
7. To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk	 Contribute to the reduction and management and promote awareness of flood risk? Encourage all new development to be climate change resilient? Promote the benefits of green infrastructure, which can include sustainable flood risk management? Create opportunities for communities in existing flood risk areas to become more resilient to flood risk? Direct all new development away from areas of high flood risk? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales
8. To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	 Create opportunities to improve and protect air quality? Reduce the likelihood of new Air Quality Management Areas being required? Create opportunities within which potential emissions from power generation, transport and heavy industry may be reduced? Create opportunities to ensure that the most vulnerable communities are not disproportionately affected by poor air quality? Create opportunities to ensure that sensitive habitats and water resources are not negatively affected by air pollution? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales
9. To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources	 Create opportunities to protect and enhance ground and surface water quality and quantity? Create opportunities to protect and enhance waterways as part of a wider green infrastructure network? Create opportunities to protect and enhance coastal waters? Create opportunities for the sustainable use of water resources in both domestic and industrial settings? Create opportunities to reduce the risks from climate change to water resources and supply infrastructure? Create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the quality of water features and resources and support integrated decision making in the marine environment? Support integrated decision making and collaboration across land and sea interfaces and boundaries? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales

ISA Objectives	Decision aiding questions – Will the NDF…?	Well-being goal
10. To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	 Create opportunities for the provision of integrated and inclusive public transport services that meet people's needs? Create opportunities for the provision of highways infrastructure (including walking and cycling routes) that meets people's needs, including business, commercial and personal use? Create opportunities for the use of sustainable travel modes and encourage a reduction in dependence on the private car? Create opportunities for an improvement in access to cultural and recreational facilities? Create opportunities for the provision of new and improvement of existing digital connective infrastructure? Create opportunities for the maintenance and improvement of access to essential services and facilities, particularly in rural areas? Create opportunities to reduce the risks from climate change to transport infrastructure? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales
11. To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	 Create opportunities within which social cohesion and equality can be improved? Create opportunities within which equalities based on background or circumstances can be improved? Create opportunities within which age inequality may be reduced? Create opportunities within which age inequality may be reduced? Create opportunities within which inequalities based on disability can be improved? Create opportunities for children who have any kind of disability to lead full and independent lives? Create opportunities for children to develop healthily, and have access to good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment? Create opportunities to ensure children can live to a standard that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs? Create opportunities to ensure children have access to an education? Create opportunities to ensure children can relax and play, and join in a wide range of activities? Create opportunities for the development of strong, cohesive communities? Create opportunities to reduce levels of crime and the fear of crime? Create opportunities to improve the number of people satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live? Create opportunities for older and disabled people to participate in their communities and wider society? Create opportunities to reduce loneliness amongst the community? Create opportunities for the built environment to be designed in a way that is accessible for all? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language

ISA Objectives	Decision aiding questions – Will the NDF…?	Well-being goal
12. To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	 Create opportunities for the provision of sufficient accommodation to meet identified needs in all areas? Create opportunities for the provision of good quality homes? Create opportunities within which the availability of affordable housing should increase? Create opportunities within which rural housing needs can be met? Create opportunities within which levels of homelessness are reduced? Create opportunities within which there is a reduction in the number of households in income poverty or material deprivation? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales
13. To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	 Create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of areas of landscape and seascape character, distinctiveness, diversity and quality? Create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of townscape character and quality including historic townscapes? Create opportunities to promote sensitive, place-responsive design in all development/redevelopment? Create opportunities to reduce noise and light pollution? Create opportunities to maintain areas of tranquillity²⁷? Create opportunities to encourage well designed and accessible places and networks for people and nature within our townscapes? Create opportunities for landscapes to become more resilient to the effects of climate change? 	A prosperous Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales
14. To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	 Create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of designated and non-designated historic assets, as defined in the glossary? Create opportunities to promote historic assets, so that there is greater access, understanding and enjoyment of these for all? Create opportunities for heritage-led regeneration? Create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of Wales' historic landscapes? 	A prosperous Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales

 $^{^{\}rm 27}$ Figure 7-1 in Appendix B of the Scoping Report November 2017

ISA Objectives	Decision aiding questions – Will the NDF…?	Well-being goal
15. To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	 Create opportunities within which Welsh culture can thrive, through land use planning initiatives? Create opportunities for access to Wales' cultural and heritage assets and activities? Recognise, protect, promote and enhance Welsh culture? Create opportunities for cultural-led regeneration? 	A prosperous Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language A globally responsible Wales
16. To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	 Create opportunities for the establishment of more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land for the benefit of wildlife and people, and enhancement of ecosystems services? Create opportunities to increase the extent and diversity of functioning ecosystems? Create opportunities to increase the resilience and adaptability of ecosystems? Create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of designated and non-designated nature conservation sites, habitats and species? Create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of marine ecosystems? Create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of the quality of natural green space? Create opportunities to protect, conserve and promote geodiversity so that that there is a greater access, understanding and enjoyment of it for all? Create opportunities for species and habitats to adapt to changing climatic conditions? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales
17. To create opportunities for the sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value	 Create opportunities to use recycled and secondary materials in construction? Create opportunities for the use of locally sourced sustainable materials? Create opportunities to remediate contaminated land and prevention of further contamination? Create opportunities to contribute to the sustainable management of farmland, forests, and the wider countryside? Create opportunities to reduce hazardous waste? Create opportunities within which soil quality can be maintained and/or enhanced? Create opportunities to protect peatland? Create opportunities to safeguard protected mineral resources? Create opportunities to develop brownfield land where this is sustainable? Create opportunities to increase the proportion of waste recycling and re-use? Create opportunities to reduce the proportion and amount of waste sent to landfill? Increase the resilience of ecosystems? Improve the provision of nature-based solutions to improve air quality, adapt and mitigate climate change, manage flood risk, and improve health and well-being? 	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales

Table 1-6: SEA Directive topics and main ISA objectives of relevance

SEA Directive Topic	Main ISA Objective(s)
Biodiversity	7, 9, 16 and 17
Population	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12 and 15
Human Health	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17
Fauna	7, 9 and 16
Flora	7, 9 and 16
Soil	7, 9, 13, 16 and 17
Water	6, 7, 9, 16 and 17
Air	6, 8 and 10
Climatic Factors	2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16 and 17
Material Assets	3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	5, 13, 14 and 15
Landscape	7, 13, 14 and 17

Table 1-7: Integrated impact assessments and main ISA objectives of relevance

Impact Assessment	Main ISA Objective(s)	
Health	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	
Equalities	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11 and 12	
Welsh Language	3, 4, 5	
Rural Proofing	2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and 17	
Children's Rights	1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12	
Climate Change	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16 and 17	
Economic Development	1, 3, 4, 6 and 17	

Methodology

- 1.6.10 The approach adopted included the following steps (refer to Figure 1-1):
 - B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives;
 - B2: Developing the plan options;
 - B3: Predicting the effects (including cumulative and secondary effects) of plan options and alternatives;

- B4: Evaluating the effects (including cumulative and secondary effects) of plan options and alternatives;
- B5: Consider ways of mitigating negative effects and maximising beneficial effects; and
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of the plan's implementation.
- 1.6.11 Table 1-8 and 1-9 present the scoring method for each of the assessments presented in this report.
- 1.6.12 It is noted that the B1 assessments were not repeated at this stage of the ISA process, although the NDF objectives were refined to become 'outcomes'. An explanation of the relationship between the assessed NDF Objectives and the NDF Outcomes, the reasoning behind their evolution, and how further ISA is not necessary, is presented in Appendix A.
- 1.6.13 Table 1-8 presents the key for the assessment of the Draft NDF Policies and Reasonable Alternatives. This is the same approach to that taken for the Alternative Options and the Preferred Option, as presented in the Interim ISA Report²⁸. Used alongside the ISA Framework (Table 1-5), this enables the potentially significant sustainability effects, whether positive or negative, to be drawn out of the assessment, enabling a framework for recommendations to be made for improvements to the NDF at this stage. How these recommendations have been taken into account has also been identified. Table 1-9 provides a definition of terminology of types of effects that, alongside direct effects, have been considered in the assessment.
- 1.6.14 Our integrated approach to assessing the impact of the NDF brings together key assessments into a single appraisal framework. However, the approach is clear in that all potential significant effects will be set out within the assessments, including specific effects that relate to the specific assessment types. Set in the context of the seven well-being goals, the various areas for consideration cover the social, economic, environmental and cultural aspects of Wales now, and in the future. Tables 1-6 and 1-7 demonstrate how the requirements of the SEA Directive and the impact assessments have been included within the ISA Framework of objectives to be used to appraise the NDF.

Table 1-8: Assessment Key for NDF Draft Policies and Reasonable Alternatives

Scoring of Assessment			
++	Strong positive – likely to result in progress towards the objective (significant)		
+	Minor positive – likely to result in very limited progress towards the objective		
0	Neutral outcome		
+/-	Range of possible positive and negative outcomes		
?	Uncertain outcome		
-	Minor negative – likely to be to the very limited detriment of achieving the objective		
	Strong negative – likely to be to the limited detriment of achieving the objective (significant)		

²⁸ Interim ISA Report, available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-interim-isa-report.pdf [Accessed 290519]

Table 1-9: Definitions of Secondary, Cumulative and Synergistic Effects

Type of Effect	Definition
Secondary (or indirect)	Effects that are not a direct result of the plan (NDF) but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.
Cumulative	Effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.
Synergistic	Effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects.

Source: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM

2 ASSESSMENT OF THE DRAFT NDF

2.1 Contents of the Draft NDF

- 2.1.1 The Draft NDF is structured in the following way:
 - 1. Introduction;
 - Sets out what the NDF is, how it fits with wider Welsh Government policy and how it fits with strategic and local development plans.
 - 2. Wales: An Overview of Challenges and Opportunities;
 - Sets out an overview of Wales and some of the key demographic, economic, environmental and social trends; and identifies the challenges and opportunities that have shaped the first NDF
 - 3. NDF Outcomes;
 - Sets out the 11 NDF Outcomes which are a collective statement of where the Welsh Government wants Wales to be in 20 years' time.
 - 4. Strategic and Spatial Choices: The NDF Spatial Strategy;
 - Sets out the spatial strategy and its policies. The spatial strategy will be the guiding framework for where large scale change and nationally important developments will be focused over the next 20 years.
 - 5. The Regions.
 - Sets out the NDF policies for Wales' three regions.
- 2.1.2 The appraisal in the ISA has focussed on chapters 3, 4 and 5 of the Draft NDF; the Outcomes, Spatial Strategy and Regional Policies and their reasonable alternatives.

Relationship between the NDF and other Plans and Programmes

SEA Directive (Annex 1) Requirements for identifying other relevant plans

The identification of other relevant Plans should account for:

"(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes; ...

(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation; ..."

- 2.1.3 It is important to remember that the NDF is a national-scale document so the other plans and programmes of relevance will primarily be national, UK or international-scale documents. The NDF will, in-turn, seek to influence sub-national level planning in Wales. The ISA Scoping report identified an extensive list of relevant plans and programmes and how the NDF and ISA should account for these. Of particular importance are the following national documents which the NDF will work with and share common aims and objectives:
 - Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021;
 - Prosperity for All: The National Strategy;
 - Prosperity for All: Economic Action Plan;
 - Prosperity for All: A low Carbon Wales;

- The Natural Resources Policy for Wales, incorporating Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) and ecosystem resilience principles; and
- The emerging Welsh National Marine Plan²⁹.
- 2.1.4 The iterative nature of this work will ensure new plans, policies and programmes which are published as the NDF develops can and will be taken into account. This may include for example Area Statements, which are to be produced by Natural Resources Wales. However, due to the scale of these documents, they may be more appropriate for consideration within regional or local level plans.

2.2 What the ISA has appraised to date

2.2.1 The ISA is an iterative process which involves appraisal and feedback to the plan-makers at numerous stages of the NDF's development. To date, the ISA has appraised the following:

Presented in the Interim ISA Report and summarised in this Draft ISA Report:

- Analysis of Future Trends this considers how the baseline trends for the topics covered by the ISA Objectives are likely to develop in the absence of a NDF. It gives a useful benchmark summary against which the appraisal of the NDF can be compared;
- The NDF Vision and Outcomes (previously called NDF Objectives) (including Reasonable Alternatives to these);
- Strategic Options (Reasonable Alternatives) for the Spatial Approach (four options and a benchmark/Do-Nothing option); and
- The NDF Preferred Option (the preferred Spatial Approach).

Presented in this Draft ISA Report:

- The Draft NDF (including Spatial Approach, Policies and their Reasonable Alternatives).
- 2.2.2 The appraisal findings for each of these stages are presented in sections 2.3 to 2.6 below.

2.3 Future trends

SEA Directive (Annex I) Requirements for baseline data and key sustainability issues

The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive, where the Environmental Report required under the Directive should include:

- "(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;
- (c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;
- (d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EE..."
- 2.3.1 The ISA Scoping report brought together a detailed analysis of the current state of the environment in Wales, characteristics of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the NDF as well as existing environmental problems relevant to the NDF.
- 2.3.2 Table 2-1 presents the likely evolution of the relevant aspects of the environment without the implementation of the NDF. These likely future trends of the environmental baseline are considered

²⁹ https://gov.wales/marine-planning

to be either static, improving or declining. Future trends were calculated based on an analysis of baseline data identified and compiled during the ISA Scoping stage and how these trends have changed over time for all of Wales. For example, the future baseline for the ISA Objective related to air quality is considered to be improving. This is primarily as a result of the historic decline in heavy industry in Wales and the subsequent reduction in the emissions of pollutants such as Nitrous Dioxide and particulate matter. Whilst air quality in Wales has been improving overall there are still areas in Wales where air pollution is of poor quality, particularly where Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been designated, and where concerted efforts are required to improve it.

Table 2-1: Future trends in Wales for each ISA Objective

ISA Objective		Future Baseline
1	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	Static
2	To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	
3	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	
4	To create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh Language	Improving
6	To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	
8	To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	
14	To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	
15	To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	
7	To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk	
9	To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources	
10	To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	
11	To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	Declining
12	To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	
13	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	
16	To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	

2.4 NDF Outcomes (including reasonable alternatives) (Task B.1)

- 2.4.1 Extensive consideration has been given to the development of the NDF's Outcomes. These were developed originally during the preparation of the Preferred Strategy as the NDF Vision and Objectives. Following the publication of PPW10 and the consideration of the responses to the Preferred Option Consultation, it was determined that a set of NDF Outcomes was the most appropriate way of establishing both a vision and objectives for the NDF.
- 2.4.2 The compatibility assessment of the original NDF objectives was undertaken in three iterations and is presented in the Interim ISA Report³⁰. The commentary provided in Table B-2 of the Interim ISA Report presents the iterative process of assessment, and how the ISA recommendations have been taken into account, where relevant. This demonstrates that the majority of the recommendations of the ISA have been incorporated into the NDF. This has included the following improvements, which will improve the potential for the NDF objectives to contribute to more sustainable development, compared to previous iterations:
 - Strengthened consideration of landscape (NDF objective 6);
 - NDF objectives shortened, simplified where necessary and given greater focus;
 - Additional text added to objective 4 relating to population retention, to strengthen communities;
 - Reference to marine planning has been included (NDF objective 6);
 - Text added to include consideration of pollution (NDF objective 6);
 - Improvement to the Welsh Language objective to include consideration of socioeconomic infrastructure of communities; and
 - Additional NDF objective relating to cohesive communities added.
- 2.4.3 PPW10 was published in December 2018. One of the driving factors in the preparation of PPW10 was the importance of updating national planning policy to fully take account of the WBFG Act. Significant engagement and consultation events were undertaken in the preparation on PPW10 to help deliver this. PPW10 states:

"Key Planning Principles

- 2.13 The plan-led system underpins the delivery of sustainable places. To ensure all development plans and decisions taken by the planning system work together to deliver sustainable places. The 5 Key Principles (see Figure 3) represent a guiding vision for all development plans, including the NDF. These principles support the culture change needed to embrace placemaking and ensure that planning facilitates the right development in the right place.
- 2.14 These principles will enable the goals and five ways of working set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act to be realised through land use planning. They provide the context and will act as a catalyst for the positive delivery of the planning system across Wales."

and

³⁰ Interim ISA Report, available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-interim-isa-report.pdf [Accessed 290519]

- "2.19 Every development plan must take forward the national sustainable placemaking outcomes and use them to develop an overarching set of outcomes. Each development plan will consider the scale at which they will contribute, through policies and allocations, to achieving an outcome. Collectively, the focus on achieving these outcomes across all development plans will ensure the planning system plays its role in delivering sustainable places."
- 2.4.4 Consultation responses to the Preferred Option consultation questioned the need for the NDF to contain a vision and objectives. It was suggested that the WBFG Act and PPW (which was being revised at the time of the Preferred Option consultation) could provide the overarching vision and objectives for the NDF. The NDF, in seeking to develop its own vision and objectives, risked establishing different or competing goals and unintentionally could introduce a position at variance with the sustainable development duty of the WBFG Act.
- 2.4.5 The Welsh Government determined that in light of these issues, it was preferable for the NDF's proposed Vision and Objectives to be replaced by a single set of NDF Outcomes. The 5 Key Principles in PPW are the guiding vision for the NDF and the NDF Outcomes take forward the national outcomes set out in PPW to create an overarching set of Outcomes for the NDF.
- 2.4.6 Three alternatives were considered to this change. The first was to retain the vision and objectives as they were proposed in April 2018. For the reasons above, this was discounted. The second was to retain a vision and objectives but to amend them to be more aligned with the 5 Key principles and PPW national outcomes. This was considered unnecessarily complicated and risked creating confusion on the relationship between PPW's approach and the NDFs, particularly given PPW's clear advice on the approach to be taken. The third option was to have no overarching principles or outcomes or similar content in the NDF. It was considered important that the NDF should respond to the clear requirements set out in PPW. In the absence of NDF Outcomes, it would be difficult to establish what the NDF was trying to achieve, to take a 'whole plan' approach to policy issues, and to monitor the success of the NDF in the future.
- 2.4.7 Tables A-1 and A-2 of Appendix A demonstrate that the NDF Objectives and Outcomes align, and therefore a further compatibility assessment with the ISA Objectives is not necessary. An explanation of the relationship between the assessed NDF Objectives and the NDF Outcomes and the reasoning behind their evolution, is presented.

2.5 NDF Reasonable Alternatives (Task B.2)

SEA Directive requirements for considering reasonable alternatives

SEA Regulations Annex 1(h):

"an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information."

SEA Directive Art. 5(1):

"Where an environmental assessment is required under Article 3(1), an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given for this purpose is referred to in Annex I."

2.5.1 For the purpose of satisfying the requirements of a SEA Environmental Report, it is necessary for the ISA report to identify and evaluate the environmental effects of proposals in the NDF, alongside the identification and evaluation of environmental effects of reasonable alternatives to these proposals. The purpose of using reasonable alternatives is to show that evidence has generated the proposed Plan rather than vice-versa.

2.5.2 Determining if an alternative is reasonable is typically an evaluative and qualitative assessment for the planning authority. SEA Guidance states that "only reasonable, realistic and relevant alternatives need to be put forward". The SEA Directive and associated legislation do not define what constitutes a reasonable alternative, or how many alternatives must be considered. Should an option be considered to be clearly so unreasonable that no reasonable person acting reasonably could have made it, then it is considered that it would not constitute a 'reasonable alternative'.

Spatial approach

- 2.5.3 The Interim ISA Report documents the appraisal of the NDF Alternative Options and Preferred Option. Four Alternative Options for the NDF were developed together with a Benchmark Option which comprises not producing an NDF. Each option was subject to ISA in November 2017. A full description of the NDF Alternative Options can be found in Appendix B of the Interim ISA Report³¹. Each of the Alternative Options was structured as follows:
 - Summary overview;
 - Why has this option been developed? (rationale on how the option is a Reasonable Alternative)
 - Full overview: How would this option help meet the objectives?
 - What are the key assumptions that support this option?
 - What would Wales in 2040 look like?
 - What did the October 2017 engagement say about this option?
- 2.5.4 In summary, these options were:
 - Alternative Option 1 An option focussing growth in the strongest market areas
 - Alternative Option 2 An option focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales
 - Alternative Option 3 An option to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives
 - Alternative Option 4 An option focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources
 - Benchmark Option Do Not Prepare the NDF
- 2.5.5 Appendix B also provides reasoning for why these options were carried forward or otherwise.

The 'Benchmark Option'

2.5.6 The NDF will replace the Wales Spatial Plan (WSP). It is important for the ISA to assess reasonable alternatives for the emerging NDF which contain various options including a 'do nothing/ business as usual' option – which includes the retention of the WSP. This will assess the implications and effects of the replacement of the WSP by the NDF as the SEA Directive requires that the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without the plan are considered, along with the environmental characteristics of areas that are likely to be significantly affected. Other aspects will also be considered as part of the 'do nothing' option, such as the outside influence of the National Health Service or the police force on health or crime level improvements for example, as the WSP does not act in isolation. However, the influence of planning will be the key consideration in the assessment.

Summary of Assessment of Alternative Options (November 2017)

2.5.7 Table 2-2 presents a summary of the assessment scores for each of the Alternative Options. The full assessment tables with commentary are presented in Appendix B.

³¹ Interim ISA Report, available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-interim-isa-report.pdf [Accessed 290519]

Alternative Option 1

2.5.8 As can be seen from the summary table, Alternative Option 1 (an option focussing growth in the strongest market areas) performs the least well when assessed against the ISA objectives. Strong negative effects have been predicted against 3 of the ISA objectives (relating to health and wellbeing; social cohesion and equality; and the sustainable use of natural resources). No strong positive effects have been predicted for this option. The increase in prosperity across the strongest market areas could lead to an increase in inequality, between urban and more rural areas, and particularly existing areas of deprivation such as the Valleys and North Wales coast. The option is not driven by SMNR principles, therefore there is potential for development in the growth areas to be led by primarily economic goals leading to potentially negative effects. There are some benefits to this option, in that the option seeks to direct growth to the strongest market areas. This will create opportunities to increase employment but is focused on identified growth areas rather than across every part of Wales. Therefore, it is unlikely to contribute to economic inclusion across the country. The option is, however, likely to lead to significant positive effects in relation to improving access to jobs in growth areas, increasing the number of people satisfied with their jobs, and creating opportunities for investment and growth and development of skills, particularly in relation to city regions.

Alternative Option 2

2.5.9 Alternative Option 2 (an option focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales) performed significantly better than Alternative Option 1, with strong positive effects predicted against six of the ISA objectives (relating to: education; health and well-being; air quality; connectivity of communities; social cohesion and equality; and the sustainable use of natural resources). The option focuses on a dispersed approach based on local need, which may reduce inequalities and lead to an increase in benefits across all communities. Improving accessibility within rural communities and reversing population decline could lead to an increase in access to and the viability of provision for facilities, including open space and increasing access to the natural environment, that may have major beneficial effects. The option supports the creation of sustainable communities, well designed and planned places which would look to enable adaption to risk from climate change. No strong negative effects were predicted for this option.

Alternative Option 3

2.5.10 The assessment of Alternative Option 3 (an option to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives) also led to the prediction of strong positive effects against six of the ISA objectives (relating to health and well-being; energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions; climate change resilience; air quality; connectivity of communities and the sustainable use of natural resources). The option would anticipate the risks from climate change to ensure that future development patterns consider, are shaped by, and build resilience to these. It places a strong emphasis on planning how settlements will grow and interconnect, which could lead to significant beneficial effects. The option also seeks to build climate change resilience into communities, businesses, and the natural environment. No strong negative effects were predicted for this option. Uncertainties with regard to this option have been predicted. The NDF will support major changes to urban form and development patterns, to contribute to the realisation of a low-carbon economy. What this means in terms of built development is unclear and could mean the development of increased housing and infrastructure in 'sustainable' locations, thereby potentially having a negative impact on landscape; noise and light pollution; areas of tranquillity and heritage assets. The option would deliver renewable energy generation to the most appropriate locations and provide a framework to support its delivery. Some renewable energy developments have potential for significant landscape (and townscape and seascape) and visual impacts although this will depend on the design and location. Further, there is some uncertainty over whether the option might result in, cumulatively, negative effects on biodiversity/geodiversity; as many of the areas deemed suitable for renewable energy schemes could include undeveloped greenfield sites near to existing rural communities.

Alternative Option 4

2.5.11 Strong positive effects were predicted against seven of the ISA objectives in the assessment of Alternative Option 4 (an option focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources) (relating to energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions; climate change resilience; air quality; water quality; landscape and townscapes; biodiversity and geodiversity; and the sustainable use of natural resources). The option includes significant emphasis on the climate change resilience, based on the Environment (Wales) Act, which positions Wales as a low carbon, green economy, ready to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The option would seek to deliver the SMNR principles, including the reduction of pollution, avoiding impacts. It has a very strong focus on preserving the natural environment, despite also promoting a degree of rural development. It recognises how the natural environment underpins economic sustainability and has a very strong focus on environmental protection.

Do Nothing

2.5.12 No strong effects were predicted for the 'do nothing' option. Although the WSP and other policies and strategies would continue to be in place without the NDF, trends, such as higher than average deprivation in the South Wales valleys and some North Wales coastal towns, are likely to continue, leading to a mix of potentially positive and negative effects without the implementation of the NDF. Further, the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and take a national approach to issues such as flood risk and environmental management, whilst accommodating new development and economic growth may not be achieved without strategic direction from the NDF.

Table 2-2: Summary of the Assessment of Alternative Options (November 2017)

10.0	ISA Objective		Alternative Option			
154			2	3	4	5
1.	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	+/-	++	+	+/-	+
2.	To contribute to an improvement in physical and mental health and well- being for all and contribute towards a reduction in health inequalities across		++	++	+	+
3.	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	+	+	+	+/-	+/-
4.	To promote sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	+/-	+	+	-	+/-
5.	To encourage the protection and promotion of the Welsh Language	+/-	+	+	+	+
6.	To create the conditions within which greenhouse gas emissions can be limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	-	+	++	++	+
7.	To encourage climate change resilience, including contributing to the reduction and management of flood risk	-	+	++	++	+
8.	To encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	-	++	++	++	+/-
9.	To contribute to the protection and enhancement of the quality of water features and resources	+/-	+	+	++	+

ISA Objective		Alternative Option				
		2	3	4	5	
To improve the connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+/-	++	++	+	+	
To create the conditions within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved		++	+	+	٠	
12. To encourage the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	+/-	+	+/-	-	+/-	
To encourage the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes and townscapes	-	+/-	?	++	-	
14. To encourage the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	-	+	?	+	+	
15. To encourage the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	+/-	+	+	+	+	
To encourage the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	+/-	+	+/-	++	+	
17. To encourage the sustainable use of natural resources		++	++	++	+/-	

Development of the Preferred Option

- 2.5.13 Following the assessment of the Alternative Options, the Welsh Government team refined the NDF Options, and developed a Preferred Option.
- 2.5.14 The Preferred Option was developed around five themes, reflective of Planning Policy Wales, Edition 10 (PPW):
 - Placemaking;
 - Distinctive & Natural Places;
 - Productive & Enterprising Places;
 - Active & Social Places; and
 - Wales's Regions.
- 2.5.15 The Preferred Option was a hybrid option which seeks to incorporate many of the benefits of the alternative options. Table 2-3 sets out which elements of the Alternative Options were taken forward to the Preferred Option. As such, all of the proposed alternatives individually were rejected. None of the options were considered to be preferable alone as each demonstrated some negative outcomes to varying degrees and would not deliver the balanced sustainable development required. Therefore, the Welsh Government has sought to identify the most positive elements of each to contribute towards developing a preferred option. Alternative Option 1 was determined to be too limited socially and geographically in terms of potential positive outcomes. Strongest market areas would potentially do well, but these would be narrowly focused around the largest cities and towns only. Areas outside these settlements would not do well, inequality would potentially grow and there would be clear negative effects on people and the environment. Alternative Options 2, 3 and 4 were all considered better than Option 1 with clear positive effects. None of these options however was considered

sufficiently positive in their own right and it was clear through the iterative process of considering the options, that combining elements from different Options would create a Preferred Option which would be more positive than any of the individual Options. The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative, and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral – against all the options, have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. The Welsh Government response in Appendix B highlights the findings and how they shaped the Preferred Option. Consideration was given to the effects of each of the options against each of the ISA objectives.

Table 2-3: Summary of Elements Taken Forward to Preferred Option (Assessed February 2018)

ISA Objective	Options which performed positively against this objective	Relevant aspects taken forward to the Preferred Option (Preferred Option reference shown in brackets)
1	2, 3, 5	The creation of more cohesive, equitable communities (P3, P2, PE9, AS1) The importance of social infrastructure in placemaking (P3, AS1) Reversing rural depopulation (R1, R2, R3, R4, PE6) Improvements in digital connectivity (PE3) Local community connectivity and reducing the need to travel (P2, AS4, R1, AS1) In response to the potential uncertainty in delivery, as identified by Arcadis, without the economic drivers and strengths that could be achieved under option 1(A Spatial Strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas), the Preferred Option has a strong focus on supporting economic objectives (P3, PE5, PE6, PE7, PE9).
2	2, 3, 4, 5	Improving accessibility within rural communities and reversing population decline (P3, AS1, AS4, R4) Increasing access to the natural environment (P2, DN3, DN5) Sustainable communities, well designed and planned (P2, P3, AS1, AS4, R1) Adaption to risks from climate change / climate change resilience (P1, P2) Delivery of small-scale renewable energy (P2, PE2) Decarbonisation of the economy (P1, PE8) Utilising sustainable locations, improving connectivity and increasing Sustainable travel methods (P2, AS4) Focus on rural communities (P2, P3, R4, R5) Reduction in air, water, and other types of pollution (P1, P2, P3, DN2) An increase in green spaces (DN3, DN5) Improve the delivery of health services (P2, R3, R4)
3	1, 2, 3	Contribute to economic inclusion across the country (P1, P3, PE3, PE6, AS1) Improving access to jobs in growth areas (P1, PE4, PE5, PE6, PE7, AS1) City regions (PE5, PE6, AS1, R3) Opportunities for investment and growth (P1, PE1, PE3, PE4, PE5) Support specialisation and clusters in certain areas (R1, R5) Regional transport infrastructure (PE8, R3, R4)
4	2, 3	Supporting local economic diversity (P3, PE5, PE6, PE9, PE10, AS1, R1) Support for SMEs, third sector and micro businesses (P3, PE5, PE6, R1) Enhancements to the rural economy and rural diversification (P3, PE4, PE5, PE6, AS1, R1, R4, R5) Support for a sustainable economy and growth in sectors associated with this (P1, PE4, PE5, PE6, R1) The delivery of digital infrastructure and sustainable travel infrastructure (P3, PE8, AS4, R3, R4)

ISA Objective	Options which performed positively against this objective	Relevant aspects taken forward to the Preferred Option (Preferred Option reference shown in brackets)
		In response to the potential to limit competitiveness and economic growth and investment identified by Arcadis by focusing on green growth and decarbonisation, the Preferred Option has a strong focus on supporting a range of growth and investment opportunities (R1, R3, R5, PE5, PE6, PE9)
5	2, 3, 4, 5	Strong focus on investment in local opportunities (P3, PE2, PE3, PE6, AS1, AS2, AS3, R1) More sustainable communities (P3, PE2, PE3, PE6, AS1, AS2, AS3, R1) Seeking to reverse rural de-population leading to an increase in the viability and vitality of rural communities, including those that are Welsh speaking (P3, PE2, PE3, PE6, AS1, AS2, AS3, R1, R4, R5)
6	2, 3, 4	Reducing harmful emissions (P1, P2, P3, DN2, DN5, PE8) Developing a sustainable pattern of living through sustainable design and locational choices (P1, P2, P3, DN2, AS1, R3, R4) Sustainable management of natural resources (P1, P3) Reducing the need to travel through sustainable located development (P1, P2, P3) Enabling local renewable energy schemes (P2, PE2) Reducing the need to travel (P2, P3, PE3, AS4)
7	3, 4	Sustainable management of flood risk (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, PE1, PE8) Anticipating and adapting to the risks from climate change (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, PE1, PE8) Sustainable management of natural resources (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, PE1, PE8) Building climate change resilience into communities, businesses, and the natural environment (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, PE1, PE8)
8	2, 3, 4	Reducing travel along main traffic corridors within the larger urban areas and help disperse this across a wider spread of communities (P1, P2, P3, DN2, PE8, R1) Reducing the need to travel (P1, P2, P3, AS1) Encouraging walking, cycling and working from home (P1, P2, P3, PE3, AS4) The development of community owned renewable energy initiatives (P1, P2, PE2)
9	2, 3, 4	Efficient use of water and the reduction of pollution (P2, P3, DN1, DN2) Preserving the natural environment which would include water quality and resources (P2, P3, DN1, DN2) Supporting SMNR principles (P3, DN1, DN2)
10	2, 3	Supporting active travel (P2, AS4) Reducing private car use (P1, PE3, AS1, R1) Ensuring jobs & services are accessed locally (P3, PE3, PE6, AS1, R1, R3, R4, R5) Providing social infrastructure in deprived communities (P2, P3, PE9, R1, R3, R4) Reversing rural population decline (PE3, PE6, AS1, R1, R4, R5) Ensuring connectivity between uses (AS1, R1, R3, R4) Prioritising walking, cycling, rail electrification & public transport (P2, PE8)
11	2, 3, 4	Reducing inequality (P2, P3, DN2, PE9, AS1, R1) Ensuring access for all to facilities, services & housing (P2, P3, PE3, AS1, R1 Focusing on supporting rural areas (P3, PE2, PE6, R4, R5) Reducing health inequalities (P1, P2, P3, DN, AS42, R4)
12	2	A focus on delivery across Wales (P2, P3, AS1, AS2, AS3, R2, R3, R4) Providing good quality, affordable housing to meet people's needs (P2, P3, AS1, AS2, AS3) The testing of the options identified concerns regarding delivery, larger scale house building, and meeting identified needs. Parts AS3 and R2 of the Preferred Option address these issues, seeking

ISA Objective	Options which performed positively against this objective	Relevant aspects taken forward to the Preferred Option (Preferred Option reference shown in brackets)
		through the NDF to provide national and spatial direction for the delivery of housing across Wales.
13	4	Recognising the importance of the natural environment and landscapes (P1, P3, DN1, DN2, DN3, DN4, PE10) Enhancing natural environment and landscapes (P1, DN1, DN2, DN3, DN4, PE10) Recognising the importance of local facilities and spaces (P2, DN3, DN5, AS1)
14	2, 4	Recognising the importance culture and heritage (DN3, DN6, PE10) Recognising the importance of historic landscapes (DN3, DN6, PE10) Recognising and considering the relationship between heritage and other objectives (e.g. energy) (DN3, DN6, PE10)
15	2, 3, 4	Ensuring a local focus (P3, DN6, PE6, R1, R3, R4) Improving access to cultural heritage assets and activities (P2, P3, DN5, DN6, AS1, AS4, R3, R4) Recognising the natural environment and landscape as a distinctive part of Welsh culture (DN1, DN3)
16	2, 4	Building resilience to ecosystems and habitats (P1, P2, P3, DN1, DN2, DN4) Prioritising natural resource implications (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, DN4)
17	2, 3, 4	Support for the principles of SMNR (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, DN3, PE1, PE4, R1) Support for nature-based solutions (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, DN5) Increasing resilience in ecosystems and habitats (P2, P3, DN2, DN4)

Assessment of the NDF Preferred Option (February 2018)

- 2.5.16 At this stage, the Preferred Option was assessed at a high level. Table 2-4 presents a summary of the findings of the assessment. The full assessment of the Preferred Option assessment can be found in Appendix B.
- 2.5.17 In summary, strong positive effects were predicted against six of the ISA objectives, with no strong negative effects predicted. Strong positive effects were predicted against ISA objectives 2 (health and well-being); 3 (employment); 4 (economic growth); 10 (connectivity of communities); 11 (social cohesion and equality); and 17 (sustainable use of natural resources).
- 2.5.18 The NDF Preferred Option sought to provide a strong policy framework, to ensure that health and well-being outcomes, for both current and future generations, were central to spatial decision making. The regional approach sought to recognise that disadvantaged and deprived communities are not disproportionately impacted by health inequalities and was predicted to lead to an increase in access to health and social care services, especially in rural areas. Added to this, the decarbonisation and climate change agenda sought to build national resilience to the effects of climate change, which was considered likely to lead to cumulative and long-term health and well-being benefits. The overarching 'Placemaking' theme as well as the Preferred Option more generally, included details relating to the determinants of community cohesion, which could include aspects such as the Welsh Language, housing need, connectivity and community facilities and services. The creation of opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities, resilience to climate change and sustainable access to facilities was a key theme of the Preferred Option and provided the basis of many of the strategic policies, leading to potential significant benefits.

- 2.5.19 'Sustainable Places' was the goal of the NDF. Connectivity and digital infrastructure were elements of this, which could increase physical access to employment opportunities for an increased number of communities across Wales. The overarching 'placemaking' theme also highlighted that economic inclusion was an important principle of the NDF, and that the planning system must build places that create jobs, enhance skills and employability and provide an environment for businesses to grow and thrive. One of the key aims of the Preferred Option was that Wales would become prosperous and secure. A key element of this was the transition to a low carbon economy, which could bring opportunities that would create a wide range of benefits. The regional approach, including identifying city regions and growth deal areas, could lead to further economic benefits, providing a strategic focus for investment.
- 2.5.20 Decarbonisation and climate change were key foundations of the NDF, and aspects relating to this were integrated throughout the Preferred Option. Measures such as a transition to a low carbon economy (PE4), supporting the Welsh Government's strategic decarbonisation goals, were assessed as having the potential to lead to significant benefits. This could be compounded by the strong focus of the Preferred Option to improve the connectivity of communities through active travel measures (AS1, AS4, R3 and R4), the decarbonisation of transport (part of PE8), generation of energy from low carbon energy sources (PE1, PE2), and the implementation of green infrastructure measures (DN5) and other environmental enhancements (DN3 and DN4). However, the strategy also included a requirement for improvements to the existing and expansion of the national road network (AS5 and part of PE8), although to decrease congestion in the short or medium terms, in the long term, this was assessed as having the potential to lead to an increase in traffic volumes, leading to negative effects for greenhouse gas emissions and air quality, although this effect was predicted as uncertain. On balance, minor positive effects were predicted, particularly for local air quality, where road building may help to improve air quality within communities. Further, although 'high quality' housing is mentioned in the 'Placemaking' theme, this was not included within the strategic policies, which was predicted to leading to potential uncertainty in delivery of the decarbonisation agenda.
- 2.5.21 Policies included within the 'Distinctive & Natural Places' theme, included the protection and enhancement of nationally important landscapes, seascapes, nature conservation sites and habitats (DN3), as well as strengthening ecosystem resilience (DN4) and facilitating green infrastructure (DN5). This was predicted to potentially leading to positive effects for landscape and ecology. However, again, the strategy also included a requirement for improvements to the existing and expansion of the national road network (AS5), although to decrease congestion in the short or medium terms, in the long term, this was predicted to have the potential to lead to an increase in traffic volumes, leading to negative effects, particularly in relation to noise pollution in South East Wales. This could be further exacerbated by Policy R3, relating to the development of city regions and growth areas, which could also have negative townscape effects. However, the green infrastructure policy (DN5) could reduce the effects to some degree. Further potential negative landscape impacts were predicted as potentially resulting from nationally significant transport or renewable energy infrastructure projects. However, impacts may be mitigated on a project level basis or through more specific planning policies. Policies relating to the development of more rural areas, such as R1, R2, and R4, were predicted to lead to negative effects against the areas of dark skies and tranquil areas.

Table 2-4: Summary of results of the appraisal of the Preferred Option carried out in February 2018

ISA	Objective	Preferred Option
1.	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	+
2.	To contribute to an improvement in physical and mental health and well-being for all and contribute towards a reduction in health inequalities across	++
3.	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	++
4.	To promote sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	++
5.	To encourage the protection and promotion of the Welsh Language	+
6.	To create the conditions within which greenhouse gas emissions can be limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	+/-
7.	To encourage climate change resilience, including contributing to the reduction and management of flood risk	+
8.	To encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	+
9.	To contribute to the protection and enhancement of the quality of water features and resources	+
10.	To improve the connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	++
11.	To create the conditions within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	++
12.	To encourage the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	+
13.	To encourage the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes and townscapes	+/-
14.	To encourage the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	+
15.	To encourage the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	+
16.	To encourage the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	+/-
17.	To encourage the sustainable use of natural resources	++

Recommendations

2.5.22 Although strong positive effects were predicted for social and economic indicators, it was considered through the ISA that the potential for the NDF to contribute to environmental sustainability in particular could be strengthened. In order to improve the potential for the Preferred Option to contribute towards the ISA objectives, a number of recommendations were made, which were considered by the Welsh Government. These recommendations and how they were considered are recorded in the appraisal table for the Preferred Option in Appendix B. Feedback from the ISA of the

Preferred Option was then used to refine the final Preferred Option, which was consulted on alongside the Interim ISA Report (April 2018).

- 2.5.23 The following direct amendments were made for the final draft Preferred Option for this consultation:
 - The goal of the Welsh Government of a million Welsh Speakers by 2050 has been included within the Preferred Option in the Place making section under 'Cohesive Communities & Welsh Language'
 - Policy DN2 has been redrafted to incorporate avoidance of flood risk.
- 2.5.24 Annex C and section 3.2 of the Preferred Option ISA Interim Report sets out how the recommendations of the ISA of the Preferred Option have been taken into consideration.
- 2.5.25 Although recommendations were made against each ISA objective, it was considered that only the above two changes should be made at this stage of drafting the NDF. Reasons why some of the recommendations within the ISA may not have been appropriate include:
 - The NDF should be read as a whole and the provisions to address the specific ISA recommendations are already covered elsewhere in the Preferred Option.
 - The current stage provides a high-level overview of the NDF, setting out the key strategic
 objectives and a spatial direction for the preparation of the NDF. Some of the suggested
 changes are detailed in nature and lend themselves to consideration at the next stage of the
 process, where detailed policy will be developed to deliver the NDF objectives.
 - Following re-drafting of the Preferred Option for this consultation, the wording referred to in the ISA recommendation no longer exists or the recommendation is no longer relevant.

Development of the Draft NDF (July 2019)

- 2.5.26 In light of the consultation on the Preferred Option (alongside the Interim ISA Report), evidence, engagement and previous ISA work, the three overarching policies Decarbonisation & Climate Change, Health & Well-being and Cohesive Communities & Welsh Language were considered to be the key areas of focus in the preparation of the Draft NDF. The potential for a more economically driven and market focussed overview was considered. Consideration was also given to how explicitly these policy issues should be drawn through the NDF and their relationship with the NDF Outcomes. The NDF Outcomes specifically considered these three policy areas as they were developed.
- 2.5.27 It was concluded by the Welsh Government that a focus on Decarbonisation & Climate Change, Health & Well-being and Cohesive Communities & Welsh Language remains important. There is no need to significantly amend them or prepare a new Preferred Option and there are no realistic, reasonable alternative approaches. The NDF Outcomes will ensure a focus on them. The Welsh Government has determined that these three areas are 'whole plan'. Responding to the challenges of climate change, improving people's health and shaping cohesive communities requires coordinated action across all policy areas. All policies in the Draft NDF have therefore been developed to help deliver them and the NDF Outcomes, and it will be the monitoring of the whole plan that will demonstrate the success in delivering them.
- 2.5.28 The Draft NDF policies have been prepared to deliver the NDF Outcomes and the NDF Spatial Strategy. The Spatial Strategy was effectively developed alongside and as part of the same process of developing the Preferred Strategy and was taken forward to completion after following last summer's consultation. The review of evidence, key Welsh Government and other key stakeholder strategies, engagement and discussions with a wide range of people across Wales, and the ISA process itself, have led to the development of a spatial strategy that seeks to focus growth in three key strategic areas Cardiff & Newport, Swansea Bay and Llanelli, and Wrexham and Deeside. Within each region, secondary growth areas are identified to provide a focus for regionally scaled and local growth. The Spatial Strategy focuses on resources across Wales, particularly the parts of

- Wales suitable for wind and solar energy generation and provides a strong framework for supporting our natural resources.
- 2.5.29 Table 2-5 identifies the Preferred Option (assessed February 2018) and how the Draft NDF Spatial Strategy and Policies (assessed May 2019) have been developed in the context of them. In most cases a policy issue identified in the Preferred Option, is addressed in multiple NDF policies. This reflects the integrated nature of the NDF preparation and the 'whole plan' approach to addressing the overarching policy aims. Consideration was given to preparing a NDF policy directly under each of the Spatial Issues and Strategic Policy Direction set out in the Preferred Option (April 2018). It was considered this approach did not allow for issues that have been identified across the consultation and subsequent research and engagement to be introduced; did not adequately reflect the spatial nature of issues in the context of a development plan; did not allow a view to be taken that the policy issue was appropriately and robustly already provided for in PPW10; and did not account for the interrelated nature of many policy issues. The reasonable alternatives that were considered as part of the detailed development of Draft NDF policies are set out in Appendix B.
- 2.5.30 There are two main ways that PPW has influenced the development of the first Draft NDF. Firstly, PPW establishes the overarching policy objectives for the planning system and this includes the NDF. The principle of placemaking, the relationship between planning policy and the Well-Being of Future Generations Act, the Key Planning Principles and the National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes are all established by PPW and have all directly influenced the NDF. Secondly, PPW covers a broad range of planning policy areas. The NDF does not repeat policy contained in PPW. If PPW did not exist or was significantly different from its present form, it is likely that the NDF would be a different plan. The current version of PPW and its content has therefore strongly influenced the NDF.
- 2.5.31 The Welsh Government believes that just as the first NDF is being created now, it is important that the strengthened regional tier established by the 2015 Planning Act, is given the opportunity to commence and tackle those planning issues that are best addressed at the regional level. The Draft NDF regional policies reflect this and seek to provide a framework to support and help commence regional planning rather than effectively undertake the role of a regional plan themselves.

Table 2-5: How the preferred option proposed for the NDF in February 2018 has been incorporated into the policies proposed in the Draft NDF (assessed May 2019)

Relationship Between Preferred Option Strategic Policy & Spatial Direction (April 2018) and Draft NDF Spatial Strategy and Policies (Assessed May 2019)		
NDF Preferred Option – April 2018	Draft NDF Policies – (assessed May 2019)	
	NDF Outcomes & Spatial Strategy	
P1 Decarbonisation & Climate Change The NDF will ensure that the planning system in Wales plays a key role in facilitating clean growth and decarbonisation and helps build resilience to the impacts of climate change.	P1, P2, P3, P4, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10 to P15	
The transition to a low carbon society will bring opportunities around clean growth and	P16	
quality jobs and deliver wider benefits, including better places to live and work, clean air and water and improved health outcomes. Achieving the Welsh Government's strategic decarbonisation goals, which include a reduction in our greenhouse emissions by at least	P17, P18, P19, P21, P22	
80% by 2050 are a key driver which all development plans must support.	P23, P24, P26	
	P27, P28, P29, P30, P31	
P2 Health & Well-being	NDF Outcomes &	

DF Preferred Option – April 2018	Draft NDF Policies – (assessed May 2019
e NDF will provide a strong policy framework requiring that physical and mental health d well-being outcomes, for both current and future generations, are central to spatial cision making. The NDF will recognise that disadvantaged and deprived communities in be disproportionately impacted by health problems and its regional focus will allow formulate to be tackled. The NDF and other development plans, must co-ordinate delivery of infrastructure to sure essential services, including health and education, are connected and accessible in NDF will make a positive contribution to the overall determinants of health. For ample, resilience measures for climate change and transport policies will improve air after quality and provide walking, cycling and green infrastructure to support healthier estyles. The reduction of fuel poverty, through the support for decentralised, localised ergy generation and the delivery of high-quality housing, will have a positive impact or opple's health and well-being.	P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10 to P15 P16 P17, P18, P19, P21, P22 P23, P24, P26 P27, P28, P29, P30,
the NDF will ensure that the planning system in Wales plays a key role in delivering thesive communities. Strong and inclusive land use planning is essential to ensuring isting and future communities are well planned and equitable for all. The planning system they live and must support actions to address existing problems. Evelopment plans at all levels must ensure that health and economic inequalities are dressed; that all members of society have access to services and facilities, including alth, education and digital infrastructure; that the planning system facilitates the delive land for high quality housing that meets all society's needs, in locations that are stainable, accessible and connected; and that communities are resilient to environment such as flooding, pollution and poor air quality. In NDF will ensure that Welsh speaking communities are supported and create conditionat enable the language to prosper. The NDF will support communities by enabling propriate employment opportunities and planning the provision of new homes so that pulation change is carefully managed and helps create the conditions to realise the elsh Government's Welsh language objectives, including 1 million Welsh speakers by sonomic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places to communic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places to communic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places to communic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places to communic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places to communic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places to communic inclusion is an important principle and the planning system must build places.	NDF Outcomes & Spatial Strategy P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P10 to P15, P16 P17, P18, P19, P21, P22 P23, P24, P26 P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P33
contribution is an important principle and the planning system must build places in eate jobs, enhance skills and employability and provide an environment for businesses ow and thrive. It must also ensure that high quality, modern infrastructure, which is a kabler of competitiveness and productivity, is well planned to be a catalyst for wider generation and supporting vibrant communities.	s to

NDF policies will require that new development avoids areas of environmental risk and

builds resilience to the risks from flooding, air quality, water quality, increases in temperatures, loss of habitats and ecosystems.

DN3 Nationally important landscapes, seascapes, nature conservation sites and

habitats will be identified. Opportunities for growth, expansion, greater connectivity and enhancement will be identified.

NDF policies will require the protection and enhancement of nationally important

andscapes, seascapes, nature conservation sites and habitats.

P16

P8, P16

Relationship Between Preferred Option Strategic Policy & Spatial Direction (April 2018) and Draft NDF Spatial Strategy and Policies (Assessed May 2019)		
NDF Preferred Option – April 2018	Draft NDF Policies – (assessed May 2019)	
DN4 Nationally important ecosystems will be Identified. NDF policies will require strengthening of nationally important ecosystem resilience through greater diversity, connectivity, scale, condition and adaptability.	P8, P16	
DN5 Nationally important green infrastructure and opportunities for new infrastructure will be identified. NDF policies will require the protection and enhancement and facilitate the delivery of new	P8, P16, P33	
preen infrastructure. DN6 Nationally important historic and cultural assets will be identified. Opportunities for new national cultural development will be identified. NDF policies will require the protection, promotion and enhancement of historic and cultural	P1, P2, P3, P16	
assets and facilitate the delivery of new national cultural development.		
PE1 Nationally important energy generation, storage and distribution infrastructure will be identified. Locations for new national scale renewable and low-carbon energy generation, storage and distribution infrastructure will be identified. NDF policies will support the delivery of the Welsh Government's renewable energy targets including 70 per cent of electricity consumed in Wales from Welsh renewable sources by 2030 and locally owned renewable energy capacity in Wales, reaching 1 GW by 2030. Policies will support generation through a range of renewable and low-carbon technologies, storage and distribution infrastructure.	P10 to P15, P22	
PE2 All Wales. NDF policies will provide a framework for the delivery of decentralised, local energy generation and distribution including community owned renewable energy schemes across the whole of Wales.	P13	
PE3 All Wales NDF Policies will provide a framework for the delivery of modern digital infrastructure across the whole of Wales and will require technological capacity to be built into the design of new development, infrastructure (including transport infrastructure) and areas of growth and regeneration.	P6	
PE4 Nationally important employment, mineral and waste areas will be identified. Locations for new nationally significant growth, including projects, linked to connectivity infrastructure and growth areas, will be identified. NDF policies will provide a framework to support growth in sectors helping deliver decarbonisation objectives, the transition to a low-carbon economy; and the circular economy.	P16, P17, P18, P23, P24, P27, P28, P29	
PE5 Existing and new locations for nationally important economic growth sectors. NDF policies will provide a framework to support growth in key national sectors. This framework will include facilitating the infrastructure required to support their growth.	P16, P17, P18, P23, P24, P27, P28, P29, P10 to P15, P6, P20, P21, P22, P25, P26, P31, P32	
PE6 All Wales. NDF policies will provide a framework to support growth including in the foundational sectors, which include the care, tourism, food and retail sectors across the whole of Wales.	P1, P2, P3, P4, P16, P17, P18, P20, P23, P24, P27, P28, P29, P32, P33	
PE7 Wales – England Border. NDF policies will promote cross border spatial economic development, land use and transport planning, to maximise the positive, long term outcomes for both Welsh and adjoining regions.	P16, Draft NDF Section 5	
PE8 Nationally important roads, railways, ports and airports will be identified. Proposals for new infrastructure investment including rail electrification, public transport hubs and metro schemes will be identified. NDF policies will provide a framework for investment in existing and new national transport infrastructure to decarbonise the transport sector, improve connectivity, efficiency and improve air quality.	P16, P17, P20, P21, P23, P25, P26, P27, P28, P31, P32	

Relationship Between Preferred Option Strategic Policy & Spatial Direction (April 2018) and Draft NDF Spatial Strategy and Policies (Assessed May 2019) Draft NDF Policies -NDF Preferred Option - April 2018 (assessed May 2019) Nationally targeted regeneration areas will be identified. P16. P17. P18. P23. NDF policies will require regeneration activities support health and well-being benefits and focus on building places that create jobs, enhance skills and employability and provide an P24, P27, P28, P29 environment for businesses to grow and thrive. PE10 National Marine Plan designations and national projects with a marineterrestrial relationship will be identified. Introduction, P20. NDF policies will provide a framework to ensure the delivery of national projects and P25 policies covering the marine-terrestrial planning regimes. AS1 All Wales. P1, P2, P3, P4, P16, NDF policies will require that strategic housing development is linked to connectivity P17, P18, P23, P24. infrastructure, key facilities (including health and education) and areas of growth; and P27, P28, P29 supports the aim of providing better jobs and facilities closer to home. NDF polices will require that strategic housing development meets the needs of everyone P5. P16 and that the types of housing required are considered alongside locational and numerical considerations. AS3 All Wales. NDF policies will identify a national policy-based population and housing projection, which Draft NDF Section 5 will include an all Wales range of housing numbers for the plan period. National active travel (including walking and cycling) infrastructure will be identified. Improvements to existing and opportunities for new national active travel (including walking and cycling) infrastructure will be identified. P1, P16, NDF policies will provide a framework for improvements to existing and new national active travel (including walking and cycling) infrastructure. Three regions - North Wales, Mid & South West Wales and South East Wales will be identified. NDF policies will provide a framework for regional planning including the preparation of P16 to P33 SDPs. The framework will support growth based on the regions distinctive strengths, to create more diverse, resilient economies, connected communities and address regional nequalities. Three regions - North Wales, Mid & South West Wales and South East Wales will be identified. P16 to P33 NDF policies will identify regional policy-based population and housing projections for each region, which will include a regional range of housing numbers for the plan period. City region and growth deal areas will be identified. NDF policies will provide a framework for connected, accessible and well-planned city P17, P18, P23, P24, region and growth deal areas through the co-ordinated delivery of national and regional P27, P28, P29 transport, energy and digital infrastructure, housing and key services and facilities. Rural areas within the three regions will be broadly identified. NDF policies will provide a framework for rural housing, services and facilities (including P4, P16 health and education) employment and connectivity (digital and transport) infrastructure to ensure Wales's rural communities retain and attract people. Rural areas within the three regions will be broadly identified. NDF policies will provide a framework for responding to the challenges and opportunities arising from exiting the EU over the plan period. Supporting agriculture and businesses and P4, P16 providing a clear framework for diversification and co-ordination with key Government strategies will be key policy objectives.

Table 2-6: Draft NDF Policy names and numbers

Policy Name	Policy number
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Policy Name	Policy number
Sustainable Urban Growth	1
Supporting Urban Centres	2
Public Investment, Public Buildings and Publicly Owned Land	3
Supporting Rural Communities	4
Delivering Affordable Homes	5
Planning in Mobile Action Zones	6
Ultra Low Emission Vehicles	7
Strategic framework for biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem resilience	8
National forest	9
Wind and Solar Energy in Priority Areas	10
Wind and Solar Energy Outside of Priority Areas	11
Wind and Solar Energy in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	12
Other Renewable Energy Developments	13
Priority Areas for District Heat Networks	14
Master planning for District Heat Networks	15
Strategic Policies for Regional Planning	16
Wrexham and Deeside	17
North Wales Coastal Settlements	18
Green Belts in North Wales	19
Port of Holyhead	20
Transport Links to North West England	21
North West Wales and Energy	22
Swansea Bay and Llanelli	23
Regional Centres	24
Haven Waterway	25
Swansea Bay Metro	26
Cardiff	27

Policy Name	Policy number
Newport	28
The Heads of the Valleys	29
Green Belts in South East Wales	30
Growth in sustainable transit orientated settlements	31
Cardiff Airport	32
Valleys Regional Park	33

2.6 Summary of assessment of the Draft NDF

2.6.1 The July 2019 Draft NDF (assessed May 2019), including its Spatial Strategy and Policies, has been appraised for their likely effects against each of the ISA Objectives. A summary of the assessment findings for each of these elements is provided below, followed by a detailed analysis of the likely cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts of all Draft NDF proposals in-combination.

Spatial Strategy

- 2.6.2 The 'spatial strategy' of the NDF is the overall approach taken to the distribution and location of the proposed land-uses and policies. The NDF doesn't provide a chapter specifically focussed on setting out the spatial strategy. Rather, the spatial strategy pursued in the NDF emerges from its policies. The spatial strategy is therefore not repeated here but can instead be found in the NDF and predominantly in Chapter 4. The Spatial Strategy has been appraised in this ISA, the results of which are summarised in Table 2-7 and set out in full in Appendix B. This is different to a 'cumulative effects assessment' or the appraisals of individual policies, as the holistic appraisal of the 'spatial strategy' is focussed on the impacts associated *only* with the locational aspect of the proposed policies and land-uses.
- 2.6.3 The Spatial Strategy proposed in the NDF would be expected to result in predominantly positive sustainability impacts, with significant positive impacts on most ISA Objectives likely. Overall, the proposed spatial approach would be expected to help facilitate enhanced accessibility and increased capacity of education and health services throughout Wales, although there could be a risk of additional pressure being placed on their existing capacity in some urban areas. The approach would also facilitate excellent access to open spaces and the countryside for new people, which is important for physical and mental well-being. The support for significant economic growth and new housing that satisfies needs should help to reduce poverty and homelessness and better enable people of all backgrounds in many regions of Wales to pursue healthy and high-quality lifestyles. The spatial approach would be likely to help contribute towards significant economic growth in Wales, particularly in urban areas. The range of employment opportunities in regions across Wales, and the accessibility of these opportunities for areas currently most employment deprived, is likely to be significantly boosted. The proposed spatial approach would be expected to help ensure that identified housing needs are satisfied at national, regional and local levels.
- 2.6.4 The proposed approach would direct the majority of new development towards existing urban regions and this should enable more sustainable development that facilitates lower-carbon living for people due to the good access to public transport modes and the shorter distances needed to travel to access key services and amenities. Generally speaking, people in existing towns and settlements would have excellent access to key services, communal areas and amenities.

- 2.6.5 Based on the assumption that appropriate sewage capacity is available in urban areas, focussing new development in these areas is also an effective means of reducing the risk of adversely impacting water quality as less development would be likely to be situated near natural waterbodies or to result in the loss of greenfield land and vegetation, which help to filter water pollutants. For a similar reason, development in urban areas would also be less likely to adversely impact ecological connectivity in the countryside or to result in an adverse impact on a sensitive biodiversity designation. At the same time, brownfield sites and urban areas can be of high-biodiversity value, particularly as many of the existing towns and cities are coastal. Development in existing towns and cities would be expected to be able to make a more efficient and sustainable use and management of natural resources, particularly soils, due to opportunities for using brownfield sites, existing building and reused materials.
- 2.6.6 Focussing on existing towns and cities is an effective means of directing the majority of new development away from distinctive and natural landscapes in the countryside as well as landscapes designations including National Parks and AONBs. This is caveated somewhat by the potential risk of significant growth in towns and cities altering the existing townscape character. Impacts on historic environments and heritage assets are typically more severe in rural areas where the newly built form can more greatly discord with their setting than they may do in urban locations. However, heritage assets are typically far more numerous in urban areas and so there is some potential for alterations to their setting these alterations could be beneficial where development would revitalise a derelict or vacant plot.
- 2.6.7 The proposed Spatial Strategy would be likely to help enhance Welsh culture to a minor extent, primarily due to the protection afforded to rural areas where cultural and traditional places and activities are prominent. Likewise, impacts of the proposed approach on Welsh language are likely to be somewhat limited although the new development facilitated by the approach is an opportunity to increase the number of Welsh speakers. There could be a risk that new economic development in settlements near the English border, such as Newport, could increase the number of people crossing the border for work purposes and this could potentially dilute rates of Welsh speaking.
- 2.6.8 The Spatial Strategy focusses on three clusters of major towns and cities. In these regions there is extensive flood risk present and there is a risk that the significant level of development proposed would place some new development in active floodplains at risk of flooding (although it is expected that development would still accord with national planning policy and NRW advice). There is also a risk that the development and growth would result in the loss of previously undeveloped land and above-ground vegetation that currently plays an important role in attenuating flood risk, such as permeable soil surfaces and upslope woodland. It should be recognised that situating development in the main towns and cities should limit these effects due to the plentiful opportunities for using brownfield sites and enhancing the presence of green infrastructure.

Table 2-7: Summary of the long-term effects of the Spatial Strategy Assessment

ISA	. Objective	Spatial Strategy
1.	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	+
2.	To contribute to an improvement in physical and mental health and well-being for all and contribute towards a reduction in health inequalities across	++
3.	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	++
4.	To promote sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	++
5.	To encourage the protection and promotion of the Welsh Language	+
6.	To create the conditions within which greenhouse gas emissions can be limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	++
7.	To encourage climate change resilience, including contributing to the reduction and management of flood risk	-
8.	To encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	++
9.	To contribute to the protection and enhancement of the quality of water features and resources	+
10.	To improve the connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	++
11.	To create the conditions within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	+
12.	To encourage the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	++
13.	To encourage the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes and townscapes	++
14.	To encourage the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	+
15.	To encourage the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	+
16.	To encourage the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	++
17.	To encourage the sustainable use of natural resources	++

Policies

2.6.9 The appraisals of policies proposed in the NDF identified the likely impacts of each policy on each Objective in the short, medium and long terms. Section 1.6 in this report sets out the methodology. Table 2.8 presents the scores for each of the policies proposed in the NDF against each ISA Objective. These show that the likely impacts of policies are largely mixed, although the majority of impacts are anticipated to be positive with only a very limited number of potential significant negative effects identified. Over time, impacts of policies are generally expected to increase in magnitude as their influence on future decision making and planning across Wales grows and accumulates. For each policy, the Welsh Government considered reasonable alternatives, including a do-nothing (i.e.

have no policy) approach. The appraisals of the preferred options are presented alongside the appraisals of their reasonable alternatives to enable quick comparisons. The assessment results helped the Plan-makers decide which of the policy options to pursue, amend or reject. Table 2-8 only presents the ISA Scores for the preferred policies (i.e. those proposed in the NDF). For ISA scores and appraisals of reasonable alternatives, see Appendix B.

2.6.10 All policies in the NDF would be expected to have either negligible, neutral, minor positive or significant positive impacts on ISA Objectives 1 - 4, as well as ISA Objectives 10 - 12, which are related to topics on education, health, economy, employment, connectivity, social cohesion and housing. Impacts on all other ISA Objectives (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17) are more mixed. Various policies would be highly likely to make a positive contribution towards achieving these ISA Objectives. However, many of the policies proposed in the NDF would encourage or support new investment, development and growth in various industries and regions of Wales and there are likely to be a range of impacts associated with new development that make achieving ISA Objectives more difficult. New development typically involves, for example, a degree of increase in local car use, water and energy consumption, land uptake or alteration to the surrounding townscape or landscape character. These are sustainability risks frequently associated with the impacts of new development. Significant negative effects in the long-term were identified for policies P32 and P20 as they would encourage and support the expansion of Cardiff airport and the Port of Holyhead, both of which would be expected to lead to a potentially significant increase in GHG emissions as a result of increased air and shipping movements and associated vehicles. It is recommended that these proposals be subject to more detailed analysis of their contribution to GHG emissions which could then inform a targeted mitigation strategy. Throughout the appraisals, which are presented in full in Appendix B, recommendations have been made that could help to reduce the risk or magnitude of potential adverse effects. A summary of these recommendations is presented in Table 2-8. During the iterative process of the ISA, the NDF has incorporated a range of recommendations that have helped to enhance the overall sustainability performance of NDF proposals.

Table 2-8: ISA Scores for all policies proposed in the NDF for all ISA Objectives, including scores at the short, medium and long terms (see Table 2-6 for Policy names)

			1 Education			2 Health		3 Employment	& inclusion		4 Economic	growth		5 Welsh	Language		6 GHGs &	eleigy 		7 Flood risk			8 Air quality			9 Water		10 Access 8	connectivity		11 Social	cohesion		12 Housing		13 Landscapes	& townscapes	14 Historic	environment &	assets	100000	To weish	סמומוס	46 Dischipero	16 Blodiversity & geodiversity		17 Natural	resources	
Policy	(M		S	M L	S	N	1 L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S N	1 L	S	M	_ {	S N	1 L	\$ +	M	L	S	М		S	М		S	M L	
P1	4	۰	+	-	+	+ ;	+	+	+	+	+	+	Ŀ	-	-	+	+	Ţ	+	+	+	-	+	_	0	+	+	+	+	Ţ	+ +	÷	+	+	1	+	+	Ŀ	+	-	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+ 🗓	
P2	4	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+ -	-	+	+	++	+	+	+	-	+	+ -	0	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	++	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+ -	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P3	4	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	++	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+ +	0	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	++	+	+	4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P4	4	٠	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	† +	+ +	+	+	+ :		. +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P5	C)	0)	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	+ -	+ +	+	+	+ :	C) -	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0		
P6	4	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	†	+ +	+	0	+ -	- C) -	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
P7	C)	0)	+	+ +	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	÷	0	0	0	0	+	+ (0 0	+	0	0 () (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
P8	C)	+ .	+	0	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+ (0 +	+	0	0 () +	. +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+ +	
P9	C)	0	+	0	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0 (0 +	+	0	0 () +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P10)	0 (1	0	+ +	+	+		+	+	+	+		_	+	+	+	2	?	2	_	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 (n n	+	0	0) -	+	1		+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P11		,)	0	, 1	0		+:	H.	+:	H	H	H	H	<u> </u>					?	?	2		+	+		0	0	0	0	0	o o	H	٥	0) (١ ٥	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	_	+ +	
P12		,)	0	J 1	ο 0	0 .	0	0	. 0	Α .	Α .	0	0	0	0	0	Λ	0	· 0	ſ	ŕ	0	Λ	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	0 U	٨	٥	0 1	, ,	, ,	٥	U	U	U	0	0	0	-	-	-		+ + 0 0	
P13			0 1	J 1	^					0	0								?	0	2			+	0	0	U	0	0	0 1	0 0	0	٥	0 1	, ,		0	_	_	0	0	0	0	+	+	+		+	
P13)	0 1	J	0	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	·	+	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	0 1	0 0	+	0	0 1			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	† ^	+ +	
P14	0		0 1)	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 1	0 0	0	0	0 () () 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	
)	0 (J	U	0 0	0	+	+	U	+	+	+	+	+	0	U	+	0	U	U	U	0	U	0	U	U	0	+	+	0 0	+	U	+) (0	0	U	0	U	0	U	U	0	U	U	0 0	
P16		٠	+ -	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+ -	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P17		+			+	+ ‡	+	+	+	+	÷	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	÷	+ +	÷	+	Ţ.	C) -	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	
P19	C)	0 ()	+	+ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0 (0 0	0	0	0 () +	+	+	+	+	++	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	
P20	4	٠	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	† +	+ +	+	0	0 () -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-		
P21	+	٠	+	+ +	+	+ +	+	+	+ +	+	++	+	+ -	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+ +	+	+ +	++	0	0 () -	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	- -	
P22	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+ +	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++	+ +	?	?	?	+	++	++	0	-	-	+	+	+ +	+ +	++	0	0 () -	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-		

		1 Education			2 Health	7		3 Employment	& inclusion		4 Economic	growth		5 Welsh	Language		6 GHGs &	energy		7 Flood risk			8 Air quality			9 Water		0	10 Access &	Composition	10000	cohesion			12 Housing		13 Landscapes	& townscapes	17 Historic	environment &	assets	7 7 7 8 7 7 7 7	IS Weisn	o mini e	:	16 Biodiversity	& geodiverany	17 Natural	resources	-00010000
Policy	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	1	1 L	S	N	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L
P23	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	+		0	+	+	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+ +	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
P24	-	-	++	+	+	++	+	++	+	+	+		+	+	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ + + +	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
P25	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+ +	++	0	-	-	+	+ +	++	-	-	-	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+ + + +	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	+	+	+
P26	+	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	+	+ +	0	0 0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
P27	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	++		+	+		+	+	++	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	++	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ + + +	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
P28	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	++	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	+	+	++	+		+ +	+ +	+ + + +	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
P29	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+ +	+	+	++	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ + + +	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
P30	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	+	+	++	+	++	+ +	0	0	0	+	++	++	+	+	+
P31	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	+	++	0	0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
P32	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	-	-	- -	0	0	0	-	-	-	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0 0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
P33	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+ +	0	0 0	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+ +	++	+	+	++

Cumulative, secondary, synergistic, indirect effects

- 2.6.11 In addition to appraising each of the proposals in the Draft NDF separately they have all been appraised in-combination for their likely cumulative, secondary and synergistic effects against each ISA Objective. The detailed results of this process are presented in Appendix B. A summary of these results is provided in Table 2-9.
- 2.6.12 The Draft NDF was identified as being likely to result in highly positive impacts on the more social and economic ISA Objectives, including those related to education, health, employment, economy, connectivity, social cohesion, housing and culture. For many of these the identified impacts would be likely to become significantly positive over the medium- and long-term.
- 2.6.13 More mixed impacts were identified for eight of the ISA Objectives. These are predominantly associated with the natural environment, including energy and GHG emissions, air quality, flood risk, water, landscapes & townscapes, cultural heritage, biodiversity & geodiversity as well as natural resources. For most of these, it is unclear whether the positive or negative effects would outweigh the other. Adverse impacts are the consequence of new development and growth in Wales, supported and encouraged by various Draft NDF policies, that would be likely to lead to some degree in energy and natural resource consumption and air emissions. Recommended mitigation measures are included within Table 2-10.

Table 2-9: Summary of cumulative, synergistic and secondary effects appraisal for each ISA Objective

ISA	\ Objective	Short- term	Medium- term	Long- term
1.	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	+	+	++
2.	To contribute to an improvement in physical and mental health and well- being for all and contribute towards a reduction in health inequalities across	+	+	++
3.	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	+	+	++
4.	To promote sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	+	++	++
5.	To encourage the protection and promotion of the Welsh Language	+	+	+
6.	To create the conditions within which greenhouse gas emissions can be limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	+/-	+/-	+/-
7.	To encourage climate change resilience, including contributing to the reduction and management of flood risk	+/-	+/-	+/-
8.	To encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	+/-	+/-	+/-
9.	To contribute to the protection and enhancement of the quality of water features and resources	+/-	+/-	+/-
10.	To improve the connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	+	++	++

ISA Objective	Short- term	Medium- term	Long- term
To create the conditions within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	+	+	++
12. To encourage the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	++	++	++
To encourage the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes and townscapes	+/-	+/-	+/-
14. To encourage the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	+/-	+/-	+/-
15. To encourage the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	+	+	+
To encourage the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	+/-	+/-	+/-
17. To encourage the sustainable use of natural resources	+/-	+/-	+/-

Avoiding, reducing or mitigating negative effects and maximising positive effects – summary of recommendations

2.6.14 Throughout the appraisals of Draft NDF policies recommendations have been made for each policy against each ISA Objective, where appropriate, in order to help avoid or mitigate negative effects and to help maximise positive effects. Recommendations have also been made alongside the cumulative effects assessment. A summary of the recommendations made in this ISA Report to help enhance the sustainability performance of the NDF are presented in Table 2-10. In response, the Welsh Government considers that the spatial policies and proposals contained in the Draft NDF, coupled with topic based national planning policies provided in PPW and associated guidance, provide the suite of national planning policy to broadly align with the recommendations. Some of the recommendations have raised points for which it is considered necessary to strengthen the NDF. The Welsh Government's response to the recommendations is further provided in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10: Summary of recommendations made in the ISA to help enhance the sustainability performance of the Draft NDF

Sum	nmary of recommendations	Welsh Government's comment	
•	The Draft NDF should maximise opportunities to strengthen links and connectivity between rural areas and more isolated communities with essential services, amenities and goods including education facilities, health services, employment areas, communal spaces and a diverse range of natural habitats.	 The Draft NDF will include a policy on 'Sustaining Rural Communities' to ensure that the needs of rural communities with regard to housing, transport, businesses a services are met. The Draft NDF will inclu a policy on 'Strategic framework for biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem resilience' to deliver cumulative action towards securing the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosyste 	and de
•	In some cases, spatial implications of NDF policies are uncertain. The provision of a map would provide a more detailed idea of where benefits and impacts of policies would be likely.	The Draft NDF will include national and regional mapping.	

Summary of recommendations	Welsh Government's comment
New development supported through the NDF should seek to provide open space and green infrastructure (GI) elements that offer new and existing occupiers with good access to a diverse range of species.	 PPW and TAN 5: Nature Conservation & Planning set out national policy in relation to GI, landscape and biodiversity and ecological networks. The NDF does not repeat this national guidance, which applies to all development in Wales alongside the NDF. PPW defines placemaking, the key planning principles and the national sustainable placemaking outcomes which include policy on facilitating accessible and healthy environments.
The NDF should maximise on opportunities to ensure that new GI elements in developments are integrated into a coherent GI network extending throughout the locality and beyond. This GI network should include a diverse range of native species in order to facilitate the free movement of wildlife as well as attractive and safe walking and cycling routes for people. In particular, this network should seek to connect people with places of employment. The GI network can also be designed, managed, laid out and situated in a strategic approach to enhance the other ecosystem services it would provide, including filtering air pollutants, capturing carbon, filtering water, reducing flood risk, enhancing local character, protecting views and preserving soils.	 PPW and TAN 5: Nature Conservation & Planning set out national policy in relation to GI, landscape and biodiversity and ecological networks. The NDF does not repeat this national guidance, which applies to all development in Wales alongside the NDF. PPW defines placemaking, the key planning principles and the national sustainable placemaking outcomes which include policy on facilitating accessible and healthy environments. NDF policy 'Strategic framework for biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem resilience' specifically refers to strategic green infrastructure and its role as a key mechanism for securing sustainable growth, ecological connectivity, social equality and public well-being.
The NDF could include greater focus on flood risk in Wales and how this will change as a result of climate change, particularly as the NDF seeks to support development in various regions where there is extensive flood risk such as Newport, Cardiff and Deeside. The NDF could explicitly refer to the need for any development supported in the NDF to accord with Welsh Government policy on flood risk, to avoid building on active flood plains where feasible, to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems and other measures to help alleviate flood risk for the development and nearby properties.	 PPW and TAN 15: Flooding: sets out national policy in relation to flooding. PPW includes policy in relation to SUDs. The NDF does not repeat this national guidance, which applies to all development in Wales alongside the NDF. The Draft NDF identifies the importance of flooding as an issue and identifies flooding in the context of each region and the importance of flooding issues informing regional strategic decisions on locations for growth and new infrastructure. Given the well-established existing policy guidance on flooding, it is not necessary to repeat this in the NDF.

Summary of recommendations	Welsh Government's comment
Wildlife and GI elements proposed in policies in the NDF, such as the new national forest proposed in P9, could be strategically located in order to maximise its flood risk alleviation ecosystem service value, for example by ensuring some of the forest covers upland areas or is in an active floodplain.	 PPW and TAN 5: Nature Conservation & Planning set out national policy in relation to GI, landscape and biodiversity and ecological networks. The NDF does not repeat this national guidance, which applies to all development in Wales alongside the NDF. Flooding is an important issue and the National Forest could potentially play a role in alleviating flood risk. It is agreed that the NDF can be strengthened by highlighting this. The text that supports policy P9 National Forest will be expanded to cover this issue.
The NDF could more closely consider the potential impact of dense development in urban location on air quality and the extent to which this can be managed through the design and layout of development – not only to minimise the development's adverse impact on air quality but also to protect site users from existing pollution.	 PPW sets out national planning policy in relation to air quality. The NDF does not repeat this national guidance, which applies to all development in Wales alongside the NDF. Air quality is an important issue and it is agreed that the NDF will be strengthened by additional content on this point. The text that supports policy P1 – Sustainable Urban Growth will be expanded to cover this issue.
Development in town and city centres could be required to enhance existing townscape character through high-quality design measures, considerate layout and potentially vernacular architecture whilst also enhancing the accessibility of places and networks for people and nature within our townscapes. New development supported in the NDF, of all kinds, should be carefully located to minimise adverse impacts on character, setting and views. The potential for heritage and culture led regeneration should be recognised here.	PPW, TAN 12: Design and TAN 24: The Historic Environment set out national planning policy in relation to design and the historic environment. The NDF does not repeat this national guidance, which applies to all development in Wales alongside the NDF.
Several policies in the NDF refer to sustainable place- making principles such as for new development on Government land holdings. The NDF could provide a more detailed definition of what it considers to be sustainable place-making, ideally in line with the various ISA Objectives, and beyond protecting or enhancing environmental aspects 'sustainable' place-making should be accepted as required enhancements to the current state of the environment.	PPW defines placemaking, the key planning principles and the national sustainable placemaking outcomes.

Findings of HRA and how these have fed into the assessment

- 2.6.15 The June 2019 HRA Report summarises how the draft NDF has evolved from the Issues and Options stage through to the Draft NDF, along with the HRA work undertaken at each stage of the process. The HRA Report comprises the HRA Screening of the policies set out in the draft NDF; followed by the Appropriate Assessment (AA) of those policies where likely significant effects (LSEs) on Natura 2000/ Ramsar sites could not be screened out. The Draft NDF identifies 33 policies covering a range of topics, which set the direction for development in Wales from 2020 to 2040. The HRA screened out 13 of these policies, with 20 policies carried through to AA.
- 2.6.16 The HRA considered that none of the policies in the NDF actively direct development in a manner that potential impacts could not be avoided or mitigated at the lower-tier level. Therefore, deferring the requirement for HRA to these lower-tier plans and/or projects would be appropriate due to the deliverable mitigation at that stage.
- 2.6.17 The HRA also determined that the inclusion of Policy P8 within the NDF will indirectly provide protective buffering for Natura 2000/ Ramsar sites by protecting ecosystem services, ecological networks and biodiversity in the wider countryside, whilst also providing safeguarding standards to which other policies within the NDF, as well as those in lower-tier plans, will be required to adhere.
- 2.6.18 Policy P16 sets the criteria for lower-tier Strategic Plans (and their constituent LDPs) to follow when identifying allocations for development. As with Policy P8 this policy includes reference to identifying ecological networks, which the HRA also considered will indirectly provide protective buffering for Natura 2000/ Ramsar sites by protecting ecosystem services, ecological networks and biodiversity in the wider countryside. Policies P10, P11, P13, P20, P21, P22, P25, P26 and P32 all relate to the types of development that typically have a higher likelihood of leading to adverse effects on Natura 2000/ Ramsar sites. This is because of the size and scale of the developments (energy and port-related activities) and because they tend to be more likely to be located away from existing urban areas, and/or on the coast, where the risk of conflicting with European sites designated for nature conservation is higher. As such, specific mitigation measures have been recommended in the HRA to provide a strong guide to lower-tier plans and projects which emerge from these elements of the NDF. The HRA concludes that, on the assumption that these mitigation measures are adopted at the lower-tier planning or project scales, significant effects would be avoided.
- 2.6.19 The Appropriate Assessment did not identify any residual effects, assuming that Policy P8 is properly complied with, and due consideration is given to the mitigation measures set out in Table 4 of the HRA report when implementing these policies at the regional and local levels. Lower-tier plans would be required to take the potential implications of development on Natura 2000/ Ramsar sites into account during the planning process, and to adopt the high-level mitigation measures proposed; as well as more specific measures (to be determined during subsequent HRAs). Furthermore, the potential for in-combination effects to arise when spatial planning is being undertaken at the strategic and local level would be fully assessed, and appropriate measures put in place within the lower-tier plans to ensure that any in-combination effects would not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000/ Ramsar sites.
- 2.6.20 The findings of the HRA process have informed the ISA process. As the HRA has not identified any LSEs of any policies either alone or in-combination on a Natura 2000 site, the ISA has also not identified a significant effect on these sites. It should be noted that whilst significant effects have been ruled out, it is still possible that policies in the NDF were recorded in the ISA as having a minor adverse effect on a European site.

Monitoring – Significant effects (Task B.6)

2.6.21 The ISA has identified the likely effects of the NDF on ISA Objectives over the short, medium and long terms. An indication of the certainty of these effects was also provided. However, there is a risk

that the sustainability impacts of the NDF, including the impacts of specific policies or the cumulative impacts of policies in-combination, are different to those anticipated, such as due to unforeseen circumstances. It is therefore an essential component of delivering sustainable development to monitor the impacts of the NDF in relation to the predicted impacts. Regular monitoring then enables the relevant authorities to alter plans as necessary should unexpected negative effects arise or expected positive effects not arise. Monitoring comprises Stage B.6 of the ISA.

2.6.22 It is anticipated that the Welsh Government will be monitoring the implementation and impacts of the NDF post-adoption to feed into future plan review and revision. Table 2-9 proposes a monitoring framework to keep track of the sustainability impacts of the NDF, for which it would be appropriate to integrate with NDF monitoring. This is a draft and will be subject to discussion and refining with Welsh Government. In addition to monitoring the extent to which the NDF results in the impacts identified in the ISA, the monitoring framework will provide an indication of the impacts of the NDF on the environmental baseline in Wales and this can be compared with the future trends of this baseline set out in Table 2-1.

Table 2-9: Proposed Monitoring Framework

ISA	Objective	Effects to be monitored	Proposed indicators for monitoring	Data source
1	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	The NDF would be likely to lead to a long-term significant positive impact on encouraging and supporting more, and improved, opportunities for people across Wales to learn new skills and qualifications.	Indicators relating to education and deprivation including equitable distribution of opportunity, specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
2	To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	The NDF would be likely to lead to a significant positive impact on improving the physical, mental and social health and well-being for all.	Indicators relating to health and deprivation specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
3	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	The NDF would be likely to lead to a significant positive effect on employment and economic inclusion for people throughout Wales.	Indicators relating to employment and deprivation specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
4	To create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	The NDF would be likely to lead to a significant positive effect on sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness.	Indicators relation to sustainable economic growth specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh language	The NDF would be likely to help protect and improve the well-being of the Welsh language.	Indicators relating to the protection and increase in use of the Welsh language specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
6	To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	Development supported by the NDF could potentially make achieving GHG emissions reduction targets more difficult. Development supported by the NDF could lead to an increase in energy consumption, and much of this is likely to be non-renewably sourced.	Indicators relating to energy consumption, renewable energy generation and Wales' carbon footprint specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.

ISA	Objective	Effects to be monitored	Proposed indicators for monitoring	Data source
7	To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk	The NDF supports new development in new regions in Wales where there is extensive flood risk. This could potentially expose new people or properties to a risk of flooding.	Indicators relating to number of people and properties at risk of flooding specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
8	To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	Development supported by the NDF could help to ensure people in Wales are able to make relatively efficient and low-emission movements. Development supported by the NDF would be likely to make achieving air quality improvement targets more difficult in some locations.	Indicators related to air quality specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
9	To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources	The NDF would support new development that would increase water consumption in Wales. New development supported by the NDF could potentially pose a risk to the quality of natural water bodies, including along the coast.	Indicators related to water quality and water resource availability specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
10	To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	The NDF would be expected to make a significant positive contribution towards the creation of opportunities for improving connectivity between people and places, key services, goods and services.	Indicators related to deprivation in terms of access to services specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
11	To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	The NDF would be expected to make a significant positive contribution towards the creation of opportunities for enhancing the cohesiveness of communities across Wales and moving towards a more equal society.	Indicators related to equality and cohesion specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
12	To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	The NDF would be expected to make a significant positive contribution towards ensuring that needs for good quality, safe and affordable housing are being provided for in regions and communities across Wales.	Indicators related to housing provision specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.

ISA	Objective	Effects to be monitored	Proposed indicators for monitoring	Data source
13	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	The NDF would be likely to lead to new development taking place predominantly in urban areas, which could help to avoid adverse impacts on sensitive natural landscapes. Development in urban areas could pose a risk to surrounding townscapes and settlement character.	Indicators related to the condition of landscapes and townscapes as well as the impact of new land-uses on condition specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
14	To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	The NDF supports new development in regions throughout Wales where it could potentially alter the setting of sensitive heritage assets and historic areas.	Indicators related to the condition of heritage assets and historic areas in Wales specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
15	To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	The NDF would be likely to help create opportunities for protecting and improving the accessibility of Welsh cultural places and activities.	Indicators related to Welsh culture specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
16	To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	The NDF supports new development across Wales that could potentially reduce the connectivity and coherence of ecological networks. New development supported by the NDF could potentially increase public access associated disturbances at sensitive habitats. New development supported by the NDF could potentially result in the direct loss of sensitive habitats or functionally linked land.	Indicators related to the condition of biodiversity designations, ecological connectivity, geodiversity areas and tree canopy specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.
17	To create opportunities for the sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value	The NDF supports new development in regions across Wales that would be likely to lead to an increase in the consumption of natural resources.	Indicators related to natural resources and their availability specifically in relation to the role of the NDF, to be developed and agreed.	To be confirmed.

3 CONCLUSION

- 3.1.1 This document comprises the ISA of the Draft NDF. It satisfies the requirements of an Environmental Report as per the SEA Directive for this stage in the process. Further information will be provided in the ISA of the Final NDF to ensure full compliance with the Directive.
- 3.1.2 The ISA is a process that has been highly integrated alongside the development of the NDF, involving a close working relationship between ISA experts and the Welsh Government. During this process, the ISA has enabled the Welsh Government to embed the principles of environmental, sustainability and wider considerations into the Draft NDF outcomes, strategy and policies, from the outset. The ISA has provided a structured means of considering the benefits, costs and risks of a wide range of options.
- 3.1.3 The ISA also provides a consultation tool, providing the general public and statutory bodies with an analysis of how the NDF has been developed in a way that will ensure that it can contribute to more sustainable development. The consultation process has given stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback and suggestions towards enhancing the overall sustainability of the NDF.
- 3.1.4 The July 2019 Draft NDF (assessed May 2019), including its Spatial Strategy and Policies, has been appraised for its likely effects against each of the ISA Objectives.
- 3.1.5 The Spatial Strategy proposed in the NDF would be expected to result in predominantly positive sustainability impacts, with significant positive impacts on most ISA Objectives likely. All policies in the NDF would be expected to have either negligible, neutral, minor positive or significant positive impacts on ISA Objectives 1 4, as well as ISA Objectives 10 12, which are related to topics on education, health, economy, employment, connectivity, social cohesion and housing. Impacts on all other ISA Objectives (5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17) are more mixed. Various policies would be highly likely to make a positive contribution towards achieving these ISA Objectives.
- 3.1.6 The Draft NDF was identified as being likely to result in highly positive impacts on the more social and economic ISA Objectives, including those related to education, health, employment, economy, connectivity, social cohesion, housing and culture. For many of these the identified impacts would be likely to become significantly positive over the medium and long terms.
- 3.1.7 More mixed impacts were identified for eight of the ISA Objectives. These are predominantly associated with the natural environment, including energy and GHG emissions, air quality, flood risk, water, landscapes & townscapes, cultural heritage, biodiversity & geodiversity as well as natural resources. For most of these, it is unclear whether the positive or negative effects would outweigh the other. Adverse impacts are the consequence of new development and growth in Wales, supported and encouraged by various NDF policies, that would be likely to lead to some degree in energy and natural resource consumption and air emissions. However, it should also be noted that the NDF is intended to be applied alongside a wider suite of policy including PPW which will also help to mitigate uncertain negative effects at the more local level. The NDF does not intend to duplicate this policy.
- 3.1.8 Where negative effects have been predicted, the ISA has provided recommendations which, if incorporated into the policy in question, would be likely to help avoid or mitigate potential negative effects or to enhance positive effects. Recommendations made to the Welsh Government have been a key feature of the ISA process from its inception. The Welsh Government has proved highly receptive to measures for enhancing the sustainability performance of the NDF and subsequently made enhancements and amendments to the NDF throughout. Recommendations made to the Welsh Government, and how these were taken into consideration, were particularly discernible for the following elements of the NDF:

- NDF Outcomes (formerly called NDF Objectives): The compatibility assessment of the NDF objectives (now refined as Outcomes for the Draft NDF) was undertaken in three iterations. The results of these assessments led to the refinement of the objectives as presented in the 2018 Issues and Options NDF. The majority of the recommendations of the ISA were incorporated into the NDF.
- NDF Preferred Option: Options considered in the Issues and Options NDF were appraised in the Interim ISA Report. Alongside these appraisals, the ISA made various recommendations to help enhance the sustainability of the preferred option and these were taken into consideration by the Welsh Government.
- Draft NDF Policies: during the detailed appraisals of Draft NDF policies carried out for this ISA Report, recommendations were made for each policy against each ISA Objective, where appropriate, and these were provided to the Welsh Government at an early stage. As and when the policies were amended, the new policy wording was factored into the appraisals. These appraisals and accompanying recommendations are provided in their entirety in Appendix B. In response to the most recent recommendations contained within this report, the Welsh Government considers that the spatial policies and proposals contained in the Draft NDF, coupled with topic based national planning policies provided in PPW and associated guidance, provide the suite of national planning policy to broadly align with the recommendations. Some of the recommendations have raised points for which it is considered necessary to strengthen the NDF.

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4 CONSULTATION AND NEXT STAGES

Stages C and D: ISA Report and Consultation

- 4.1.1 This Draft ISA Report is published (Stage C) to accompany and inform the Draft NDF consultation (Stage D).
- 4.1.2 Following the consultation on the Draft NDF the ISA will again be updated to reflect any significant changes in the NDF as a result of the consultation (continuation of Stage D). A Final ISA Report will then be produced to accompany the Final NDF.

Stages E: Monitoring the Significant Effects of the NDF

- 4.1.3 Stage E of the ISA process includes the finalisation of a monitoring framework that will be used to identify issues, both positive and negative and significant effects of the NDF over time. Following the adoption of the NDF, a post-adoption ISA Statement will be prepared, alongside a Statement of Environmental Particulars, providing detail of how the ISA process has influenced the development of the NDF, the predicted significant effects, as well as the monitoring framework. A Draft Monitoring Framework is provided in Section 3 of this Report.
- 4.1.4 Further information about future stages of the ISA process can be found in Section 1 of this report.

Appendix A Draft NDF Outcomes

Development of draft NDF Outcomes

These tables provide an explanation of the evolution of the NDF Objectives from those consulted on at the Issues, Options and Preferred Options stage to those which will form part of the Draft NDF.

Following the consultation on the Issues, Options and Preferred Option Consultation, Edition 10 of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) was published³². The primary objective of PPW is to ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales as required by the Planning (Wales) Act and Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

PPW sets out the Key Planning Principles for Wales which represent a guiding vision for all development plans, including the NDF. These Key Principles shape the NDF, which will no longer contain a Vision. PPW requires every development plan to take forward the national sustainable placemaking outcomes and use them to develop an overarching set of outcomes, considering the scale of the plan.

Welsh Government has reviewed the Preferred Option Objectives in light of the Key planning principles and Placemaking Outcomes from PPW (Table A-1) and, taking on board the engagement and ISA findings to date, have developed a set of NDF Outcomes. The development of this work is set out in Table A-2. The outcomes are presented in Table A-3.

The compatibility assessment of the NDF objectives was undertaken in three iterations. The commentary provided in Table B-2 of Appendix B of the Interim ISA Report presents the iterative process of assessment, and how the recommendations have been taken into account, where relevant. This demonstrates that the majority of the recommendations of the ISA have been incorporated into the NDF. This has included the following improvements, which will improve the potential for the NDF objectives to contribute to more sustainable development, compared to previous iterations:

- Strengthened consideration of landscape (NDF objective 6);
- NDF objectives shortened, simplified where necessary and given greater focus;
- Additional text added to objective 4 relating to population retention, to strengthen communities;
- Reference to marine planning has been included (NDF objective 6);
- Text added to include consideration of pollution (NDF objective 6);
- Improvement to the Welsh Language objective to include consideration of socioeconomic infrastructure of communities; and
- Additional NDF objective relating to cohesive communities added.

It makes sense, for the NDF Objectives to align with the Outcomes of PPW, in order that the spatial planning across Wales is delivered consistently. Table A-1 and A-2 demonstrate that they align, and therefore a further compatibility assessment with the ISA Objectives is not necessary.

³² Welsh Government, Planning Policy Wales, Edition 10, December 2018, available: https://beta.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-12/planning-policy-wales-edition-10.pdf

Table A-1: NDF Preferred Option Objectives and the National Sustainable Place Making Outcomes (PPW)

NDF – Preferred Key Planning Principles	
and National Stistainania	
Option Objectives Placemaking Outcomes	
 Climate change, decarbonisation and energy To enable the transition to a low-carbon economy To enable management of and adaptation to the consequences of climate change To support decarbonisation in Wales and help deliver the Welsh Government's greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy targets Creating and Sustaining communities Enables Welsh Language to thrive Appropriate development densities Homes and jobs to meet society's need A mix of uses Offer cultural experiences Community based facilities and services 	
2. Economic prosperity and regeneration	
 To provide strategic direction for the delivery of infrastructure that supports economic prosperity for all and green growth To support the national and foundation sectors; and growth and innovation in a low carbon economy To support strong, regional economies To tackle inequality and provide strategic direction for regeneration initiatives. Making best use of resources Makes best use of resources Prevents waste Prioritises the use of previously develop and existing buildings Unlocks potential and regenerates High quality and built to last 	oment land
 City Regions & Growth Deals To support the effective delivery of city region deals and growth deals across Wales. Fosters economic activity Enables easy communication Generates its own renewable energy Vibrant and dynamic Adaptive to change Embraces smart and innovative technology 	
 4. Rural Wales To enable the delivery of jobs, services and infrastructure to strengthen rural communities and retain young people. To support resilience and diversification in the rural economy Maximising environmental protection are environmental impact Resilient biodiversity and ecosystems Distinctive and special landscapes Integrated Green Infrastructure Appropriate soundscapes Reduces environmental risks Manages water resources naturally Clean air Reduces overall pollution 	nd limiting
 Reduces overall pollution Resilient to climate change Distinctive and special historic environn 	nent

- To provide strategic direction for affordable and market housing linked to connectivity infrastructure, key facilities and areas of growth.
- Accessible and high-quality green space
- Accessible by means of active travel and public transport
- Not car dependent
- Minimises the need to travel
- Provides equality of access
- Feels safe and inclusive
- Supports a diverse population
- Good connections
- Convenient access to goods and services
- Promotes physical and mental health and wellbeing

6. Natural Resources, Circular Economy & Flooding

- To strengthen the resilience of biodiversity assets, including habitats species and designated sites.
- To support the sustainable management of our natural resources and facilitate nature recovery
- To protect, promote and enhance nationally important landscapes
- To provide strategic direction to manage and adapt to the potential threat of flooding
- To ensure resource efficiency, minimise the unsustainable use of resources and support the development of the circular economy
- To support the reduction of pollution and improve air, noise and water quality
- To support the delivery of the objectives of the Welsh National Marine Plan

7. Culture & Heritage

- To protect, promote and enhance national cultural and historic assets
- To support opportunities for new national cultural development

8. Transport

- To support a reduction in travel by private vehicles and a growth in walking, cycling and public transport
- To facilitate the delivery and improvement of key transport infrastructure to decarbonise travel

9. Welsh Language

 To support the socioeconomic infrastructure of communities and help to create the conditions to realise the Welsh Government's Welsh language objectives, including 1 million Welsh speakers by 2050

10. Health & Well-being

- To support healthy and active lifestyles and improve access to services
- To support the reduction of health inequalities across Wales

11. Digital Infrastructure

 To support the delivery of digital infrastructure and help achieve the Welsh Government's objective of 100% coverage of broadband and telecoms services across Wales

12. Cohesive Communities

To support the delivery of cohesive communities

Table A-2 How the Preferred Option Objectives relate to the Draft NDF Outcomes

The Draft NDF Outcomes are concise and focused. These are supported by and expanded upon in the descriptions.

1	NDF – Preferred Option Objectives	Comments	Draft NDF Outcomes	Descriptions
1.	Climate change, decarbonisation and energy 1.1 To enable the transition to a low-carbon economy 1.2 To enable management of and adaptation to the consequences of climate change 1.3 To support decarbonisation in Wales and help deliver the Welsh Government's greenhouse gas	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 11. The previous impact highlighted on landscape is captured within Outcome 9.	A Wales where people live 11 in places which are decarbonised	The challenges of climate change demand urgent action on carbon emissions, and the planning system must help Wales lead the way in promoting and delivering a competitive, sustainable decarbonised society. Decarbonisation and renewable energy commitments and targets will be treated as opportunities to build a more resilient and equitable low-carbon economy, develop clean and efficient transport infrastructure, improve public health and generate skilled jobs in new work sectors.
	emissions and renewable energy targets		3in distinctive regions that tackle health and socio-	The regional approach will recognise that different parts of Wales work differently to each other, with distinct underlying
2.	Economic prosperity and regeneration 2.1 To provide strategic direction for the delivery of infrastructure that supports economic prosperity for all and green growth 2.2 To support the national and foundation sectors; and growth and innovation in a low carbon economy 2.3 To support strong, regional economies 2.4 To tackle inequality and provide	Section 2.1 and 2.2 of this NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 6. Sections 2.3 and 2.4 are incorporated within Outcome 3. The national and foundation sectors, although aren't directly referenced are captured within the term sectors more generally.	economic inequality through sustainable growth 6in places where prosperity, innovation and culture are promoted	characteristics and challenges. The three regions will address inequalities, by building stronger links between public services, communities and business. Each region will be encouraged to build on their existing strengths and pursue opportunities to achieve greater prosperity and wellbeing. Development Plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of tourists, and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses.
3.	City Regions & Growth Deals 3.1 To support the effective delivery of city region deals and growth deals across Wales.	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 5.	5and work in towns and cities which are a focus and springboard for sustainable growth	Cities and large towns are magnets for jobs and investment, while people are drawn to live and work there for the economic and social opportunities they provide. Development plans will enable and support aspirations for large towns and cities to grow, founded on sustainability and urban design principles, active travel and investment in key

NDF – Preferred Option Objectives	Comments	Draft NDF Outcomes	Descriptions
			built and green infrastructure to enable population and economic growth whilst reducing pollution. 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
 4. Rural Wales 4.1 To enable the delivery of jobs, services and infrastructure to strengthen rural communities and retain young people. 4.2 To support resilience and diversification in the rural economy 	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 2. The outcome has been expanded to reference all people and not just young people which will enable this to be refined to reflect the evidence/ trends within regions.	2in vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services	In rural areas job opportunities and community services will be supported,, to help attract and retain people. A balance will be found between development and preserving the character of rural Wales, ensuring our small towns and villages have bright futures as attractive places to live and work. There will be support for the agricultural sector and its supply chains to boost resilience through diversification.
 Housing 5.1 To provide strategic direction for affordable and market housing linked to connectivity infrastructure, key facilities and areas of growth. 	This NDF Objective is incorporated across the proposed Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. This reflects placemaking principles – not thinking about housing in isolation.	1and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places 2in vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services 3in distinctive regions	Our cities, towns and villages will be physically and digitally well connected, offering good quality of life to their residents. High-quality homes meeting the needs of society will be well-located in relation to jobs, services and accessible green and open spaces. Places will meet and suit the needs of a diverse population, with accessible community facilities and services. In rural areas job opportunities and community services will be supported, to help attract and retain people. A balance will be found between development and preserving the character of rural Wales, ensuring our small towns and villages have bright futures as attractive places to live and work. There will be support for the agricultural sector and its supply chains to boost resilience through diversification. The regional approach will recognise that different parts of
		that tackle health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth	Wales work differently to each other, with distinct underlying characteristics and challenges. The three regions will address inequalities, by building stronger links between

I	NDF - Preferred Option Objectives	Comments	Draft NDF Outcomes	Descriptions
				public services, communities and business. Each region will be encouraged to build on their existing strengths and pursue opportunities to achieve greater prosperity and wellbeing.
6	Economy & Flooding 6.1 To strengthen the resilience of biodiversity assets, including habitats species and designated sites. 6.2 To support the sustainable management of our natural resources and facilitate nature recovery 6.3 To protect, promote and enhance nationally important landscapes 6.4 To provide strategic direction to manage and adapt to the potential threat of flooding 6.5 To ensure resource efficiency, minimise the unsustainable use of resources and support the development of the circular economy 6.6 To support the reduction of pollution and improve air, noise and water quality 6.7 To support the delivery of the objectives of the Welsh National Marine Plan	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcomes 9 and 10. Waste is captured within the definition of resources. The relationship with the Welsh National Marine Plan will be addressed within the draft NDF.	9. in places that sustainably manage their natural resources and reduce pollution 10. in places with biodiverse, resilient and connected ecosystems	Wales' natural resources, including its minerals, coast, water, forests and landscape, support a range of activities and sectors and are assets of great value in their own right. The environmental, social and cultural value of our resources will be managed, maintained and enhanced, while economic benefits will be utilised sustainably and appropriately by promoting nature-based solutions and a circular economy. Across Wales better resource choices will be reflected in more sustainable places, which benefit from reductions in levels of pollution and be healthier and more liveable. The variety of flora and fauna found across Wales makes Wales a special place. Biodiversity underpins the functioning of healthy resilient ecosystems and the multiple benefits they provide. While biodiversity has declined in recent decades, we will reverse these losses and enhance the resilience of ecosystems. The planning system will ensure wildlife is able to thrive in healthy, diverse habitats, both in urban and rural areas, recognising and valuing the multiple benefits to people and nature.
7	Culture & Heritage 7.1 To protect, promote and enhance national cultural and historic assets 7.2 To support opportunities for new national cultural development	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 6. This reflects the NDF role and focus around heritage and tourism.	6in places where prosperity, innovation and culture are promoted	Development Plans will have a forward thinking, positive attitude towards economic development, investment and innovation. Increased prosperity and productivity will be pursued across all parts of Wales, building on current activity and promoting a culture of innovation, social partnership, entrepreneurialism and skills-development in sustainable industries and sectors. The culture, heritage and environment of Wales will play a positive, modern role in the economy by attracting the interest and expenditure of

NDF – Preferred Option Objectives	Comments	Draft NDF Outcomes	Descriptions
			tourists, and providing a distinctive and trusted brand for Welsh businesses
8. Transport 8.1 To support a reduction in travel by private vehicles and a growth in walking, cycling and public transport 8.2 To facilitate the delivery and improvement of key transport infrastructure to decarbonise travel	This NDF Objective is incorporated across the proposed Outcomes 1 and 7.	1and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places 7in places where travel is sustainable	Our cities, towns and villages will be physically and digitally well connected, offering good quality of life to their residents. High-quality homes meeting the needs of society will be well-located in relation to jobs, services and accessible green and open spaces. Places will meet and suit the needs of a diverse population, with accessible community facilities and services. All methods of travel will need to have low environmental impact and low emissions, with ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport replacing today's petrol and diesel varieties. Active travel and public transport will be a significant part of the transport mix, allied with a reduced reliance on private vehicle use, with sustainable transport infrastructure embedded within new developments to enable easy and convenient access from one place to another for commuting, business, tourism and leisure purposes
9. Welsh Language 9.1 To support the socioeconomic infrastructure of communities and help to create the conditions to realise the Welsh Government's Welsh language objectives, including 1 million Welsh speakers by 2050	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 4.	4 in places with a thriving Welsh Language	We aim to have a million Welsh speakers in Wales by 2050 – an increase of almost 80% on current levels. Where Welsh is the everyday language of the community, development will be managed to ensure there are jobs and homes to enable the language to remain central to those communities' identities. Elsewhere education authorities will develop the infrastructure they need and to generate other facilities where the language can develop as a natural, thriving part of communities.
10. Health & Well-being 10.1 To support healthy and active lifestyles and improve access to services 10.2 To support the reduction of health inequalities across Wales	This NDF Objective is incorporated across the proposed Outcomes 1 and 3. This reflects the wider determinants of health.	1and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places 3in distinctive regions that tackle health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth	Our cities, towns and villages will be physically and digitally well connected, offering good quality of life to their residents. High-quality homes meeting the needs of society will be well-located in relation to jobs, services and accessible green and open spaces. Places will meet and suit the needs of a diverse population, with accessible community facilities and services. The regional approach will recognise that different parts of Wales work differently to each other, with distinct underlying characteristics and challenges. The three regions will

NDF - Preferred Option Objectives	Comments	Draft NDF Outcomes	Descriptions
			address inequalities, by building stronger links between public services, communities and business. Each region will be encouraged to build on their existing strengths and pursue opportunities to achieve greater prosperity and wellbeing.
11. Digital Infrastructure 11.1 To support the delivery of digital infrastructure and help achieve the Welsh Government's objective of 100% coverage of broadband and telecoms services across Wales	This NDF Objective is incorporated within the proposed Outcome 8.	8in places with world- class digital infrastructure	Broadband provision will develop and evolve, beginning with comprehensive coverage of superfast and progressing to ultra-fast fibre, which will help businesses to be more productive, resilient and innovative. Better digital communication will enable changes to the economy and way of life and ensure Wales can lead and keep pace with the latest global technological advancements.
12. Cohesive Communities 12.1 To support the delivery of cohesive communities	This NDF Objective is incorporated across the proposed Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.	1 and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places 2in vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services 3in distinctive regions that tackle health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth	Our cities, towns and villages will be physically and digitally well connected, offering good quality of life to their residents. High-quality homes meeting the needs of society will be well-located in relation to jobs, services and accessible green and open spaces. Places will meet and suit the needs of a diverse population, with accessible community facilities and services. In rural areas job opportunities and community services will be supported, to help attract and retain people. A balance will be found between development and preserving the character of rural Wales, ensuring our small towns and villages have bright futures as attractive places to live and work. There will be support for the agricultural sector and its supply chains to boost resilience through diversification. The regional approach will recognise that different parts of Wales work differently to each other, with distinct underlying characteristics and challenges. The three regions will address inequalities, by building stronger links between public services, communities and business. Each region will be encouraged to build on their existing strengths and pursue opportunities to achieve greater prosperity and well-being.

Table B-3: The Draft NDF Outcomes

A pla	place where people live			
1.	and work in connected, inclusive and healthy places			
2.	in vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services			
3.	in distinctive regions that tackle health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth			
4.	in places with a thriving Welsh Language			
5.	and work in towns and cities which are a focus and springboard for sustainable growth			
6.	in places where prosperity, innovation and culture are promoted			
7.	in places where travel is sustainable			
8.	in places with world-class digital infrastructure			
9.	in places that sustainably manage their natural resources and reduce pollution			
10.	in places with biodiverse, resilient and connected ecosystems			
11.	in places which are decarbonised.			

Appendix B

Appraisal of Draft NDF, including Reasonable Alternatives

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Keys for assessments

Tables B-1 to B-5: Keys, terms and effects for assessment tables

Scoring of Asses					
++	Strong positive – likely to result in strong progress towards the ISA objective (significant)				
+	Minor positive – likely to result in limited progress towards the ISA objective				
0	Neutral outcome				
+/-	Range of possible positive and negative outcomes				
?	Uncertain outcome				
-	Minor negative – likely to work against the achievement of the ISA objective				
	Strong negative – likely to strongly work against the achievement of the ISA objective (significant)				
Type of Effect	Definition				
Secondary	Indirect effects that are not a direct result of the plan (NDF) but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.				
Cumulative	Effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.				
Synergistic	Effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects.				
Key and terms					
Scale	Geographic extent: Local; Sub-regional; Regional/National; or International.				
T/P	Temporary/Permanent				
Cert	Certainty: Low; Medium; or High				
ST	Short Term				
MT	Medium Term				
LT	Long Term				
Future Baseline: Summary of predicted future trends for each ISA Objective, without the implementation of the NDF					
Improving		Static	Declining		

The appraisals in this Appendix satisfy the requirements of impact assessments including Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and Standards, Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), Wellbeing of Future Generations (WBFG) Act (2015)¹; and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR) & the Natural Resources Policy (NRP). Where appropriate, boxes prior to appraisal results indicate which impact assessments other than SA and SEA are particularly relevant to the appraisal.

¹ Available online at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted [Accessed 10.04.19]

Appraisals of Alternative Options (February 2018)

During the Issues and Options stage of the NDF, five alternative options were considered for the strategy to be adopted. These are presented in Tables B-5 to B-9 below. Following these, an appraisal table is provided for each ISA Objective, within which the appraisal of the five alternative options against that ISA Objective is shown. These appraisals were originally prepared for the Interim ISA Report published online in April 2018². The final row in each table indicates how preferable elements of each option could be carried through to the preferred option.

Table B-5: Alternative Option 1

Alternative Option 1 - A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas

Summary Overview

This option focuses the long-term growth and development of Wales around the strongest market areas. It seeks to support economic growth in areas where markets are strongest and which have the best potential to grow. This option recognises that many objectives – deprivation, regeneration, physical and mental health, language, resilience of natural resources - are directly linked to economic prosperity.

The role of the NDF will be to direct growth to these areas and provide the infrastructure required to support growth. It will take a top-down approach to the delivery of major infrastructure and make clear choices on which parts of Wales will grow and how they should grow. The planning system will be responsive to opportunities for supporting economic growth and will not constrain or delay investment in identified growth areas.

Why has this option been developed?

There was a consensus during the engagement at the start of 2017 on the need for a national spatial plan which provided a framework for nationally important infrastructure. The need for greater certainty and speed of delivery were identified as important and it was recognised that the national planning tier is the appropriate level at which to plan for national needs. Local and regional planning cannot easily balance local impacts with national interests. We were told there is a need for a clear top-down approach to dealing with national issues.

There was recognition that many of the challenges faced in Wales stem from economic issues and that much health, deprivation, well-being and other issues can be addressed through improving economic circumstances. Over the long term, there is a need to support a dynamic and growing economy and there was recognition that strong businesses and new investment have positive benefits for Wales. There is a need to support economic growth and investment.

It was identified that silo thinking and un-coordinated approaches mean that investment is not focussed on a clear goal and decisions made through the planning system lack coherency. A NDF focussed on economic growth, offers the opportunity to ensure all land-use decisions at all levels are working towards a common goal. There is a need to ensure a clear, economic focus.

This option has been developed and subject to further engagement in October 2017.

Full Overview: How would this option help meet the NDF objectives? Note: 'objectives' here refers to the 'NDF Objectives' at the time of appraisal, which have since been translated into the NDF Outcomes.

Cultural Assets

This NDF supports existing and the provision of new heritage, sporting and arts development assets where they provide economic opportunities. It recognises that these should be economically viable and promotes appropriate housing and commercial uses around them, to maximise economic potential. Culture-led regeneration projects are supported where they provide direct opportunities for economic growth. Developments at all scales and opportunities for cross-subsidisation with other developments are supported. Cultural projects unable to demonstrate an economic value are not prioritised.

Housing

House building is viewed as a significant economic driver in its own right with large potential multiplier effects for local economies. Housing development which meets market

² Interim ISA Report, April 2018, Available online at: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/consultations/2018-04/180430-interim-isa-report.pdf

Alternative Option 1 - A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas

demand is facilitated, helping to attract and retain a skilled labour force. New housing provision is particularly targeted at areas within commuting distance of economic growth areas. Significant new land allocations are made to accommodate development, with release of large sites in and around settlements if necessary. This may include managed release of greenfield land, following policy and capacity reviews. Affordable housing initiatives are progressed in areas where economic growth is particularly concentrated, aiming to meet the needs of key workers. Market housing is directed to areas attractive to the market, with unattractive areas reliant on public investment only. Opportunities for cross-subsidisation of housing and other developments are supported.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

Investment in energy is driven by the private sector. Development patterns continue to focus primarily on the most viable technologies including wind energy developments (with large-scale schemes predominating). Off-shore developments would be facilitated through appropriate on-shore infrastructure. Opportunities for green jobs within these sectors are high on the agenda.

Issues arising from climate change, such as rising sea levels and flooding are approached from an economic perspective. Steps will be taken to address these challenges in so far as they minimise risks to growth. Decarbonisation objectives will be supported where they provide economic opportunities and growth. Economic land allocations take climate change into account to minimise risks to business.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

Telecommunication and digital technology is a key priority, with the NDF supporting provision of the required infrastructure through the market, as well as encouraging technological capacity to be built into the design of new buildings, infrastructure (including transport infrastructure) and areas of urban expansion and renewal. Infrastructure will be provided on the basis of market demand only and to serve the areas of greatest growth potential.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

This NDF responds to market demand as well as need and is based on active engagement with business and industry, with an emphasis on increasing land supply and minimising business development costs. Significant new land allocations are made to accommodate development, with release of sites in and around settlements. This includes the release of greenfield land, following policy and capacity reviews. This NDF would support commercial development in the most viable locations, including both intown and out-of-town locations. Town-centre focussed development would not be prioritised over out-of-town and the market would determine the most viable location. Brownfield sites (including those in use) attractive to the market would be released for new economic uses. Enterprise Zones are a key focus of intervention. Existing commitments to community regeneration are reviewed, so that future investment can be targeted at people with the most significant economic potential rather than those with greatest social need. Poverty will be tackled by improving the overall prosperity of Wales rather than focussing on specific areas.

Rural Wales

This NDF supports increasing prosperity in all parts of Wales, though its focus will be on the most profitable urban areas and it will only support significant investment in rural parts of Wales where this is market driven. It will not seek to reverse depopulation and will actively provide opportunities for people to move to more prosperous, better served areas to support growth objectives. Support for agriculture would be primarily focussed on food security. National Parks and AONBs would be supported for their economic value.

City Regions & Growth Deals

Cities are the primary drivers of the economy and the primary focus of economic investment. Wider regions provide both workers and potential consumers and this NDF supports wider regional interventions that improve economic productivity. A larger, dynamic workforce provides a larger employment pool and this is attractive to the market. Whilst this NDF will support the principles of city regions, its focus will be on the most profitable economic core and it will be expected that the benefits of growth will spread across the region over time predicated on accessibility.

Transport

Large scale strategic infrastructure projects are taken forward, such as metro projects, directly through the NDF to allow a high level of growth and facilitate land release. Road and public transport infrastructure are upgraded. Internal (inter-city region) and external links by air, sea and high-speed rail are promoted. International profile is important to promote Wales and attract investment. Projects which seek to promote external connectivity are taken forward. Transport links to key gateways are substantially improved to help stimulate private sector investment, and in response to business needs. Facilitating the easy movement of international freight, through key gateways by road and rail will be a key priority. Expansion of Cardiff Airport if required, improvements to the infrastructure that support it and economic opportunities for growth in and around the airport will be facilitated.

Alternative Option 1 – A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas

Natural Resources

This NDF supports the realisation of the economic potential of Wales's natural resources. It would also support the principle of the circular economy and ensuring the full economic potential is realised of all resources, including waste. Investment would be driven by the private sector. Environmental quality is recognised as a strong potential driver of growth, making Wales attractive to visitors and potential investors.

Ecological, biodiversity and landscape designations, particularly at the local and regional level, will be reviewed where they prevent growth and the delivery of physical infrastructure. Over the life of the NDF, the role of national and international designations will be reviewed, in particular in light of Brexit, to understand their role in supporting national economic priorities. Agricultural land could be released for other uses including the best quality land.

Welsh Language

This NDF will support all initiatives that support economic growth and by delivering new employment opportunities, help retain Welsh speakers in Wales. Its focus will be on areas with the strongest economic potential and movements of Welsh speakers from weaker to stronger market areas will be supported.

Health

Good health and well-being enable economic potential to be fulfilled. This NDF focuses growth and services in the strongest urban areas. Health facilities will be planned to support growth.

What are the key assumptions that support this option?

- Cities and their regions are viewed as the primary drivers. Growth is focussed in these areas, with more limited growth in mid-Wales, small towns and regeneration areas.
- The identification of national transport projects is driven by their potential to facilitate economic growth in particular in the strongest market areas. Internal connectivity is improved by substantial multi-modal infrastructure investment. External connectivity is actively improved including enhanced air and sea links, and new high speed rail links to England and beyond to Europe. Freight links between continental Europe and Ireland are also improved.
- There are significant levels of investment in transport, energy and digital infrastructure as key drivers of growth, with prioritisation of projects which offer the greatest improvements in connectivity and support the widest range of objectives.
- Public investment in new infrastructure is driven by the desire to facilitate and attract new investment, both in existing strong market areas and areas of the greatest economic potential.
- The identification of Developments of National Significance would be important, providing clear direction from the Governmental, certainty and greater expediency in decision making.
- There will be higher rates of housing and economic development and increased land take overall.
- Greenfield land for development is released, with development focusing on areas that are already most accessible and in strong market areas.
- Planning controls are streamlined in priority investment areas and some environmental regimes, particularly at the local level, are relaxed where legislative requirements provide scope to do so.
- Planning controls are less prescriptive. Wider planning policy, the sequential test and proximity principle for example are relaxed to give wider spatial choices.
- Affordable housing provision focuses on links with the economy, in terms of locational decisions and market sectors (e.g. key worker housing).
- Environmental initiatives focus on place-making and therefore coincide with areas with greatest economic investment potential. Environmental quality is recognised as a driver of growth, but there is reduced emphasis on environmental justice. Multiple benefits are not necessarily pursued.
- Businesses themselves seek to be more sustainable in operational terms, pursue energy efficiency and are assisted in adapting to climate change to reduce potential economic effects.
- The private sector leads investment in energy sector and waste, leading to variation in types and levels of provision.

What would Wales in 2040 look like?

Cultural Assets

National investment in cultural assets is economically driven and has focussed on the strongest market growth areas, as part of a package of wider investment initiatives.

Housing

Alternative Option 1 – A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas

Both private and social housing has focussed in strongest market growth areas. The NDF has facilitated through SDPs and LDPs, major urban expansion and greenfield release. Parts of Wales outside of these areas deal with local issues only and do not have a national strategic role.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

Nationally scaled infrastructure has been delivered directly through the NDF and the planning system is aligned at all levels to support their expedient delivery. Areas of greatest potential for wind, solar, tidal and other energy generation are the focus for new development. Grid, transmission and storage infrastructure is facilitated. Strong support has been given to new economic opportunities in these sectors.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

The planning system is aligned at all levels to support delivery of infrastructure. The market determines investment and is primarily focused on strongest market growth areas.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

Has focussed on the strongest market growth areas, driven by the delivery of new transport, energy and telecommunications infrastructure and a clear direction for the land-use system to support growth in these areas.

Rural Wales

Has been supported to ensure food, energy and water security for wider societal benefits. New investment has been limited to that promoted by the market and there has been no active intervention to reverse depopulation and other social trends.

City Regions & Growth Deals

There has been strong support for city regions in Cardiff, Swansea and North East Wales. Investment in new infrastructure has supported their growth, which has been facilitated by alignment of the land-use system at all levels.

Transport

Nationally scaled infrastructure has been delivered directly through the NDF and the planning system is aligned at all levels to support its expedient delivery. The focus has been on supporting the strongest market growth areas and improving international connections that support economic growth.

Natural Resources

Driven by the market, the economic realisation of natural resources has been strongly promoted across the whole of Wales.

Welsh Language

The primary focus has been on improving the economic health of Wales. Opportunities to support the Welsh language have been supported from an economic rather than spatial perspective. Welsh language speakers have moved away from the traditional heartlands in North-West and Mid-West Wales to the strongest market growth areas.

Health

The provision of services and facilities have been planned to support growth areas.

What did the October 2017 engagement say about this option?

Positive

There was a strong sense that cities are economic drivers and it is unrealistic to think national scale growth objectives can be met without a strong and clear focus on them. Providing infrastructure to support cities and their regions is necessary and generally supported. These are ultimately the areas where the majority of people in Wales live and work.

The importance of identifying key infrastructure and providing a framework to ensure its expedient delivery is a key role for the NDF. In doing so it will provide clear national direction and by focusing growth in key urban areas, will help shape the investment of national utility providers. Focusing investment in a geographically smaller area (as opposed to all-Wales) can help leverage funding and send a clear statement to potential investors.

The NDF is the opportunity to drive national projects from national level and provide a clear spatial strategy for all other Government policies. This is currently missing. Notwithstanding the concerns that a market driven approach does raise, it is important that it is recognised Wales is a poor country and this type of nationally driven, economic focus is required to break the cycle.

This option can help overcome local political barriers. It also recognises that you do need to create prosperity to address other environmental, social and cultural objectives. The failure to link economic prosperity to other outcomes and the belief that we can do everything equally prevents us from addressing some of the major issues affecting Wales. This is well intentioned thinking but doesn't provide the necessary leadership and avoids us from having to take difficult decisions. This option would be an important

Alternative Option 1 - A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas

step in moving Wales forward and is what long term strategic decision making is about.

Negative

There was a strong sense that this option was the opposite of long-term planning. It only reflects where Wales is now and does not seek to deliver real change. It supports existing growth patterns and does not provide a spatial strategy for the whole of Wales. It would not be transformational but rather the opposite.

Focussing on the strongest urban centres and cities will not address issues outside these immediate areas. It will both reinforce existing inequality and create new inequalities, as areas outside of the preferred growth regions are not supported. Social, environmental and cultural objectives should not be viewed purely through an economic lens and it is unlikely that these objectives can be met if the sole focus is what is attractive to the market. Such an approach is contrary to the Well-being Act.

There was clear recognition that economic growth is important and, if it is planned and assessed appropriately, has positive outcomes that provide a wide range of benefits. However, the long-term spatial development of Wales cannot simply be left to the market to determine and the planning system exists to influence growth and how our places should change, to ensure the widest possible benefits. What happens if markets collapse? What is the role of the Government if not to consider and plan for the long-term interests of the whole nation?

Environmental quality is not a barrier to overcome. It adds value and is intrinsic to our well-being. This option lacks environmental consideration and risks short term economic gain over long term environmental resilience. It would not ensure the sustainable management of our natural resources. Markets are short term and are not strategically orientated. Strong concerns were expressed regarding the loss of agricultural land to other uses, including potentially the best farming land.

This option is too outward looking and is not about Wales. It doesn't play to the strengths of Wales - green space, landscape and biodiversity.

Realistic

This option was considered to be realistic. Some considered that as it would reflect current development patterns and trends, it would be the easiest option to adopt. It was also the easiest option to grasp and it was clear how this option could shape other relevant strategies. It was clear how investment in infrastructure could be prioritised to support this option. Others thought that this approach did not represent the status quo; it would represent a major policy shift but that if we decided to do it, we could.

Table B-6: Alternative Option 2

Alternative Option 2 – A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales

Summary Overview

This option focusses on the whole of Wales and seeks to address the issues we face through a dispersed approach, which does not seek to prioritise one area over another. Long term objectives will be met through actions and investment across the whole of Wales and by direct support to local communities to support bottom-up solutions to national issues. This option will deliver strong local communities, providing access to jobs, housing, services and facilities that they need and with a strong focus on people, their well-being and sustainability.

The role of the NDF will be to distribute growth and infrastructure across the whole of Wales with a focus in particular on supporting areas of greatest need and where markets are weaker. It will retain a clear focus on the delivery of national objectives and co-ordinate the actions at the regional and local level to meet these aims.

Why has this option been developed?

There was a consensus during the engagement at the start of 2017 on the need for a national spatial plan. There was also a belief that as well as having a national perspective which considered Wales as a whole, the NDF should relate to local communities and support them to deliver their aspirations. A NDF which considered, for example, south east and north east Wales only would not be a national plan. A NDF which was seen to impose top-down housing, energy or transport policies without taking the opportunity to consider bottom-up solutions as well would not reflect the views of many. It was felt by some that the impact of national decisions on local communities was not recognised enough.

There was a view that the NDF should not seek to pick 'winners' or focus too heavily on a one-size fits all approach. Local communities experience different housing issues, language issues, different depopulation and social challenges. The NDF must be flexible enough to allow different, appropriate solutions and create the space for SDPs and LDPs to find solutions.

Alternative Option 2 – A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales

This option has been developed and subject to further engagement in October 2017

Full Overview: How would this option help meet the NDF objectives?

Cultural Assets

This NDF would recognise the importance of our heritage in shaping Wales and seek to maintain and promote our distinctively Welsh communities. It would require that new development actively contributes to, rather than detracts from, our cultural capital. Our existing cultural assets will be protected, promoted and enhanced and new cultural developments supported. There will be strong support for local scale community projects that could provide cultural and associated benefits. For example, culture led projects benefitting health and wellbeing through the provision of both formal and informal recreation activities.

Housing

Access to housing and in particular affordable, energy efficient housing would be a key consideration, ensuring all in the local community have access to good quality, affordable housing. Interventions would seek to support affordable housing over other types of housing where necessary. Support will be given for new and innovative housing designs and self and custom build developments will be facilitated, where they provide additional opportunities for new housing and help meet community housing needs. As well as meeting housing needs, new housing will help sustain local communities and support vital services.

In addition to affordability, lifetime homes and the provision of housing to meet the needs of people at all stages of their lives will be prioritised. The type of housing needed will be an important issue, recognising that we need to build the right type of housing in the right places and not focus only on the number of houses required.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

This NDF would over the longer-term seek to make a strategic shift from major infrastructure programmes, such as large-scale energy and transport infrastructure and move towards a 'bottom-up' approach. Whilst recognising that there will always be a need for individual projects that will be of a national scale, this option will require that all options are considered fully and that realistic smaller scale, dispersed options are supported where it is realistic to do so and support wider objectives. Local ownership of energy projects and decentralised grid and storage infrastructure will be strongly supported.

The functioning of communities and their needs would be the primary focus. Policies would focus on local, place-based solutions and maximising community benefits. Decentralised energy generation and distribution would be supported including community owned renewable energy schemes. For larger scale energy policy, there would be a strong emphasis on assessing the impacts on local communities and ensuring the economic opportunities arising from such investment, directly benefits local communities, in terms of jobs, energy costs and other benefits. Actions to increase energy efficiency, in both new and existing developments will be supported, helping meet wider energy objectives, reduce energy costs and address issues of fuel poverty.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

The provision of modern digital infrastructure would be supported, with an emphasis on ensuring all communities in Wales are connected to the latest and best technology. Areas that may not otherwise be served by the market in a timely manner will be the focus of Government investment and this NDF will support all steps to increase access to digital services and resources.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

This NDF would support local employment opportunities, diverse local economies and vibrant local centres. It would encourage local distinctiveness and recognise that economic prosperity helps support well-being. Providing better jobs closer to homes, will both reduce the need to travel and allow those who wish to stay and live in their local communities to do so. Regeneration objectives and tackling deprivation would shape major strategic investment decisions, focussing investment on those areas in greatest need. This NDF would seek to avoid reliance on trickledown economics or prosperity growing outwards from key growth poles and instead promote strong, local centres across all parts of Wales. Poverty will be tackled by focussing on the different issues affecting communities across Wales and shaping responses to meet these needs.

Rural Wales

Reversing population decline would be a priority in rural areas. This NDF would seek to address housing, employment and connectivity (digital and transport) issues and sustain social infrastructure through all levels of the planning system, thereby helping to ensure Wales's rural communities retain and attract all ages and all members of our society. Investment decisions, the delivery of new infrastructure and the co-ordination of other key Government strategies would be aligned to support these objectives.

City Regions & Growth Deals

The city regions would be supported and this NDF would place a strong emphasis on ensuring that investment and opportunities within city regions benefit all. Investment would be supported where it maximises the benefits for all communities and where potential positive outcomes are achieved wider than the central regional urban core.

Alternative Option 2 - A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales

Connectivity will be an important feature.

Transport

This NDF would over the longer-term seek to make a strategic shift from major infrastructure programmes, such as large-scale transport infrastructure and move towards a 'bottom-up' approach. Whilst recognising that there will always be a need for individual projects that will be of a national scale, this option will require that all options are considered fully and that realistic smaller scale, dispersed options are supported where it is realistic to do so and support wider objectives.

The functioning of communities and their needs would be the primary focus. Transport policies would focus on local accessibility, with public transport connecting homes, jobs and key services, and places will be shaped around walking and cycling. Ensuring accessibility to key transport hubs will be a priority. Supporting active travel initiatives would be a key objective. This NDF would seek to tackle the negative consequences around transport choices. Health objectives would be a key influence, supporting healthy transport modes and addressing directly air and noise quality issues. Traffic reduction measures, including potentially significant changes to road networks would be pursued if necessary, to secure benefits for local communities.

Natural Resources

This NDF would strongly support the principles of SMNR, recognising the unsustainable management of our resources will negatively impact upon all communities in Wales. Through actions such as increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution, the aim is to build greater resilience into our ecosystems and biodiversity and support the delivery of national objectives. Agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, water and tourism provide the opportunity to develop high quality jobs across the whole of Wales and secure the long-term economic sustainability of our communities. They also provide resources that are fundamental to the prosperity and security of wider industries and ultimately that of our towns and cities. Securing social, economic, health, cultural and environmental benefits and enhancements for local communities through the SMNR approach will be a key priority.

Welsh Language

Welsh speaking communities will be supported and the consequences of planning decisions fully assessed and understood at the community level. This NDF will support all communities by identifying appropriate employment opportunities for every area and planning the provision of new homes so that population change is carefully managed.

Health

The NDF would promote good health and well-being for everyone. Supporting the creation of high-quality places with improved access to integrated community facilities and services, including digital access. The NDF will look to tackle inequalities throughout Wales and deliver a range of high-quality houses and improved access to the natural environment, to support health objectives.

What are the key assumptions that support this option?

- The planning system and locational choices will ensure that all parts of Wales support the development of sustainable settlements.
- Sustainable settlement patterns are key homes close to jobs and key services and facilities, reducing the need to travel and ensuring sustainable transport options when required. A strong emphasis is placed on maintaining a good range of accessible community facilities.
- Land-use planning principles will be used to ensure the jobs, services, facilities and recreational activities people use will be close to home. Where they cannot be provided locally, they will be easily accessible by sustainable transport options. Communities will not be disproportionately disadvantaged because they are outside the largest urban areas.
- It is accepted there will remain a need for large-scale national projects. A full assessment process will be required, to ensure that alternative options are considered including locally scaled approaches.
- The provision of local, affordable housing is a key issue with strong support for local and self-build housing.
- The NDF seeks to enable the most disadvantaged communities to benefit from growth and supports community empowerment and good governance.
- Accessibility is central to decision making and locational choices must maximise accessibility to all members of society.
- Improving health is a key objective and influences all policy decisions. Air quality improvements are directly targeted. Local well-being and quality of life is the key
 objective in land use decisions.
- Regeneration and tackling deprivation are a key strategic focus. Tackling the legacy of previous development and industry is a priority as well as addressing all areas

Alternative Option 2 - A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales

of poor environmental quality.

- The NDF emphasises digital connectivity, thereby encouraging more flexible and home working, a better work life balance and reducing the need to travel and congestion. Communities will not be disproportionately disadvantaged because they are outside the largest urban areas.
- Community owned renewable energy schemes are prioritised. Initiatives to increase energy efficiency in homes and end fuel poverty are supported by the planning system. Areas where renewable energy is being generated receive direct community benefits and emphasis is placed on schemes being located closer to where people live. Support for distribution and storage networks.
- Strong support for principles of circular economy

What would Wales in 2040 look like?

Cultural Assets

Strong focus on community scaled projects across all parts of Wales has created distinctive communities.

Housing

Dispersed across all of Wales, housing has focussed on meeting community needs and helped build sustainable communities.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

Energy needs are met through a dispersed, community scaled approach following a move away from fewer, large scale developments. Communities are energy exporters. Land use principles have sought to reduce the need to travel and where trips are made, by the most sustainable methods.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

The planning system is aligned at all levels to support delivery quickly and facilitate new technologies as they emerge. Investment has focussed on peripheral and rural areas, accepting landscape change.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

Public investment has been balanced across all parts of Wales. The focus on ensuring strong local economies through the planning system and key Government strategies has increased prosperity nationally.

Rural Wales

Depopulation has been reversed and there is strong demand for housing in rural areas.

City Regions & Growth Deals

Successful city regions have been planned to ensure the widest possible benefits for their full regions, recognising the needs of communities across the region.

Transport

Communities have been shaped to reduce the need to travel within them and where trips are made, including between settlements, they are done so by sustainable and accessible transport methods.

Natural Resources

Agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, water and tourism have all supported the growth in high quality jobs across the whole of Wales and helped secure the long term economic sustainability of our communities.

Welsh Language

Strong support and investment in local communities has ensured Welsh language objectives are being met.

Health

Strong focus on integrated community health facilities, ensuring communities can access facilities locally and digitally. Investment in good quality places and increased access to the natural environment,

What did the October 2017 engagement say about this option?

Positive

There was welcome support for the principle of developing a fully all Wales spatial strategy. It was identified as important that the NDF process does not start on the assumption of a top-down, directional strategy and that understanding how national issues could be addressed from the local, community level was important. Housing,

Alternative Option 2 – A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales

energy, employment and transport are typically cited as examples of where the top-down approach of the planning system fails to recognise what local communities want and does not properly assess the uneven impacts of these national decisions on all parts of Wales.

There was concern that city regions, growth deals and major projects such as the M4 focus on defined, urban parts of Wales only. This option, by consciously focussing on the whole of Wales, is a positive attempt to think beyond the usual areas.

There was support for the principle of seeking to focus public investment in the areas of greatest need and ensuring private investment in the strongest market areas is planned to deliver the widest possible benefits.

The ability to develop local approaches under a unified national framework was welcomed. Housing and economic growth were frequently given as examples of areas where issues vary greatly across Wales. Focusing only on a single, narrow aspect such as housing numbers rather than the type and quality of housing, does not support the delivery of wider objectives. Community focussed approaches would be more flexible and allow appropriate solutions to be developed.

This option was considered to be a good fit with the Well-being Act, seeking not to prioritise one area or one outcome over another but rather seeking to understand how objectives could be met across the whole of Wales.

Negative

Whilst the overall aspiration of this option was supported, many thought it lacked focus and it was not clear what the spatial strategy would be. Rather than directing growth and the delivery of infrastructure, this option would create the conditions for bottom-up approaches to be developed but not provide certainty on where or how. It was expressed that this option would be a missed opportunity to positively drive change from the national level. There was uncertainty about what the relationship would be between different tiers of the planning system. LDPs were considered the most appropriate plan to plan for local areas. Climate change, economic prosperity, solutions to housing issues and tackling many of the issues Wales will face between now and 2040 will require big, national solutions. We should not be afraid of setting a clear national spatial strategy and this is the role of Government.

Rather than provide a strategy to consider how national issues could be addressed from the bottom-up, there were strong concerns that this option could become a NIMBY charter. A point made frequently was that those most likely to be involved in the planning process do not necessarily represent the wider community and that one of the key drivers for the introduction of the NDF, was the ability to consider and address issues at the national level.

Views were expressed that the understanding of the relationship between the planning system and the Well-being Act required careful consideration. Everywhere can't have everything and all goals cannot be met equally in all cases. The aspiration is welcome but this is not realistic and decisions have to be made. A spatial strategy and the development of a NDF should be about making important decisions in the right way.

Realistic

Given existing plans, strategies and Government commitments, it was considered that in the short term it would be difficult to move to this spatial approach. In light of this, the option and underlying assumptions have been amended to reflect that, particularly in the short term, large scale projects will be supported, and over the life of the NDF there may be a need for large, nationally scaled projects. The primary focus under this option will, however, be clearly on locally scaled solutions and ensuring that future strategic decisions start from a bottom-up perspective. With this amendment, this option was considered realistic.

Table B-7: Alternative Spatial Option 3

Alternative Option 3 – A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives.

Summary Overview

This option focuses on decarbonisation and climate change and makes our response to these issues the primary consideration for the NDF. There is overwhelming evidence supporting the need for urgent action on climate change. The planning system has a pivotal role in facilitating the transition to a low carbon society by ensuring decarbonisation is at the forefront of land use choices. Targets for renewable energy and greenhouse gas emissions and emerging carbon budgets will significantly shape this spatial strategy. This NDF focuses particularly on land use, the relationship between different uses and the connectivity between them. It places a strong emphasis on planning how our settlements will grow, interconnect and understanding the consequences that will arise from the choices we make and the opportunities arising from doing things differently.

Alternative Option 3 – A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives.

Existing urban and rural patterns will be adapted to improve their sustainability. This NDF will support major changes to urban form and development patterns, including in existing areas, if they are required to meet objectives and contribute to the realisation of a low-carbon economy.

Why has this option been developed?

Across all the issues and discussion of potential spatial options for the NDF, the strongest consensus emerged around the importance of tasking the NDF with responding to climate change issues and supporting the decarbonisation agenda. It was suggested that this option has no plausible counter view to it (e.g. support carbonisation, worsen climate change issues) and as such must be considered across the NDF process. There was also a clear view that this option was not and should not be a negative option. It offered a positive opportunity to develop our society and economy in new ways and this should be embraced.

There was a belief that land-use planning principles were key and that the planning system should take the lead in 'planning' our future. Problems have been exacerbated by a lack of joined-up thinking, short-term goals and a failure to understand the interrelated consequences of many of our decisions.

This option has been developed and subject to further engagement in October 2017

Full Overview: How would this option help meet the NDF objectives?

Cultural Assets

This NDF would focus on the location of new development, connectivity between uses and energy efficient, sustainable design. It would influence locational choices and require that new development is located in sustainable locations. As well as movement within and across towns and cities, this NDF will focus on the relationship between settlements and regions and would require that decisions are fully informed by their wider context. It would support cultural development that helped achieve our decarbonisation objectives.

Housing

This NDF would focus on the location of new development, connectivity between uses and energy efficient, zero carbon sustainable design. It would influence locational choices and require that new development is located in sustainable locations. As well as movement within and across towns and cities, this NDF will focus on the relationship between settlements and regions and would require that decisions are fully informed by their wider context. Housing will be provided in the context of wider social, economic, cultural and environmental uses and will be planned alongside these. Speculative and unplanned housing development will not be supported.

As a first principle, the NDF will seek to direct housing to areas that minimise the need to travel; and as a second principle, to areas where trips can be made by sustainable modes of transport. Actions to improve the efficiency of existing transport infrastructure will be supported. This NDF would support housing development in the most sustainable locations, which may be green and brownfield, with a focus on resource efficiency, quality and innovative design.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

This NDF will adopt a positive and proactive approach to increasing the generation of renewable and low carbon energy through a range of technologies and support innovation and growth in the renewables sector. The decarbonisation of energy and other sectors will be a key priority. The NDF will direct renewable energy generation to the most appropriate locations and provide a framework to support its delivery. As well as large scale projects, this alternative option will support regional and local scale energy projects, maximising the potential for sustainable projects at all levels. It will also provide flexibility to ensure that new emerging technologies and opportunities are supported. The storage and transmission of energy will be planned for to support a modern and efficient energy sector. Actions to increase energy efficiency, in both new and existing developments will be supported. Land use patterns and the provision of new infrastructure will be shaped by the potential risks from climate change. This NDF will anticipate the risks from flooding; increases in temperatures; loss of habitats and vegetation; increasing urban heat islands; and harmful effects on ecosystems and ensure future development patterns consider, are shaped by and build resilience to these. There will be an acceptance that some areas will remain vulnerable to potential impacts and the consequences of this planned for. Coastal changes and the potential impacts upon cities, towns and communities will influence spatial choices.

The NDF will promote SUDs as an integral part of new development, encouraging water (including floodwater) to be a more normalised feature of the built environment through planned and managed schemes. Actions to increase energy efficiency, in both new and existing developments will be supported.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

This NDF would fully support the provision of new digital infrastructure, recognising the potential it offers to provide services in new ways, support new working practices and reduce the need to travel.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

This option will positively support sustainable low-carbon growth. Emerging opportunities in sectors helping deliver decarbonisation objectives will be strongly supported and

Alternative Option 3 – A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives.

the framework will support innovation, R&D and the development of new technologies. Green growth and the circular economy will be strongly supported. This NDF would focus on the location of new development, connectivity between uses and energy efficient, sustainable design. It would influence locational choices and require that new development is located in sustainable locations. As well as movement within and across towns and cities, this NDF will focus on the relationship between settlements and regions and would require that decisions are fully informed by their wider context. Employment and regeneration initiatives will be provided in the context of wider social, economic, cultural and environmental uses and will be planned alongside these. Speculative and unplanned development will not be supported. Land use choices will reduce the need to travel and ensure connectivity and accessibility are key priorities. Major projects will be required to demonstrate their contribution to these objectives and that they have been planned to support the widest range of benefits. Choices on the location of strategic employment centres will be shaped by existing and proposed centres of populations and sustainable transport networks. Poverty will be tackled by providing modern, high quality housing, addressing fuel poverty, supporting a transition to a prosperous, low-carbon economy and improving well-being for all in Wales.

Rural Wales

This NDF will seek to address housing, employment and connectivity (digital and transport) issues and sustain social infrastructure in rural areas. There will be support for community energy projects which can help subsidise local services and infrastructure. It would support locally focussed communities, which reduce the need to travel and when trips are made, can be done so sustainably. It will require a clear focus on how growth, investment and new infrastructure is planned across the whole of Wales, to ensure that spatial choices support decarbonisation objectives in both rural and urban areas.

City Regions & Growth Deals

This NDF will support the development of connected, accessible and well-planned city regions, which co-ordinate the delivery of growth and infrastructure in a manner that maximises positive outcomes. The delivery of regional transport infrastructure which supports decarbonisation objectives will be a priority and the NDF will provide a clear framework for their delivery. Key projects and infrastructure must be planned in the context of wider social, economic, cultural and environmental uses.

Transport

Land use choices will reduce the need to travel, ensuring that connectivity and accessibility are key priorities. Major projects will be required to demonstrate their contribution to meeting these objectives. This NDF will support actions and investment to decarbonise the transport sector and ensure the land use planning system at all levels is aligned to facilitate delivery. Walking, cycling, electrification and public transport are prioritised. Bus as well as rail services will be important. Major new road investment will be supported where it significantly reduces congestion; supports significant improvements in efficiency; and supports wider objectives including those in relation to air quality and the environment.

Airport expansion may be limited or offset. Investment supports improvements to external rail and sea links. Emerging technologies such as electric cars will be supported where they help decarbonise transport movements. As a first principle this NDF would seek to minimise the need to travel and as a second principle, ensure trips are made in the most sustainable manner.

Natural Resources

This NDF supports the core SMNR principles of improving efficiency, minimising the unsustainable use of resources, reducing pollution and delivering renewable energy. Alongside steps to reduce carbon emissions, this NDF will support actions to build resilience to climate change in our communities, businesses and natural environment. This NDF will support nature-based solutions to strengthen biological diversity, including the provision of green networks and infrastructure. The contribution of rural and upland areas towards water management will be of national importance and the NDF will provide a framework to facilitate appropriate management. This NDF will have strong support for the principles of the circular economy and resource efficiency. Solar, wind and other renewable energy development (including biomass) will be directed away from the best quality agricultural land to ensure this land remains in long term agricultural use.

Welsh Language

Welsh speaking communities will be supported and the consequences of planning decisions fully assessed and understood at the community level. This NDF will support all communities by identifying appropriate employment opportunities and planning the provision of new homes so that population change is carefully managed.

Health

This NDF will co-ordinate delivery of infrastructure to reduce the need to travel and provide digital ways of accessing services. Resilience measures for climate change provide opportunities to increase health and well-being including improved air and water quality. The reduction of fuel poverty will have a positive impact on people's health and well-being.

Alternative Option 3 – A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives.

What are the key assumptions that support this option?

- Renewable and low carbon energy generation through a range of technologies is positively and proactively pursued and generation from fossil fuels phased out as far as is practicable.
- Renewable energy generation is directed to the most appropriate locations and the NDF facilitates its delivery, supported by smaller scale, community-based schemes distributed across Wales.
- Solar, wind and other renewable energy development (including biomass) will be directed away from the best quality agricultural land to ensure this land remains in long term agricultural use.
- There is a presumption in favour of actions to address climate change.
- There will be strong alignment between land use and transport planning at the national, regional and local levels.
- Energy efficiency is promoted strongly and energy storage and transmission infrastructure is proactively provided, aiming to both unlock renewables potential and to withstand future climate change.
- Strong focus on the location of new development, connectivity between uses and energy efficient, sustainable design. Locational choices require that new development is located in sustainable locations.
- Relationship between settlements and regions will be planned in the context of wider social, economic, cultural and environmental objectives and to support the delivery of decarbonisation aims.
- As a first principle, the NDF will seek to direct new development to areas that minimise the need to travel; and as a second principle, to areas where trips can be made by sustainable modes of transport. Actions to improve the efficiency of existing transport infrastructure will be supported.
- Spatial choices will be shaped by the location of main population centres and sustainable transport infrastructure. As well as reducing transport movements, reducing congestion and emissions will shape key decisions.
- Land use, major projects and infrastructure must be resilient to climate change impacts.
- Options for rail and bus connectivity are actively prioritised. Targeted road improvements are made to accommodate sustainable development. UK and international connections will be rail and sea based in preference to air. The sustainable movement of freight will be a priority considering rail, water and electric vehicles options.
- SUDS and sustainable flood management proposals are developed on a large scale. Infrastructure is provided to ensure a steady supply of water.
- Housing will be provided in the most sustainable and integrated locations, with access to jobs, services and facilities, and sustainable transport options central to the choices on new housing.

What would Wales in 2040 look like?

Cultural Assets

National projects have been developed in the most sustainable accessible locations, planned alongside other land uses.

Housing

Energy efficient, well designed housing has been planned and built to create sustainable, accessible communities.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

There has been an increase in the generation of renewable and low carbon energy across Wales through a range of technologies. There has been strong growth in the renewables and low carbon sectors. Sound planning has ensured key spatial choices have supported the delivery of national objectives and Wales is on its way to exceeding its 2050 decarbonisation targets.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

The planning system is aligned at all levels to support delivery guickly and facilitate new technologies as they emerge.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

There has been strong growth in renewable and low-carbon sectors, supporting a transition to a low-carbon society and an increase in prosperity for all parts of Wales. Wales is recognised as a world leader in these fields.

Rural Wales

Alternative Option 3 - A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives.

Spatial choices have supported decarbonisation objectives in both rural and urban areas and supported the delivery of wider social, economic, environmental and cultural goals. Community energy schemes and improved digital and low carbon infrastructure have helped tackle depopulation.

City Regions & Growth Deals

Well planned regions and new infrastructure, have supported prosperous regions which have helped deliver climate change and decarbonisation objectives.

Transport

Strong alignment between national planning and transport strategies has resulted in well planned, sustainable and accessible communities across Wales and supported a switch to low carbon transport and public transport.

Natural Resources

SMNR principles have helped improve efficiency, minimise the unsustainable use of resources, reduce pollution and deliver renewable energy.

Welsh Language

Strong support and investment in local communities has ensured Welsh language objectives are being met.

Health

Delivery of well-planned and designed places with connected infrastructure, have improved air quality.

What did the October 2017 engagement say about this option?

Positive

There was little, if any, dissenting opinion on the importance of this option. The majority of discussions focussed on the actions required to deliver it, rather than whether it was appropriate.

There was recognition that this option offered a positive opportunity to support and grow the renewable energy and low-carbon sectors in Wales and for Wales to become a world leader.

There was a strong feeling that of all the options, this option is the one which the land use planning system is best placed to deliver. Where things are built, how places will change and the co-ordination of different actors, are all integral to the planning system.

Negative

Rather than being contrary to the spirit of the option, the negatives that were raised focussed mainly on the challenges of delivering it.

It was considered a big, cultural shift was required to deliver this option. The planning system is too focussed on local issues and sites and not used to delivering national, spatial goals. It is important that it is recognised this option will facilitate big, major projects and not just small-scaled actions.

Viability and cost implications are real and affect investment decisions. It needs to be recognised that some decisions may lead to less investment.

Some concern was expressed regarding the potential for different Government strategies to focus in different areas and unintentionally dilute the ability to deliver this objective.

Realistic

Given the strong buy-in from all sectors; the clear commitment from the Welsh Government to achieve climate change and decarbonisation targets; and the development of aligned decarbonisation, transport and planning strategies, it was considered this option is both realistic and deliverable. It was accepted that this option is not without its challenges but notwithstanding this, offers the potential for transformational change.

Table B-8: Alternative Spatial Option 4

Alternative Option 4 – A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources

Summary Overview

This option focuses on the sustainable management of our natural resources. It recognises that unsustainable management will negatively impact upon future generations and provides a positive framework to help realise the social, economic, environmental and cultural value of our natural resources and ensure key ecological networks and habitats are adapTable Bnd resilient to change. Through increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution, this NDF will help build greater resilience into our ecosystems and

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biodiversity. Agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, water and tourism provide the opportunity to develop high quality jobs across the whole of Wales and secure long term economic sustainability.

This NDF would use baseline evidence to guide development to the most suitable locations, strongly prioritising natural resource implications in spatial decision-making. It will have a strong focus on how decisions are taken and the outcomes that should be achieved, using the NDF's development plan status to firmly embed key principles into the decision-making process at all levels.

Why has this option been developed?

The Environment (Wales) Act positions Wales as a low carbon, green economy, ready to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Act is intended to help secure Wales' long-term well-being, so that current and future generations benefit from a prosperous economy, a healthy and resilient environment and vibrant, cohesive communities. This option has been developed to test how the national spatial plan can support the delivery of the requirements of the Environment Act.

This option has been developed and subject to further engagement in October 2017

Full Overview: How would this option help meet the NDF objectives?

Cultural Assets

This NDF would recognise that our natural environment and landscapes, both urban and rural, can provide a strong sense of place, inspiration and belonging, and contribute to the distinctive cultural identity of Wales. It would seek to protect and enhance our landscapes and natural resources for the multiple well-being benefits they provide, including for tourism, outdoor recreation, local employment and physical and mental health. It would particularly support landscapes, and local facilities such as parks, playgrounds and other green spaces, that represent both cultural and ecological assets. Development that undermined the integrity of our landscapes or natural resources would be strongly resisted and would be directed towards less culturally sensitive locations.

Housing

This NDF would focus on the location of new development in terms of its relationship to ecological networks, and the need to create attractive and healthy environments for people to live in. It would direct housing away from areas likely to have a significant impact on ecological networks and flooding issues and towards locations that reduce the need to travel. New housing development would embrace the multiple benefits that green infrastructure can provide for health and well-being and would support the creation of and promote access to open space and wider ecological networks.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

This alternative would prioritise adaptability to change for both people and species. Networks of green and natural spaces would be enhanced and protected in order to help adapt to climate change. This NDF will anticipate the risks from flooding, air quality, increases in temperatures, loss of habitats and vegetation, increasing urban heat islands and harmful effects on ecosystems and ensure future development patterns consider, are shaped by and build resilience to these.

Habitats vulnerable to development pressure including floodplains, woodlands and urban green infrastructure would be prioritised for proactive and preventative action. Actions would include steps to safeguard and encourage urban tree coverage, avoid the fragmentation of floodplains through development, secure sustainable drainage systems, ensure water sensitive design and deliver appropriate soil carbon management. This option would strongly support greater energy efficiency and realising the opportunities across Wales to generate renewable energy.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

This NDF would support the provision of new digital infrastructure, recognising the potential it offers to provide services in new ways; support new working practices and reduce the need to travel; and support our aspirations for lower carbon living.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

This NDF would recognise that Wales' abundance of natural resources is one of our greatest economic assets, underpinning our vibrant tourism and leisure sector, agricultural industry, and world-class home-grown food and drink sector. This NDF would realise the economic opportunities of Wales' natural resources (alongside other resources), while building their resilience to create an environment which will nurture the businesses of the future. Economic development would be directed away from areas where there was the potential for conflict with important ecological networks, and new development would incorporate green infrastructure and support the creation of wider ecological networks. Opportunities for green growth and realising economic opportunities from the sustainable management of resources would be supported. Poverty will be addressed by ensuring local communities benefit from Wales's natural resources and by supporting positive energy, housing and economic development.

Rural Wales

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This NDF would focus on maintaining and supporting our natural resources as the bedrock of our rural economy, particularly our agricultural and tourism sectors. Maintaining healthy and resilient ecosystems and distinctive local landscapes will be important for supporting rural Welsh communities' sense of place and identity. The focus would be to support nature-based solutions that harness the multiple benefits of our natural resources to support the economy and culture of rural communities, and to ensure that ecological networks are managed to support the delivery of cultural, economic, social and environmental objectives. It would support development in rural areas that helped achieve ecological and resilience objectives and seek to resist development that could undermine the integrity of key networks.

City Regions & Growth Deals

This NDF will recognise that green spaces and networks are vital if our city regions are to be attractive places to live and work. It would support the development of ecological networks including green infrastructure across well planned city regions. The provision of infrastructure and new development will be planned to respond to the impacts of climate change and support the protection and enhancement of ecological networks and the sustainable management of natural resources. It will support a greater regional understanding of issues, such as for example river catchments, and ensure decisions are planned and taken in the fullest regional context.

Transport

This NDF would prioritise development locations that reduce the need to travel and would focus on the role of public transport and interventions that encourage the reduction of air pollution. New transport infrastructure would incorporate green infrastructure and be designed to create green corridors and wider ecological networks and would be located to avoid fragmenting habitats or adversely impacting air or water quality.

Natural Resources

The principles of SMNR would shape this NDF, helping deliver key benefits for health and well-being, resource efficiency and security, economic prosperity and community identity, through prioritising the fundamental role that our natural resources play in supporting these and a wide range of other beneficial outcomes. This option will work closely with the Natural Resources Policy. It would also focus on improving the resilience of ecosystems, including their diversity, connectivity, scale, condition and adaptability. Environmental enhancement would be prioritised, and the creation of habitats and networks to allow ecological resilience would be actively progressed. Solar, wind and other renewable energy development (including biomass) will be directed away from the best quality agricultural land to ensure this land remains in long term agricultural use. Improving air quality will be a key priority.

Welsh Language

Welsh speaking communities will be supported and the consequences of planning decisions fully assessed and understood at the community level. This NDF will support all communities by identifying appropriate employment opportunities and planning the provision of new homes so that population change is carefully managed.

Health

This NDF would recognise that our natural environment and landscapes, both urban and rural, can provide a strong sense of place, inspiration and belonging. It would seek to protect and enhance our landscapes and natural resources for the multiple well-being benefits they provide, including reducing pollution, increasing access to natural green spaces, benefitting physical and mental health. Increasing prosperity through green growth will help to reduce inequality in health.

What are the key assumptions that support this option?

- Principles of SMNR as a key driver of this alternative and are firmly embedded in the planning system through the NDF.
- Agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, water and tourism are strongly supported.
- Solar, wind and other renewable energy development (including biomass) will be directed away from the best quality agricultural land to ensure this land remains in long term agricultural use.
- Strong links with the Wales Marine Plan and Natural Resources Policy provide a coherent framework for all activity in Wales and provide the focus for considering the
 environmental effects of development and the assessment of reasonable alternatives.
- Other policy and regulatory areas are aligned, respecting spatial constraints and pursuing sustainable development opportunities.
- All land (including urban) is considered a natural resource capable of supporting biodiversity and integration of green infrastructure, or nature-based solutions, to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, will be an expectation of development.
- Increasing the extent of innovative green networks and high quality and biodiverse habitats, particularly in city regions, will help foster our connection with nature.
- SUDS and sustainable flood management will be prioritised. Infrastructure is provided to ensure a steady supply of water. River catchments are a key consideration in

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plan making and decisions.

- Natural green spaces are safeguarded and enhanced including alongside key transport routes to form green networks and across city regions. Green networks take on new spatial forms, including approaches following linear patterns and linking with natural biodiversity networks.
- Green networks seek to deliver strategic benefits for habitat continuity and species movement.
- Impacts on biodiversity, landscapes, water bodies and soil are avoided, mitigated and adapted. Species populations and their habitats will be enhanced.
- Renewable & low carbon energy generation through a range of technologies is positively and proactively pursued and generation from fossil fuels phased out as far as is practicable.
- Renewable energy generation is directed to the most appropriate locations and the NDF facilitates its delivery, supported by smaller scale, community-based schemes distributed throughout the country.
- Energy efficiency is promoted strongly and energy storage and transmission infrastructure is proactively provided, aiming to both unlock renewables potential and to withstand future climate change.
- Presumption in favour of actions to address climate change

What would Wales in 2040 look like?

Cultural Assets

National projects have been developed based on Wales' distinctive landscape and natural environment.

Housing

Housing has been built across Wales, in locations that maximise the multiple benefits of Wales' natural resources, supporting health and well-being objectives and with no significant impacts on important ecological areas.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

Wales has planned for and adapted to climate change risks, ensuring resilience across Wales. There has been an increase in the generation of renewable and low carbon energy.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

The planning system is aligned at all levels to support delivery quickly and facilitate new technologies as they emerge.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

There has been strong growth in agriculture, forestry, renewable energy, water and tourism, supporting a transition to a low-carbon society. Wales is recognised as a world leader in these fields.

Rural Wales

Rural areas are prosperous, healthy and resilient having benefited from growth and investment in maintaining and supporting our natural resources.

City Regions & Growth Deals

City regions, planned around green infrastructure and natural resources, are attractive, healthy and prosperous. They are exemplars of how growth has been shaped to deliver our well-being objectives.

Transport

Transport solutions have delivered new green networks, supporting health and ecological goals and the sustainable movement of people.

Natural Resources

Wales leads the world in realising the multiple benefits of its natural resources.

Welsh Language

Strong support and investment in local communities has ensured Welsh language objectives are being met

Health

Delivery of high-quality places with sustainable access to facilities and services. Improved access to nature and a reduction in pollution.

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What did the October 2017 engagement say about this option?

Positive

There was little, if any, dissenting opinion on the importance of this option. The majority of discussions focussed on the actions required to deliver it, rather than whether it was appropriate. There was recognition that this option offered a positive opportunity to support and grow the renewable energy and low-carbon sectors in Wales and for Wales to become a world leader. There was a strong feeling that of all the options, this option is the one which the land use planning system is best placed to deliver. Where things are built, how things are built, how places will change and the co-ordination of different actors, are all integral to the planning system.

Negative

Rather than being contrary to the spirit of the option, the negatives that were raised focussed mainly on the challenges of delivering it. It was considered a big, cultural shift was required to deliver this option. The planning system is too focussed on local issues and sites and not used to delivering national, spatial goals. It is important that it is recognised this option will facilitate big, major projects and not just small scaled actions. Viability and cost implications are real and affect investment decisions. It needs to be recognised that some decisions may lead to less investment. Some concern was expressed regarding the potential for different Government strategies to focus in different areas and unintentionally dilute the ability to deliver this objective.

Realistic

Given the strong buy-in from all sectors; the clear commitment from the Welsh Government to achieve climate change and decarbonisation targets; and the development of aligned decarbonisation, transport and planning strategies, it was considered this option is both realistic and deliverable. It was accepted that this option is not without its challenges but notwithstanding this, offers the potential for transformational change.

Table B-9: Alternative Spatial Option 5

Benchmark Option - Do Not Prepare the NDF

Summary Overview & Why has this option been developed?

This alternative option would involve not preparing a NDF. The existing Wales Spatial Plan would remain the national spatial plan. The WSP does not have development plan status.

The Planning (Wales) Act requires the preparation of a NDF. This option is therefore not realistic.

It does however provide the opportunity to consider what would happen if a NDF were not prepared and how national strategic planning decisions would be taken. It provides an important benchmark against which to understand the other potential options.

The WSP remains an important strategic plan and much of the key policy approaches remain valid. One of its key weaknesses is its lack of development plan status and an ability to influence decision making. This situation would remain. The ability of the planning system to respond to the requirements of the Environment Act, Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Welsh Government's decarbonisation objectives would be restricted to actions at the local level and without an overarching strategic view.

Full Overview: How would this option help meet the NDF objectives?

Cultural Assets

Culture would be promoted at community and local levels. There is recognition of links to economic prosperity but overall this would not be a priority area.

Housing

Climate change would be an urgent issue and major development would be determined in the context of its impact upon climate change objectives. Ensuring resilience to sea level rises would be important, reducing risks to both people and property.

Climate change, decarbonisation & energy

Benchmark Option - Do Not Prepare the NDF

Actions at the local level would be required to ensure all development contributed to climate change objectives, with support for example, for active travel and greening spaces initiatives. Energy policy would reflect national policies (e.g. decarbonisation and energy targets) and would be based on a regional approach, with regions expected to utilise their strengths and competitive advantages.

Broadband & digital infrastructure

Broadband coverage would be viewed as a regional issue, with challenges such as 'not spots' a matter for regions to address themselves. High speed broadband would be a priority for areas of high value economic activity. Government intervention would be re-active, addressing issues unable to be addressed by the market.

Economic prosperity & economic regeneration

Regeneration would be a key tool to improving prosperity across Wales. Projects would be regional in scale with the Welsh Government playing a key role in identifying project areas, drivers and setting ambitions for future outcomes. Maximising existing regional strengths is central to economic prosperity objectives and actions at regional and local levels are the primary lever in helping reduce inequality and deliver prosperity to all.

Rural Wales

There would be a very strong focus on rural areas. Delivering accessible community facilities and services to rural areas would be a key priority. European and Government funds will be made available to help achieve this. Transport and jobs are also key issues in helping maintain vibrant rural life and there would be strong support for actions in these areas.

City Regions & Growth Deals

The development of city-regions to drive economic prosperity, around Cardiff, Swansea and in the north east would be supported. Each city region has distinct strengths and these will form the basis of efforts to develop strong regional economies. The regional approach outlined in the WSP for other areas of Wales would be supported.

Transport

Day to day transport issues will be addressed through a bottom-up approach. Issues across an area will be brought together to identify regional priorities and regional issues brought together to identify national priorities. Transport investment is seen as a key tool in supporting regeneration and economic objectives.

Natural Resources

Natural resources are considered from a local perspective. They are local assets which help determine the nature and scale of development appropriate in an area. There is no overriding national policy or approach other than the need to ensure they are used in a sustainable way.

Welsh Language

There is support for a modern bilingual society, where the Welsh language is a community attribute. Planning will help provide spaces for community life to flourish. There is no strong alignment between language and prosperity.

Health

Building sustainable communities through tackling inequality, improving health and eradicating child poverty. Creating and sustaining the right set of services and locating the services within or close to key settlements, accessible by public transport.

Relationship with SDPs/LDPS

The position would remain as it currently stands, with SDPs and LDPs having to have regard to the WSP but with a limited relationship in practice. Strategic development plans would be left to define their own strategic objectives in the absence of an all-Wales context. Issues in relation to renewable energy, depopulation and uneven housing development would be dealt with through LDPs in those areas not covered by a SDP (or where an SDP has not yet been prepared.

What are the key assumptions that support this option?

- No national development plan.
- The local development planning system would be the primary tier of plan making and decision taking. In time in parts of Wales, SDPs may be prepared.
- Current trends will continue and progress towards key Welsh Government targets and objectives would remain on their current trajectories.
- Spatially, the national planning policy position would not be changed to reflect the requirements of the Environment and WBFG Acts.
- Regeneration and rural areas will be a major focus.
- Broadband is a relatively minor consideration.

Benchmark Option - Do Not Prepare the NDF

- Housing would be viewed in isolation and not linked to wider objectives.
- Transport objectives would be linked in part to prosperity objectives but not seen as a central component in the delivery of wider objectives.
- Natural resources and energy would be viewed as regional matters, with no national perspective and no priority status. Climate change would be a central and priority issue.

Scoring of Assessment			
++	Strong positive – likely to result in strong progress towards the ISA objective (significant)		
+	Minor positive – likely to result in limited progress towards the ISA objective		
0	Neutral outcome		
+/-	Range of possible positive and negative outcomes		
?	Uncertain outcome		
-	Minor negative – likely to work against the achievement of the ISA objective		
	Strong negative – likely to strongly work against the achievement of the ISA objective (significant)		

Table B-10: Appraisal of options against ISA Objective 1: To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Children's Rights, Economy

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option seeks to support economic growth in areas where markets are the strongest. This would provide beneficial effects for these areas. Indirect benefits may arise from the development of skills through employment opportunities within the areas of market focus. However, the ISA objective seeks to achieve high levels of education for all members of society. Whilst the option may lead to significant benefits for some, it is unlikely to contribute towards reducing education inequality, and may lead to greater polarisation, particularly in areas of greatest education deprivation such as the valleys or north west Wales. This may negatively affect those who aren't engaged in industries that may be created as part of the market focus. This option does not address the provision of or access to education or training skills provision. There is an opportunity for more specific reference to education and skills development, including how equality in education provision will be achieved, to be included.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	++	The option has a very strong focus on reducing inequalities and meeting local needs, seeking to deliver strong local communities. This bottom up approach includes the delivery and provision of access to services and facilities, which could include education and training facilities and lifelong learning opportunities. Positive effects from this option may arise from the provision of social infrastructure across all areas of Wales. Reversing rural depopulation may benefit rural school viability, which would also be positively reinforced by improvements in digital connectivity. This compares positively against the narrow urban focus considered in Option 1. However, there is potential uncertainty in delivery without the economic drivers and strengths that could be achieved under option 1. This could be strengthened should this option be taken forward as preferred.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	The option has the potential to include access to education and training, particularly in sectors relating to decarbonisation, however, this is not included within the option in its current form. There is a strong emphasis within the option on local community connectivity and reducing the need to travel. This should lead to positive effects on accessibility to education, leading to minor positive effects, particularly in areas that may currently be isolated from services and facilities.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the	+/-	The option has the potential to include access to education, skills and training, however, this is not included within the option in its current form. Locating development in sustainable locations could improve accessibility to educational facilities indirectly. However, it is less likely

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
sustainable management of Wales's natural resources		than option 3 to deliver a reduction in inequalities nationally. Alternatively, it could lead to an exacerbation of education inequalities in more rural areas, should the option lead to an increase in the isolation of rural communities for environmental protection reasons.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Without the NDF, it is likely that the WSP and other policy initiatives would continue to form the development plan nationally. Current policy looks to address accessibility issues to facilities such as education and recognises the need for investment in education to enable future economic growth. Therefore, positive effects are predicted against this objective.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral - they have Alternati The Rev Imp In respo option 1 Alternati	ferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA. The process is iterative, and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how we shaped the preferred option. Veroption 2 scored highest against ISA Objective 1. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the preferred option included: creation of more cohesive, equitable communities (P3, P2, PE9, AS1) importance of social infrastructure in placemaking (P3, AS1) reversing rural depopulation (R1, R2, R3, R4, PE6) rovements in digital connectivity (PE3) nese to the potential uncertainty identified by Arcadis in delivery without the economic drivers and strengths that could be achieved under the preferred option has a strong focus on supporting economic objectives (P3, PE5, PE6, PE7, PE9). The preferred option including: all community connectivity and reducing the need to travel (P2, AS4, R1, AS1)

Table B-11: Appraisal of options against ISA Objective 2: To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural proofing, Children's Rights

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas		The increase in prosperity across the strongest market areas may lead to an increase in health benefits in those areas. However, the option is likely to reduce the potential for access to healthcare facilities, limiting good access only to the strong market areas. This could lead to an increase in inequality, between urban and more rural areas, specifically impacting on children and older people and particularly existing areas of deprivation such as the Valleys and North Wales coast, leading to significant negative effects. The provision of new infrastructure, focused in existing strong areas of market demand, may lead to an increase in concentrated pollution, leading to negative effects on the health of urban populations. It would be unlikely that this option would create opportunities to adapt to

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
		risks to health from climate change, even in areas of growth, as it would not be a priority.
		The provision of green infrastructure and open space would be based on market provision, which would potentially lead to a reduction in supply. Negative effects from a loss of green spaces through development may result and would have a limited contribution towards healthy lifestyles.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	++	The option focuses on a dispersed approach based on local need, which may reduce inequalities and lead to an increased in health benefits across all communities. Improving accessibility within rural communities and reversing population decline could lead to an increase in access to and the viability of provision for facilities, including open space and increasing access to the natural environment, that may have major beneficial effects for physical and mental health. The option supports the creation of sustainable communities, well designed and planned places which would look to enable adaption to risk from climate change and impacts on health. The delivery of small-scale renewable energy could reduce fuel poverty.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	++	The option particularly focuses on land use and improving existing urban and rural patterns, and how they can be adapted to improve their sustainability, delivering climate change resilience and the resulting health benefits that may result. There is the potential to achieve large scale health benefits through the decarbonisation of the economy, which could result in an improvement in air quality, water quality, and a reduction in other types of pollution that may affect health. Further, the focus on utilising sustainable locations, improving connectivity and increasing sustainable travel methods should increase access to facilities, leading to multiple direct and indirect health benefits. There is the potential for a decrease in health inequalities in rural areas through the focus on locally focused communities.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	+	The option has the potential to deliver significant land far reaching health benefits through a reduction in air, water, and other types of pollution that may affect health and delivering climate change resilience. The focus on utilising sustainable locations, connectivity, and an increase in green spaces, could lead to multiple direct and indirect health benefits. However, it is unlikely to lead to significant positive benefits in relation to addressing issues that affect health such as isolation, and ageing population, housing quality.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Existing policy seeks to improve the delivery of health services, improve access and tackle inequality, which could lead to positive effects against this objective over time.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the preferred option. Alternative Options 2 and 3 scored highest against ISA Objective 2. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the preferred option included: Improving accessibility within rural communities and reversing population decline (P3, AS1, AS4, R4) Increasing access to the natural environment (P2, DN3, DN5) Sustainable communities, well designed and planned (P2, P3, AS1, AS4, R1) Adaption to risks from climate change / climate change resilience (P1, P2) Delivery of small scale renewable energy (P2, PE2) Decarbonisation of the economy (P1, PE8) On utilising sustainable locations, improving connectivity and increasing sustainable travel methods (P2, AS4) Focus on rural communities (P2, P3, R4, R5 Alternative Options 4 and 5 also scored positively and highlighted the importance of the Preferred Option including:	

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
	• Red	duction in air, water, and other types of pollution (P1, P2, P3, DN2)
	• An	increase in green spaces (DN3, DN5)
	• Imp	prove the delivery of health services (P2, R3, R4)

Table B-12: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 3: To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights, Climate Change, Economy

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+	The option seeks to direct growth to the strongest market areas. This will create opportunities to increase employment but is focused on identified growth areas rather than across every part of Wales. Therefore, it is unlikely to contribute to economic inclusion across the country. The option is likely to lead to significant positive effects in relation to improving access to jobs in growth areas, increasing the number of people satisfied with their jobs, and creating opportunities for investment and growth and development of skills, particularly in relation to city regions.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	The option could lead to an increase in economic opportunities across Wales, but this may be limited by a lack of clear support for economic growth and the markets. Positive effects of the option include supporting job satisfaction and physical access to employment opportunities, but it is noted that it may not create opportunities for investment and growth. The lack of focus on city regions could result in a limited opportunity.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	The option focusses on the sustainable use of land and improving existing urban and rural patterns, including how they can improve their potential to achieve more sustainable development, and delivering sustainable access to job and facilities. To some extent this reflects current national policy and could create opportunities in a more sustainable employment market and increase skills in this type of economy. Further, it could support specialisation and clusters in certain areas. The option looks to deliver regional transport infrastructure that is well connected, and provides active travel opportunities with wider community benefits, supporting city region and growth deals. It is noted that deliverability may be an issue, including associated costs.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	+/-	This option may limit growth and therefore employment opportunities, with opportunities being limited to certain parts of Wales. Therefore, this option may limit the potential for social inclusion, particularly in less developed areas that may be afforded greater environmental protection. The delivery of green infrastructure, climate change resilient networks and access to the natural environment, could create attractive places to live, work and invest, providing a regional context and potential support to city regions and growth deals. Positive effects could be achieved through a potential boost in the green growth economy, which may include employment opportunities across rural Wales.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+/-	A regional focus would remain without the NDF, seeking to achieve economic prosperity, including maximising regional strengths, to reduce inequality and deliver prosperity. Delivery would be achieved through regeneration initiatives and existing WG planning policies such as PPW. However, current trends indicate that the economic output of Wales has lagged behind the UK and is its worst performing region. These issues relate to relatively low employment rate and low earnings, although these have been increasing. Trends in geographical differences such as higher than average deprivation in the South Wales valley and some North Wales coastal towns are likely to continue,

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
		leading to a mix of potentially positive and negative effects without the implementation of the NDF.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral –a they have Alternativ	erred option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. The process to positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how experience and how exper

Table B-13: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 4: To create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change, Economy

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	Through directing growth to the strongest market areas, this option may have positive effects on competitiveness and inward investment, which may lead to positive trickle-down effects in some areas. However, the ISA Objective seeks to achieve sustainable economic growth, which is unlikely to be achieved under this option. Opportunities to become more resilient to climate change may only be delivered where they are compatible with the economic growth targets. The option could help to deliver infrastructure in growth areas or where the market demands. However, it is unlikely that the option would contribute to enhancements to the rural economy and rural diversification.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	This option is sustainable in principle, if it can be delivered. The option supports local economic diversity and delivers small scale infrastructure projects. Further, it is likely to support SMEs, third sector and micro businesses. This option could contribute to enhancements to the rural economy and rural diversification. However, the potential significance of positive effects could be reduced as it is not a 'powerhouse option', which could potentially limit competitiveness and economic growth and investment.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	The option focuses on land use and improving existing urban and rural patterns, which could support a sustainable economy and growth in sectors associated with this. This could lead to benefits against this objective including the delivery of digital infrastructure and sustainable travel infrastructure. However, the option is potentially limited by the focus being entirely on green growth and decarbonisation. Associated costs, deliverability and technology advancement may limit progress. Further, it is less supportive of some other growth sectors.

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	-	The option supports a narrow approach to sustainable growth with limited impact on national prosperity and economic diversity. It focuses on certain parts of Wales, which are likely to be less environmentally sensitive. This could lead to potentially negative effects as current trends of inequalities and lower than average earnings in Wales are likely to continue. This option would look to deliver resilient economic development when facing the risks from climate change, recognising that Wales' natural resources are one of its greatest economic assets.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+/-	Without the NDF, a regional focus to economic growth would prevail, seeking to reduce inequalities and deliver prosperity. However, current trends indicate that the economic output of Wales has lagged behind the UK and is its worst performing region. These issues relate to relatively low employment rate and low earnings, although these have been increasing. Trends in geographical differences such as higher than average deprivation in the South Wales valley and some North Wales coastal towns are likely to continue, leading to a mix of potentially positive and negative effects without the implementation of the NDF.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral — they have Alternativ Supp Supp Supp The	erred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and against all the options have been considered in developing the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and against all the options have been considered in developing the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and how each against all the options. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how e shaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how eshaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how eshaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how eshaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how eshaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how eshaped the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive and how eshaped the preferred option. Highlighted here ar

Table B-14: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 5: To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh language

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): Welsh Language, Rural Proofing

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option promotes growth in established areas (SE Wales and NE Wales), which could attract Welsh speakers from Welsh speaking communities. This could lead to a dispersal of communities of Welsh speakers leading to an overall dilution. This could be exacerbated by an increase in connectivity with England to these growth areas. Alternatively, it could lead to the creation or strengthening of Welsh speaking communities in the urban areas. The net loss of Welsh speakers from Wales may be reduced as a more dynamic economy

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
		provides opportunities for young adults to remain in Wales.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	This option could support Welsh speaking communities but is reliant on developing appropriate employment opportunities to achieve this. This may be achieved through a strong focus on investment in local opportunities and a reversal of rural de-population, leading to an increase in the viability and vitality of rural communities, including those that are Welsh speaking.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	Creating more sustainable communities may lead to some positive effects on the Welsh language, through improving the potential for more rural communities to become more viable, thereby potentially reducing the movement of Welsh speakers to other areas.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	+	Creating more sustainable communities may lead to some positive effects on the Welsh language, through improving the potential for more rural communities to become more viable, thereby potentially reducing the movement of Welsh speakers to other areas.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Language as a community asset is recognised, but a lack of link to the economy means that the potential impact may be limited. Other initiatives external to planning based on the Welsh Government target, could have a positive effect against this objective. Current trends demonstrate that the number of people using the Welsh languages is increasing.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	 The preferred option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. Alternative Options 2, 3, 4 and 5 scored highest against ISA Objective 5. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: Strong focus on investment in local opportunities (P3, PE2, PE3, PE6, AS1, AS2, AS3, R1) More sustainable communities (P3, PE2, PE3, PE6, AS1, AS2, AS3, R1) Seeking to reverse rural de-population leading to an increase in the viability and vitality of rural communities, including those that are Welsh speaking (P3, PE2, PE3, PE6, AS1, AS2, AS3, R1, R4, R5) 	

Table B-15: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 6: To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change, Economy

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy	-	Through this option, economic growth is the main priority; decarbonisation and environmental regulation may only be imposed where they

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
focussing growth in the strongest market areas		are compatible with the economic growth targets and may limit opportunities to reduce demand and deliver sustainable design. This may lead to some minor benefits, although the reduction of greenhouse gases is not likely to be a priority, so negative effects are likely. Further, the option is likely to lead to an increase in the need to travel as rural growth would have less support.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	This option has the potential to achieve positive effects through enabling local renewable energy schemes and reducing the need to travel, which could reduce vehicular greenhouse gas emissions over time. Delivering good quality, energy efficient housing potentially reducing energy demand. However, a lack of national backing and strategic direction could minimise its potential, as it is likely that fewer national scale renewable energy schemes would be likely to be delivered.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	++	This is the key priority of this option – a broad and all-encompassing focus on reducing harmful emissions and developing a sustainable pattern of living through sustainable design and locational choices.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	In this option, although reducing greenhouse gas emissions is not specifically mentioned, it is likely that a focus on the sustainable management of natural resources will have overall significant positive effects on all aspects of the natural environment, although large scale renewable energy generation may be limited. Climate change adaptation is also likely to be achieved through a natural resources approach. Reducing the need to travel through sustainable located development.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Government targets are applied. Some positive effects against this objective may be achieved through existing planning policy and other government initiatives. Existing trends show that greenhouse gas emissions have been steadily falling in Wales, although more action is required to meet existing and future targets. The potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions whilst accommodating new development and economic growth may not be achieved without strategic direction from the NDF.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral - how the Alternati Rec Dev Sus Rec Alternati Ena	referred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and y have shaped the preferred option. In very options 3 and 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 6. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: lucing harmful emissions (P1, P2, P3, DN2, DN5, PE8) reloping a sustainable pattern of living through sustainable design and locational choices (P1, P2, P3, DN2, AS1, R3, R4) tainable management of natural resources (P1, P3) lucing the need to travel through sustainable located development (P1, P2, P3) ve Options 2 also scored positively and highlighted the importance of the preferred option including: bling local renewable energy schemes (P2, PE2) lucing the need to travel (P2, P3, PE3, AS4)

Table B-16: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 7: To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy	-	The option promises protection and resilience in vital economic sectors and areas. However, it may follow that protection and resilience

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary	
focussing growth in the strongest market areas		against flood risk would not be offered on a wider basis, which could lead to negative effects in some communities. Further, the city region areas include large areas of land that are subject to high flood risk, which could lead to negative effects. An increase in greenfield development in these areas and a lack of potential provision of sustainable design include sustainable drainage and green infrastructure, could lead to negative effects.	
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	The option doesn't specifically mention flood risk. However, the dispersed growth strategy could have a positive impact, as it may reduce the growth of populations in the urban areas of Wales that are at risk of flooding. Further, it is likely to include measures to support other communities that may be at risk of flooding. Sustainable growth may also lead to a reduction in an increase in flood risk.	
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	++	Sustainable management of flood risk, and increased resilience in appropriate areas, are at the heart of this option. Sustainable drainage solutions are key, and a positive relationship between built environment and water is encouraged. The option would anticipate the risks from climate change to ensure that future development patterns consider, are shaped by and build resilience to these. Coastal processes including sea level rise would influence settlement strategy. The option also seeks to build climate change resilience into communities, businesses, and the natural environment.	
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	The option includes significant emphasis on the climate change resilience, based on the Environment (Wales) Act, which positions Wales as a low carbon, green economy, ready to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The option prioritises sustainable drainage systems and sustainable flood management. A strategy focussed on the sustainable management of natural resources is likely to lead to significant positive effects against this objective.	
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Flood risk is a significant issue in Wales including coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding. Without the NDF, the current approach to flood risk management would be maintained, which could help to protect communities and business from flood risk over time. However, the potential for significant national strategic approaches to flood risk to be aligned with development management may be missed.	
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral – how they Alternativ Sust Antic Sust	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the Preferred Option. Alternative Options 3 and 4scored highest against ISA Objective 7. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: Sustainable management of flood risk (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, PE1, PE8)	

Table B-17: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 8: To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary	
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	-	The option is likely to result in intensification of development in areas around the motorway and trunk road network which have the lowest (worst) air quality levels. A likely consequence of the option is that air quality may become worse in some of the most urban areas and may even result in new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) being created. There is potential for areas of worsened air quality to coincide with more vulnerable communities within the city region focus areas. However, air quality in less developed areas is likely to remain unchanged. The option promotes little investment in reducing the need to travel in less accessible areas (such as rural areas) which suggests that a continued focus on private car journeys would prevail.	
A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	++	This option could reduce travel along main traffic corridors within the larger urban areas and help disperse this across a wider spread of communities. Sustainable communities are proposed which seek to reduce the need to travel and hence may reduce vehicular emissions. Further, it would encourage walking, cycling and working from home. This could lead to improvements in air quality including the development of community owned renewable energy initiatives.	
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	++	The option identifies air quality as a priority. Further, the option includes an objective to reduce the need to travel and ensure connectivity and accessibility; these key priorities make a clear link to the need for air quality improvements for all projects.	
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	Improving air quality is a key priority for the option together with wider environmental protection. As with options 2 and 3, there is a focus on sustainable travel and a development pattern which reduces the need to travel is expected. It is also assumed that this option is relatively lower growth compared to option 1, so the extent of vehicle and industrial emissions is also expected to be lower. However, it is noted that it is not a 'low growth' option by intent. Significant beneficial effects are likely to result from the implementation of the option both directly and indirectly.	
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+/-	This option would see a continuation of existing trends in air quality. Whilst air quality is good in Wales generally, there are areas, particularly in the south that suffer from poor air quality, notably in relation to road traffic. Some of these areas also correspond with some of the most deprived communities in the south. Over time, air pollution is expected to decline as a result of continued regulation and, in particular the uptake of cleaner vehicle technologies. However, the volume of road traffic is expected to increase in the near future particularly in the city regions (Cardiff, Swansea and north east) which already suffer from the poorest air quality overall. However, the Welsh Government decarbonisation agenda may reduce growth to some degree.	
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral — they have Alternativ Red P3, I Red Ence	P3, DN2, PE8, R1)	

Table B-18: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 9: To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option seeks to direct economic growth to the strongest market areas and deliver infrastructure to support this growth. This could have a negative impact on water resources in those areas, not least because the option is likely to involve the development of (potentially large) greenfield sites. Little is expected in terms of the provision of green infrastructure, SuDS etc. The negative impacts on water resources in these growth areas include an impact on water resource, the coast, a physical impact on watercourses from pressures on water use and effluents. Further, climate change could exacerbate impacts. The impact will however depend on the location and delivery of development. Standard mitigation measures will be required for new development, however, and the role of statutory bodies (NRW) and other planning policies (PPW) will still apply. Conversely, less development is likely to take place in more isolated rural areas which would, on the whole, limit the impact on water resources and quality in those areas.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	The option focuses on a local focus of development in settlements spread across Wales. Housing delivery is expected to include energy and water efficient designs. The option would deliver development across Wales at a smaller scale, which could be within the capacity of natural resources of an area although it is also expected that this would need to involve greenfield sites given the rural nature of much development. This bottom up approach could help to ensure capacity or thresholds not exceeded subject to standard mitigation measures being applied. The option is also heavily focused on resource efficiency and includes both SMNR and Sustainable Development principles.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	The option looks to deliver sustainable development and promotes sustainable drainage, which would be beneficial for water resources and quality. There are possible impacts on watercourses from hydropower/tidal lagoons and an increase in (sustainable) rural development. However, the option identifies that the contribution of rural and upland areas towards water management will be of national importance and the NDF will provide a framework to facilitate appropriate management. The option also supports SMNR principles including water efficiency and reducing pollution. This is likely to improve the sustainability of any new development from a spatial and project specific perspective.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	The option would seek to deliver the SMNR principles including efficient water use and the reduction of pollution, avoiding impacts. It has a very strong focus on preserving the natural environment which would include water quality and resources, despite also promoting a degree of rural development. It recognises how the natural environment underpins economic sustainability. The use of sustainable drainage systems will help to deliver water resources and water quality benefits.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	This option is focused on natural resources from a local perspective, ensuring they are used in a sustainable way. This could ensure they are within the capacity of natural resources of an area. This locally focused approach would ensure capacity or thresholds are not exceeded. In 2015 39% of water bodies in Wales were classified as being of 'good' ecological status, a slight drop since 2014 but still significantly better than in England. It is anticipated that a continuation of current policies and regulation would help to improve water quality in the future following current development patterns.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the Preferred Option.	

Alteri	native Option	Score	Commentary
		Alternativ	e Option 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 9 and Options 2 and 3 scored positively. The testing identified the importance of ensuring
		the Preferred Option included:	
		• Effici	ent use of water and the reduction of pollution (P2, P3, DN1, DN2)
		Pres	erving the natural environment which would include water quality and resources (P2, P3, DN1, DN2)
		 Supp 	porting SMNR principles (P3, DN1, DN2)

Table B-19: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 10: To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights, Climate Change

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option has a strong support for delivering digital infrastructure (as do all options) and large infrastructure projects such as the Metro. There could be a negative impact on rural areas, with the focus of the option being on the larger urban areas and city regions. Consequently, this does not address issues of rural isolation. It is not a community focussed option, so any benefits realised would only be secondary to economic aims. These are also only likely to be realised in the city region areas. The option does not address active travel and the reduction of risks from climate change.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	++	The option seeks to deliver active travel and reduce private car use, through a community focus, with jobs and services being accessed locally. Digital connectivity is a priority. The option is particularly focussed on addressing areas of need, including providing social infrastructure for more deprived communities and in rural areas thereby reversing population decline. These measures could lead to significant positive effects against this objective.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	++	The option seeks to deliver active travel and reduce private car use, through a focus on land use, the relationship between different uses, and the connectivity between them. It places a strong emphasis on planning how settlements will grow and interconnect, which could lead to significant beneficial effects against this objective. Walking, cycling, rail electrification and public transport would be prioritised. All options seek to support the provision of new digital infrastructure which can help to reduce social isolation issues.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	+	This option is not considered to be as strong as options 2 and 3 with regards to connectivity, as the focus relates more to the management of the natural environment. However, there is a potential for active travel to be promoted through the aims of this development option. It also promotes sustainable rural development which can also benefit community retention. All options seek to support the provision of new digital infrastructure which can help to reduce social isolation issues.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Access to services and transport accessibility is currently weakest in rural areas of Wales although the WSP and National and local transport plans continue to provide a strong focus on improving this. Transport currently follows a largely bottom-up approach and transport investment is seen as a key priority for regenerating and connecting communities.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the preferred option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the preferred option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how	

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary		
Comment)	they have shaped the Preferred Option.			
		Options 2 and 3 scored highest against ISA Objective 10. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option		
	included:			
	Supporting active travel (P2, AS4)			
	Reducing private car use (P1, PE3, AS1, R1)			
	 Ensuring jobs & services are accessed locally (P3, PE3, PE6, AS1, R1, R3, R4, R5 			
	Providing social infrastructure in deprived communities (P2, P3, PE9, R1, R3, R4)			
	reversing rural population decline (PE3, PE6, AS1, R1, R4, R5)			
	Ensuring connectivity between uses (AS1, R1, R3, R4)			
	Prioritising walking, cycling, rail electrification & public transport (P2, PE8,)			

Table B-20: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 11: To create opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas		The option is economically focused with benefits only likely to be experienced by some members of the larger urban communities which would benefit from investment. This, is likely to reinforce or exacerbate existing inequalities. The urban focus of the option does not benefit all members of society including children and protected characteristic groups, including those in more rural areas or other communities that would receive little investment under this option. This is likely to make issues of rural de-population and isolation worse.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	++	This option is the opposite of Option 1 and is far more locally focused. It actively seeks reduce inequalities, as it seeks to deliver improved access for all to a range of facilities, services and housing. These benefits could be felt in communities across Wales including more isolated rural areas. Positive effects from the option could also come from delivering good design and increasing access to nature.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	The option aims to reduce the need to travel and reduce fuel poverty. This includes aims to sustain social infrastructure, housing and employment in rural areas. These are positive measures which work towards achieving social cohesion and maintaining community spirit. However, the option has little focus on children or protected characteristics beyond this.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	+	The option could achieve benefits to for social cohesion through creating a strong sense of place and increasing connectivity between communities through green infrastructure. Benefits relating to the reduction in inequalities are unclear, although a reduction in pollution and increase in access to greenspace overall, could lead to a reduction in geographical and subsequent health inequalities for some communities. The option has little focus on children or protected characteristics beyond this.

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	The Welsh planning policy framework seeks to build sustainable communities through tackling inequality, improving health and eradicating child poverty. It is anticipated that this would continue under a no-NDF scenario, although the significance of the potential benefits is unclear, and would benefit from a strategic approach, which could be provided through the NDF.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. T and neutra how they h Alternative ensuring th • Reduce • Ensuri • Focus	red Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA the process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative I –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and ave shaped the preferred option. Option 2 scored highest against ISA Objective 11 and Options 3 and 4 scored positively. The testing identified the importance of the preferred option included: sing inequality (P2, P3, DN2, PE9, AS1, R1) ing access for all to facilities, services & housing (P2, P3, PE3, AS1, R1) ing on supporting rural areas (P3, PE2, PE6, R4, R5) sing health inequalities (P1, P2, P3, DN, AS42, R4)

Table B-21: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 12: To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option seeks to support economic growth in areas where the markets are the strongest (primarily likely to be focussed in the south and north-east). This would lead to the delivery of housing but due to this focus on the strongest market areas, this is unlikely to meet housing needs across much of the rest of Wales beyond local needs only This is therefore not a balanced option in terms of meeting housing needs. The market focus also has the potential to limit the range and type of housing proposed unless this can be carefully controlled within the NDF.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	The option has a strong focus on local housing delivery across Wales. In particular affordable, energy efficient housing would be a key consideration, ensuring all in the local community have access to good quality, affordable housing. It also recognises the need to deliver housing through local, self-build initiatives achieving a community led approach. The option performs strongly against multiple elements of the ISA Objective. However, it has not been assigned a major positive assessment as the option may be detrimental to large scale housing delivery where it is required. It appears more focussed on local needs only with the assumption that this would be smaller scale.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+/-	The option seeks to deliver sustainable development and could lead to the development of quality homes with regards to meeting energy efficient design. It is about a sustainable focus towards the delivery of housing being in the right locations and as part of wider social, economic, cultural and environmental uses. This is positive in terms of some aspects of the ISA Objective. However. a potential concern relates to whether sufficient delivery of housing for a full range of needs would be achieved. Meeting a range of housing needs does not seem to be the focus of this option.
4: A spatial strategy	-	This option is also focussed on identifying sustainable locations for new housing and ensuring high standards of sustainable design in

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
focussed on the sustainable management of		the context of the natural environment. The potential effect of this could be that insufficient housing is delivered of appropriate types and in appropriate areas to meet identified needs.
Wales's natural		
resources 5: Benchmark Option:		Continuation of current planning policy would seek to deliver housing across Wales. However, viability concerns may mean that the
Do not prepare the NDF	+/-	focus of development would continue to be on the urban areas, exacerbating current deprivation trends. There is an opportunity for housing to be linked strongly to wider objectives. This opportunity may be missed should the NDF not be developed.
Developing the Preferred Option	process. T and neutra	red Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA he process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative I –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and lave shaped the Preferred Option.
(Welsh Government	,	Option 2 scored highest against ISA Objective 12. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the preferred option included:
Comment)	 A focu 	s on delivery across Wales (P2, P3, AS1, AS2, AS3, R2, R3, R4)
	The testing	ling good quality, affordable housing to meet people's needs (P2, P3, AS1, AS2, AS3) of the options identified concerns regarding delivery, larger scale house building and meeting identified needs. Parts AS3 and R2 of the option address these issues, seeking through the NDF to provide national and spatial direction for the delivery of housing across Wales.

Table B-22: Appraisals of options against ISA Objective 13: To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	-	The option seeks to direct growth to the strongest market areas and seeks to support economic growth in areas where markets are the strongest. This will include providing the infrastructure required to support growth, which could have a negative effect on landscape and townscape quality; noise and light pollution; and areas of tranquillity. This will take a top down approach, which may not strongly consider local landscape or townscape quality, with a focus on national interests. The option may also lead to the review of landscape designations, where they may prevent growth and the delivery of physical infrastructure. This may include local, national or international designations. Agricultural land could be released for other uses including the best quality land. This could lead to significant negative effects on landscape considerations over the short, medium and longer term. The only reason a major negative assessment has not been made is that this option is likely to lead to very little development in the more rural and existing higher quality landscapes within Wales.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+/-	The option focusses on a dispersed approach, which, 'does not seek to prioritise one area over another'. Bottom up approaches to local and national development schemes could reduce the ability of the national government to regulate the protection of nationally important landscapes, townscapes and seascapes. Further, the potential development of areas across the entire country could lead to a cumulative loss of tranquillity and dark skies and development may occur in slightly more sensitive areas (although major landscape protection designations would still exist) than if development were to occur solely within city-regions. However, conversely, the schemes

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
		that may be promoted are likely to be of a smaller and more local scale, promoting active travel modes. Further, they could reduce the need for national level infrastructure interventions, through the development of locally sustainable communities that reduce the need for travel. This could provide benefits for landscape assets on a national as well as local level. Positive effects could be achieved through the potential creation of opportunities to promote sensitive, place-responsive design in development, in terms of being reflective of the requirements of the local community.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	?	The option particularly focusses on land use and improving existing urban and rural patterns, and how they can be adapted to improve their sustainability. Overall, the principles of the option are considered to be in line with the ISA Objective, and could provide opportunities for the protection and enhancement of townscape character and quality including historic townscapes. The NDF will support major changes to urban form and development patterns, to contribute to the realisation of a low-carbon economy. What this means in terms of built development is unclear and could mean the development of increased housing and infrastructure in 'sustainable' locations, thereby potentially having a negative impact on landscape; noise and light pollution; and areas of tranquillity. The option states that the option would deliver renewable energy generation to the most appropriate locations and provide a framework to support its delivery. Some renewable energy developments have potential to have significant landscape (and townscape and seascape) and visual impacts although this will depend on the design and location. The option description goes on to state that green networks and infrastructure will be supported. This could have significant positive effects against this objective.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	The option seeks to build greater resilience into ecosystems and biodiversity, which could have positive indirect effects on biodiversity. The option goes on to recognise that the natural environment and landscapes, both urban and rural, can provide a strong sense of place, inspiration and belonging, and contribute to the distinctive cultural identity of Wales. It would seek to enhance landscapes and natural resources for the multiple well-being benefits they provide. It would particularly support landscapes, and local facilities such as parks, playgrounds and other green spaces. Development that would undermine the integrity of landscapes would be strongly resisted and would be directed towards less culturally sensitive locations. This could lead to significant benefits against this objective.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	-	Landscape (and townscape/seascape) protection is encouraged through the WSP, PPW and is enforced by NRW in addition to local authority planning powers. However, new development and infrastructure will continue to cumulatively put pressure on the natural environment in the future and the NDF provides a strong opportunity to provide more strategic direction and protection compared to existing mechanisms.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. T and neutra how they h Alternative • Recoo • Enhar	red Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA he process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative all –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and have shaped the preferred option. Option 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 13. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: gnising the importance of the natural environment and landscapes (P1, P3, DN1, DN2, DN3, DN4, PE10) Incing natural environment and landscapes (P1, DN1, DN2, DN3, DN4, PE10)

• Recognising the importance of local facilities and spaces (P2, DN3, DN5, AS1)

Table B-23: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 14: To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	-	The option seeks to direct growth to the strongest market areas. This will include providing the infrastructure required to support growth, which could have a negative effect on any heritage assets in those areas. The option does not focus on heritage protection and as such is unlikely to steer development away from sensitive areas. It is also likely that limited development would occur (other than for local needs) across large areas of Wales, thereby avoiding any potential heritage impacts in those areas. The option may still lead to heritage led regeneration, if this is considered to be economically advantageous, although it is also likely that economic led development could override the value of heritage designations or assets.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	The option has more of a community focus which has potential to lead to existing culture and heritage being recognised and promoted through a community led approach. A minor positive impact is assigned to the ISA Objective as it is considered that there would only be limited progress towards the objective as it is questioned whether a local level focus would deliver national objectives.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	?	The option has uncertain effects on heritage assets. The focus on renewable energy, energy storage and transmission may affect historic landscapes, whereas locating development in sustainable locations could discount these areas from such development, it will be dependent on the delivery. Positive effects could be delivered through the potential for an increase in sustainable access to the historic environment.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources		The option has uncertain outcomes which would be dependent on the delivery. The option is focused on SMNR principles; however, it is considered that if there were a physical overlap between these areas there could be a positive effect on heritage. Further to this, the option supports tourism, which could have potential heritage benefits if delivered sensitively and appropriately. There is uncertainty over the delivery of renewable energy and its impact on the historic environment. It is considered that there is a greater chance of positive effects from this option than in comparison to option 3.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Protection of the historic environment is encouraged through the WSP, PPW and is enforced by Cadw in addition to local authority planning powers. This option looks to conserve and celebrate Wales' unique heritage, recognising the need for high quality environments to create communities. However, new development and infrastructure will continue to cumulatively put pressure on the historic environment in the future and the NDF provides a strong opportunity to provide more strategic direction and protection compared to existing mechanisms.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	The preferred option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the Preferred Option. Alternative Option 2 and 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 14. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: Recognising the importance culture and heritage (DN3, DN6, PE10) Recognising the importance of historic landscapes (DN3, DN6, PE10) Recognising and considering the relationship between heritage and other objectives (e.g. energy) (DN3, DN6, PE10)	

Table B-24: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 15: To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option seeks to support growth in economic areas where markets are the strongest could have both positive and negative effects, which are dependent on the location and viability of development. There is potential to have cultural-led regeneration. There is potential that the strategy may not recognise local culture in national projects or ignores areas where they are not economically attractive, which could lead to negative effects against this objective.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	The option has a local focus which could support distinctive communities and actively contribute to Welsh cultural capital. There could be, however, fewer opportunities for culture led regeneration due to the dispersed nature of the option and the potential lack of economic viability of schemes.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+	The option focuses on improving urban and rural patterns of development, which may lead to an increased local focus which could strengthen Welsh culture in these areas. An indirect effect, through increasing sustainable travel, may increase access to cultural heritage assets and activities. The option raises the question around the potential for re-use of buildings/places leading to cultural access/regeneration to help deliver the decarbonisation agenda.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	+	The option seeks to build greater resilience into ecosystems and biodiversity and this protection and enhancement of the natural environment may lead to existing cultural practices being maintained rather than eroded. This option recognises the natural environment and landscape as a distinctive part of Welsh culture.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	The option focuses the promotion of culture at the local level. Recognising the links to economic prosperity but this is not identified as a priority.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the Preferred Option. Alternative Options 2, 3 and 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 15. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: Ensuring a local focus (P3, DN6, PE6, R1, R3, R4) Improving access to cultural heritage assets and activities (P2, P3, DN5, DN6, AS1, AS4, R3, R4) Recognising the natural environment and landscape as a distinctive part of Welsh culture (DN1, DN3)	

Table B-25: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 16: To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary	
1: A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas	+/-	The option seeks to direct growth to the strongest market areas and deliver Infrastructure development to support this growth. This could impact on habitats, species and biodiversity in the growth area, especially as large greenfield sites are anticipated to be developed under this option. Mitigation and avoidance measures would be needed. However, it is more likely that the growth areas would be of relatively more limited conservation value due to them already being affected by urbanisation. In addition, those areas outside of the key growth areas would be less likely to receive development (beyond local needs). This would include more rural areas that are, in general terms, often more sensitive or valuable in conservation terms. Significant negative impacts may arise if economic growth takes precedence over internationally/nationally designated sites although it is not clear if this is a potential outcome of the option. Further, the option does not recognise the value of Wales' biodiversity/geodiversity and is unlikely to deliver resilient ecosystems in the growth areas. This may also potentially impact on adaptation to climate change.	
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	+	Compared to option 1, the option may result in lower levels of growth, although it is noted that this is not a 'low growth' option. There is some uncertainty over whether this might result in cumulatively more impacts on biodiversity/geodiversity as many of these areas could include undeveloped greenfield sites near to existing rural communities. The carrying capacity of the natural environment could be considered by bottom up approach, supporting SMNR principles so will include ecosystem resilience. Opportunities would exist could deliver active travel, including corridors for wildlife. It is shaped by sustainable development principles.	
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	+/-	Compared to option 1, the option may result in lower levels of growth, although it is noted that this is not a 'low growth' option. There is some uncertainty over whether this might result in cumulatively more impacts on biodiversity/geodiversity as many of these areas could include undeveloped greenfield sites near to existing rural communities. The option builds on the resilience of ecosystems and address loss of habitats and vegetation. There are benefits to biodiversity in the long term through adaptation to climate change. The option could have potential local impacts on biodiversity due to renewable energy development however, mitigation could be possible. The option sets out nature-based solutions which will benefit biodiversity and help to deliver ecosystem resilience.	
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	The option focuses on building greater resilience to ecosystems and biodiversity with the prioritisation of natural resources implications in decisions. It could create habitats and networks and seeks to avoid any negative impacts on the natural environment. It has a very strong focus on environmental protection.	
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+	Biodiversity and geodiversity protection is encouraged through the WSP, PPW, national/international law and is enforced by NRW in addition to local authority planning powers. However, new development and infrastructure will continue to cumulatively put pressure on the natural environment in the future and the NDF provides a strong opportunity to provide more strategic direction and protection compared to existing mechanisms.	
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	process. neutral – how they Alternati ^o Preferred	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the Preferred Option. Alternative Option 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 16 and Option 2 scored positively. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the Preferred Option included: Building resilience to ecosystems and habitats (P1, P2, P3, DN1, DN2, DN4)	

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
	• Prio	ritising natural resource implications (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, DN4)

Table B-26: Appraisals of alternative options against ISA Objective 17: To create opportunities for the sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value

Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change, Economy

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
A spatial strategy focussing growth in the strongest market areas		The option is not driven by SMNR principles therefore there is potential for development in the growth areas to be led by primarily economic goals rather than those reflecting, for example, resource protection, sustainable materials use, minerals protection etc. This has potential for such development to adversely affect the achievement of this ISA Objective. There are positive messages including supporting the circular economy and the recognition of environmental quality as a strong driver of growth, but this would be likely to be outweighed by the drive for growth in other objective areas.
2: A spatial strategy focussed on creating strong communities across all Wales	++	The option strongly supports the principles of SMNR which is assumed to mean that this ISA Objective could be strongly achieved.
3: A spatial strategy to deliver decarbonisation and climate change objectives	++	The option supports the core SMNR principles and nature-based solutions. There is a clear aim to increase resilience in ecosystems and habitats through this option, which could lead to significant positive effects on this ISA Objective.
4: A spatial strategy focussed on the sustainable management of Wales's natural resources	++	This option is strongly focussed on the sustainable management of natural resources, leading to a direct correlation for the achievement of significant positive effects for this ISA Objective.
5: Benchmark Option: Do not prepare the NDF	+/-	The protection of natural resources is underpinned by policy and guidance in the WSP and PPW. The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 puts in place the legislation needed to plan and manage Wales' natural resources in a more proactive, sustainable and joined-up way. Part 1 of the Act – Sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR) – enables Wales' resources to be managed in a more proactive, sustainable and joined-up way. However, new development and infrastructure will continue to cumulatively put pressure on resources and not producing an NDF would be an opportunity missed to provide the required levels of strategic guidance (including principles of the SMNR) to development plans.
Developing the Preferred Option (Welsh Government Comment)	The Preferred Option was developed using the evidence gathered across the NDF process, including public engagement, and through the ISA process. The process is iterative and the testing helped to shape the development of the Preferred Option. All testing results – positive, negative and neutral –against all the options have been considered in developing the Preferred Option. Highlighted here are many of the positive findings and how they have shaped the Preferred Option.	

Alternative Option	Score	Commentary
	Alternativ	ve Options 2, 3 and 4 scored highest against ISA Objective 17. The testing identified the importance of ensuring the
	Preferred	d Option included:
	 Supp 	port for the principles of SMNR (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, DN3, PE1, PE4, R1)
	• Supp	port for nature-based solutions (P1, P2, DN1, DN2, DN5)
	Incre	easing resilience in ecosystems & habitats (P2, P3, DN2, DN4)

Appraisal of the Preferred Option (February 2018)

The Interim ISA Report that accompanied the Issues and Options NDF in April 2018 provided an appraisal of the preferred option (appriasals were carried out in February that year), the results of which are presented below.

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
1: To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA):	+	The Preferred Option for the NDF Preferred Option sets out that 'learning' is part of its foundation. The core element of the Preferred Option is 'Placemaking'. This 'theme' sets out that the NDF and other development plans must 'co-ordinate delivery of infrastructure to ensure essential services, including health and education, are connected and accessible.' Further text sets out that economic inequalities must be addressed, which could include education levels. Strategic policies AS1 and R4 (specifically for rural areas) seek that the development of housing is linked to key facilities, including education. Positive effects in relation to the achievement of a potential increase in levels of participation in education as a result of the Preferred Option are predicted. Economic growth policies (such as PE4, PE5 and PE6) could also lead to indirect positive effects through the growth of skills. PE9 requires that regeneration activities focus on building places that, <i>inter alia</i> , create jobs and enhance skills and employability, which could lead to further positive effects against this objective. It is suggested that further detail could be included to improve the significance of positive effects. This might include the mention of
EQIA, HIA, Children's Rights, Economy Welsh Government Com	nment	the development of skills in key growth sectors, as part of their strategic development, leading to lifelong learning opportunities. Although this is mentioned as part of the 'placemaking' theme, and under PE9, it is suggested that it would be useful for it to also be included within the strategic policies relating to growth sectors. Skills are addressed within Policy PE5 and the infrastructure required to support the growth in economic sectors. These policies will be expanded upon further in the next stage of the NDF, draft plan. Therefore, no change is required.
2: To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across	++	Part of the foundation of the NDF is the long-term aim of building a Wales that is 'healthy and active'. The overarching 'Placemaking' theme seeks that the focus of the NDF includes 'health and well-being and cohesive communities', which are likely to provide the foundation for significant positive effects against this objective. The NDF seeks to provide a strong policy framework, to ensure that physical and mental health and well-being outcomes, for both current and future generations, are central to spatial decision making. The regional approach seeks to recognise that disadvantaged and deprived communities are not disproportionately impacted by health inequalities and it may lead to an increase in access to health and social care services, especially in rural areas. Added to this, the decarbonisation and climate change agenda seeks to build national resistance to the effects of climate change, which is likely to lead to cumulative and long-term health and well-being benefits. Policies in relation to

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
Wales Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural proofing, Children's Rights		active travel and community connectivity (AS1, AS4, R3 and R4) and green infrastructure (DN5), high quality housing (under the Health and Well-being element of the Placemaking theme and strategic policy AS2, which seek to meet community needs) and other environmental improvements (such as those included in strategic policies DN1, DN2, DN3, DN4, DN6, PE1) and economic sector and regeneration support under strategic policies PE6 and PE9, are likely to have significant benefits against this objective by addressing a range of the overall determinants of health and having particular benefits for vulnerable groups. Active travel initiatives could lead to a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions, air, noise, land and water pollution, leading to indirect benefits, added to the potential direct physical and mental health and well-being benefits arising from formal and informal physical activity. It is recommended that further detail in relation to what will be considered as part of the national green infrastructure could be included within the Preferred Option, specifying that it would incorporate active travel infrastructure, as well as high quality and biodiverse green spaces, to improve communities' access to natural green space.
Welsh Government Con	nment	Green Infrastructure is addressed throughout the Preferred Option. DN5 and AS4 will be expanded upon at the next stage of the NDF, the draft plan. No change required at this stage.
3: To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights, Climate Change, Economy	++	'Sustainable Places' is the goal of the NDF. Connectivity and digital infrastructure are elements of this, which could increase physical access to employment opportunities for an increased number of communities across Wales. The overarching 'placemaking' theme also highlights that economic inclusion is an important principle of the NDF, and that the planning system must build places that create jobs, enhance skills and employability and provide an environment for businesses to grow and thrive. This could lead to significant benefits against this objective. The strategic policies under the 'Productive and Enterprising Places' theme could lead to benefits against this objective. Strategic policies PE5, PE6, PE7 and PE9 could lead to economic improvements that could lead to positive effects for employment and economic inclusion PE5 recognises the importance of high value advanced science and technology sectors to the economy, which could create skilled high-income workers. PE6 supports foundational sectors where there are clear opportunities for growth in investment and employment. Strategic policy PE3 (relating to digital infrastructure) could enhance inclusive employment, through providing opportunities for a wider range of communities to participate in employment by providing the infrastructure necessary to support this across the country. Policies relating to support for rural areas, such as R4, could lead to similar benefits. Improvements to the transport network (such as PE8) and improving the connectivity of communities, such as AS1, which supports the aim of providing better jobs closer to home, could also lead to positive effects against this objective. Support for city regions is reflected in policy R3 of the Preferred Option, which could lead to positive effects against this objective. PE6 provides some sector specialisations, although it is unclear as to whether this is the extent of the sectors that the NDF would like to target. It is recommended that similar content for other types of sectors wou
Welsh Government Comment		Policy PE6 has been amended to ensure it addresses growth in economic sectors including the foundational sectors. These will be expanded upon further in the next stage of the NDF, draft plan. There are no changes required at this stage,
4: To create opportunities for	++	One of the key aims of the Preferred Option is that Wales will become prosperous and secure. A key element of this is the transition to a low carbon economy, which could bring opportunities that would create a wide range of benefits. Another key

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change, Economy		element of the NDF is to deliver the physical infrastructure (PE5 and PE8), including digital infrastructure (PE3), to support growth, which could lead to significant positive effects against this objective and encourage inward investment. The provision of a framework to support the transition to a low carbon economy and the circular economy (PE1, PE2, PE3 and PE4) could also lead to significant benefits against this objective. The regional approach, including identifying city regions and growth deal areas, could lead to further economic benefits, providing a strategic focus for investment. The policies within the Preferred Option build upon the overall strategy and includes the need for NDF policies to promote national and foundational growth sectors (PE5, PE6); cross-border spatial economic development (PE7); rural economic development (R4); as well as regeneration activities (PE9), which could cumulatively lead to significant benefits against this objective. Strategic policy DN2 seeks that new development is more resilient to the effects of climate change. Alongside other measures within the Preferred Option, this could lead to positive benefits against this objective. See recommendation under ISA Objective 3 in relation to growth sectors and the encouragement of innovation and inward investment within the regions. This could help to provide greater direction for diversification within the economy and enable the delivery of the decarbonisation agenda more effectively. It is suggested that the content of policy R5 could be widened to support all businesses, as it may not just be rural enterprises that are affected post-Brexit. Further, it is suggested that text relating specifically to the sustainable management of agriculture and rural businesses would be prioritised.
Welsh Government Con	nment	It is noted that PE5 and PE6 address growth in economic sectors including the foundational sectors. These will be expanded upon further in the next stage of the NDF, draft plan. It is considered that policy R5 as drafted does cover all businesses and not just rural business. The Preferred Option provides a supportive economic framework recognising the potential impact from Brexit on rural areas. There are no changes required at this stage.
5: To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh language Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): Welsh Language, Rural Proofing	+	The 'Placemaking' theme of the Preferred Option sets out that the NDF Preferred Option is focussed on three spatial aspects, one of which includes the Welsh Language. As decisions must demonstrate that they are compatible with the Placemaking theme in the first instance, this could lead to positive effects against this ISA objective. Measures to provide housing and employment and improve the connectivity within communities could reduce outmigration of people from Welsh speaking communities, improving viability and vitality in these areas. This could lead to positive effects against this objective. The goal of the Welsh Government of a million Welsh Speakers by 2050 could be incorporated into the text, as the renewable energy goal is included.
Welsh Government Comment		This goal has been included within the Preferred Option in the Place making section under 'Cohesive Communities & Welsh Language'
6: To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas	+/-	Decarbonisation and climate change is one of the three spatial aspects of the Placemaking theme, and aspects relating to this are integrated throughout the Preferred Option. Measures such as a transition to a low carbon economy (PE4), supporting the Welsh Government's strategic decarbonisation goals, could lead to significant benefits. This could be compounded by the strong focus of

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change, Economy		the Preferred Option to improve the connectivity of communities through active travel measures (AS1, AS4, R3 and R4), the decarbonisation of transport (part of PE8), generation of energy from low carbon energy sources (PE1, PE2), and the implementation of green infrastructure measures (DN5) and other environmental enhancements (DN3 and DN4). However, the strategy also includes a requirement for improvements to the existing and expansion of the national road network (AS5 and part of PE8), although to decrease congestion in the short or medium terms, in the long term, this could lead to an increase in traffic volumes, leading to negative effects against this objective, although this is uncertain. Further, although 'high quality' housing is mentioned in the 'Placemaking' theme, this is not included within the strategic policies, which could lead to potential uncertainty in delivery. It is recommended that reference to the sustainable design of built development is included within the Preferred Option. It is recommended that the Preferred Strategy could include a requirement that new road building should include measures to mitigate any long-term impacts, seeking not to contradict NDF health and well-being and climate change objectives. See recommendations
Welsh Government Con	nment	relating to the diversification of the economy under ISA Objective 4. The Preferred Option recognises that sustainable places are the goal of the land use planning system in Wales. The elements of achieving sustainable places will be expanded upon at the next stage and are covered within Planning Policy Wales which sits beside the NDF. It is considered that the Preferred Option should be considered as a whole and seeks to deliver sustainable development including infrastructure that looks to decarbonise the transport sector and improve air quality for example policy PE8. No change required at this stage. Response to recommendation for Objective 4 is covered in Objective 4.
7: To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change	+	A key focus of the Preferred Option is the 'Placemaking' theme, which is to provide the foundation of all spatial choices. Part of this is that the NDF will ensure that the planning system helps to build resilience to the impacts of climate change, which includes flood risk. Further, text relating to cohesive communities specifies that development plans should ensure that communities are resilient to environmental threats such as flooding. Strategic policy DN2 specifically seeks that new development builds resilience to the risks from flooding. This could lead to positive effects against this objective for communities where new development may occur. This may include the building specific measures, as well as wider community flood resilience measures, which could benefit the wider community. These aspects, however, aren't specified in the policy at present due to its strategic nature. Further detail could be provided in relation to the policy relating to green infrastructure, specifying that the development and enhancement of green infrastructure throughout communities could help to reduce existing as well as future flood risk, including within existing communities, not just new development. See also recommendation under ISA Objective 6. Sustainable design of buildings could also help to reduce flood risk.
Welsh Government Con 8: To create opportunities to	nment +	Policy DN2 has been redrafted to incorporate avoidance of risk. Resilience to risks of flooding are also covered within the placemaking policy and policy DN2. Green Infrastructure is addressed throughout the Preferred Option. DN5 and AS4 will be expanded upon at the next stage of the NDF, the draft plan. No change required at this stage. Response to recommendation for Objective 6 is covered in Objective 6 above. One of the key principles of the Preferred Option is to implement the Welsh Government's decarbonisation agenda. Measures such as improving the connectivity of communities nationally (AS1, AS4, part of PE8, R3 and R4), green infrastructure (DN5) and

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
encourage the protection and improvement of air quality Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change		environmental enhancement measures (DN3 and DN4), and the provision of a framework to provide sustainable transport (AS4 and part of PE8) and low carbon energy generation (PE1 and PE2) should lead to positive effects relating to air quality and therefore associated health impacts, with resulting benefits for human health. Ensuring that communities are resilient to environmental threats such as poor air quality is a key element of the 'Placemaking' theme as well as strategic policy DN2. However, the strategy also includes a requirement for improvements to the existing and expansion of the national road network, although to decrease congestion in the short or medium terms, in the long term, this could lead to an increase in traffic volumes, leading to negative effects against this objective. However, this effect is uncertain. On balance, minor positive effects may result, particularly for local air quality, where road building may help to improve air quality within communities.
Welsh Government Con	nment	It is recommended that the Preferred Strategy could include a requirement that new road building should include measures to mitigate any long-term impacts, seeking not to contradict NDF health and well-being and climate change objectives. It is considered that the Preferred Option should be considered as a whole and seeks to deliver sustainable development including infrastructure that looks to decarbonise the transport sector and improve air quality for example policy PE8. No change required at this stage.
9: To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Climate Change	+	Policies included within the 'Distinctive & Natural Places' theme, including the protection and enhancement of nationally important landscapes, seascapes, nature conservation sites and habitats (DN3), as well as strengthening ecosystem resilience (DN4), promoting resource efficiency (DN1) and facilitating green infrastructure (DN5), should lead to positive effects against this objective. Implementing the National Marine Plan (strategic policy PE10) Strategic Resource Areas should lead to support for integrated decision making in the marine environment. Measures such as improving the connectivity of communities nationally and the provision of a framework to provide sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel through improved connectivity (and low carbon energy generation (PE1 and PE2), and support for the transition to a low-carbon economy and the circular economy (PE4, PE8, AS1, AS4, R3 and R4) should also lead to positive effects for water resources overall. It is suggested that Policy DN2 could be made more positive, seeking to reduce/avoid environmental 'risks' as opposed to building community resilience to them. It is recommended that Policy PE10 is moved to the Distinctive & Natural Places section of the Preferred Option, as it is unclear why it is located in Productive and Enterprising Places. Further, it is recommended that reference is made to the Natural Resources Policy for Wales, incorporating the SMNR principles. Policy DN1 could be more specific about the 'natural resources' it refers to using more efficiently, which could include the use of water, as part of a wider ecosystems services and climate change resilient approach.
Welsh Government Con	nment	Policy DN2 has been redrafted to incorporate avoidance of flood risk. The location of Policy PE10 reflects the structure of the revised PPW. The term Natural Resources are defined within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. No change required at this stage.
10: To create opportunities for the improved connectivity	++	The creation of opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities, resilience to climate change and sustainable access to facilities are considered within the Preferred Option and provide the basis of many of the strategic policies, leading to potential significant benefits against this objective. Policies relating to the delivery of green infrastructure (DN5); digital infrastructure (PE3);

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights, Climate Change		decarbonising the transport sector (PE8); housing and connectivity infrastructure (AS1); national active travel infrastructure (AS4); city region and growth deal areas (R3); and rural areas and connectivity (R4), should all contribute to the achievement of the aims of this ISA objective. The requirement for the identification of 'Nationally important roads' is repeated in PE8 and AS5. It is suggested that the content of AS5 be moved to the Productive and Enterprising Places theme, as it is considered that the nationally strategic road network would not necessarily contribute to the enhancement of active places. The 'Productive and Enterprising Places' theme could also consider the role of air and sea travel within the NDF. It is recommended that opportunities for improvement in accessibility to cultural and recreational facilities could be added to the strategic policies, to strengthen benefits against this objective.
Welsh Government Con	nment	Policy AS5 has been deleted as this is covered by policy PE8. There are a number of policies within the Preferred Option including Placemaking, DN6, AS1 and AS4 that address connectivity and access to cultural and recreational facilities through promotion of assets and delivery of infrastructure. Policy PE8 already addressed ports and airports. No change required at this stage.
11: To create opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights	++	It is considered that the principles of the Preferred Option are generally in line with this ISA Objective and that further specific detail is not necessarily appropriate at this level of plan-making. The overarching 'Placemaking' theme as well as the Preferred Option more generally, includes details relating to the determinants of community cohesion, which can include aspects such as the Welsh Language, housing need, connectivity and community facilities and services. It is considered that measures to improve health and well-being across Wales, including that the regional focus will allow for regional inequalities to be tackled, could lead to positive effects. Further, specific measures to enhance social cohesion and ensuring that existing and future communities are equitable for all; that all member of society have access to services and facilities; and that the delivery of land for housing that meets all society's needs (in the Placemaking theme and strategic policy AS2), should lead to significant benefits against this objective. This could be in relation to all equalities groups, particularly in relation to potential age inequalities, where older or younger groups; as well as those with disabilities, certain health conditions or low incomes, may currently be less able to travel to access services and facilities. Strategic Policy R4 further seeks to retain and attract people to rural communities, which could lead to further benefits against this objective. The NDF could make reference to other aspects of community cohesion, such as improving personal safety and social interaction and integration. Although 'secure' is mentioned within the 3 rd paragraph of the NDF, it is not mentioned again within the NDF Preferred Strategy. Further, it is unclear what is meant by 'secure' as this could also mean secure in economic terms. More could also be made of the need to reduce poverty and deprivation inequalities, including that affecting children, as well as to consider the integration of communities including tho
Welsh Government Con	nment	The first section of the Preferred Option which sets the context has been reviewed and redrafted and through this redraft the references to secure is no longer included.

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
		There are a number of policies within the Preferred Option including P3 which deals with community cohesion which will be expanded upon at the next stage of the NDF, the draft plan. Policy R1 addresses deprivation and inequalities and will be expanded upon at the next stage of the NDF, the draft plan. No change required at this stage.
12: To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): EQIA, HIA, Rural Proofing, Children's Rights	+	The Strategic Policies included under the 'Active & Social Places' theme within the Preferred Option, should lead to some positive effects against this ISA Objective. Strategic Policy AS2 seeks that NDF policies will require that strategic housing development will meet the needs of everyone and the types of housing required are considered in the context of locational and numerical considerations, which could lead to positive effects against this objective in that it should meet housing needs. Policy in relation to resilience to climate change, could reduce fuel poverty, leading to further positive effects. Policy AS3 goes on to state that national policy-based population and housing projections will be produced. However, Policy R2 states that NDF policies will identify regional policy passed population and housing projections for each region. Clarity on approach should be provided to ensure efficiency in delivery. The Placemaking theme mentions the need for the delivery of high-quality housing, although this is not included within the strategic policies. See recommendation under ISA objective 6.
Welsh Government Com	nment	The Preferred Option should be read as a whole and both policies AS3 and R2 apply. It is considered that the wording and location of the policies within the general AS policy and a regional R2 policy provide clarity on the different approaches and no change is required at this stage. The Preferred Option recognises that sustainable places are the goal of the land use planning system in Wales. The elements of achieving sustainable places will be expanded upon at the next stage and are covered within Planning Policy Wales which sits beside the NDF. No change is required at this stage.
13: To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change	+/-	Policies included within the 'Distinctive & Natural Places' theme, including the protection and enhancement of nationally important landscapes, seascapes, nature conservation sites and habitats (DN3), as well as strengthening ecosystem resilience (DN4) and facilitating green infrastructure (DN5), should lead to positive effects against this objective. However, the strategy also includes a requirement for improvements to the existing and expansion of the national road network (AS5), although to decrease congestion in the short or medium terms, in the long term, this could lead to an increase in traffic volumes, leading to negative effects against this objective, particularly in relation to noise pollution in South East Wales. This could be further exacerbated by Policy R3, relating to the development of city regions and growth areas, which could also have negative townscape effects. However, the green infrastructure policy (DN5) could reduce the effects of development on townscape and landscape to some degree. Further potential negative landscape impacts could result from nationally significant transport or renewable energy infrastructure projects. However, impacts may be mitigated on a project level basis or through more specific planning policies. Further, policies relating to the development of more rural areas, such as R1, R2, and R4, could lead to negative effects against the areas of dark skies and tranquil areas. See recommendation under ISA objective 6.
Welsh Government Com	nment	See response Objective 6.

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
14: To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA	+	Policies included within the 'Distinctive & Natural Places' theme, including the protection and enhancement of nationally important landscapes (DN3), could lead to positive effects against this objective, in relation to historic landscapes. Strategic policy DN6 specifically requires the protection, promotion and enhancement of historic and cultural assets and facilitate that delivery of new cultural development, which could lead to positive effects against this objective. It is suggested that the significance of the positive effects could be improved through integrating the need for cultural enhancement into the overarching 'placemaking' theme, to improve its prominence. Further, heritage-led regeneration could be included within the regeneration policy (PE9).
Welsh Government Con	nment	It is considered that policy DN6 and PE6 addresses this through their current drafting, neither would preclude regeneration led by heritage. The policies within the Preferred Option are to be read as a whole and one is not prioritised over another. No change is required at this stage.
15: To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA	+	Strategic Policy DN6 specifically requires the protection, promotion and enhancement of historic and cultural assets and facilitate the delivery of new cultural development, which could lead to positive effects against this objective. It is recommended that the recognition, protection, promotion and enhancement of Welsh Culture is included within the overall 'Placemaking' theme as part of the overall focus of the NDF. Further, it is considered that access to cultural assets could be included as part of policies seeking to improve national connectivity. Further, culture-led regeneration could be included within the regeneration policy (PE9).
Welsh Government Con	nment	It is considered that policy DN6 and PE6 addresses this through their current drafting, neither would preclude regeneration led by heritage. DN6 also looks to promote historic and cultural assets, which will be expanded upon at the next stage of the NDF, the draft plan. The structure of the Preferred Option reflects the revised PPW structure and the policies within the Preferred Option are to be read as a whole, one is not prioritised over another.
16: To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity Relevant impact	+/-	Policies included within the 'Distinctive & Natural Places' theme, including the protection and enhancement of nationally important landscapes, seascapes, nature conservation sites and habitats, as well as strengthening ecosystem resilience and facilitating green infrastructure, should lead to positive effects against this objective. Specifically, strengthening nationally important ecosystem resilience through greater diversity, connectivity, scale, condition and adaptability, could lead to significant positive effects, and enable species to adapt to a changing climate. However, the strategy also includes a requirement for improvements to the existing and expansion of the national road network, although to decrease congestion in the short or medium terms, in the long term, this could lead to an increase in traffic volumes, leading to negative effects against this objective.

ISA Objective	Score	Commentary
assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change		The 'Placemaking' theme provides the first principle through which all spatial choices are first considered. Within this text is reference to green infrastructure to support healthy lifestyles. It is suggested that the wider benefits and potential for a green infrastructure network could be highlighted within the 'Placemaking' theme, to give it greater status and to ensure that the range of environmental enhancements to be achieved are given prominence. This could then be linked to a range of strategic policies, including active travel and connectivity of communities including health and well-being and access to greenspace, flood risk management, temperature regulation, air and noise quality, water and soil quality and ecosystem connectivity. See recommendation under ISA objective 9 in relation to SMNR principles. It is recommended that policies DN2 and DN4 could consider the role of ecosystems services more widely, not just focussing on designating specific areas as 'nationally important' as this may remove the connectivity, diversity and interconnectedness that the NDF is seeking to strengthen. This could also help to improve mitigation against the potential effects of development on the natural environment and include the protection of geology and soils.
Welsh Government Cor	nment	The structure of the Preferred Option reflects the revised PPW structure and the policies within the Preferred Option are to be read as a whole, one is not prioritised over another.
17: To create opportunities for the sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value Relevant impact assessments (in addition to SA & SEA): HIA, Rural Proofing, Climate Change, Economy	++	Strategic Policy DN1 states that NDF policies will improve resource efficiency and minimise the unsustainable use of natural resources. It is considered that this is likely to lead to benefits against this objective. Policy R5 states that the NDF policies will provide a framework for responding to the challenges and opportunities arising from exiting the EU over the plan period, including supporting agriculture and businesses. This could help to contribute towards the sustainable management or farmland, forests and the wider countryside. Policy PE4 specifically seeks that nationally important employment, mineral and waste areas are identified, seeking to promote a transition to a low carbon and circular economy. This could lead to significant benefits against this objective. It is unclear if Policy DN1 refers simply to all 'natural resources' and therefore including minerals and waste as well as wind power and water, amongst many, or if it is limited to certain types. Clarity on this could improve the potential for successful policy implementation.
Welsh Government Cor	nment	The term Natural Resources is defined within the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. No change is required at this stage.

Appraisal of the Spatial Strategy (Draft NDF) (April 2019)

The 'spatial strategy' of the NDF is the overall approach taken to the distribution and location of the proposed land-uses and policies. The NDF doesn't provide a chapter specifically focussed on setting out the spatial strategy. Rather, the spatial strategy pursued in the NDF emerges from its policies. The spatial strategy is therefore not repeated here but can instead be found in the NDF and predominantly in Chapter 4. Table B-27 provides an appraisal of the likely impacts of the overall distribution and location of all policies and land-uses proposed in the NDF. *Note: this is different to a 'cumulative effects assessment' or the appraisals of individual policies, as this holistic appraisal is focussed on impacts associated only with the locational aspect of the proposed policies and land-uses.*

Table B-27: Appraisal of the spatial strategy (April 2019)

Spa	tial Strategy (Draft	NDF May 2019)								
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ³					Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement
1	To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	The Spatial Streducation facilicycling and pulcould support a people and increas it aims to of sustainable Focussing on the more education growth in these in most need.	ss rategy looks to ities in access blic transport), an improveme rease access o ensure 'co-lo transport throu he three main n deprived are	ble location for people on the in education training a cating home of the various clusters of the sain Wales	s particularly of all ages and ional attainment of the second of the sec	y via sustair nd physical nent over the ls for all me services' and chemes. ities should ion facilities	able transpi accessibility e long term mbers of so nd to capital help to enha and opporti	ort modes (walking, fal Strategy and young thin urban dvantages etween the ussing	Referencing education with regards to services in the strategy would provide clarity and ensuring facilities are accessible and inclusive.
2	To contribute to an improvement in	iii iiiost need.	SS	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	The strategy recognises the ambition to improve health,

³ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

	tial Strategy (Draft	Future	Policy/						Recommendations for
ISA	Objective	Baseline	option	Summary	of Effects	3			Mitigation or Enhancement
physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales The Spatial Strategy could support an improvement in health and well-being in the long term by aiming to improve access to services and also infrastructure for all members of society including children and young people. This could lead to a reduction in inequalities by, for example, ensuring increased access health, education and housing opportunities and which would help to reduce child poverty. Focussing new growth in the three main clusters of towns and cities would be likely to help enhance the links between areas of health deprivation and health facilities and services. The proposed Spatial Strategy would therefore be likely to help improve access to important health services for those most in need. There is a risk that new growth and development, and the likely population increase this would facilitate, could place existing health services and facilities under greater pressure. Whether such services would be placed over-capacity is largely dependent on the distribution of development in relation to services and what their existing capacity status is. It is assumed that new or expanded health services or facilities would be provided to match growing needs. The Strategy notes that the majority of people in Wales live in urban areas. It will be important that they benefit from ecosystems services through increased use of green infrastructure, nature-based solutions and active travel opportunities, which would bring multiple health benefits both physically and mentally. It doesn't, however, specifically mention those who live in rural areas and how they might benefit from improvements in green infrastructure, this could be recognised. People in rural areas will however have good access to a National Forest for Wales and its associated health benefits.								this could be widened to recognise the potential to improve well-being and reduce inequalities. The strategy could include how rural communities could benefit from improvements to green infrastructure.	
			SS	Scale: Reg	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT LT	Development in the three
3	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	The towns and most populous They are also can be found. A key element services and fathe medium arphysical access ranges. The approach three main urb Bay'; and 'Wre	clusters of towns and cities should address the imbalance in economic inclusion in existing settlements and should seek to enhance the links between the more economically deprived areas and new economic growth.						

ICV	Objective	Future	Policy/	Summary	of Effects	3				Recommendations for
ISA	Objective	Baseline	Mitigation or Enhancement							
	The Strategy sets out that 'Communities in rural areas are strongly supported; the aim is to secu sustainable economic and housing growth which is focussed on retaining and attracting working age population and maintaining and improving access to services'. This could lead to positive effects against this objective. The strategy has the potential to improve economic competitiveness in all regions of Wales and lead to the creation of more and better jobs.									
			SS	Scale: Nat	T/P: Perm	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
4	To create opportunities for sustainable The Spatial Strategy seeks that the focus on urban areas will create concentrations of jobs, services and amenities and a critical mass of people to sustain good public transport services and a range of economic activities. This focus could help to create positive effects against this objective in the medium and longer terms. The Strategy sets out that 'Communities in rural areas are strongly supported; the aim is to secure							rvices and nis s to secure working ositive eeded to	It is not clear how the Spatial Strategy might contribute to the development of the third sector and sustainable tourism. Specific growth sectors could be specifically mentioned as part of the strategy, to give a formal direction of support.	
		lead to the cre		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh Language	The Spatial Strategy recognises the importance of the Welsh language. It states its desire to grow the Welsh language and notes 'In all parts of Wales, the strategy supports sustainable growth. Any place without jobs, homes, community spaces and wildlife has no prospect of having a thriving community, Welsh language or economy'. The focus on achieving sustainable and proportionate population and job growth in each region and sub-regional area across Wales can help achieve the Government's ambitions for the Welsh language. The strategy recognises the inter-relationship between homes, jobs, services and transport, and their influence on the way society operates. The strategy for these issues in combination deliver the best conditions possible for the language to thrive The Strategy will contribute positively towards the future of the Welsh language in all areas of Wales including rural areas. The strategy has the potential to improve economic competitiveness in all regions of Wales and lead to the creation of more and better jobs. Such a trend would be beneficial to the Welsh								No recommendations.

Spat	ial Strategy (Draft	NDF May 2019)								
ISA	Objective	Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement								
	language as it would likely mean less out-migration in search of economic opportunities, including of people with Welsh language skills. This effect is likely to be more pronounced in rural areas of Wales. There is a risk that new economic development in proximity to the border with England could increase the flow of workers crossing the border to work in Wales, particularly where public transport options are enhanced, and this could potentially dilute rates of Welsh speaking in some locations.									
			SS	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT ++	LT ++	
6	To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	The Spatial Str sustainable an services, as we effects against planning polici. The focus on tresidents and lareas. Urban levia active trave each other that emission way more limited, a by some degreative effects ecological networklicles, and princludes the desired as well as the services.	Id efficient pattell as the efficient as the efficient this objective es at the region he three cluster businesses has ocations general modes, as per is typically so of life than if gratthough it is accepted increase as against this oworks, the development of the efficient pand in the	erns of deverent use of renationally, and locally and locally ersof towns are good accordly enable reople, jobs are in rural locally enable rowth were forcepted that an umber of objective, incleating places	elopment, basesources. The sthese print I levels. and cities we ses to the promore efficies and key servocations. The coussed in any degree GV use. key strateg luding policies with rene	ased on co-linis should lead in ciples will a vould be expoublic transport movement vices and an in the strategy of areas where of growth why directions orest for Waswable energents.	ocating hon ad to positive to he cetted than ruranenities are could thereful austainably could be like the could correlating to relest, the use by and district and to releating to relest and district could district the cetted than the cetted that the	nes with job ve and signicted through lp ensure the on offer in the allocations, in greater proceedings to be accommodated to see the of ultra-low ict heat network and significant in the accommodated to the	s and vital ificant in resulting that new these urban including foroximity to a lower- options are companied significant ortant ortant oremission	No recommendations.
7	To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk	The Spatial Structure of the superior place, there is the precise levelopment with the superior place.	It is recommended that the strategy consider how a focus on adapting to a changing climate, including flood risk, could be integrated into the national spatial approach to planning for development. This may							

Spa	tial Strategy (Draft	NDF May 2019								
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects	3				Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement
		likely to reduce However, speciminimal and proportunities to networks and and managem. The focus of the therefore likely by resulting in growth in these defence schemes alter its distributional largely uncertated the but appropriate Local Develop	e the extent to cific mention of the other control of the other corridors are strategy are that the significations comes in these locations comes in the context of the con	f adapting to ed to the use en infrastructs. Although to k, this has no three clusted icant level of enfield land ald be an op- cations subject of climate cise characted areas will like erse effect of and avoidan	the changing of the changing of natural incidence at a statistic could control to the end of growth heart to the end of the change, where it is the control to the end of the control to the contro	ng climate we resources an rategic scale ontribute to in ecified as a kareas, much re could alter above-ground secure new merging politich is expect ow climate classignificant of the flood risl	ithin the Spid the development, and to create aim. In of which is reported investment by in TAN 1 and to exace an ange will a change to flok objective of	atial Strategopment of ate and reservites for the coastal. It is of flood rist. On the other improves 5. The risk orbate flood risk. Overannot be reserved.	tore habitat reduction is sk, such as her hand, d flood risk of flooding risk and sk are erall it is uled out,	include directing development away from areas of flood risk.
8	To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	One of the key development. journeys, to crelead to signific types of sustait to a low and zepollution, the communities a pollution. This	Part of this streate positive in ant positive ef nable transpoero carbon endevelopment ond sensitive h	ategy is to e mpacts on a fects for air of t and digital ergy supply. If green infra abitats and varies	nable more ir quality. O quality over infrastructu Alongside r structure co water resou	people to wather measure time, such a tre and the e measures to ould also imp rces are not	alk and cycles within the smeasures ncouragemereduce the potential adversely a	e for everyous strategy as to encourage ent of improsources of a tential to enffected by a	day re likely to age other ovements air sure that	The benefits of green infrastructure to air quality, including from the national forest, could be specified. This might then enable specific species of tree to be targeted, to maximise benefits, especially within urban areas. The strategy could specify that it will seek to move away from polluting industries, particularly around Deeside, where it indicates that heavy industry is abundant.
9	To create opportunities to protect and enhance the	The Spatial St	SS rategy states t	Scale: Nat hat 'sustaina	T/P: T able growth	Cert: L will involve s	ST + setting an ar	MT + nbitious str	LT + ategy for	The Spatial Strategy could specifically mention waterways as part of the

Spat	tial Strategy (Draft									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects	3				Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement
	quality and quantity of water features and resources	achieving biod innovative, nat required in ord Although wate effects for wat resources and potential of the certainty in the	intended green infrastructure network as well as the need for water quality to be improved nationally.							
			SS	Scale: Reg	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
10	To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	The Spatial St connectivity of society includi locating home through the vasupporting devisolated comm development vneed'. All of the facilitate the inshould be bett transport in ord The Strategy rproximity and a key role in detransport provithose living in goods and ser	communities and children and so, jobs and ser rious Metro so relopment in rule and within rural area ese measures approved conneer able to keep der to access secognises the with good accelivering sustaits isolated parts of the secognises of the rural area isolated parts of the secognises of the secognises the second t	and sustainad young peovices' and to hemes. For a settings, a enabling eleas being 'color could ensure tivity of corror in touch diguervices succepportunitie pess to Metro nable urbaneas. Increas of Wales will to reduce is	able access ple over the capitalise rural areas, the use of lectronic complimentary e an increammunities. If gitally, partich as educates Metro schestations 'is a places'. Mosed provision I have impropolation and	to goods and long term. It refers to a mobile Action munication of the color of the	d services for the specifically near the specifically near the support locally and digital support locally expected and finite responsion of the specific sp	or all memby aims to ensistainable to infrastructure opporting rund infrastructure all aspirations and use possone and use possone are assed pural areas of them acces	pers of ensure 'co- ransport ure eral and eture and elping to eople eublic ethat land in end will play oublic evill mean ess to basic	No recommendations
11	To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	The Spatial St communication people The St children and y opportunities f	ns etc., which s rategy creates oung people, it	should ensur opportunitie could mear	re improved s for social n they are b	l connectivity cohesion ar etter able to	and better d equality ir access serv	access to some the long to vices such	erm. For as	See objective 10. The strategy could be strengthened through expanding the list of important functions of rural areas to include health and well-being, tourism and

Spat	ial Strategy (Draft	NDF May 2019)								
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects	3				Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement
	The Strategy states 'Co-locating homes, jobs and services means focusing on cities and large towns as the main development areas. Developing our urban areas - some of which may be underperforming - is not the easiest Spatial Strategy to achieve, but it is the right ambition for Wales and supports the Government's commitment to social justice.' This helps ensure development occurs in the most sustainable locations, creating places which are inclusive and does not have a negative impact on rural areas. The Strategy recognises that 'rural areas have an important function as a provider of food, energy and mineral resources' this could be strengthened to include health and well-being, tourism, renewable energy. The Strategy also specifies that the policies on supporting urban centres, delivering affordable homes, supporting communities through the use of publicly owned land, mobile action zones and the provision of electric vehicle charging infrastructure all apply to Wales' rural areas. They should be considered as priority issues for the preparation of Strategic and Local Development Plans across the whole of Wales. This could lead to positive indirect effects against this objective.									renewable energy.
12	To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	Positive benefit affordable hour result of the formation improvement in to positive effer affordable homoural communities it seeks to such the provision of benefits including the provision of t	sing which wo cus on facilitate housing qualicts in relation nes of good qualities, which cousupport local assidered as a prope whole of Worf good quality	uld be likely ing growth. Ity and abur to seeking to ality. The Spuld ensure the spirations artiority issue ales.	to grow in a The regene ndance for co oreduce ho oatial Strate nat affordab nd need. Th for the prep housing cal	a major positing major position of urbaseommunities melessness gy would alse housing is e Strategy saration of Strategy	ve impact in an areas colin these are and improvious support the also developecifies that ategic and	n the long-tould lead to a cas, which cong the avaine maintena ped in these affordable Local Deve	erm as a an could lead ilability of ance of se areas, housing lopment	No recommendations.
13	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and	The Spatial Str The focus on u In turn, this cor aspects of the national forest	SS rategy could le irban areas co uld help protec strategy relatii	Scale: Nat and to beneficuld lead to use to tandscape ang to sustain	T/P: T its for both turban regen s in more runable and ad	eration initia Iral areas fro ctive travel, g	ives, leadin m developn reen infrast	g to positive nent. In par ructure, an	e effects. ticular, d the	The Strategy could include seascapes as an integral part of the landscape/townscape consideration. Given the quantity of development being pursued, careful management of this

Spat	ial Strategy (Draft	NDF May 2019)								
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement							
	seascapes	maintain areas accessibility of In areas design inappropriate cand medium to Further, the St clear that the careas. Through green infrastru processes into natural resources and co	development will be required to avoid adverse impacts on this Objective.							
			SS	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
14	To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	It is unclear from initiatives, and their settings. To potential for proposed simpacts on his in heritage assorequire careful Through improfinclusive access	neration ssets and ding to the seeks to In general, void often rich ould ncreased ment.	The regional approach within the Spatial Strategy could specify that the important character of communities (both urban and rural) will need to be reflected in regeneration initiatives.						
			SS	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	On a management and dation for
15	To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	Aside from ambitions to grow the Welsh language, it is unclear from the Spatial Strategy how the NDF intends to create opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture. Minor positive effects may be experienced through the protection of rural areas, including the focus on local character, the intention to support local aspirations and needs and steadily grow the population in rural areas which will help to protect and promote welsh culture. There are also opportunities through urban regeneration initiatives for potential positive effects.								See recommendation for objective 14. It is further recommended that the Spatial Strategy include more detail relating to Welsh culture, with detail on how this might be enhanced regionally.

Spa	tial Strategy (Draft	NDF May 2019)							
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects	3				Recommendations for Mitigation or Enhancement
16	To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	smaller settler opportunities, places, and the The Spatial St for infrastructube specifically efficiency, whi circular econo Wales, and the infrastructure a development of The Spatial St valuable biodir These aspects which could he	nents in rural including of pois would be like SS strategy specificate investment realised through the need to prote and nature-based a National Forategy general versity, geodius of the Spatia	scople who surely to help possible. Scale: Nat Cally states it and the profugh the development of the strate ect and enhanced solutions forest for Wally directs deversity and profuse of the strategy control of the strate	rotect cultur T/P: T s intention to tection of the lopment of a cent of urban gy sets out ance the values in urban andles, across evelopment arotected are ould lead to set the color.	cate or partal res and comi Cert: M o provide a l e environme a strategy se areas over of the importan ue of these a reas are enc multiple sites away from lo as are found significant be	ce in Welsh munities. ST ++ ong-term cont. Benefits eking to for greenfield, ce of ecostareas. Wellouraged, as. ccations in the centre of the	MT ++ context and for significant and a focus on resort and a focus yestems serve integrated gray well as the wales where this objections of this objection and a focus yestems serve integrated gray well as the wales where the significant and the wales where the significant and the wales where the wales where the significant and the wales where the wales where the wales was a significant and the wales was a sign	tivities and LT ++ framework rsity may urce on a ices across green e the more	The policy could mention the need for the protection of geodiversity as an integral part of wider environmental conservation.
	To create opportunities for the sustainable	The Spatial St	SS rategy specific re investment	Scale: Nat cally states it and the prof	T/P: Temp s intention t tection of the	Cert: Med o provide a l e environme	ST ++ ong-term ont. Benefits	MT ++ context and to against this	LT ++ framework s objective	
17	management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value	may be specif efficiency, whi circular econo Wales, and the conservation could lead to specific megative trend	ch includes th my. Specifical e need to prot of water resou significant ben	e developme ly, the strate ect and enha rces is a key	ent of urban gy sets out ance the val area of foc	areas over of the importan- ue of these as us. These as	reenfield, ce of ecos reas. In pa pects of th	and a focus ystems serv articular, the e Spatial St	on a ices across rategy	No recommendations.

Appraisals of Policies (Draft NDF) (May 2019)

The Draft NDF policies have been grouped in accordance with Table B-28. An appraisal table is provided for each policy grouping.

Table B-28: Groupings of draft NDF policies

Policy Group	Policies
1	P1, P2, P4
2	P3
3	P5
4	P6
5	P7
6	P8, P9
7	P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P15
8	P16
9	P17, P18, P19 P20, P21 P22
10	P23, P24, P25, P26
11	P27, P28, P30, P30, P31, P32, P33

Table B-29: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 1

Policy Grouping	1
P1 – Sustainable Urban growth	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.
P1RA1 – Do Nothing	Do nothing. The alternative would be to not have a policy at all and the NDF would have been silent on this issue, leaving PPW to carry the national policy.
P2 – Supporting Urban Centres	Proposals for new public service facilities of a significant scale should be located in town and city centres. A sequential approach must be used to assess development plan allocations and to determine planning applications for developments. Only in exceptional circumstances should public service facilities of a significant scale be approved outside of town and city centres.
P2RA1 – Do Nothing	Do nothing. The alternative would be to not have a policy at all and the NDF would have been silent on this issue, leaving PPW to carry the national policy.
P4 – Supporting Rural Communities	The Welsh Government supports sustainable rural communities and appropriate proportionate growth in rural towns and villages. The future for rural areas are best planned at the regional and local level. Strategic and Local Development Plans should plan positively to meet the needs of rural communities with regard to housing, transport, businesses, services and diversification in the agricultural sector.
P4RA1 – Flexible settlement boundaries	This option would enable local authorities to operate flexible settlement boundaries to plan positively for rural communities. This could be expanded to reference specific sectors (such as housing, public services, economic development) with specific remits for each of these areas and a policy statement outlining what approach should be adopted.
P4RA2 – Do Nothing	Do nothing. The alternative would be to not have a policy at all and the NDF would have been silent on this issue, leaving PPW to carry the national policy.

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-30: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 1

Polic	cy Grouping 1															
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations						
			P1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT ++							
			P1RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +							
				P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT ++						
										P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +
			P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++							
	To encourage and support		P4RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	Determinate						
	improvements in educational attainment for all		P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	Potential to strengthen links and connectivity to						
1	age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	be focused transport). Policy P1 v Doing noth connection young peop P4 The pol within rural recognises help to reduccess to e Policy P4R these alternament.	in town and These would would not implied approach in a cross William to the important was in a communitied the important was in a communitied and in a communitied the important would be a communitied the important would be a communitied the important would be a community of the community of the important would be a community of the community o	I help to increase city centres, part I be direct effects pact directly on chaes would not main these areas and ales. The do-not loan and support is and this includence of inclusive and inequalities. It is little certainty or my with baseline	icularly via su of Policy P1 hildren and yo ximise the op nd therefore the ning approach rural areas in as access to faccess within respect to faces Such an apper areas, leading similar effect involved in the	stainable trans that would be library people in its portunities to form the potential attain would be likely a sustainable reacilities and serioral communitions to improve the sould resting to improven sould of a lower that would in the serioral communities and serioral communities and serioral communities and serioral could resting to improven sould sould resting to improven that would be serioral could resting to improven that would be serioral could resting to improve that would be serioral could resting to improve that would be serioral could	sport modes (vikely to grow or rural areas. ocus developrainment in edly to conform manner, to mervices for all. ies to facilities sult in benefits ments in educar magnitude. (vikely sold in benefits ments in educar magnitude. (vikely sold in benefits magnitude. (vikely sold in benefits ments in educar magnitude. (vikely sold in benefits magnitude.)	walking, cycling over time. It is not and improducation for chil with baseline treet the needs of the supporting and services with the supporting and services with the supporting and services with the lack of the supporting attainments of the lack of the lack of the supporting attainments.	g and public recognised ove dren and rends. of everyone text which will creasing ent. of detail in	more rural areas to education and skills facilities.						

⁴ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Polic	y Grouping 1									
ISA C	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations
			P1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P1RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
			P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
			P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P4RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	Potential to
	To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental		P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	strengthen links and connectivity to
2	and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	have a posithe need to Over the lobeing able leisure, throshould resupolicy is an Policy P1R developme cycling and P4 The polimpacts on approach of these areas Policy P4R these altern	itive effect on travel by car ng term, Police to walk or cyclough public trult in health be urban policy A1 - Doing non twithin sust public transpicy recognise the health arould result in a, leading to in A1 would be natives there	re and green infraction health both ments. These would be by P1 could resure to accomport provision enefits for children and therefore nothing would not ainable locations ort. The do-nothes the important rad well-being of result in terms are provements in likely to result in its little certainty baseline trends.	ntally and physe direct effect of the increased cess developed. Encouraging and young of applicable to result in maxing approach ole of housing approach of enabling health and with similar effect involved in the	rsically and cours of Policy P1 of numbers of coments with assign the use of with people within the rural areas. Immum opportunas that are east a would be likely, economic grities, reducing children and yould being.	alld improve air that would be hildren and you cociated service alking and cycurban communities being prosily accessible y to conform wowth, services isolation and it bung people to magnitude.	r quality throug likely to grow or going people in the cling to access in ties across Who will be access through walking with baseline the swhich will have access services.	h reducing over time. urban areas ducation and services /ales. This ed ng and ends. /e positive all. Such an es within	improve access to facilities and services and improve connections to the natural environment.
3	To create opportunities for		P1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT ++	P1 could recommend that

Objective an increase in	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁴				Recomm			
an increase in employment	20001110	P1RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	walking and cycling access routes at		
across the country and promote		P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	new developments are incorporated		
economic inclusion		P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	into local Green		
		P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	networks. Well-		
	P4RA1 Scale: Nat T L H P4RA2 Scale: Nat T L H P4RA2 Scale: Nat T L H P4RA2 Scale: Nat T L H P6 Cert: ST MT NAT Policy P1 would help to ensure that new higher density development, including developments offices and commercial activities, are located in town and city centres. This would situate sign employment opportunities within locations that are highly accessible for local people, particula sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport), including for people of all physical accessibility. This would be a direct effect of the policy that over time would be likely significant positive effect as increasing numbers of employers are encouraged to situate in to centres and promote economic inclusion and develop city regions in the process. This should opportunities for young people in particular to access employment. There are clear geographical differences in employment activity in Wales with pockets of high deprivation in the South Wales valleys and in some North Wales coastal towns. It is unclear the which P1 would help to combat this deprivation. The increase in accessibility through the met policies P26 and P31 in the NDF which support improvements to the Swansea Bay and South could help to reduce inequalities in these areas but this would depend on the implementation. A policy that generates liveable urban areas should generate work opportunities, which helps urban populations. Impacts on the Welsh language will likely be modest and indirect, as the pfocused on areas outside the language's traditional strongholds. Policy P1 is aimed at promoting urban centres and therefore has a neutral impact on rural are The alternative to this, P1RA1, would be to have no policy, thus leaving PPW to carry the natissue would therefore not be reinforced through the NDF and so high-density development mikely to be situated within town and city centres. The identified benefits on this ISA Objective		P4RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT ++	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		P4RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT +	provide space for pedestrians and		
		uld be likely to get in town a situate in town a This should lead the skets of higher the second is unclear the second in the se	grow into a and city ad to han average extent to	connected, attractive and safe GI networks that provide space for							

Polic	y Grouping 1									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	fects ⁴					Recommendations
		This could in opportunities enable plan places retain could enable.	result in bene es. P4RA1 co uning authorit in strong link e business d	res of sustainable of the series in terms of ended also help to be ies to extent settles with rural and a development and baseline trends.	nabling young benefit econo lement bound gricultural se job creation l	g people in part mic inclusion a daries as neede ctors; P4RA1, out offers no ce	ticular to acce nd reducing ded. Welsh spe with flexible be ertainty. The d	ess employmen deprivation as it eaking commun oundaries in ru do-nothing app	t : would ities in many iral places roach would	
			P1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT +	LT	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	MT	++ LT	
			P1RA1	Nat	'/' ·	M	0	0	+	
			DO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P2	Nat	Т	L	+	+	++	
		P2RA	P2RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 210(1	Nat	Т	M	0	0	+	
			P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	To create		P4RA1	Nat	Т	L	+	+	++	
	opportunities for sustainable		P4RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
4	economic growth,			Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	See Objective 3.
	diversity and business competitiveness	would be like cited, included provide opposed by likely to supporting are approved such developed by Policy PA policy that and grow up is primarily P1 and P2	dely to have eding office and portunities for help deliver publications of the population of the popul	development of nexcellent access to descellent access to descend access to third sector growth, town and city certain access to descend access of descending access on the promoting urban and part and P2RA1 and P2RA1	to customers tivities, would with. The local cure in these Policy P1 sentres only in cy rural econocts of Policy Feas should go the Welsh language's trentres and	and employees I be expected to tion of new bus I locations (included to ensure to exceptional circumies, although I that would be enerate work op inguage will like raditional strong therefore has a	s of all ages. o help diversifinesses in towarding digital inthat developments ound be elikely to group oportunities, who he was a neutral impa	The range of defined and city local frastructure) and ents of a signification of the countered to some over time. The could help and indirect, as a sect on rural area.	evelopments and could ations would and thereby ficant scale potential for ome extent p to retain s the policy	

Policy Grouping 1											
SA Objective	Future Baselin	Policy/ e option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴							
	situated develop Policy F includin such as stateme communiopportur in emplo rural co P4RA1 certain focal ne offers n them su	types of develop eds. Flexible bo o certainty. Requ ifficient autonom	city centres. The dicity centres, as ensure that region in ess and economics of the control of the country and promoment could make a undaries in rural using local planny and is not constant of the country and promoment could make a undaries in rural of the country and is not constant of the country and is not constant.	e identified be described ab onal and local omic needs. To businesses the rural ecor g links with ru- ninable economic te economic in e regional and otentially of a e it more diffici places could ing authorities sistent with the	nefits on this Is bove, are more plans provide his could encor and the develor and the ral and agricultic growth, diversolusion by record local level. Hower magnitude ult for local and enable busines to operate fless proposed approvide provide proposed approvide proposed approvide proposed approvide provide proposed approvide proposed proposed approvide proposed approvide proposed pr	SA Objective uncertain and for the needs urage diversiful opment of digneed to maintatural sectors. Sity and busines gnising that the de because sed regional plants developments ible settleme	of situating this d of a reduced of rural commication of rural ital connectivity ain it. Welsh so This policy properties of substantial content out specific out specific and job created boundaries	magnitude. unities, economies, y. A positive peaking vides ess an increase estainable ific remits for to bespoke ation but will not give			
	local ne offers n them su	IRA1 would have a similar effect but potentially of a lower magnitude because setting out specific remits for order train types of development could make it more difficult for local and regional plans to respond to bespoke cal needs. Flexible boundaries in rural places could enable business development and job creation but fers no certainty. Requiring local planning authorities to operate flexible settlement boundaries will not give the sufficient autonomy and is not consistent with the proposed approach to regional planning. The do									
	notning	alternative would	Scale:	aseline trends T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
		P1RA1	Nat Scale:	T T/P:	L Cert:	+/- ST	+/- MT	+/- LT			
		PIRAI	Nat	T	M	0	0	+			
		P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-			
		P2RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
To contribute		1210(1	Nat	T	M	0	0	+			
towards the fu well-being of t		P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +			
Welsh languag		DADAA	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
		P4RA1	Nat	Т	L	+/-	+/-	+/-			
					_						
		P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT			

Polic	y Grouping 1									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations
		P4 is a pos Welsh spea	itive statemer aking commu	nt which recognisties in many place in rural place.	aces retain st ces could ena T/P:	rong links with ble developme	rural and agri ent including n	cultural sectors ew homes but MT	s. offers no LT	
			P1RA1	Nat Scale: Nat	P T/P: T	H Cert: L	ST 0	H MT 0	++ LT +	
			P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	To create		P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT + LT	
	opportunities within which		P4RA1	Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P:	Cert: H Cert:	ST + ST	MT + MT	LI + LT	
	greenhouse gas emissions can be	Dallala D4	P4RA2	Nat	Т	M	0	+	+	
6	reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	more susta to the curre active trave also increas systems su grow over t The alterna would there situated wit developmen Policy P4 w including in P4RA1 wou certain type	inable and effect trend of falled options and see the viability ch as combinime as increative to this, Perfore not be rehin town and not in town and terms of see alld have a singles of developres.	d help to ensure ficient movemen fling GHG emiss improve healthy of improving sued heat and povising numbers of 1RA1 and P2RA einforced through city centres. The dicity centres, as ensure that regional could make do nothing alternal could make do n	ts for employions and important in the style choice the s	ees, customers rove air quality ices. Concentrations as well the This would be the ment are situated to leave PPW to do high-dense enefits on this leave, are more plans provide tainable design lower magnitude that for local and	s and local per This would hating develope e potential gen a direct effected in accessi o carry the na sity developme SA Objective uncertain and for the needs and renewab de because so d regional plan	ople. This would elp to increase ment in urban of the eration of energy entitled to the eration of energy. The entitled energy energy entitled energy generating out specifical to respond to the energy of the erespond to the energy en	Id contribute access to centres could rgy from hat would his issue as likely to be magnitude. unities, eration. ific remits for	See Objective 3.
7	To contribute to	эта. оррог	P1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Adapting to

A C	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁴					Recommendations
	the reduction and			Nat	Т	L	0	+	+	increasing levels o
	management of		P1RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	flood risk in Wales
	flood risk		FIRAL	Nat	Т	L	0	0	-	could be afforded
			P2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	greater focus in the
			FZ	Nat	Т	L	0	+	+	NDF, particularly
			P2RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	with regards to
			PZKAT	Nat	Т	L	0	0	-	development in ar
			P4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	around urban area
			Г4	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	where there is
			P4RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	extensive flood ris
			F4NA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	P1 and P2 could
			P4RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	potentially explicit
			P4RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	state that development that
		that resider	ntial develop I that certain,	th planning law a ment would be si less vulnerable	nd Welsh Gov tuated away f types of devel	vernment flood rom flood risk opment can st	risk managen land with whic ill occur in sor	h it is incompa ne flood risk ar	tible. İt is eas.	of flooding, or avoids
		that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbelevelopment ent. Development that helps to high degree duding Cardiff, ding. The alter with baseling	th planning law a ment would be si less vulnerable to an areas are mothere, as P1 and nent would also be reduce surface to funcertainty in the swansea, Newpernative of 'do no e declining trends	nd Welsh Governated away from the likely to almost per likely to almost per less likely to the less likely t	vernment flood rom flood risk opment can st eady be protect could help to result in the nd subsequent also be no ide have large not result in this	risk managentland with whice ill occur in sore ted by flood creduce the risk loss of greenfitly flood risk, sted that some local areas of steed thou positive ted the control of the creduce that some local areas of the creduce that some steed the creduce that some the creduce that some the creduce that some the creduce that some the creduce that	nent policies, it hit is incompa ne flood risk ar lefence schem of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger upland at a med e effect and wo	tible. It is eas. es and so new eye ground woodland. rban areas in ium to high	J
		that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbased in the development of the that helps to high degree of the ding. The alternation its alternation in the degree of the the degree of the ding. The alternation is alternation in the degree of th	th planning law a ment would be signed less vulnerable for an areas are months are as P1 and the ment would also be reduce surface of uncertainty in the symmetry of 'do not be declining trends atives would be usually be usually and the symmetry would be usually as well as the symmetry would be usually as the symme	nd Welsh Governated away for the likely to alrow P2 would do, be less likely to alrow and it show the less and it show the less and less a	vernment flood rom flood risk lopment can st eady be protect could help to result in the lond subsequential also be no ide have large tot result in this e a discernible	risk managen land with whice ill occur in sor- cted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfity flood risk, set ted that some local areas of sed direct positive impact on floo	nent policies, it is incompa ne flood risk ar lefence schem to of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger unland at a med a effect and wooding.	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would b particularly encouraged.
		that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbelevelopment ent. Development that helps to high degree duding Cardiff, ding. The alter with baseling	th planning law a ment would be signed less vulnerable for an areas are more here, as P1 and nent would also be reduce surface of uncertainty in the symmetry of 'do not be declining trends atives would be uncertainty be scale:	nd Welsh Governated away for the stypes of developed likely to allow P2 would do, be less likely to the sand it show thing would not be styleng would not sand it show the sand it shows the sand it show the sand it show the sand it show the sand it shows the sand it show the sand it show the sand it shows the sand it show the sand it shows the sand it show the sand it shows the s	vernment flood rom flood risk lopment can steady be protected could help to result in the lond subsequential also be not ide have large to tresult in this le a discernible Cert:	risk managen land with which ill occur in sorted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfitly flood risk, sted that some local areas of a direct positive impact on flood ST	nent policies, it is incompa ne flood risk ar lefence schem of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger uland at a med eleffect and wooding.	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would b particularly encouraged.
	To create	that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbased the velopment and Development that helps to high degree duding Cardiff, ding. The alternation and its alternatics	th planning law a ment would be signer would be signer as vulnerable from the same are more and the same are as P1 and the same are surface of uncertainty in the same are declining trends at ives would be uncertainty in the same are declining trends at ives would be uncertainty in the same are declining trends at ives would be uncertainty in the same are declining trends at ives would be uncertainty in the same are declining trends at ives would be uncertainty in the same are	nd Welsh Governated away for the stypes of developed in the stypes of developed in the stypes of the	vernment flood rom flood risk lopment can steady be protected could help to result in the lowest could also be not result in this lead to the lowest could also be not result in this lead to the lowest could lowest	risk managen land with whice ill occur in sore ted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfity flood risk, seed that some local areas of the direct positive impact on floor ST +/-	nent policies, it hit is incompa ne flood risk ar lefence schem of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger ur land at a med e effect and wooding. MT +/-	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would b particularly encouraged. See Objective 3 — high-quality, safe
	opportunities to	that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbased in the development of the that helps to high degree of the ding. The alternation its alternation in the degree of the the degree of the ding. The alternation is alternation in the degree of th	th planning law a ment would be signed areas are more as P1 and nent would also be reduce surface of uncertainty in the control of the contro	nd Welsh Governdered away for the stypes of developed in the stypes of developed in the stypes of th	vernment flood rom flood risk lopment can steady be protected could help to result in the lond subsequential also be not ide have large to tresult in this le a discernible Cert:	risk managen land with whice ill occur in sore cted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfitly flood risk, set ted that some local areas of sed direct positive impact on flood ST +/- ST	nent policies, it is incompa ne flood risk and efence schem to of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland at a med to effect and word of the larger upland to effect and the larger upland to eff	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in tum to high ould be likely	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would b particularly encouraged. See Objective 3 — high-quality, safe and attractive
3	opportunities to encourage the	that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbellevelopment ent. Development that helps to high degree duding Cardiff, ding. The alter with baseline and its alternative P1	th planning law a ment would be signed an areas are more here, as P1 and nent would also be reduce surface of uncertainty in the symmetry of 'do not be declining trends atives would be used at Scale: Nat Scale: Nat	nd Welsh Governdered away for the stypes of developed in the stypes of developed in the stypes of developed in the stypes of the	vernment flood rom flood risk opment can steady be protected to result in the note of the result in the result in this of the result in the resu	risk managen land with whice ill occur in sore cted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfitly flood risk, set ted that some local areas of sedirect positive impact on flood ST +/- ST 0	nent policies, it is incompa ne flood risk and efence schem to of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger upland at a med effect and wording. MT +/- MT 0	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely LT +/- LT +	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would b particularly encouraged. See Objective 3 – high-quality, safe and attractive walking and cyclin
3	opportunities to encourage the protection and	that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbased the velopment and Development that helps to high degree duding Cardiff, ding. The alternation and its alternatics	th planning law a ment would be signed an areas are more there, as P1 and there are the second at the	nd Welsh Governdere likely to alre likely to alre P2 would do, be less likely to alrow this and it show the likely to have thing would not be something. T/P: T/P: T/P:	vernment flood rom flood risk opment can steady be protected to result in the note of the result in the result in this of the result in th	risk managen land with whice ill occur in sore cted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfi tly flood risk, set that some local areas of sedirect positive impact on flood ST +/- ST 0 ST	nent policies, it is incompa ne flood risk and efence schem to of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland to the larger upland	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely LT +/- LT + LT	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would be particularly encouraged. See Objective 3 high-quality, safe and attractive walking and cyclir routes would help
3	opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of	that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial develope I that certain, speaking, urb development ent. Development that helps to high degree e uding Cardiff, ding. The alte with baseline and its alterna P1 P1RA1 P2	th planning law a ment would be signed less vulnerable in less vulnera	nd Welsh Governated away for tuated away for types of developer likely to all P2 would do, be less likely to trun-off rates at this and it show thing would not an another type and the port and Dees thing would not an accordance by the port and pees thing. Inlikely to have the property of the property	vernment flood rom flood risk lopment can steady be protected could help to result in the lond subsequent and also be not ide have large to tresult in this lead to the could be continued as the	risk managen land with whice land with whice ill occur in sore cted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfit ty flood risk, set that some local areas of sedirect positive impact on floo ST +/- ST 0 ST +/-	nent policies, it h it is incompa ne flood risk ar lefence schem to of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger unland at a med to effect and wooding. MT MT O MT +/- MT O MT +/-	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely LT +/- LT + LT +/-	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would be particularly encouraged. See Objective 3 — high-quality, safe and attractive walking and cyclir routes would help to reduce air
3	opportunities to encourage the protection and	that resider recognised Generally s focussing of developme vegetation There is a Wales inclurisk of flood to conform	ntial developed that certain, speaking, urbellevelopment ent. Development that helps to high degree duding Cardiff, ding. The alter with baseline and its alternative P1	th planning law a ment would be signed an areas are more there, as P1 and there are the second at the	nd Welsh Governdere likely to alre likely to alre P2 would do, be less likely to alrow this and it show the likely to have thing would not be something. T/P: T/P: T/P:	vernment flood rom flood risk opment can steady be protected to result in the note of the result in the result in this of the result in th	risk managen land with whice ill occur in sore cted by flood of reduce the risk loss of greenfi tly flood risk, set that some local areas of sedirect positive impact on flood ST +/- ST 0 ST	nent policies, it is incompa ne flood risk and efence schem to of flooding for eld land or about as upslope of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland at a med effect and word of the larger upland to the larger upland	tible. It is eas. es and so new ove ground e woodland. rban areas in ium to high ould be likely LT +/- LT + LT	of flooding, or avoids exacerbating flood risk in other locations, would b particularly encouraged. See Objective 3 — high-quality, safe and attractive walking and cyclin routes would help

Policy Grouping 1	Fishing	Delieur							
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁴					Recommendations
			Nat	Т	М	+	+	+	Policy P1 or its
		P4RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	supporting text
			Nat	T	Н	+	+	+	could include a
		P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	reference to the potential impact of
	sustainable local people emissions a grow over thand, area particulate traffic move difficult whith The alternation and be reinforward countries Policy P4 vincluding in developme specific rer	e and efficiente. This would associated with time as increased of existing matter (PM) ements in the effect of the exposing attive to this, if the effect of the expositive centres. The expositive centres of the expositive to the expositive centres of the expositive to the expositive centres of the expositive to the expositive the expositive to the expo	o ensure that man at movements (i.e. of contribute toward ith road traffic arasing numbers of poor air quality nand nitrogen diocese locations, who new people to he part of the identified beroed above, are more that region ensure that region in types of developments.	e. walking, cycords the trend of congestion of new developmentably occur in the concentration of the could make alth-damaging to leave PPV on high-density of the could make the could make the could make the could and local unities for sustilar effect but popment could	ling and public of gradually im . This would be ment are situan urban areas actions. P1 wouse achieving air gollutants. We to carry the nay development SA Objective or plans provide tainable design to the potentially of a make it more of the sand of a reduced plans provide tainable design to the plans of a make it more of the sand of	transport) for proving air que a direct effect ted in access and adjacent delead to add quality improvational policy might be less f situating this ed magnitude for the needs and low-emislower magnitudifficult for local	remployees, contaility due to a rect of Policy P1 ible locations. It to busy roads a itional development targets. This issue was likely to be sittle development of rural commens and because sal and regional	ustomers and eduction in that would On the other and comprise ment and s more ould therefore tuated within in town and unities, and etting out plans to	dense developme in urban location of air quality and that this should be taken into consideration in the development design and layout in order to minimist the development's adverse impact or air quality and also to protect site use from existing pollution. Access the green space and the consideration green infrastructure could be key to minimising these
									potential effects and should be specifically designed with this in mind, to help to reduce geographical inequalities.
9 To create		P1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No
opportunities to			Reg	P	L	0	+	+	recommendations

olicy Grouping 1									
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁴					Recommendation
protect and enhance the	<u> </u>	P1RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
quality and quantity of water		P2	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
features and resources		P2RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
		P4	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P4RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P4RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	a pollution The do-not baseline tre	risk to local v thing approace ends.	urban sewer syst water bodies. ch would not resu	ult in these dire	ect positive imp	pacts and wou	uld be likely to	conform with	
To create	P4 and its	alternatives v	would be unlikely Scale: Nat	to have a dis	cernible impact Cert: H	t on water qua	ality and resou	rces. LT ++	There is an opportunity to
opportunities for the improved		P1RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	ensure links to r and P4 could be
connectivity of communities and sustainable		P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	strengthened to include reference
access to basic goods, services		P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	inclusive
			Scale:	T/P:	O a mt a	0 T	MT	1 -	
and amenities for all groups		P4	Nat Scale:	T T/P:	Cert: M Cert:	ST + ST	+ MT	LT ++ LT	infrastructure an connections.re isolated communities are

Poli	cy Grouping 1									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Et	ffects ⁴					Recommendations
				Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	made to improve
			P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	inclusive access to goods, facilities and
		access to s locations the and young physical infection economic of therefore in P1RA1 and developme cycling and people in use conform with P4 looks to communities importance isolation ar	services and nis should en people. The frastructure in growth, creat of applicable d P2RA1, the ent within sus d public trans or plan and sures and this in e of inclusive and inequalitie	meet people's need facilities for all. If sure increased a location of new be the three locations ing healthier lifes to rural areas. If do-nothing appropers tainable locations port. This would be sustainably accorded. If the poor the three locations ports are access to access within rurs. Such an approper and services with the sure access within rurs.	By providing of ceess to good pusinesses in including dig tyle choices. Oaches, wou is in urban are not maximised ess goods are facilities and facilities and facil communities and could reserved.	development in ds and services town and city key gital infrastructuration. This policy is a led not result in ceas that are ease the opportunity and services. The services. The ses to facilities a sult in benefits i	sustainable as for local peopocations would be and thereby imed at promoting accessible of for all, include do-nothing ameet the needsupporting teans services,	and accessible ople, including ld be likely to he or supporting sorting urban cebeing provided through walk ding children a approach would sof everyonext also recogniwhich will help	urban for children help deliver sustainable ntres and I to located ing and nd young Id be likely to e within rural ses the to reduce	
		people to a	Ĭ	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P1	Nat	т.	M	+	+	++	
			P1RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
	To create the opportunities		P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
11	within which an improvement in		P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
	social cohesion and equality can be achieved		P4	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	De aoilleveu	P4RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT MAT T M + + +								
			P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	

Polic	y Grouping 1									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations
		and green and city cell participation P1RA1 and locations in would not raccess good approach will improve could result creating op P4RA1 would alternative to regional	infrastructure intres through in commund P2RA1 would urban areas maximise the ods and service well-being it in benefits in portunities fould be likely there is little planning.	provision of improvision of improvision of improventing sustaities through impold not result in operation of that are easily a ability of all, includes; therefore, it you conform with sof rural communities are terms of enabling improvements or result in similar certainty involved the would be likely	ct positive impainable econoroved access opertunities becessible throuding children would likely en baseline trenities should and help to recong children and social cohereffects but od in the assess	pact on social of the provided to the provided	cohesion, head increasing of the common to locate devend cycling and ople, in urbanal cohesion and inequalities to access slity. itude. Given to dincreasion, in the companion of the companion	Ith and inequal opportunities for munity. Hopment within dipublic transport areas to sustaind equality. The all members of y. The policy are rvices within the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the policy of the lack of details opposed to the lack of details opposed t	lity in town or sustainable ort. This ainably ne do-nothing society, this approach these areas, ail in the	
		THE GO HOL	P1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P1RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
			P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	To create opportunities for		P2RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
12	the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing		P4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	No recommendations.
	that meets identified needs		P4RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P4RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +/-	LT +/-	
		centres with	hout undermi	mmitment to qua ning quality of life nousing that satis time.	e. P1 and P2	may help to en	nable planning	authorities ac	ross Wales	

Polic	y Grouping 1									
ISA C	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	ffects ⁴					Recommendations
		Policy P4 wincluding in of appropria creating op housing. P4 remits for c bespoke locorder to del	vould help to on terms of sating the services and portunities for the terms of the	IRA1 of having rensure that regions of the regional and regional and regional and remilies, including a similar effor development of the res. On the other reds could be seen sure reds reds reds reds reds reds reds re	onal and local leed. This sho local level. So ing children a fect but potent could make it r r hand, P4RA eflective of the	plans provide puld assist in er uch an approach and young peoptially of a lower more difficult for a could enable proposed app	for the needs on suring the concentration of the could result of t	of rural comm nsideration of t in benefits in quality and aff ecause setting gional plans to y on a regiona	unities, the provision terms of ordable out specific o respond to al level in	
			P1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	PPW (December
			FI	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	2018) seeks to
			P1RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	ensure that high-
				Nat	T	M	0	0	-	density and
			P2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	significant scale
			P2RA1	Nat Scale:	T T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	development in
		P2		Nat	1/P: T	M	0	0	L! -	town and city centres enhances
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	existing townscape
	To create		P4	Reg	τ. Τ	M	+	+		character and
	opportunities for the protection and			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	setting and, through
	enhancement of		P4RA1	Reg	'/' ·	Н	+	+		high-quality design
13	the local			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	measures,
	distinctiveness of		P4RA2	Reg	T	L	-	_		considerate layout
	our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	city centres local characteristics countryside minimise lig developmed layout of the P2RA1, wo through the centres. The	s across Wale cter and setting e locations with ght and noise nt could pose e development and be to leave e NDF and so e identified be	ensure that high s. This would be ng, whilst avoidin h distinct natura pollution in rura a risk to distinct nt. This would be re PPW to carry high-density devenefits on this IS ore uncertain and	her density and expected to lang adverse im I characters. I areas. In so townscape coe a direct effect the national povelopment mig A Objective of	help ensure de pacts of large- This would help ome locations, haracters without of P1 and P2 policy. This issuight be less like of situating this	evelopment is I scale developed to maintain a the high densibut close consecutive would there by to be situated development.	argely in-keepment in more treas of tranquity or signification of thive to this, P1 fore not be read within town in town and ci	oing with the rural or willity and nt scale e design and RA1 and inforced and city ty centres, as	and potentially vernacular architecture, should protect and enhance townscape character and increase the accessibility of places and networks for people

Polic	y Grouping 1									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations
		Policy P4 v responding because se regional pla	vould help to to local circ etting out spe ans to respo	the baseline. ensure that regic umstances. P4RA cific remits for ce d to bespoke loc the potential to c	A1 would have ertain types of al constraints deliver access	e a similar effeor f development of s. The do nothins sible and inclus	ct but potentia could make it ng alternative ive townscape	Ily of a lower me more difficult for would conformes.	nagnitude or local and n with	and nature within our townscapes.
			P1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat Scale:	T/P:	L Cert:	+/- ST	+/- MT	+/- LT	
			P1RA1	Nat	T.	L	+/-	+/-	+/-	High-density and
			DO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	significant scale
			P2	Nat	Т	L	+/-	+/-	+/-	development in town and city
			P2RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LŢ	centres should
			12.011	Nat	T	L	+/-	+/-	+/-	seek to pay close
			P4	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST	MT +	LT	consideration to the
	_			Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	MT	+ LT	setting of any
	To create opportunities for		P4RA1	Reg	T.	H	+	+		nearby heritage
	the protection,		P4RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	assets through high-quality design,
14	enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	developme such as Lis here theref opportunity impact of the improve act would also often have be direct. There is an be well cor protection at The alterna	ents taking plated Building fore poses a to deliver de he site, in-concess and un help to direct a high histor opportunity nected through and enhance ative to this, let a be set to the content of the c	ely to contribute to ace in town and conservation is and Conservation is and Conservation is to the setting evelopment of a homeometric value or be set for heritage and conservation is conservation in the improvement of the history	ity centres. Ton Areas and of these sensigh-quality de irrent impact, ese assets. It ent away from within sensit culture led reents to infrastic environment, would be ton Areas and the interest of the inter	These centres a can have a ric sitive assets. He esign that responses effects wo greenfield land ive historic land generation that ent. to leave PPW to	tre often host in historic charles historic charles he local soft any nearby build however build however build however build scapes. These could be received by the scape his would control of carry the na	to sensitive her racter. New developme setting and enhassets. The pole likely to be crural locations se effects would be only a setting and the companies of th	ritage assets velopment ent is also an nances the olicy could direct. P1 which can d be likely to which would the	considerate layout and potentially vernacular architecture. This should be implemented through PPW. However, the potential for heritage and culture led regeneration should be recognised here.

Poli	cy Grouping 1									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations
ISA	To create the opportunities for	Baseline developme Policy P4 w responding because se regional pla baseline tre	option Int would be so yould help to to local circulating out spends to respond to the property of the propert	situated. Impacts ensure that regio umstances. P4RA cific remits for ce d to bespoke loc Scale: Nat Scale: n/a Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Reg Scale: Reg Scale: Reg Scale: Reg	on cultural honal and local A1 would have retain types of al constraints T/P: T T/P: n/a T/P: T T/P: T	plans provided a similar effect development of the do nothing. The do nothing cert: L Cert: H Cert: H Cert: H Cert: H Cert: H Cert: H Cert: L Cert: L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	for the needs ct but potential could make it ng alternative ST ? ST 0 ST ? ST 0 ST + ST 0 ST 0 ST 0	of rural commully of a lower more difficult for would conform MT ? MT 0 MT ? MT 0 MT + MT + MT +	nagnitude or local and n with LT ? LT 0 LT ? LT t t LT t + LT +	
15	the protection and promotion of Welsh culture	be well con promotion of Policy P1R Policy P4 w responding assets and the cultural supporting P4RA1 wo certain type local constr not give the planning.	nected throup of welsh culto A1 would be yould help to to local circu features. The assets and of text. uld have a sess of develop raints. P4RA em sufficient	pportunity for cul gh the improvem	a discernible onal and local s could help t section have s through cult obtentially of a e it more difficilly planning aut not consister	tructures and the impact on Welst plans provide to preserve and the potential to ure led regeneral lower magnitude the potenties to operat with Welsh G	his would cont sh culture. for the needs I take advanta increase accoration. This could de because so d regional plar rate flexible se	of rural commuge of local Weess to and und buld be recognietting out species to respond to tettlement bound	unities whilst elsh culture erstanding of ised in the cific remits for o bespoke daries will	See Objective 14.

	Policy Grouping 1												
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁴					Recommendations			
			P1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT				
			PI	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+				
			P1RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	These policies			
			FIRAI	Nat	Т	L	0	-	-	could potentially			
			P2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	seek to ensure that			
			1 2	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	biodiversity in			
			P2RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	urban areas and on			
		12101		Nat	Т	L	0	-	-	settlement			
		P4		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	boundaries is			
				Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	protected and			
			P4RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	enhanced.			
			1 41001	Reg	<u>T</u>	Н	+	+	+	Biodiversity value			
			P4RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	and green infrastructure within			
To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity P1 and P2 would help to ensure that high-density and major new developments are situated in urban locations. Whilst urban locations can have areas of a high biodiversity value, sensitive biodiversity designations, species and habitats are more commonly found in rural and countryside locations. Policy P1 would therefore help to ensure that high-density and large-scale development taking place across Wales is less likely to adversely affect sensitive species, habitats or designations and also less likely to disrupt ecological networks by increasing the distances between habitats. This would be an indirect effect of P1 and cycling networks, the effect of this will however depend on its implementation. The alternative to this, P1RA1 and P2RA1, would be to leave PPW to carry the national policy. This issue would therefore not be reinforced through the NDF and so high-density development might be less likely to be situated within town and city centres. The identified benefits on this ISA Objective of situating this development in town and city centres, as described above, are more uncertain and of a reduced magnitude and the effects of the alternative are likely to be in conformity with the baseline. Policy P4 would help to ensure that high-density and major new developments are situated in urban be problem. Policy P1 would be problement and countryside locations. Policy P1 would be problement and countryside locations							be protected to help establish and enhance the coherency of ecological networks that extend throughout urban areas and into the countryside in order to enable the free movement of wildlife and to avoid						
		responding similar effectively developme constraints	to local circu ct but potenti nt could mak . Flexible bou	mstance, includi ally of a lower made it more difficult	ng local biodi agnitude beca for local and otentially pose	versity assets tuse setting ou regional plans a risk to biodi	and features. It specific remind to respond to versity in rural	P4RA1 would ts for certain ty bespoke local areas and so	have a /pes of assets and	sensitive species or habitats being isolated in islands away from nature.			

licy Grouping 1									
A Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Et	ffects ⁴					ı
the sustainable management and		P1RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
use of natural resources, taking		P2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
into account their benefits and		P2RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT	LT	
intrinsic value	P4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
		P4 P4RA1	Reg Scale:	T <u>/</u> P:	M Cert:	+ ST	MT	LT	
		P4RA2	Reg Scale: Reg	T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
	recycled m agricultural be likely to policy alter baseline tre Policy P4 v responding maximising magnitude local and re	aterials, for really and ecology grow over tinnative would ends. It to local circular opportunities because settegional plans	and city centre locemediating contained in the series of t	aminated land soils in more quantities of the benefits to the benefits to the benefits to the benefits for certical and local and local are the benefits for certical and local are the benefits for certical are the be	, for using brow rural locations. development si natural resource plans provide the most ecolo 1 would have a ain types of development	vnfield land and and these direct ituate in town these and would for the needs ogically or agresimilar effect velopment costraints. Flex	nd for avoiding effects of P1 a and city location of rural commiculturally valuated but potentially uld make it motible boundaries	the loss of and P2 would ons. The no- onform with unities whilst able land and of a lower ore difficult for es could	

Table B-31: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 2

Policy Grouping 2	
P3 - Public Investment, Public Buildings and Publicly Owned Land	Welsh Government investments and land holdings will support the delivery of sustainable places. We will work with all public landowners and investors to ensure that new development of a significant scale is located in town and city centres which are accessible by walking, cycling and public transport. Strategic and Local Development Plans should review publicly owned land, both redundant and in current use, to identify potential sites for development and re-development, including for mixed use and affordable housing developments that will support the creation of sustainable places.
P3RA1 Apply policy to all agencies and all land-users	This option would apply the policy to all agencies and land-users and not just public landowners and investors.
P3RA2 Apply policy only to newly available sites	This option would apply the policy to new development only and not to the re-development of sites.
P3RA3 Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-32: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 2

Polic	Policy Grouping 2												
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Summary of Effects ⁵								
	To encourage and support improvements in		P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	No			
1	educational attainment for all age groups and all		P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	recommendations.			

⁵ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Polic	y Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁵					Recommendations
	sectors of society to help to improve opportunities		P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	for life		P3RA3	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
accessible locations particularly via sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport), including for people of all ages and physical accessibility. In the long term, by supporting the public sector releasing land for development in accessible urban locations, this could result in the release of land for education which is readily accessible to all including children and young people in urban areas, including higher education institutions such as colleges. In turn, this would result improvements in educational attainment. This is dependent on those land holdings being released for education opportunities where it may not have otherwise under this Policy. PR3A1, would apply the same approach but to all agencies and land-users (not just public landowners and investors) would be likely to have similar effects to P3, of a greater magnitude but with less certainty. P3RA2, which would only apply the policy to newly available sites, would be likely to have similar effects but of a lower magnitude. P3RA3, the do-nothing approach, would conform with baseline trends.										
			P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	The opportunity to require Green
	To contribute to an		P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	Infrastructure and active travel
	improvement in physical, mental and social health		P3RA3	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	provision with developments and
2	and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	increase ac all and redu facilities in a needs of the improve con lifestyle cho The NDF re	cess by sus ace inequaliti accessible to e community nnections the pices, bringing ecognises the	elivery of key particularly tainable mode ites. The support ocations outside items of the cough green in the	s for everyon orting text rece e of city and ment and rece frastructure a d mental heal elopments su	gs and facilities which should be which should be greatly and active training and active training as GP sures.	es in accessible and result in postered for small swhere they of these sites wel infrastruct	ble locations ositive health ler developm are needed to brings an opture, improvirchools may be	will benefits for ents and to meet the oportunity to ng healthier e more	redevelopments of areas should be incorporated into the supporting text for the policy to increase healthy lifestyle choices.

Polic	cy Grouping 2									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁵					Recommendations
		PR3A1, wh landowners with less of P3RA2, wh effects but	nich would a s and invest ertainty. nich would o of a lower n	effect and help to a pply the same a cors) would be like a pply the population approach, would be the population approach, would be presented as the population approach, would be presented as the presented as t	approach but kely to have blicy to newly	t to all agenciesimilar effects vavailable site	s to P3, of a ges, would be trends.	greater magni likely to have	tude but similar	
			P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	
			P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
3	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	development phases, it is locations the and public healthy life new develoregions. The significant and city ce P3RA1, when landowners with less compared with less compared to average detects but the extent of development.	ent provides would help to nat are highl transport), in style choice opment in the nese would be positive effectives. Thick would a sand investe ertainty. Thick would of a lower moder geographic would be not would	o ensure that neemployment op enhance econy accessible for necluding for peos, can improve see locations were direct effects or as increasing apply the same a local difference the South Wale or its alternative approach, would be used to the south wale or its alternative approach, would be used to the south wale or its alternative approach, would be used to the south wale or its alternative approach, would be magnitude.	portunities, in portunities, in promise inclusive local people of all agrain quality arould also confit the policy numbers of approach but kely to have allicy to newly ses in employers valleys and ses would held a urban local promise in the promi	including during on by providing via sustainal es and physic and broadens on tribute toward that over time of development at to all agencies imilar effects of available site of the combat that ions.	ng the construing these empthese transport is all accessibility opportunities in the development of the development of the development of the end of the e	uction and op ployment opportuned to modes (walking). This prometon access job- comment of Walkely to grow in the aged to situal users (not just greater magning). It was the pockets of heastal towns. It	reration cortunities at sing, cycling otes s. Situating ales' city nto a ste in town to public similar higher than to is unclear	No recommendations.

Polic	y Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁵					Recommendations
			P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	
			P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
4	To create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	increase th would be li and thereb positive im developme somewhat economies diversificat P3RA1, whandowners with less cop P3RA2, wheffects but	ird sector of kely to help y support support on ISA ent are enco by the Policion. — this would ion. — this would as and investertainty. — this would of a lower not a sector of a lower not sector of s	g approach, wou	support this good infrastructure omic growth. at increases ed in city and the potential for the some extended to some extended to have oblicy to newly all disconform version of the sould be so	prowth. The love in these locally policing in magnitude down centre or new development by Policy In to all agencies similar effects available site with baseline to	cation of new cations (included P3 would be over time as somewher the part to en P3, which end is to P3, of a ges, would be trends.	v developmending digital in the likely to have increasing qualities is tempered hance or divectourages rural users (not justice) greater magniskely to have	nt here frastructure) live a luantities of led lersify rural lal t public itude but	No recommendations.
			P3	Scale: n/a Scale:	T/P: n/a T/P:	Cert: H Cert:	ST 0 ST	MT 0 MT	LT 0 LT	
			P3RA1	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh language		P3RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations.
	west language		P3RA3	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		It is consid language.	ered that po	olicy P3 and its a	alternatives v	vill have no in	npact or effec	ct on the Wel	sh	
6	To create opportunities		P3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No

Polic	y Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁵					Recommendations
	within which greenhouse			Nat	T	Н	+	+	++	recommendations.
	gas emissions can be reduced and limited and		P3RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	encourage energy			Nat	T (D	L	+	++	++	
	efficient and sustainable		P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	
	design		P3RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat with sustainab	Т	M	0	0	+	
		with road v numbers of P3RA1, wh landowners with less ce P3RA2, wh effects but	ehicles. This new development in mew development in	approach, wou	rect effect of ated in acces approach buskely to have blicy to newly	Policy P3 that saible location to all agencies similar effects available site with baseline to	It would growns. es and land-les to P3, of a ges, would be trends.	over time as users (not jus greater magn likely to have	increasing t public itude but similar	
			P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P3RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	The opportunity to
			I SINAT	Nat	T	L	0	+	+	require Green
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	Infrastructure
7	To contribute to the reduction and		P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	provision with developments and redevelopments of
	management of flood risk	developme expected the which it is in protected to P3RA2, co	nt, although nat developr ncompatible y flood defe uld help to r	d risk depends of in line with the ment vulnerable of Generally specific schemes a educe the risk of provision of great in line with the control of great control of great in the risk of provision of great in line with the risk of provision of great in line with the risk of provision of great in line with the risk of provision of great in line with the risk of great in line with the risk of the risk	Welsh Gove to flood risk taking howe and so focust of flooding fa	ernment's poli would not be ver, urban are sing developm ced by new d	cy on flood ri e situated in a eas are more nent here, as evelopment.	isk managem an area of floo likely to alrea per P3, P3R There is a hi	ent it is od risk with ady be A1 and gh degree of	areas should be incorporated into the supporting text for the policy.

Polic	cy Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁵					Recommendations
8	To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	Policy P3 is necessarily emission or is situated transport. Congestion numbers or quality, and centre area potentially is likely preinto areas P3RA1, where with less or P3RA2, wherefects but	P3 P3RA1 P3RA2 P3RA3 s concerned entails, it is construction in locations in locations. This would do where their as. By encourant entails entails to sof good air conich would as and investertainty. Sich would of a lower in the location of a lower in the likely to sof a lower in the likely to	pply the same a ors) would be li	T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T Ile places and be likely that iniques. Policy ated in accesair quality invelopment to improvement velopment in approach but kely to have	Cert: H Cert: L Cert: M countryside It to all agencies in available site	ST + ST 0 ST 0 st oment would help to ensure a walking, constant a second text and land-rest and land-rest to P3, of a ges, would be	MT + MT ++ MT 0 certainty over adopt relative that new deposition of existence and pull with traffic a me as increation of existence and pull with traffic a me as increations, Policy Forme cases. He introducing a susers (not justice greater magnitude)	LT ++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++ what this ely low- evelopment blic nd sing ting poor air wn and city 23 could lowever, this air pollutants t public itude but	Policy P3 or its supporting text could include a reference to the potential impact of dense development in urban location on air quality and that this should be taken into consideration in the development design and layout in order to minimise the development's adverse impact on air quality and also to protect site users from existing pollution.
9	To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of		P3 	Reg Scale: Reg	T/P: P	L Cert:	0 ST 0	+ MT +	+ LT	The opportunity to require Green Infrastructure provision with
3	water features and resources		P3RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	developments and redevelopments of
			P3RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	areas should be

Polic	y Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁵					Recommendations
Concentrating development in urban areas could help to reduce the quantity of n taking place on rural or previously undeveloped sites, where the risk of adversely quality (such as via contamination run-off or reduced infiltration rates of run-off) is water resources, there could also potentially be benefits of focussing developments such as due to more efficient and effective water recycling measures in these are potentially be a risk that the level of development policy P3 would encourage in uplace additional pressure on the capacity of sewage systems, although it is expedievelopment would typically only be permitted where there is adequate capacity. PR3A1, would apply the same approach but to all agencies and land-users (not plandowners and investors) would be likely to have similar effects to P3, of a great with less certainty. P3RA2, which would only apply the policy to newly available sites, would be likely effects but of a lower magnitude. P3RA3, the do-nothing approach, would conform with baseline trends.										incorporated into the supporting text for the policy.
	To create opportunities	P3RA3, the	P3RA1 P3RA2 P3RA3	approach, wou Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat	Ild conform T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T	with baseline t Cert: H Cert: M Cert: L Cert: M	strends. ST + ST + ST 0 ST	MT + MT ++ MT +	LT ++ LT ++ LT +	
10	for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	Policy P3 is transport se improve ac have less of look to link these locat and increas The NDF re appropriate and have p P3RA1, who	No recommendations							

Polic	cy Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁵					Recommendations
		effects but	ertainty. nich would o of a lower n	only apply the po nagnitude. g approach, wou Scale: Nat			rends.	MT	LT	
			P3RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	++ LT ++	
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	To create the		P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
11	opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	inequality i opportunition the location it does look P3RA1, who landowners with less con P3RA2, wheeffects but	n town and es for partice as of the site o	tructure will have city centres throe ipation in commes is likely to be ublic transport numbers are a cors) would be likely apply the ponagnitude.	ugh support unities throu less positive etworks. approach but kely to have	ing sustainab igh improved for rural and to all agencie similar effects available site	le economic access. This more isolate es and land-us to P3, of a ges, would be	growth and ir impact, depe d communitie users (not jus greater magn	ncreasing ending on es however t public itude but	
			P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	To create opportunities		P3RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	No
12	for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable	pood P3RA2	P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	recommendations.
	housing that meets identified needs		P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		delivery of	sustainable	e the use of Wel places. Much o ds of local peop	f this land is	in an accessi	ible location v	where they ar	e well	

Polic	y Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁵					Recommendations
			P3	approach, wou Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P3RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	P3 could potentially refer to sustainable
13	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	P3RA3 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT								place-making principles for new development on Government land holdings. However, this is included within PPW.

Polic	y Grouping 2									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁵					Recommendations
		P3RA3, the		approach, wou	ıld conform v	vith baseline t	trends.			
			P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	
			P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	
			P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
14	To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	Listed Builthere there where the character, developmed local setting of nearby a could help through imperitage as PR3A1, whill landowners with less could page 28 PR3A2, while effects but	dings and C fore poses a Governmen such as old ent is also ar g and enhar assets or the to improve a proved publ ssets in more ich would a s and invest ertainty. nich would o of a lower n	approach, wou	eas and caning of these seare in use learning of these seare in use learning can these urbanapproach burkely to have	have a rich hisensitive assets by historic build ols or transpologore transpologore would be a to all agencies in centres has a to all agencies with baseline to the second of the secon	storic characets. This may ldings or build ort hubs. On the high-quality of with its curredirect effects. Indirect effects the potentiales and land-test of P3, of a ges, would be trends.	ter. New device be a particul dings of a distinct of the disti	elopment lar risk estinct d, the new espects the the setting B. Policy P3 so result access to et public eitude but	See Objective 13.
	To create the		P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
15	opportunities for the protection and promotion		P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	of Welsh culture		P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	

Polic	y Grouping 2											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁵					Recommendations		
			P3RA3	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0			
		such as spregeneration objective, and dependent PR3A1, who landowners with less carries P3RA2, who effects but	Supporting text to Policy P3 sets out that the policy applies to major trip-generating developments, such as sports stadia, cultural venues and exhibition spaces, which have the potential to drive regeneration and often rely on public funding. This could lead to significant benefits against this Objective, although this effect is only one of a wide range of other possibilities, so is uncertain and dependent on implementation. PR3A1, which would apply the same approach but to all agencies and land-users (not just public andowners and investors) would be likely to have similar effects to P3, of a greater magnitude but with less certainty. P3RA2, which would only apply the policy to newly available sites, would be likely to have similar effects but of a lower magnitude. P3RA3, the do-nothing approach, would conform with baseline trends.									
		·	P3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +			
			P3RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +			
			P3RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +			
			P3RA3	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -			
16	P3RA2 Nat T M 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +									No recommendations.		

Polic	cy Grouping 2										
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effects ⁵							Recommendations
		P3RA3, the	e do-nothing	approach, w	ould conforr	n with bas	seline tre	nds.			
			P3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT		LT	
			13	Nat	T	Н	+	+		++	
			P3RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Ce	ert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 310/11	Nat	Т	L	_	+	++	++	
			P3RA2	Scale:	T/P:		ert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	T		Л	0	+	++	
	To create opportunities	P3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Ce	ert:	ST	MT 0	LT		
17	for the sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value	opportunition to opportunition opportunition loss of agriculture policy P3 vand city loss P3RA1, while landowners PR3A2, while properture prope	es for redev nities for usin culturally an would be like cations. nich would as and invest nich would o	and city centreloping browning recycled mad ecologically by to grow over the same ors) would be nagnitude. PR	nfield land. The sterials, for the important ser time as in the approach I likely to have policy to never the interest of the	These site remediation in more reasing to the similar why availa	s would a ing conta ore rural quantitie agencies effects to ble sites	also be likely aminated land locations. The sof develope and land-us o P3 with les , would be like	y to have of d and for a nese direction of the comment situates certainty kely to have	avoiding the t effects of ated in town ast public y.	No recommendations.

Table B-33: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 3

Policy Grouping	3
	The Welsh Government will increase delivery of affordable homes by ensuring that funding for affordable homes is effectively allocated and utilised.
Affordable Homes	Strategic and Local Development Plans should develop strong evidence based policy frameworks to deliver affordable housing, including setting development plan targets based on regional estimates of housing need and local assessments. In response to local and regional needs, they should identify sites for affordable housing led developments and explore all opportunities to increase the supply of affordable housing.
P5RA1 – Do nothing	Do not have a policy.

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-34: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 3

Polic	cy Grouping 3									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	fects ⁶					Recommendations
	To encourage and support improvements in		P5	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	educational attainment for all age groups and all		P5RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations.
1	sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	P5 and its	alternative v	vould be unlikely	to have a d	iscernible impa	act on this IS	A Objective.		

⁶ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Polic	y Grouping 3										
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁶					Recommendations	
			P5	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++		
			P5RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +		
2	To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	including for affordable in being able in young peop and well-be increased a development services and social in across Wall The alternal	The provision of good quality housing for all, meeting local needs will have multiple health benefits uding for older people. The policy is intended to assist in increasing the scale and pace of rdable homes delivery. It should assist in an increase in the numbers of families across Wales ag able to access a good quality homes, including children and young people. Ensuring children and not people have access to a good quality home should contribute to improvements in their health well-being and a reduction in health inequalities across Wales. The plan-led system and not built in isolation of essential infrastructure and vices and are responding to identified local needs will contribute an improvement in physical, mental social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities ass Wales. The policy will help facilitate delivery of housing to rural areas. alternative to this approach of not having the policy would not have this direct positive effect and all instead be likely to conform with baseline trends.								
			P5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	The sustainability of sites for	
	To create opportunities for an increase in		P5RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	development should be a primary	
3	employment across the country and promote economic inclusion	that this wo employmen The alterna	uld lead to a it opportunit tive to this a	t affordable hou affordable home ies, thus leadin approach (P5RA	es being situa g to a major p A1) of not hav	ited in location cositive impactions the transfer in the contraction in the policy	ns that enable ot in enhancing would not ha	e residents to ag economic i ave as signific	access nclusion. cant an	consideration over where to situate new homes delivered to satisfy	
		effect, that		gnitude over tir	ne, and would T/P:	Cert:	ST	rm with base	line trends.	local needs.	
			P5 Nat T L + +								
	To create opportunities		P5RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +		
4	for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	better enab Increased a led system	ling people access to aff and not buil	ovide a boost to at the lower endordable housin t in isolation of ill create oppor	d of the incon g led develop essential infra	ne scale to livo ment ensuring astructure and	e nearer to e g developme d services an	mployment o _l nt is adherinດ d are respond	oportunities. g to the plan- ding to	See Objective 3.	

ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁶					Recommendations
		competitiveness. The policy will help facilitate delivery of affordable housing to rural areas. The alternative to this approach (P5RA1) of not having the policy would not have this direct positive effect, that grows in magnitude over time, and would instead be likely to conform with baseline trends.								
		oncot, that	P5	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST ++	MT ++	LT ++	
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the		P5RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	See Objective 3.
•	Welsh language	communitie P5RA1 The	es, includin e alternativ	f an increased so g Welsh speakin to this approace ad be likely to co	g communities to the communities of the community of the community of the community of the community of the communities of the	es. ng the policy v	vould not hav			Coo Objective c.
			P5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P5RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
6	To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	would be e construction energy, as result in the alternativel the extent to if, because housing, the modes) wo	xpected to n phase an well as to de loss of group y help to in to which aff the location e extent to uld be a co ative to this	e and support the make achieving do the occupation drive vehicles, the een infrastructure crease the preservable housing nof new affordation which the sustainsideration.	GHG emission phase. New at leads to the elements the elements the ence of green would adopt ble housing with the having the particular the pa	ons reduction residents wo e emission of nat currently he infrastructure sustainable could be base e location (incl	targets more uld be likely to GHG gases. elp to store ce at brownfield construction need on local need uding access stead be likely	difficult due to consume me Developmentarbon, although locations. It is a peds for afford so to public transports of the consumer of the consu	o both the aterials and t may also gh it could is unclear also unclear able asport	See Objective 3.
			P5	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	The NDF could explicitly refer to
7	To contribute to the reduction and		P5RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: ST MT LT L 0 0 -				the need to avoid delivering
1	management of flood risk	DE cooks to appear and compart the development of effected by home a. The impact of this on flee								affordable homes in the floodplain or or land at a degree of flood risk with

Policy Grouping 3											
ISA Objective		Future Baseline	Policy/ option							Recommendations	
		baseline trends.								which the development type is incompatible.	
	To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality		P5	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -		
			P5RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +		
8		P5 seeks to encourage and support the development of affordable homes. The delivery of new homes would be expected to make achieving air quality improvement targets more difficult due to both the construction phase and the occupation phase. New residents would be likely to consume materials and energy, as well as to drive vehicles, that leads to some degree of air pollution. Development may also result in the loss of green infrastructure elements that currently help to filter air pollutants, although it could alternatively help to increase the presence of green infrastructure at brownfield locations. It is unclear the extent to which affordable housing would adopt sustainable construction methods. It is also unclear if, because the location of new affordable housing would be based on local needs for affordable housing, the extent to which the sustainability of the location (including access to public transport modes) would be a consideration. The alternative to this approach (P5RA1) would be likely to conform with baseline trends.							See Objective 3.		
	To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources		P5	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -		
9			P5RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT -		
		P5 seeks to encourage and support the development of affordable homes. New residents would be likely to increase local rates of water consumption. Development may also result in the loss of green infrastructure elements that currently help to filter protect natural water bodies including from the potential pollution impacts of construction. The alternative to this approach (P5RA1) would be likely to conform with baseline trends.							See Objective 3.		
10	To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups		P5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +		
			P5RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	See Objective 3.	
		The policy will help facilitate delivery of affordable housing in areas where there is a local need, including rural areas. Over time this could help to ensure that people of all backgrounds are can live in homes that have access to existing communities, services and amenities although there is some uncertainty over this due to the unknown precise locations of development.							See Objective 3.		

Policy Grouping 3										
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	1 Summary of Effected							Recommendations
The alternative to this approach (P5RA1) would be likely to conform with baseline trends.										
	To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved		P5 P5RA1	Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P:	Cert: H Cert:	ST + ST	MT + MT	LT ++ LT	
11		P5 - Increased access to affordable housing led development ensuring development is adhering to the plan-led system and not built in isolation of essential infrastructure and services and are responding to identified local needs will create opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved. The policy will help facilitate delivery of affordable housing to rural areas. This policy is intended to assist in increasing the scale and pace of affordable homes delivery. It should assist in an increase in the numbers of families across Wales being able to access a good quality home, including children and young people. Ensuring access to a good quality home should contribute to improvements in social cohesion and equality, with less disproportionate conditions in terms of the types of accommodation. The alternative to this approach of not having the policy (P5RA1) would not have this direct positive effect and would instead be likely to conform with baseline trends							See Objective 3.	
12	To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs			Scale: Reg Scale: Reg r contribution to						
		housing across Wales in locations where it is needed (with local needs determined by appropriate evidence bases). The policy will therefore directly provide opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs for families, including for children and young people. The policy will help facilitate delivery of affordable housing to rural areas. The alternative approach to this of not having a policy (P5RA1) would see a continued reliance on market housing development to deliver a proportion of affordable housing. This would be expected to conform with baseline trends.							See Objective 3	
13	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes		P5 P5RA1	Scale: Reg Scale:	T/P: T T/P: T	Cert: L Cert:	ST 0 ST 0	MT - MT 0	LT - LT	Saa Ohiaatiya 2
		The impact of new affordable housing on the local landscape or townscape largely depends on the precise location of development, its type, design and layout in relation to the local character. Where new development is situated on brownfield land there is an opportunity to enhance the site's impact on						See Objective 3.		

Polic	y Grouping 3											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	ffects ⁶					Recommendations		
		areas with difficult to a altering the particularly The alterna LDPs but v	cal character. Development on greenfield risks removing existing open space and replacing green reas with the built form and avoiding adverse impacts on local character as a result of this would be fficult to achieve in all cases. Overall it is considered that the new development poses a risk of tering the character and current distinctiveness of areas in Wales where the development is situated, articularly where such development is delivered in rural locations. The alternative to this approach would mean that development would be left to accord with PPW and DPs but would not be managed in the more strategic manner enabled by the NDF. This development ould instead be likely to conform with baseline trends.									
			P5	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -			
			P5RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +			
14	To create opportunities for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	location of rural area. the site's ir Developme form and a be difficult altering the developme general dis numerous	P5RA1									
	To create the opportunities for the		P5	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No		
15	protection and promotion of Welsh culture	P5RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT n/a n/a H 0 0 0					recommendations.					
		P5 and its alternative would not be expected to have a discernible impact on Welsh culture.										
	To create opportunities for the conservation and		P5	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -			
16	enhancement of biodiversity and		P5RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	See Objective 3.		
	geodiversity	The develo	Reg T L 0 0 - he development of new affordable housing in Wales could potentially pose a risk to biodiversity and									

Polic	cy Grouping 3											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁶					Recommendations		
		result in the reduction e seeks to su likely that s having the would not be	e loss of a g cological co ipport new a come of the policy (P5R be managed	particularly when it is on previously undeveloped land and the the development would loss of a greenfield, soils and above-ground vegetation. New development could lead to a logical connectivity, particularly if it is situated in rural locations and given that the policy bort new affordable housing in accordance with identified needs it is considered to be need of the affordable homes would be in rural areas. The alternative to this approach of not licy (P5RA1) would mean development would be left to accord with PPW and LDPs but managed in the more strategic manner enabled by the NDF. Development would instead inform with baseline trends.								
			P5	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -			
	To create opportunities for the sustainable		P5RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
17	management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value	occupation some exter residents.	P5 would encourage and support the provision of new affordable homes. The construction and occupation of these homes would be likely to necessitate the consumption of natural resources to some extent, including through materials used in construction and resources consumed by new residents. The alternative to this approach of not having the policy (P5RA1) would instead be likely to conform with baseline trends.									

Table B-35: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 4

Policy Grouping 4

P6 - Planning in Mobile Action Zones

In Mobile Action Zones, local planning authorities and telecommunications operators will work together to increase mobile coverage collaboratively identifying suitable sites and buildings for new equipment and infrastructure.

Considerable weight will be given for the need to increase mobile phone coverage, along with its associated economic benefits. Accordingly, there is a presumption in favour for new mobile telecommunications infrastructure, provided that there are no significant adverse landscape impacts.

P6RA1 - Do Nothing

Do not have a policy.

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-36: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 4

Polic	Policy Grouping 4											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	Effects ⁷					Recommendations		
			P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT ++	Spatial implications of the Policy are		
	To encourage and support improvements in		P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	relatively uncertain. P6 could potentially		
1	educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	education, communitie opportunitie have a pos	training and ses. This could be and impro- itive impact o	onnectivity act skills digitally. I enable childrove ve digital litera on supporting i pproach would	This is a part en and youn cy levels thro mprovement	ticular benefit g people to be ough technolo s to education	for more iso e more easily ogy. Such a l nal attainmen	lated and rura	al ess learning nerefore term.	include a map or a more detailed spatial element that sets out priority areas where digital infrastructure would		

⁷ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Polic	cy Grouping 4									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	Effects ⁷					Recommendations
			ng put on mo	obile telecomm conomy	nunications ir	frastructure,	to the disadv	antage of so	me	be strongly encouraged, in accordance with areas most at need.
			P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
2	To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	digital health employmenthrough recoperation particular between people to keep improve digital to the people to keep improve digital policy located any areas allow social health across Wall	th services, which services, which the community of the c	connectivity activity activity activity activity activity and the substitution of the	e and opported bring wider cing poverty drural commed be more extechnology. owing peoples to entertaines. It can concluding contributes.	unities to work health benefithrough increa unities. This casily able to a to work from ment service ntribute to an buting toward	remotely co its such as in asing prospe could enable access learning home, allow es and provid improvements a reduction	ould increase inproving air our of all. The children and ing opportunitions businessing a lifeline t in physical,	quality nis is a young ies and ses to be to rural mental and	No recommendations.
			P6	Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P:	Cert: M Cert:	ST + ST	MT + MT	LT ++ LT	
			P6RA1	Nat	T T	M	0	0	+	
3	To create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion P6 Identifying Mobile Action Zones so that mobile coverage can be increased in areas of most need would be expected to make a major contribution towards ensuring that businesses in these areas car be increasingly creative, entrepreneurial and able to compete in modern economies. This would be likely to contribute towards an improvement in the quality and diversity of employment opportunities on offer to local people in these areas. Opportunities to work remotely could increase employment opportunities for all, in particular benefits for isolated and rural communities. Many areas which suffer from poor mobile signal are rural and are within the Welsh language's strongholds. Increasing economic competitiveness and connectivity in these areas is likely to benefit Welsh speaking								se areas can would be cortunities coloyment which suffer asing	See Objective 1.

Polic	cy Grouping 4											
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	Effects ⁷					Recommendations		
		significantly	6RA1 would see no such policy being adopted and it is unlikely that mobile communications would gnificantly improve much in these areas. This do-nothing approach would therefore be likely to onform with baseline trends.									
		P6 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT M + + ++										
			P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +			
4	To create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	would be experienced by be increasing a businesses lifeline to ruse opportunities increasing a suffer from economic ocommunities.	expected to many creative and continuity. The continuity of the co	ction Zones so ake a major co, entrepreneur e for rural busing the will support danywhere who wing virtual actions could alsignal are rurates and connects (P6RA1) wo	contribution to ial and able to inesses, part modern life, hile offering access to serve growth, divides o provide of and are with ctivity in these ial and are with the server is a server in the ser	wards ensuring compete in icularly SMEs allowing peopaccess to entryices. It can dersity and bus pportunities faithin the Welskie areas is like	ng that busing modern econgs, by opening ole to work from the trainment secontribute to the siness competed or the third second language's ely to benefit	esses in thes nomies. Bene up new mark om home, allo ervices and pine creation of etitiveness in ector. Many a strongholds. Welsh speak	e areas can efits would kets and owing roviding a f rural areas. Ireas which Increasing	See Objective 1.		
			P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++			
	To contribute towards the		P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	No		
5	future well-being of the Welsh language P6. Many areas which suffer from poor mobile signal are rural and are within the Welsh language's strongholds. Increasing economic competitiveness and connectivity in these areas is likely to benefit Welsh speaking communities The do-nothing approach would be likely to conform with baseline trends.								recommendations.			
	To create opportunities		P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	No		
6	within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and		P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	recommendations.		

Poli	cy Grouping 4									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	Effects ⁷					Recommendations
	encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	actions and places, onl	d interactions ine or over th	ommunications s, that would ty ne phone. This o-nothing appro	pically have would help t	required them o reduce GH(to travel from Gemissions	n their homes associated wi	to other th the	
	To contribute to the		P6	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
7	reduction and management of flood risk		P6RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations.
		P6 and its	alternative w	ould be unlikel	y to have a c	liscernible imp	oact on this I	SA Objective.		
			P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	To create opportunities to		P6RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
8	quality and onli	and interaction online or or and result	Enhanced mobile communications can enable people in these areas to carry out more of their actions and interactions that would typically have required them to travel from their homes to other places, online or over the phone. This would help to reduce air pollution associated with the transport sector and result in health benefits, increasing cumulatively over the long term, as working and travel habits change. The do-nothing approach would therefore be likely to conform with baseline trends.							
	To create opportunities to		P6	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
9	protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and		P6RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations.
	resources	P6 and its	alternative w	ould be unlikel	y to have a c	liscernible imp	pact on this I	SA Objective.		
	To create opportunities for the improved		P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
40	connectivity of communities and		P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	No
10	communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all	communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all communities and services such as health services, where available, reduce the reliance on the private car for everyone. This is a particular benefit for more isolated and rural communities. It is considered the							private car idered the	recommendations.

Polic	cy Grouping 4											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	Effects ⁷					Recommendations		
		modern life offering acc to services sustainable	ccess to goods and services including for children and young people. This policy will support odern life, allowing people to work from home, allowing businesses to be located anywhere while fering access to entertainment services and providing a lifeline to rural areas allowing virtual access services. It can contribute to create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and ustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups in rural areas. The dothing approach would be likely to conform with baseline trends. Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT									
			P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +			
11	To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	travel to wo and reduce touch with of levels throu of digital co cohesion a allowing bu providing a within which	ork and impro- inequalities others and bough technologommunication and equality. Isinesses to builtieline to rui h an improve	onnectivity can be community throughout Ware more easily agy. In this regard and would the This policy will be located any all areas allowerment in social to be likely to contact the social to be likely to contact the social throughout throughout throughout the social throughout throug	v conesion. It ales. This con able to access and, it is conserefore create support modewhere while ing virtual acconesion ar	can help peopuld enable chas learning opidered the police opportunitiedern life, allow offering access to serviced equality cal	ople to live monildren and your portunities and licy would recess for improvering people to ss to entertail ces. It can crent be achieved	ore independe oung people to not improve di duce inequalite ements in soco work from ho nment service eate the oppo	ent lives to keep in gital literacy ties in terms cial ome, es and ortunities	No recommendations.		
			P6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +			
	To create opportunities for the provision of good		P6RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	No		
12	quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	P6 The enhancement of mobile communications in areas of greatest need could help to ensure that local people in these areas are able to live good quality lives at home. It would also enable them to carry out a wider range of actions online or over the phone, which could reduce the risk of isolation for some people and permit more affordable lifestyles for others. The do-nothing alternative (P6RA1) would not provide these indirect benefits and would be likely to conform with baseline trends.										
13	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local		P6 Scale: Nat T/P: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT LT P6RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT									

Polic	cy Grouping 4										
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	Effects ⁷					Recommendations	
	distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	P6 There is a risk that the delivery of new infrastructure required for enhancing mobile communications could potentially have an adverse impact on character, such as mobile phone masts which are relatively tall and in rural or open locations can be discordant with the surrounding area. The do-nothing approach (P6RA1) would be likely to conform with baseline trends.									
	To create opportunities		P6 P6RA1	Scale: Nat Scale: Nat	T/P: T T/P: T	Cert: M Cert: M	ST 0 ST 0	MT - MT 0	LT - LT +	The provision of new mobile communications	
14	for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, historic assets and their settings	P6 There is communica which are r The do-not	infrastructure should be carefully managed and located to help ensure adverse impacts on the setting of heritage assets or historic areas are avoided.								
45	To create the opportunities for the		P6 P6RA1	Scale: n/a Scale:	T/P: n/a T/P:	Cert: H Cert:	ST 0 ST	MT 0 MT	LT 0 LT	No	
15	protection and promotion of Welsh culture		digital conne	n/a ctivity can incr ould be unlikel						recommendations.	
16	To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	DC and its	P6 P6RA1	Scale: n/a Scale: n/a ould be unlikel	T/P: n/a T/P: n/a	Cert: H Cert: H	ST 0 ST 0	MT 0 MT 0	LT 0 LT 0	No recommendations.	

Poli	Policy Grouping 4										
ISA	ISA Objective Future Baseline Policy/ option Summary of Effects ⁷ Summary of Effects ⁷										
	To create opportunities for the sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking		P6	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0		
17			P6RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations.	
	into account their benefits and intrinsic value	P6 and its a	P6 and its alternative would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective.								

Table B-36: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 5

Policy Grouping 5	
P7 – Ultra Low Emission Vehicles	The Welsh Government supports the increasing use of ultra low emission vehicles. We will work with the UK Government, local authorities, the energy sector and businesses to plan for and implement the roll out of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, including the creation of a network of rapid charging points to enable longer distance travel by electric vehicles throughout Wales.
P7RA1 – Identify the locations for a network of rapid charging points	This option would set out the locations for a network of rapid charging points across Wales to enable longer distance travel by electric vehicles.
P7RA 2– Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-37: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 5

Polic	Policy Grouping 5											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁸					Recommendations		
	To encourage and support improvements in		P7	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0			
	educational attainment for all age groups and all		P7RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No		
1	sectors of society to help to improve opportunities	lp	P7RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.		
	for life	P7 and its a	alternatives	would be unlike	ely to have a	discernible in	npact on this	ISA Objective	Э.			
2	To contribute to an improvement in physical,		P7	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	No recommendations.		
	mental and social health		P7RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	recommendations.		

⁸ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Polic	y Grouping 5									
ISA C	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁸					Recommendations
	and well-being for all,			Nat	Р	M	+	+	++	
	including contributing		P7RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales P7 This Policy aims to support the uptake of ultra-low emission vehicles in Wales through the rolling out of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Such a Policy encouraging the use of electronically powered cars rather than those powered by petrol or diesel would support tacking climate change and air quality. Therefore, in the long term, this Policy could reduce reliance on the private car and support improvements in health including for children and young people across Wales. Promoting the decarbonisation of transport and the uptake of low emission vehicles will have a positive effect on rural areas. It could lead to carbon reduction in rural areas and also increased provision for ULEV for those living in rural areas. However, there is a chance that the market will not prioritise rural areas in favour of urban areas. The policy could contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales and rural areas P7RA1 aims to support the uptake of ultra-low emission vehicles in Wales through the rolling out of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Such a Policy Alternative encouraging the use of electronically powered cars rather than those powered by petrol or diesel would support tacking climate change and air quality. Therefore, in the long term, this Policy Alternative could support improvements in health across Wales, albeit not with a high level of direct impact. A network of rapid charging points would be a positive policy but would not have the same impact in isolation, as promoting the										
		THE GO-HOU	_	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P7	Nat	T.	M	0	0	+	
			P7RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			171001	Nat	T	Н	0	0	+	
	To create opportunities for an increase in		P7RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
3	employment across the	The provision	on of electric	car charging	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_		No
country and promote economic inclusion people in Wales can travel from place to place including places of employment via sustainable transport modes, although there is some uncertainty over how many charging points would be delivered and where these would be and the benefits in terms of economic inclusion are likely to be negligible in the medium and short-term. The market would in all probability not prioritise rural areas for recharging provision, therefore there would be uncertain effects in rural areas. P7RA1 would ensure that such locations are identified, which could provide further certainty over these benefits.									recommendations.	

Poli	cy Grouping 5									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁸					Recommendations
		The do-not		ch (P7RA2) wo	uld be likely	to conform w	ith baseline tr	ends.		
			P7	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P7RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	To create opportunities		P7RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
4	for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness	in Wales is this for P7F emission ve areas and a chance that	sustainable A1 than for hicles will halso increas the market	could help to end by encouraging P7. Promoting nave a positive ed provision for the will not prioritisal areas. The definition of the defi	g more sustathe decarbo effect on rura r ULEV for the se rural areaso-nothing sce	ainable travel nisation of tra al areas. It co lose living in r s in favour of enario would l	modes. There insport and the uld lead to caural areas. Hurban areas, be likely to co	e is greater on the uptake of land the introduction owever, there therefore the conform with ba	ertainty of ow on in rural e is a re would be aseline	No recommendations.
			P7	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the		P7RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
	Welsh language		P7RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.
		P7 and its a	alternatives	would be exped		in no discern	ible impacts	on this ISA O	bjective.	
	To create opportunities		P7	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	within which greenhouse gas emissions can be		P7RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
6	reduced and limited and encourage energy		P7RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	No recommendations.
	efficient and sustainable design	transport se	ector. P7RA	nelp encourage 1 provides grea orm with baselir	ater certainty					
7	To contribute to the reduction and		P7	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
7	management of flood risk		P7RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.

Polic	cy Grouping 5									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁸					Recommendations
			P7RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P7 and its	alternatives	would be exped	cted to result	in no discern	ible impacts	on this ISA O	bjective.	
			P7	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	To create opportunities to		P7RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	No
8	encourage the protection and improvement of air quality		P7RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	recommendations.
	quanty	transport s	ector. P7RA	nelp encourage 1 provides grea orm with baselir	ater certainty					
			P7	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	To create opportunities to		F /	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
9	protect and enhance the quality and quantity of		P7RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
	water features and resources		P7RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.
		P7 and its	alternatives	would be exped	cted to result	in no discern	ible impacts	on this ISA O	bjective.	
			P7	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P7RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	To create opportunities for the improved		P7RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
10	connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	benefits to through mo provision for prioritise ru connectivity groups in ru Under P7R same impa	communitie ore sustaina or ULEV for iral areas in y of commu- iral areas, t A1, a netwo ct in isolatio	arbonisation of the sacross wales ble methods. It those living in refavour of urbanaties and sustanterefore there work of rapid characters, as promoting e opportunities.	through pote could lead to ural areas. He areas. The inable access would be unorging points to the decarbo	entially improve carbon reduction re	ring access to ction in rural er is a chance create opportods, services in rural area sitive policy bansport throu	o goods and sareas and alsa that the mark unities for the and amenities. The two would not gh ultra-low on the and amenities and amenities and amenities and amenities and amenities and amenities and amenity and altra-low on the and amenity and altra-low on the amenity and amenity amenity and amenity and amenity and amenity and amenity and amenity and amenity amenity and amenity amenity amenity and amenity amenity amenity amenity amenity amenity amenity and amenity amenity amenity amenity amenity amenity amenity amen	services so increased ket will not improved es for all have the emission	No recommendations.

Polic	y Grouping 5									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁸					Recommendations
				services and a ch would be like	ely to confor	m with baselir	ne trends.			
			P7	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
			P7RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
			P7RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
11	an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	reduction in However, to basic go Under P7R same impa vehicles. It access to be	n rural areas here is a cha d create opp ods, service A1, a netwo ct in isolatio could create pasic goods,	ble methods when and also increase that the method that the method and amenities or the sand amenities or the first of rapid charge, as promoting expopertunities are services and another would be like	ased provision arket will not be improved to some for all ground ging points to the decarbot for the impromenities for	on for ULEV for the prioritise rural connectivity or ps in rural are would be a population of traved connectivall groups inconsistion of the proups inconsisting the prioritism of the prioritis	or those living al areas in far for formunitie ras. sitive policy bansport throuvity of commuluding those	g in rural area vour of urban s and sustain but would not ugh ultra-low o unities and su	as. areas. The able access have the emission astainable	No recommendations.
	To create opportunities		P7	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
12	for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable		P7RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
	housing that meets identified needs		P7RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.
		P7 and its	alternatives	would be exped	cted to result	in no discern	ible impacts	on this ISA O	bjective.	
	To create opportunities		P7	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
13	for the protection and enhancement of the local		P7RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
13	distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes		P7RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.
	and seascapes	P7 and its	alternatives	would be exped			ible impacts	on this ISA O	bjective.	
14	To create opportunities		P7	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No

Poli	cy Grouping 5									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	Effects ⁸					Recommendations
	for the protection, conservation and			n/a Scale:	n/a T/P:	H Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	0 LT	recommendations.
	enhancement of the		P7RA1	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
	historic environment, historic assets and their		P7RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	settings	P7 and its a	alternatives v	would be expe				·	_	
			P7	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	To create the		D7D A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No
15	opportunities for the protection and promotion		P7RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	No recommendations.
	of Welsh culture		P7RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	recommendations.
		D7 and its a	altornativos	n/a would be expe	n/a	in no discorn	0 aible impacts	On this ISA C	0 Objective	
		r i anu its a		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P7	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
			P7RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
	To create opportunities for the conservation and		P7RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
16	enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity	atmosphericarbon redu This would deposition. term. The a	c nitrogen d uction rural a eventually h This indirec lternative ap	vards electric veposition assorates and also alleviate to alleviate to positive imparted by football to positive imparted be likely to	ciated with th increased preharm to sen ct would be li policy would r	e transport so ovision for UI sitive habitats kely to be min not contribute	ector in Wale _EVs for thos s caused by a nor and only towards the	s. It could lea e living in rur atmospheric r discernible in	nd to a al areas. nitrogen the long-	recommendations.
	To create opportunities		P7	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
17	for the sustainable management and use of		P7RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
17	natural resources, taking into account their benefits		P7RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.
	and intrinsic value	P7 and its a	l alternatives v	would be expe						
				caia bo expe	oto a to roouit	110 01000111		5.1. dino 10, t O	2,000,00	l .

Table B-38: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 6

Policy Grouping 6	
P8 - Strategic framework for biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem resilience	To ensure the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems, the Welsh Government and its key partners will identify: areas which could be safeguarded as ecological networks for their potential importance for adaptation to climate change or other pressures, for habitat restoration or creation, or which provide key ecosystems services, to ensure they are not unduly compromised by future development; and - opportunities where strategic green infrastructure could be maximised as part of development proposals, requiring the use of nature-based solutions as a key mechanism for securing sustainable growth, ecological connectivity, social equality and public well-being. Planning authorities should include these sites in their development plan strategies and policies in order to promote and safeguard the functions and opportunities they provide. In all cases, cumulative action towards securing the enhancement of biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems should be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning and the design of the built environment.
P8RA1 – Use GI Mapping to identify and prioritise more site-specific national scale places and networks which require protection or enhancement	This option would identify sites and networks which require protection and or enhancement throughout Wales.
P8RA2 – Direct local authorities to take specific actions through their development plans	This option would set a policy direction to lower tier plans to take specific actions to increase the resilience of ecological networks and services.
P8RA3 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P9 - National forest for Wales	The Welsh Government is committed to developing a national forest, and will identify appropriate delivery sites and mechanisms to achieve this aim. Action to safeguard proposed locations for the national forest will be supported.
P9RA1 – Require Development to contribute to woodland planting targets	This option would set a woodland planting target for Wales and require development to contribute towards achieving this.
P9RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.

consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-39: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 6

ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	ects ⁹					Recommendations
			P8	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P8RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	To encourage and		P8RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	support improvements in		P8RA3	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	educational attainment for all		P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	No
	age groups and all sectors of society to help to		P9RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	recommendations
	improve opportunities for		P9RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	life	maximised facilities, le P8, P9, P8 wildlife and	d as part of eading to m BRA1, P8RA d nature, le	A2 would be likely development propinor positive beneased and P9RA1 would ading to minor positive do-nothing app	posals. This confits in the med buld enhance consitive benefits	ould indirectly le lium and longer opportunities for in the medium a	ead to enhance r term against t r people across and longer terr	ed access to ed this objective. Is Wales to lead In against this	lucation n about	
	To contribute to an improvement		P8	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	No
2	in physical, mental and social		P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT	LT ++	recommendations

⁹ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Poli	cy Grouping 6									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	ects ⁹					Recommendations
	health and well- being for all,		P8RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	
	including contributing		P8RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	towards a reduction in health inequalities		P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	
	across Wales		P9RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT ++	
			P9RA2	Scalor	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		mental hea	alth benefit	ral and semi-natures for people. es would be likely Scale: Nat				MT +	LT +	
		Do-nothing		Scale:		Cert:		MT	LT	
			P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			FONAT	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
	To create		P8RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST	MT	LT	
	opportunities for			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
	an increase in		P8RA3	Nat	T .	M	0	0	+	No
3	employment across the country		P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	recommendations.
	and promote economic		DOD A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	inclusion		P9RA1	Nat	Т	М	+	+	+	
			P9RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	Т	M	0	0	+	
		the protect	tion and en	P9 and P9RA1 wo hancement of exis ghout Wales. This	sting, ecologica	al networks, Gr	een Infrastruc	ture elements a	and forests	

ISA	Objective	Future	Policy/	Summary of Effe	cts ⁹					Recommendations
		throughout conservation	: Wales with on, woodla conform w	listribution of employed the opportunity to the opportunity of the opp	oyment oppor o gain meanin nd eco-tourisr	ngful and sustai m, particularly i	nable employı n rural areas.	ment in fields s Do-nothing sce	uch as enarios would	
			P8	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
			P8RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P8RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P8RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	To create opportunities for		P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	sustainable economic growth,		P9RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	No recommendations
	diversity and business		P9RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	competitiveness	the protect and woodla quantity, q throughout conservation benefits fo	ion and enlands through ands through and continuation was well and the third so seenarios	would be likely to	ting, ecologica would be exp oyment oppor o gain meanin nd eco-tourism conform with	al networks, Grected to provide tunities in this agful and sustain, particularly in baseline trends	een Infrastruce a boost to in sector, providinable employin rural areas.	ture elements a acreasing the di ing people in lo ment in fields s This could also mployment opp	and forests versity, cations uch as increase	
			P8	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	To contribute towards the future		P8RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
,	well-being of the Welsh language		P8RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

Policy Grouping 6									
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	cts ⁹					Recommendation
		P9	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P9RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P9RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	P8, P9	and their a	lternatives would		o result in no dis	scernible impa	act on this ISA	Objective.	
		P8	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	Where Green Infrastructure
		P8RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	elements in urban locations are used
		P8RA2	Scalor	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	support sustainab growth, ecological
		P8RA3	Scale.	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	connectivity, social equality and public well-being, wordin
To create		P9	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	could be included the supporting tex
opportunities within which greenhouse gas		P9RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	emphasise that coherent and well-
emissions can be reduced and		P9RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	manged GI netwo in urban locations provide essential
limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	P8, P8RA the protec and wood services ir through th The do-no	tion and en lands throuncluding ca lese policie othing appro	P9 and P9RA1 wo hancement of exis ghout Wales. Thes oturing and storing	eting, ecologications and the carbon and the correction and the correction are the corrections.	al networks, Groironment feature his would be like or protect or enh	een Infrastructes provide im ely to be prote	ture elements portant natural ected and enha	and forests ecosystem inced	ecosystem service beyond well-being local people, including facilitating higher rates of low emission transport (walking and cyclin alleviating flood ris capturing and stori carbon, filtering air and removing pollutants, protectif below ground naturesources and

Po	licy Grouping 6									
ISA	A Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	cts ⁹					Recommendations
										protecting and enhancing the local townscape character as well as the setting of nearby heritage assets.
			P8	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	
			P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
			P8RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	See Objective 6.
				Nat	T	M	+	+	+	The new forest
			P8RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	proposed in P9
				Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	LT	could be strategically located
			P9	Nat	T	L Cert:	31 +	+	L1 ++	in order to
	To contribute to			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	maximise its flood
7	the reduction and		P9RA1	Nat	1// T	H	+	+	++	risk alleviation
	management of			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	МТ	LT	ecosystem service
	flood risk		P9RA2	Nat	т.	M	0	0	-	value, for example
		proposed i alleviation considered across Wa A new Nat is partially which may	in P8, P8R, benefits. The to be likel likes. I be likel upslope. Princes to the total part of the tota	and the protection A1, P8RA2, P9 an his depends on looy that these policient would be likely to 9RA1 may lead to be certainty and des would be likely	d P9RA1 cou cation of these es would help o provide ben o a wider distri istribution of f	Id help to provide elements in reto provide sustantial to provide	le effective an elation to flood ainable flood i od risk allevia ee-planting th tion benefits fi	d nature-based risk, but overa risk manageme ution, particularl an the new Nat	I flood risk Il it is ent benefits y if the forest tional Forest,	by ensuring some of the forest covers upland areas or is in an active floodplain.
	To create			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	opportunities to		P8	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	
8	encourage the		P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	See Objective 6.
	protection and improvement of			Nat Scale:	T T/P:	M	+ et	+ MT	+	·
	air quality		P8RA2	Scale:	1/P: T	Cert: M	ST		LT	
	1			ivat		IVI	+	+	+	

	Future	Policy/	0 / - //						5 1.0
SA Objective	Baseline	option	Summary of Effective	cts ⁹					Recommendation
		P8RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FORAS	Nat	T	M	0	0	+	
		P9	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		гэ	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
		P9RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		TOTAL	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	
		P9RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat P9 and P9RA1 wo	Т	M	0	0	+	
	services in through the The do-no	ncluding filte ese policies thing appro	ghout Wales. Thes ering air and removes leading to improve eaches would not poelikely to conform	ving pollutants vements for hu vrovide new, o	and this would man health. r protect or enh	be likely to b	e protected an	d enhanced	
	Olombrito (Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P8	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
		50544	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P8RA1	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	
		DODAO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P8RA2	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
To create		P8RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
opportunities to protect and		TONAS	Nat	Т	M	0	0	+	
DIOLECT ATIO		P9	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
•			Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	See Objective 6.
enhance the quality and	N N								
enhance the quality and quantity of water		P9RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
enhance the quality and quantity of water features and		P9RA1	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	
enhance the quality and quantity of water		P9RA1 P9RA2	Nat Scale:	T T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
enhance the quality and quantity of water features and	Ahoua gra	P9RA2	Nat Scale: Nat	T T/P: T	M Cert: M	+ ST 0	+ MT 0	+ LT +	
enhance the quality and quantity of water features and	potentially above and function re	P9RA2 bund and be enhance the below gro- esulting in h	Nat Scale:	T T/P: T ass and soils cal waters as a , P8RA1, P8R	M Cert: M an play an esseresult of the na (A2, P9 and P9	+ ST 0 ential role in h tural filtering p RA1 would be	MT 0 elping to prote	t LT + ct and provide for	

olicy Grouping 6									
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of E	ffects ⁹					Recomm
opportunities for			Nat	Т	M	0	+	+	recomme
the improved		P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
connectivity of communities and		FORAT	Nat	Т	M	0	+	+	
sustainable		P8RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
access to basic		1 011/12	Nat	Т	M	0	+	+	
goods, services		P8RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
and amenities for		1 01010	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
all groups		P9	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P9RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a Scale:	n/a T/P:	H	0 ST	0	0 LT	
		P9RA2	n/a	n/a	Cert:	ა 0	MT 0	0	
	maximised facilities.	d as part of	development p	ly to lead to oppoposals. This co	ould indirectly le	ad to enhanc	ed access to ed	ducation	
	maximised facilities.	d as part of	development p		ould indirectly le	ad to enhanc	ed access to ed	ducation	
	maximised facilities.	d as part of alternative	s would be expe	oposals. This coected to result in	no discernible Cert:	ead to enhance impacts on the ST	ed access to ed is ISA Objective MT	ducation e. LT	
	maximised facilities.	d as part of alternative P8 P8RA1	s would be expended Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat	oposals. This contected to result in T/P: T T/P:	no discernible Cert: M Cert:	ead to enhance impacts on the ST 0 ST	is ISA Objective MT + MT	e. LT + LT	
To create the	maximised facilities.	d as part of alternative P8	s would be expended Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat	ected to result in T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M	impacts on th ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST	ed access to ed s ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT +	e. LT + LT + LT +	
To create the opportunities	maximised facilities.	alternative P8 P8RA1 P8RA2	s would be expended by Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Scale: Scale: Scale:	oposals. This content in T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P:	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert:	impacts on th ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST	ed access to ed s ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT + MT + MT	e. LT + LT + LT + LT + LT	
opportunities within which an	maximised facilities.	d as part of alternative P8 P8RA1	s would be expensed some states of the second secon	oposals. This content in T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: n/a	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: H	ead to enhance impacts on the ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0	ed access to ed s ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT + MT 0	e. LT + LT + LT + LT - 0	
opportunities within which an improvement in	maximised facilities.	alternative P8 P8RA1 P8RA2 P8RA3	s would be expensed by Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: n/a Scale:	oposals. This content in T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: n/a T/P:	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: H Cert:	ead to enhance impacts on the ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST	S ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT 0 MT	e. LT + LT + LT + LT - LT LT LT 0 LT	
opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion	maximised facilities.	alternative P8 P8RA1 P8RA2	s would be expensed by Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: n/a Scale: n/a Scale: Nat	oposals. This content in T/P: T T/P: n/a T/P: T	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: H Cert: H Cert: M	ead to enhance impacts on the ST 0 ST	S ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT O MT +	e. LT + LT + LT - LT - LT - LT LT	
opportunities within which an improvement in	maximised facilities.	alternative P8 P8RA1 P8RA2 P8RA3	s would be expensed by several	oposals. This content in T/P: T	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: H Cert: M Cert:	ead to enhance impacts on the ST 0 ST	S ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT + MT + MT + MT 0 MT + MT +	ducation e. LT + LT + LT - LT - LT - LT - LT - LT + LT +	
opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can	maximised facilities.	d as part of alternative P8 P8RA1 P8RA2 P8RA3	s would be expensed by several	oposals. This content in T/P: T P:	no discernible Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: H Cert: H Cert: M Cert:	ead to enhance impacts on the ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST 0 ST	S ISA Objective MT + MT + MT + MT + MT + MT + MT 0 MT + MT	ducation e. LT + LT + LT - LT - LT - LT - LT - LT -	

ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	cts ⁹					Recommendations
				atives would be lik	cely to conforn	n with baseline	trends.			
			P8	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
			P8RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	To create opportunities for	P8RA2		Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
2	the provision of good quality, safe,		P8RA3	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No
2	affordable housing that		P9	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations
	meets identified needs		P9RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
			P9RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		the deliver	•	s, or their reasona g. Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P8	Nat	Т	M	+	+	++ LT	
			P8RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	++	
	To create		P8RA2	Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	opportunities for the protection and enhancement of		P8RA3	Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
3			P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	See Objective 6.
	our landscapes, townscapes and		P9RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
	seascapes		P9RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
		landscape elements i	s and town ncluding ed	P9RA1 would be ex scapes across Wa cological networks, typically visually a	les. These po , Green Infras	licies would see tructure in urba	ek to ensure th n areas and tr	nat natural envi ees are protec	ironment ted and	

Policy G	rouping 6									
ISA Obje	ective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	cts ⁹					Recommendations
		quality cha rates of tre positive be	g area. ion of a nev nge to the o e planting a nefits to the thing approx	v National Forest character of the a across Wales inste character of land aches would be lil Scale:	rea within whi ead of focussi dscapes and t	ch it is set. The ng in one location ownscapes acro	alternative to on, would be I oss Wales.	this, encouragi	ng higher	
			P8	Nat	Т	M	+	+	44	
			P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			FORAT	Nat	Т	M	+	+	++	
			P8RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	T	M	+	+	++	
			P8RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat Scale:	T T/P:	M Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	+ LT	
	To create opportunities for		P9	Nat	1/F. T	M	+	+	++	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	-
	ortunities for ortection,		P9RA1	Nat	.,, . T	M	+	+	++	
cons	servation and		P9RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	On a Ohiontina O
	ancement of nistoric	Do DoD A		Nat 9 and P9RA1 wo	T	M	0	0	+	See Objective 6.
histo	ronment, oric assets their settings	heritage as environme protected a assets and The provis quality chathe forest to The alternation, with the forest to the forest to the forest to the forest to the alternation, with the fore to the forest to the f	ssets and hint elements and enhanc lareas. I areas on of a new nge to the sative to this ould be like high degreessets and fessets and fes	storic areas across including ecological. These are type v National Forest setting of any near ected the setting of encouraging highly to provide mind of uncertainty be satures in relation.	ss Wales. The ical networks, ically visually (P9) would be rby heritage for any heritage her rates of trop positive berehind the iden to the natural	ese policies wou Green Infrastru attractive element elikely to make eatures, although assets and pot ee planting acropefits to the setti tified effects as environment element	Id seek to ensicture in urbanents that position a major position this would rentially diminities Wales instead of assets a it largely dependents created	sure that natural areas and tree ively influence we, distinctive a equire careful pshing their acceptad of focussinand features acends on the distinctive	es are the setting of and high- cositioning of essibility. g in one ross Wales. tribution of	
To cr	reate the	THE GO-HO		aches would be lil Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No
15	ortunities for		P8	Nat	т.	M	+	+	+	recommendations.

Ро	licy Grouping 6									
ISA	A Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ⁹					Recommendations
	the protection and promotion of		P8RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	Welsh culture		P8RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P8RA3	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
			P9	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P9RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P9RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		encourage	higher rations of Wal	ognising, promotites of people in Ves. Do-nothing a	Vales exploring	the outdoors ar	nd taking expe	rience the trad	itional places	Fortal Robins
				es. Do-nothing a	pproaches wou	ld be expected	to conform wi	th baseline tren	ds.	
			P8	Nat	Т	M	+	++	++	Establishing, protecting and
			P8RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	enhancing a coherent ecological
			P8RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	network across Wales that
	To create		P8RA3	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	incorporates a diverse range of
16	opportunities for the conservation		P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	habitats, and is connected with GI
	and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity		P9RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	networks in urban areas as well as the
			P9RA2	Scale.	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	potential new National Forest,
		and enhar P8 would	ncement of help to ens bling the fr	P9 and P9RA1 v biodiversity in W sure that ecologic ree movement of	/ales. al networks ren	ed to lead to m	nd connected	across Wales,	thereby	would be best achieved with well-coordinated management at various levels,

Pol	icy Grouping 6									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	ects ⁹					Recommendations
		benefits to strategic le protection P8RA2 wo services. L bespoke lo difficulties ecological The provis wildlife to r zones' in to connectivit instead wo Delivering biodiversity higher rate magnitude ecological	biodiversite biodiversite evel at whice or enhance ould see low cocal plann ocal issues in ensuring network. Sion of strate move freely erms of nate a new Naticy value and so of tree plans of tree p	in the NDF which y as P8 but could the NDF operate the NDF ope	perhaps provi es may be an enable joined and specific acti by be best place cological netwo of thinking acro throughout urband beyond urband beyond urband beyond urband beyond urband beyond urband be expected to habitats. The iversity value of the expected ectively managed distributed actively actively managed actively managed by the expected actively managed a	de greater certa advantageous up thinking acroons to increase ed to make informations, habitats are so Wales in properties and locations we had areas and sruptive impact alternative to the establish and ged to maximise be of high biodacross all of Wales	ainty over theiscale at which scale at which scale at which see the count of the resilience or med choices and species. Hotecting and expecies area area in Wales area in Wales e on this. The diversity value ales and could	m taking place. In to identify site ry. It of ecological r It is about how bestowever, it could Inhancing a coh It is and cities bestown have on econg grey infrastruction trends. It is that is of signification of economic alternative	The s for networks and st to tackle d lead erent fenabling coming 'dead blogical ficant encouraging o a lower	including the national and strategic level, the regional level and local level, to ensure that there is a coherency in the approach across Wales whilst regional and local bespoke needs are taken into consideration. Development should also seek to be in accordance with outcomes of the separate HRA process.
			P8	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST	MT	LT	
	To create		P8RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	H MT +	LT +	
	opportunities for the sustainable		P8RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
17	management and use of natural		P8RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	See Objective 6.
	resources, taking into account their benefits and		P9	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	intrinsic value		P9RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P9RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	

Policy Grouping 6				
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Recommendations
	and enhan the impact materials f	ce the nato s of develo or construc	ural resources belowground, including ecologically and agriculturally valuable soils, from opment. Using this land for these purposes would also reduce the consumption of ction whilst they would not generate any waste.	

Table B-40: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 7

Policy Grouping 7	
P10 – Wind and solar energy in Priority Areas	The Welsh Government supports large scale on-shore wind and solar energy development in the identified Priority Areas for Solar and Wind Energy. There is a presumption in favour of development for these schemes and an associated acceptance of landscape change. When determining planning applications for large scale onshore wind and solar energy development in Priority Areas, significant weight will be given to the proposal's contribution to reducing Wales' greenhouse gas emissions and meeting our decarbonisation and renewable energy targets. Planning applications must demonstrate how local social, economic and environmental benefits have been maximised and the following adverse impacts have been minimised: - landscape and visual impacts; - cumulative impacts; - the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; - visual dominance, shadow flicker, reflected light or noise impacts; - electromagnetic disturbance to existing communications systems; and - the following identified protected assets: - archaeological, architectural or historic assets; - nature conservation sites and species; - natural resources or reserves. Suitable access to the site for construction and maintenance purposes must be provided. Plans must also be in place for the end of the development's lifetime, including the removal of all infrastructure as soon as their use ceases and the appropriate after-use of the site.
P11 – Wind and Solar Energy Outside of Priority Areas	Outside of the Priority Areas for Solar and Wind, planning applications for large scale wind and solar development must demonstrate the proposal is acceptable, in accordance with the criteria below. Planning applications must demonstrate how local social, economic and environmental benefits have been maximised and that there are no unacceptable adverse effects on, or due to, the following: - landscape and visual impacts; - cumulative impacts; - the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; - visual dominance, shadow flicker, reflected light or noise impacts; - electromagnetic disturbance to existing communications systems; and - the following identified protected assets: - archaeological, architectural or historic assets; - nature conservation sites and species; - natural resources or reserves. Suitable access to the site for construction and maintenance purposes must be provided. Plans must also be in place for the end of the development's lifetime, including the removal of all infrastructure as soon as their use ceases and the appropriate after-use of the site.

Policy Grouping 7	
P12 - Wind and Solar Energy in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Large scale on-shore wind and solar energy development is not acceptable within National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
P13 – Other Renewable Energy Developments	Proposals for other large scale renewable energy generation will be determined in accordance with the criteria of Policy P11.
P10/11/12/13RA1 – Identify the best locations for other renewable and low carbon technologies such as hydropower or biomass	This option would widen the policy to identify locations for other renewable and low carbon technologies such as hydropower and biomass.
P10/11/12/13RA2 – Apply policy to all scales of renewable and low carbon development	This option would apply the policy to all scales of renewable energy and low carbon development and not just those above 10MW.
P10/11/12/13RA3 – Let the market decide	This option would provide a framework for the market to develop renewable energy and low carbon technologies in the strongest market areas.
P10/11/12/13RA4 - Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P14 – Priority Areas for District Heat Networks	Within Priority Areas for District Heat Networks, planning authorities should identify opportunities for District Heat Networks and ensure they are integrated within new and existing development.
P14RA1 – Promote the energy efficiency and sustainable design of individual buildings	This option would promote the energy efficiency and sustainable design of buildings.
P14RA2 – Require district heating networks in certain locations and for certain forms of development	This option would set specific criteria for district heating networks to be delivered.
P14RA3 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P15 Master planning For District Heat Networks	Large scale, mixed used development should, where feasible, have a District Heat Network. Planning applications for such development should prepare an Energy Masterplan to establish whether a District Heat Network is the most effective energy supply option and, for feasible projects, a plan for its implementation.
P15RA1 – Requirement for a District Heat Network	This option would require that all developments of a certain scale, type and/or in a defined area require a district heat network.
P15RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them

Policy Grouping 7

and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-41: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 7

ISA	A Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sum	mary of Effect	s ¹⁰				Recommendations																													
			P10	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																														
			P11	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																														
		0						P12	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																									
T						P13	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																											
	To encourage and support improvements in		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																														
	educational attainment for all		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No																													
	age groups and all sectors of society to												P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations																			
	help to improve opportunities for life																																	P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0
											P14	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																						
			P14RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																														
			P14RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0																														
			P14RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT																														

¹⁰ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Policy Grouping 7									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effects	s ¹⁰				Recommendation
			n/a		n/a	0	0	0	
		P15	Scale	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FIS	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FISKAI	n/a		n/a	0	0	0	
		P15RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a		n/a	0	0	0	
	These poli	cies would be ex		to result in no disce					
		P10	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 10	Nat		M	0	+	+	
		P11	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat		M	0	+	+	
		P12	Scale	-	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 12	Nat		M	0	0	+	
		P13	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat		M	0	+	+	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
To contribute to an		3RA1	Nat		M	0	+	+	
improvement in		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
physical, mental and social health		3RA2	Nat		M	0	+	+	
and wall being for		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No
all, including		3RA3	n/a		n/a	0	+	+	recommendation
contributing towards		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	recommendation
a reduction in health		3RA4	n/a		n/a	0	0	+	
inequalities across		P14	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
Wales			n/a		Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a		Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		7 7 11 0 12	Nat		M	0	0	+	
		P14RA3	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		11110	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
		P15	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a		Н	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scale	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

Policy C	Grouping 7													
ISA Obje	ective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	ummary of Effect	S ¹⁰				Recommendations				
				n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0					
			P15RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT					
				n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0					
					licies for which th									
		reduce carbon emissions and tackle climate change should help to address overall improvements in health												
		and well-being for communities across Wales, including for children and young people and P12 would retain tranquillity in these areas which provide mental health benefits.												
		tranquillity in these areas which provide mental health benefits. P10/11/12/13RA1, P10/11/12/13RA2 and P10/11/12/13RA3 would be likely to have similar effects, although												
		potentially of a slightly greater magnitude (still not significant). P14RA1 could also have a similar effect, but of												
					othing approach v									
					ergy generation i									
					ll Parks in Wales									
					the outdoors and									
		being).					(10 011011011011	,						
			A1, P14RA3, P	15, P15RA	1 and P15RA2 w	ould be unlikel	ly to have a d	iscernible effec	t on this.					
			P10	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	It is recommende				
			1 10	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	that				
			P11	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	P10/11/12/13 cou				
				Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	be considered in				
			P12	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	greater detail,				
			· . -	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	widening the police				
			P13	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	to include location				
	create ortunities for an			Nat		M	+	+	+	for other renewab				
	ease in		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	and low carbon				
1	oloyment across		3RA1	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	technologies such				
the	country and		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	as hydropower or				
	mote economic		3RA2	Nat	T/P:	M	+ CT	+	+ LT	biomass. It is noted that				
inclu	usion		P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale: n/a	n/a	Cert: n/a	ST	MT		developments				
			P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	+ MT	+ LT	under 10MW will				
			3RA4	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	+	be identified by				
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	local planning				
			P14	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	authorities in their				
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	renewable energy				
			P14RA1	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	9,				

Policy Grouping 7	•									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effect	:s ¹⁰				Recommendations	
		P14RA2	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	assessments. It is suggested that	
		P14RA3	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	district heating might also be bette	
		P15 Scale:		016	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	addressed at a more local level.
		P15RA1	Scale n/a	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	Ways in which developers might	
		P15RA2	Scale n/a	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	be able to demonstrate the	
	slightly gre P12, P14, I Policies P1 some indire	ater magnitude P15 and their al 0, P11 and P13 ect benefit to W ncorporate local	(still not Iternative 3 as well elsh spe	es would be unlikely as P10/11/12/13R/ aking communities nip. The do-nothing	to have a discal 1, P10/11/12/1 from enhanced	ernible impac 3RA2 and P employment	et on this ISA O 10/11/12/13RA copportunities,	bjective. 3would bring especially if		
		P10	Nat		M M	+	+	-'		
		P11	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
To create		PII	Nat		M	+	+	+		
opportunities for sustainable		P12	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	See	
economic growt	h,		n/a Scal		H Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	0 LT	recommendations	
diversity and		P13	Nat		M	51 +	+	L1 +	under objective 3.	
business competitiveness		P10/11/12/1	Scale	-	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
35		3RA1	Nat	T	M	+	+	+		
		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
		3RA2	Nat	T	M	+	+	+		

Poli	cy Grouping 7										
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	option Summary of Effects ¹⁰							
			P10/11/12/1	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			3RA3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	+	+		
			P10/11/12/1	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			3RA4	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	+		
			D4.4	P14 Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			F14	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
			P14RA1	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			PIARAI	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
			P14RA2	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			F 14KAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
			P14RA3	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			PIARAS	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
			P15	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			FIS	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
			P15RA1	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			FISKAI	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
			P15RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			FISHAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0		
		and econor 'planning a benefits ha significance P10/11/12/ P10/11/12/ slightly gre magnitude P12, P14, Policies P1 bring some	mic benefit to lo pplications mus we been maxim e of the potentia 13RA1, 13RA2 and P10 ater magnitude . The do-nothing P15 and their al 0, P11 and P13 e indirect benefit	cal comn st demons lised' T al employ 0/11/12/13 (still not s g approad Iternative 3 as well a t to Welsh	s that 'large scale repundities across the strate how opporture his could lead to poment opportunities 3RA3 would be like significant). P14RA ch would be likely to swould be unlikely as P10/11/12/13RA an speaking communities	country.' Polici nities for local so ositive effects a is unclear. Simely to have similal of could also have conform with to to have a disc 11, P10/11/12/1	ies P10, P11 a social, economagainst this ob- nilarly, reasonal are effects, alto ave a similar effects as einilar effects are as ernible impacts and Paranced employ	and P13 state inic and environ ojective, although potential effect, but of a state on this ISA O 10/11/12/13RA ment opportur	that mental gh the es ally of a slightly lower bjective. 3 would nities,		
-	To contribute	especially		Scale	ocal ownership. The T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
	To contribute towards the future	s the future	Nat		M	+	+		No		
									<u> </u>		
h	well-being of the		P11	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	recommendation	

Policy Grouping 7									
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effects ¹⁰					Recommen
		P12	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P13	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat Scale:	T/P:	M	+ ST	+ NAT	+ LT	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Nat	T	Cert: M		MT +		
		P10/11/12/1	Scale:		Cert:	+ ST	MT	+ LT	
		3RA3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	+	+	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		3RA4	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	+	
		544	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		D44D44	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FIANAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA3	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 141010	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 10	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		P15RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST	MT	LT 0	
	Dolisias Da	10 D11 cmd D10		n/a s P10/11/12/13R <i>A</i>		0 12DA2 and D	0 10/11/12/12BA		
	bring some especially baseline tr	e indirect benefit if schemes incorp ends. All other po	to Welsh porate loc olicies wo	s P10/11/12/13RA speaking commul al ownership. The uld be expected to alt in no discernible	nities from enh e do-nothing ap o result in no d	anced employ oproach would iscernible imp	yment opportur d be likely to co pact on this Obj	nities, nform with	
To create opportunities within	7 10 00 11		Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	See
		P10	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	recommer
which greenhouse		D44	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	under obje
gas emissions can		P11	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	is suggest

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effec	ts ¹⁰				Recommendations
be reduced and		P12	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	district heating
limited and encourage energy efficient and		P13	Scale Nat	: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	(P14 and P15) and the
sustainable design		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale Nat		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	associated reasonable
		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Scale Nat	: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	alternatives might be better
		P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	addressed at a more local level.
		P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale n/a	: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P14	Scale n/a	: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P14RA1	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P14RA2	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P14RA3	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P15	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT	
		P15RA1	Scale n/a	: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P15RA2	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	generation states that Priority Are benefits ar schemes a Similarly, r could lead	can help to make there is a presult eas for Renewab and minimising im- teredeveloped, le easonable alterrato beneficial effe	would come a tangemption in the Energe pacts. The tading to natives as ects, althered	reate the opportungible contribution to a favour of large-soly, an acceptance a cumulative effects well as P10/11/1 ough these are liker, effects could also	ities within which reduce greenheale onshore with and scape of landscape of gnificant effects of the control of	ch renewable nouse gas emind and solar of nange and a fos in the mediu	and low carbor issions. Supportending develop ocus on maximi m and longer to and P10/11/12 or significance in	n energy rting text ment in the sing erms, as	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effect	s ¹⁰				Recommendations
	P14 and P1 across Wal likely to cor								
		P10	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
		P11	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
		P12	Scale n/a	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P13	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale Nat		Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Scale Nat		Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale Nat		Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
To contribute to the reduction and		P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale Nat		Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	No
management of flood risk		P14	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations
		P14RA1	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA2	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA3	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA1	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA2	Scale n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effects	S ¹⁰				Recommendations
	of the deve have no di		s on this	velopment characto Objective. It is con od risk.					
		P10	Scale Nat	: T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P11	Scale Nat	: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P12	Scale n/a	-	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P13	Scale Nat	: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale Nat	: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Scale Nat	: T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
T		P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
To create opportunities encourage the		P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale Nat		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	No
protection ar improvemen	nd	P14	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations
quality		P14RA1	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA2	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA3	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA1	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA2	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	

Policy Grouping 7									
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	ummary of Effects	s ¹⁰				Recommendations
	Renewable impacts. The leading to a P10/11/12/ significance	Energy, an acc nis could lead to a cumulative effe 13RA3 could lead in themselves. and P15 would b	eptance o significan ect. Simila ad to bene Cumulativ	e onshore wind and flandscape chan the effects in the meaning reasonable all ficial effects, although however, effect to have no discontinuous.	ge and a focus edium and long ternatives P10 ough these are ects could also	s on maximisir ger terms, as s /11/12/13RA1 e likely to have o be significan	ng benefits and schemes are de , P10/11/12/13 e an impact of l at in the longer	minimising eveloped, RA2 and ower	
		P10	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P11	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P12	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		D40	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P13	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		3RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
To create		3RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
opportunities to protect and		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
enhance the quality		3RA3	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	No
and quantity of		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	recommendations
water features and		3RA4	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
resources		P14	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P14RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		P15	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	

Policy Grouping 7	Future								
SA Objective	Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effect	ts ¹⁰				Recommendation
		P15RA2	Scal n/a		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	pose a risk Water Fran encourage	to water quality nework Directiv and facilitate h	/ as well e targets ydroeled nd alter	hydroelectricity, what is a hydromorphology more difficult. It is stric power stations natives would be expensed to the control of the contro	gy where it is lo uncertain the e and where thes spected to resul	ecated and this extent to which se would be lo t in no discern	s may make a n these policie ccated in relationible impacts o	chieving s s would on to natural on this	
		P10	Scal n/a	-	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
			Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P11	n/a		H	0	0	0	
		P12	Scal	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P12	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P13	Scal	-	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a		Н	0	0	0	
		P10/11/12/1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
To create		3RA1	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
opportunities for the		P10/11/12/1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
improved connectivity of		3RA2	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
communities and		P10/11/12/1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No
sustainable access		3RA3	n/a		Н	0	0	0	recommendation
to basic goods,		P10/11/12/1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
services and		3RA4	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
amenities for all		P14	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
groups			n/a		H	0	0	0	
		P14RA1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a		H	0	0	0	
		P14RA2	Scal n/a		Cert:	ST	MT 0	LT	
			Scal		Сеrt:	0 ST	MT	0 LT	
		P14RA3	Scai n/a		H	0	0	0	
			Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P15	n/a		H	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effect		Recommendations			
		P15RA2	n/a Scale n/a	n/a	H Cert: H	0 ST 0	0 MT 0	0 LT 0	
	It is consid Objective.	lered that there i	s unlikely	to be a direct link	between the p	olicies in this	grouping and t	his ISA	
		P10	Scale T	: T/P: Reg	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	ST +	
		P11	Scale T		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	ST +	
		P12	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P13	Scale		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	ST +	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale T		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	ST +	
		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Scale T		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	ST +	
To create the opportunities wi which an	thin	P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale T		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	ST +	
improvement in social cohesion		P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations
equality can be achieved		P14	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations
		P14RA1	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA2	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA3	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA1	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA2	Scale n/a		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	

Policy Grouping 7	7								
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sur	mmary of Effects	S ¹⁰				Recommendations
	and econo 'planning a benefits ha P10/11/12	g text to the chapt mic benefit to loc applications must ave been maximis /13RA2 and P10/ lered that there is	al commun demonstra sed' This 11/12/13R/	ities across the te how opportur could lead to po A3 could lead to	country.' Polici nities for local so sitive effects a similar benefit	ies P10, P11 a ocial, econom against this ob s.	and P13 state t nic and environ jective. P10/11	hat mental /12/13RA1,	
		P10	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P11	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		Dio	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P12	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P13	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		F13	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		3RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
To create		3RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
opportunities fo		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
provision of goo	od	3RA3	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	No
12 quality, safe, affordable hous	ing	P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations.
that meets iden		JNA4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	_
needs		P14	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14RA1	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		5.15.1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		D4 4D 40	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14RA3	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P15	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	;	Summary of Effects	s ¹⁰				Recommendations					
	Bassiiiis		n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0						
	It is consid		s unlikely	to be a direct link	between the p	olicies in this	grouping and a	ffordable						
		P10	Scale Nat	: T/P: P	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	P10, P11 and P13 could be					
		P11	Scale n/a	: T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	strengthened by including reference					
		P12	Scale Local		Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	to cultural benefits to encompass all					
		P13	Scale n/a	: T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	elements of sustainable					
		P10/11/12/1 3RA1	Scale Loca		Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	development. Policy 12 - the					
		P10/11/12/1 3RA2	Scale Nat		Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	policy could be strengthened to					
To create opportunities for the		P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale Nat	: T/P: P	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	include impacts form development					
protection and	e						P10/11/12/1 3RA4	Scale Nat	: T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	near to the boundary of these
local distinctiveness of our landscapes,			P14	Scale Nat	: T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	areas – in supporting text.				
townscapes and seascapes		P14RA1	Scale Nat	: T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	Policy P14 could include text to					
		P14RA2	Scale Nat	: T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	ensure that the design of District					
		P14RA3	Scale Nat	: T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	Heat Networks is reflective of local					
		P15	Scale Nat	: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	character, as far a possible, as part o					
		P15RA1	Scale Nat		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	the criteria for the development with					
		P15RA2	Scale Nat		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	urban areas. If one of the					

Pol	icy Grouping 7									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sum	nmary of Effect	s ¹⁰				Recommendations
		text to the of generation focus on many development of the policy substitute of the policy subst	change, likely methapter states the potential in the aximising beneficial peneficial pen	nat there is a Priority Areas its and mining e visually propriority Areas landscape cludesign and resensitive landicy 11 and Ping application visual' it als al Parks and alscape design and research general ugh P10/11/12/13R	presumption in s for Renewable hising impacts. In the property of the property	n favour of large le Energy, an a However, 'large tegic Landscape Energy are constant and Parks. The tegic large scale to have neutronstrate that the event large scale and economical deconomical dec	e scale on-sho icceptance of ie scale wind a be and Visual onsidered to b acceptance of minimise the ral effects in rere are 'no ad- le onshore will Beauty, which he chapter stall benefit to loc- tive landscape ald be significa-	ore wind and so landscape chat and solar renewant Assess the most apport landscape chandscape and landscape estemation to this coverse impacts' and and solar election is essentially test that 'large's all communities are effects, particular effects, particular effects.	olar energy nge and a wable sment has propriate nange in d visual objective, as by way of nergy v already scale s across the cularly in the effect is	these should provide robust wording with regards to visual controls as is provided in the preferred policies.
			P10	Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: P T/P:	Cert: M Cert:	ST - ST	MT - MT	LT - LT	
	To create		P11	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	Soo
	opportunities for the protection,		P12	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	See recommendations
	conservation and			Local Scale:	P T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	for objective 13.
14	enhancement of the historic		P13	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
	environment,		P10/11/12/1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	historic assets and their settings		3RA1 P10/11/12/1	Local Scale:	P T/P:	M Cert:	- ST	- MT	LT	
	a.on ootango		3RA2	Nat	P	L	-	-	-	
			P10/11/12/1 3RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	

Policy Grouping 7											
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effect	Summary of Effects ¹⁰						
		P10/11/12/1	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
		3RA4	Nat		L	0	0	-			
		P14	Scal Nat		Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0			
			Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	-		
		P14RA1	Nat		H	0	0	0 LT 0			
		D4.4D.4.0	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT				
		P14RA2	Nat	t n/a	Н	0	0				
		P14RA3	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
		1 1 11 0 10	Nat		Н	0	0	0			
		P15	Scal Nat		Cert: H	ST	MT 0	LT 0			
			Scal		Cert:	0 ST	MT	LT			
		P15RA1	Nat		H	0	0	0			
		P15RA2	Scal		Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
			Nat		Н	0	0	0			
	may mean could reduscale on-slaceptance accepted the an acceptance historic environme P12 would Outside of the policy simpacts' by	P10 has identified Priority Areas for Renewable Energy. The policy includes measures to ensure that visual impacts and other impacts on protected archaeological, architectural or historic assets are minimised. This may mean that some negative effects for historic assets and their settings remain, although their minimisation could reduce significance. Supporting text to the chapter states that there is a presumption in favour of large scale on-shore wind and solar energy generation potential in the Priority Areas for Renewable Energy, an acceptance of landscape change and a focus on maximising benefits and minimising impacts. However, 'it is accepted that large scale renewable energy development can be visually prominent.' There is to some extent an acceptance of landscape change in these areas and this could subsequently involve visual impacts on the distoric environment including historic landscapes. The design and micro siting of proposals could help to minimise impacts on local heritage assets such as nearby Listed Buildings but cumulative impacts on historic environments at the landscape-scale may be difficult to avoid. P12 would help to protect sensitive heritage assets and historic areas in National Parks. Dutside of these areas Policy 11 and P13 are predicted to have neutral effects in relation to this objective, as the policy states that planning applications must demonstrate that there are 'no unacceptable adverse mpacts' by way of (inter alia): landscape and visual; and the protected assets of archaeological, architectural									
	National Pa	istoric assets. It also seeks to prevent large scale onshore wind and solar energy development within onal Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and in so doing would help to avoid impacts on any oric landscapes in thise areas. This could lead to minor positive effects, as it is creating a protective ciple against development in these areas of important heritage value. It should be noted that there are a									

Pol	icy Grouping 7									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effect	s ¹⁰				Recommendations
		included un scale renew across the for local so effects aga environmen significant. approaches	nder the phrase vable energy so country.' Policy cial, economic a inst this objectiont, particularly in A similar effect	thistorical thickness of the mess of the land environment of the long is predictly to confidential thickness.	es outside National al assets' in the polican generate direct P13 state that 'plan ronmental benefits of P10/11/12/13RA g term, and the unpoted for alternative Form with the baselings A Objective	icy. Supporting social and econing application have been mand, could lead to lanned cumula P10/11/12/13R	text to the chance to the chance	apter states the to local commonstrate how operated to ects on the his of the schemes 11/12/13RA13	at 'large unities portunities positive storic could be Do nothing	
		Tiave a disc		Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P10	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P11	Scale	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			FII	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P12	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 12	n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P13	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	P10, P11 and P13
			3RA1	n/a		Н	0	0	0	could be
	To create the		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	strengthened by
	opportunities for the		3RA2	n/a		Н	0	0	0	including reference
5	protection and		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	to cultural benefits
	promotion of Welsh culture		3RA3	n/a		Н	0	0	0	to encompass all
	Culture		P10/11/12/1	Scale	-	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	elements of
			3RA4	n/a		Н	0	0	0	sustainable
			P14	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	development.
				n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P14RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P14RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P14RA3	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				n/a		Н	0	0	0	
			P15	Scale	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

Policy Grouping 7									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effects	s ¹⁰				Recommendation
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 101011	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P15RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a y to be a direct link	Н	0	0	0	
	culture, how	wever there maints to maximise es.	y be indir	ect links and e.g. c nd environmental b	ultural value of	f landscapes,	and these poli	cies require	
		P10	Nat		l Cert.	+/-	+/-	+/-	
			Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P11	Nat		L L	+/-	+/-	+/-	
			Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P12	Nat		H	0	+	+	
		P13	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P13	Nat	Т	L	+/-	+/-	+/-	
		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		3RA1	Nat		L	+/-	+/-	+/-	
To create		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LŢ	
opportunities for the		3RA2	Nat		L	+/-	+/-	+/-	
6 conservation and		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LŢ	See Objective 13
ennancement of		3RA3	Nat		L	+/-	+/-	+/-	Coo Objective 10
biodiversity and geodiversity		P10/11/12/1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
goodiversity		3RA4	n/a		H	0	0	+	
		P14	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			n/a	n/a : T/P:	H	0 ST	0 MT	0 LT	
		P14RA1	Scale n/a	n/a	Cert: H	0	0	0	
			Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14RA2	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
			Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P14RA3	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		5	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P15	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	

Policy Grouping 7										
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effects ¹⁰						
		P15RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			n/a Scale		H Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	U LT		
		P15RA2	n/a		H	0	0	0		
	energy devices on massets, as outside of policy state alia) nature could lead P12 could	velopment in the naximising bene P10 seeks that these areas P1′es that planning e conservation sto similar impaction and the similar impaction and t	e Priority of the fits and no impacts of and P13 applications. The conficient being a priority of the priority of the fits and	at there is a presure Areas for Renewarinimising impact on nature consers is predicted to hons must demons species. P10/11/do-nothing alternate anefits for biodive	able Energy, an s. There is a pot vation sites and vave neutral effestrate that there 12/13RA1, P10/tives would be listity in these are	acceptance of ential for negrespecies are 'rots in relation are 'no adver 11/12/13RA2, kely to conforeas.	of landscape chative effects or minimised'. How to this objective impacts' by and P10/11/12 m with the base	ange and a biodiversity wever, ye, as the way of (inter 2/13RA3 seline.		
	It should b	e noted that the	HRA of t	the NDF has, as	of June 2019, ru	led out an LS		pean site as		
	It should b a result of	e noted that the any policy in the	HRA of the NDF. A discernib	the NDF has, as diverse effects of ble but insignifican	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th nt.	led out an LS eir alternaive	E on any Euro s would therefo	pean site as ore be		
	It should b a result of	e noted that the any policy in the	HRA of the NDF. A discernib	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificand: T/P:	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th ot. Cert:	led out an LS eir alternaive	E on any Euro s would therefo	pean site as ore be		
	It should b a result of	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10	HRA of the NDF. A discernibe Scale Nat	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificand: T/P: T	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th at. Cert: L	led out an LS eir alternaive ST +	E on any Euro s would therefo	pean site as ore be LT ++		
	It should b a result of	e noted that the any policy in the obe minor and	HRA of the NDF. Addiscernibe Scale Nat	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificant T/P: T T: T/P:	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th ot. Cert:	led out an LS eir alternaive	E on any Euros would therefore MT ++	pean site as ore be LT ++ LT		
To create	It should b a result of expected t	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11	HRA of the NDF. A discernibe Scale Nat	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificand: T/P: T T/P: T/P: T	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th ht. Cert: L Cert:	led out an LS eir alternaive ST + ST	E on any Euro s would therefo	pean site as ore be LT ++		
opportunities for t	It should b a result of expected t	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10	HRA of the NDF. A discernibe Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale n/a	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ole but insignificant in T/P: T T: T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th nt. Cert: L Cert: L	led out an LS leir alternaive ST + ST + ST 0	MT ++ MT ++ MT 0	LT ++ LT ++ LT 0		
opportunities for t sustainable	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12	HRA of the NDF. A discernible Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale n/a Scale n/a Scale	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ole but insignificants: T/P: T T: T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T/P:	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th it. Cert: L Cert: L Cert: H Cert:	led out an LS leir alternaive ST + ST + ST 0 ST	MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT ++ LT 0 LT		
opportunities for t sustainable management and	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13	HRA of the NDF. A discernible Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale n/a Scale Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificants: T/P: T T: T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L Cert: L Cert: H Cert: H	led out an LS leir alternaive ST + ST + ST 0 ST +	MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT ++	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT ++ LT 0 LT ++	_	
opportunities for t sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13 P10/11/12/1	HRA of the NDF. A discernible Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale N/a Scale N/a Scale N/a Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificants: T/P: T T: T T/P:	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L Cert: L Cert: H Cert: L Cert: L Cert:	led out an LS leir alternaive ST + ST + ST 0 ST + ST T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT ++	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT ++ LT 0 LT ++ LT T	_	
opportunities for t sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13 P10/11/12/1 3RA1	HRA of the NDF. A discernible Scale Nat	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificant in the second in	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L	led out an LS eir alternaive ST + ST + ST 0 ST + ST 1	MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT ++	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT	_	
opportunities for t sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13 P10/11/12/1 3RA1 P10/11/12/1	HRA of the NDF. A discernible Scale Nat Scale n/a Scale Nat Scale Scale Nat Scale Scale	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ble but insignificant in the second in	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L Cert: H Cert: L Cert:	led out an LS eir alternaive ST + ST 0 ST + ST 0 ST + ST T ST ST T ST	E on any Euros would therefore MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT + MT + MT + MT H MT + MT	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT -++ LT 0 LT ++ LT ++ LT -++ LT LT -++ LT -	_	
opportunities for t sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13 P10/11/12/1 3RA1 P10/11/12/1 3RA2	HRA of the NDF. And discernible Scale Nat Scale n/a Scale Nat	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ole but insignificant in the second in	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L Cert: H Cert: L Cert: L Cert: L Cert: L Cert: L Cert: L	led out an LS eir alternaive ST + ST 0 ST + ST 0 ST + ST + ST + ST	E on any Euros would therefore MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT + MT + MT + MT + M	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT -++ LT 0 LT ++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++	_	
opportunities for t sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13 P10/11/12/1 3RA1 P10/11/12/1	HRA of the NDF. A discernible Scale Nat Scale n/a Scale Nat Scale Scale Nat Scale Scale	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ole but insignificant in the second in	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L Cert: H Cert: L Cert:	led out an LS eir alternaive ST + ST 0 ST + ST 0 ST + ST T ST ST T ST	E on any Euros would therefore MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT + MT + MT + MT H MT + MT	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT 0 LT ++ LT	No rec	
opportunities for t sustainable management and use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and	It should be a result of expected to	e noted that the any policy in the o be minor and P10 P11 P12 P13 P10/11/12/1 3RA1 P10/11/12/1 3RA2 P10/11/12/1	HRA of the NDF. And discernible Scale Nat Scale Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale Scale Nat Scale Nat Scale	the NDF has, as dverse effects of ole but insignificants: T/P: T T: T T/P:	of June 2019, ru P10, P11 and th tt. Cert: L Cert: H Cert: L Cert:	led out an LS leir alternaive ST + ST 0 ST + ST 0 ST + ST + ST + ST	E on any Euros would therefore MT ++ MT ++ MT 0 MT + MT + MT + MT + M	pean site as pre be LT ++ LT -++ LT 0 LT ++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++	_	

Policy Grouping 7									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	n §	Summary of Effect	s ¹⁰				Recommendations
		P14	Scale: n/a	: T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P14RA3	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	_
		P15RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P15RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT 0	
	can help to electricity of the medium P10/11/12/ conform wi	make a tangib generation to be n and longer te 13RA1 and P1 th baseline trer	create the le contribute generate rms, as so 0/11/12/13	opportunities with ution to energy gered from renewable chemes are develoged and would have so would have no diese	neration overall energy by 203 ped, leading to similar benefits	l, with the targ 0. This could a cumulative . The do-noth	et of 70 per ce lead to signific effect. P10/11 ing alternative	ent of ant effects in 1/12/13RA1,	

Table B-42: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 8

Policy Grouping	8
P16 – Strategic Policies for Regional Planning	Strategic Development Plans should embed placemaking as an overarching principle and should establish for the region (and where required constituent LDPs):- a spatial strategy; a settlement hierarchy; the housing provision and requirement; the gypsy and traveller need; the employment provision; the spatial areas for strategic housing and employment growth, renewable energy and the identification of green belts, green corridors and nationally important landscapes; the location of key services, transport and connectivity infrastructure; a framework for the sustainable management of natural resources and cultural assets; ecological networks and opportunities for protecting or enhancing the connectivity of these networks; and a co-ordinated framework for minerals extraction and the circular economy, including waste treatment and disposal. The Welsh Government requires Strategic Development Plans to come forward in each of the three regions to deliver the requirements of this Policy.
P16RA1 – Mandatory list of policy issues	This option would require regional planning to be undertaken and to cover the policy issues identified.
P16RA2 – Longer or shorter list of policy issues	This option would expand or reduce the topics covered within the policy.
P16RA3 - Approach to Regional Planning	The Welsh Government expects regional plans to come forward in each of the three regions to deliver the requirements of Policy P3.
P16RA4 - Mandatory footprint for regional planning	This option would require regional planning to be undertaken and would set a footprint indicating which areas must produce a SDP and which must produce a Joint LDP.
P16RA5 - Specify which authorities should work together	This option would require regional planning to be undertaken and would specify which authorities must work together.
P16RA6 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-43: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 8

Polic	y Grouping 8													
ISA C	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations				
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +					
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	Provide clarity on skills				
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	and training, in particular related to economic				
								P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +
	_		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	empleyment previolen				
	To encourage and support improvements in		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	The policy could be				
	educational attainment for all age		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	improved by referring to the 'consideration of				
1	groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life	include edu sustainable The Policy employmer opportunitie regions bei Notwithstar the establis P16RA1, P regional pla effects as t	acation and skee economic grand, consent and, consentes. This coulding able to according this, it is shment of educations and we hose identifie	cills facilities for owth should ext effective croquently, other result in limit cess education services AA4 and P16Fould determined for Policy P	or all. The list encompass of the service of the se	nal level plan c t specifies emeducation, train provision of s ces such as the n terms of child nents, resulting system at a re ne responsibilinatorce or mand nponents of the I provide great an that the ground	ployment pro- ployment pro- ployment such e provision of dren and you g in increase egional level ty of educati date local aude Plans. Thi ter certainty	ovision which is but this is not as housing a of education ung people and attainment. cannot directly on authorities thorities to act would lead to over these efforces is would lead to over these efforces.	again for ot clear. and cross y influence . lopt to the same fects taking	education establishments' in a regional context (for example, where there may be a regional catchment for establishments such as colleges) where it refers to the "location of key services".				

¹¹ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Polic	y Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		organically. P16RA2 wo likely to res depends or The do-noth tier of devel introduction	ould lead to a ult in similar e whether the ning scenario lopment plans of regional p	longer or sho effects as P16 list of topics i (P16RA6) wo s and would p lans are less pacts on econ	orter list of top but there is s expanded ould not prov production of likely. This v omic growth	the region, rate pics covered in uncertainty over shortened. ide a clear ste regional plans would enable the would be likel	n the policy. Ver the likely er to regional would remaine continued y to conform	This option w magnitude as al plans, which ain optional ar I autonomy of with baseline	ould be sthis are a new and the LPAs and etrends.	
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	To contribute to an		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	The policy refers to green belts and
	improvement in physical, mental and		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	corridors but it is unclear whether or not this
2	social health and well-being for all, including contributing		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	would encompass green infrastructure in its
	towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales	facilities and through pla all can cont authorities a social well-lapproach, a travellers stagypsy and tall services (sugreen belts)	d services. The cemaking incomment i	lacemaking an elist of topic luding connected to health a determine who health a determine which elished which munity. The pag and employ through the	s encompas ctivity, employed and well-bein that is best for the folial is to be the folial is to be the folial is	deliver key serses a wide varyment, housing for everyone or their rural are policy specified positive impactupport effective onsideration of stem. This shong to associate.	riety of deter g provision, e when planne eas in terms ocal authorities that the next on the heave cross bouf environme ould result in	minants of he natural resounced positively. of mental heres in a collabeed for gypsyalth and well-bandary provisiontal issues (subenefits in te	alth rces which Planning alth and orative and being of the on of uch as rms of	widest definition. This relationship with GI could be clarified in the supporting text.

Polic	cy Grouping 8									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		green infras P16RA1, P regional pla effects as t place. P16I working tog organically. P16RA2 we likely to res depends or The do-not tier of deve introduction	structure elements of the structure elements	nents not just that and P16F and determined for Policy PRA4 could port address the longer or shoeffects as P16 list of topics in (P16RA6) was and would plans are less	green corrid RA5 would ender certain cord 16 but would tentially mean functions of orter list of to both there is sexpanded bould not provotoduction of likely. This v	ors. Inforce or man imponents of the provide great in that the growth eregion, rate in uncertainty or shortened. It is regional plans would enable to the provide a clear steps or shortened.	date local aune Plans. This ter certainty oupings of locather than autin the policy. Ver the likely eer to regions would remarks	engthened to inthorities to addissive would lead to over these efficial planning authorities coming the magnitude as all plans, which ain optional ard autonomy of the with baseline	opt o the same ects taking athorities ng together ould be this are a new d the LPAs and	
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
	To create		P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	The supporting text could clarify the
	opportunities for an increase in		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	definition of 'connectivity infrastructure'- it is
3	employment across the country and promote economic		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	proposed this should include a wide definition
	inclusion		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	including digital, green, active travel etc. to
		provide for in the regio employmer the policy tl	an adequate n. Both Policion nt opportunitie nis would ens	ensure that r quantity of en es would ther s across Wal ure growth is	nployment la efore make es for all wo sustainable	ind to satisfy t a direct major rking ages. Th for all membe	he anticipate contribution nrough embe ers of society	les and that the dor desired jour desired jour towards improduing placemand would han frastructure' in	obs growth oving aking into ve a	maximise benefits.

Poli	cy Grouping 8									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		digital conn Regional pl employment language of P16RA1, P and would didentified for P16RA4 and together materially. P16RA2 wood likely to reside depends on The do-not new tier of introduction LDPs, throu								
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
	To create opportunities for		P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
4	sustainable economic growth, diversity and		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	No recommendations.
	business competitiveness		P16RA5	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P16, would the diversif	make a majo cation of regi	nployment pro or and direct conal economi	ontribution to es throughor	owards deliver ut Wales inclu	ring significa ding address	s, as set out in nt economic g sing rural issue w focusing ard	rowth and es	

Polic	cy Grouping 8									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		connected areas of growth. Regional planning could have a modest positive impact if pattern of development takes language considerations into account. P16RA1, P16RA3, P16RA4 and P16RA5 would enforce or mandate local authorities to adopt regional planning and would determine certain components of the Plans. This would lead to the same effects as those identified for Policy P16 but would provide greater certainty over these effects taking place. P16RA4 and P16RA5 could potentially mean that the groupings of local planning authorities working together may not address the functions of the region, rather than authorities coming together organically. P16RA2 would lead to a longer or shorter list of topics covered in the policy. This option would be likely to result in similar effects as P16 but there is uncertainty over the likely magnitude as this depends on whether the list of topics is expanded or shortened. The do-nothing scenario (P16RA6) would not provide a clear steer to regional plans, which are a new tier of development plans and would production of regional plans would remain optional and the introduction of regional plans are less likely. This would enable the continued autonomy of LPAs and LDPs, through which impacts on economic growth would be likely to conform with baseline trends.								
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh language		P16 P16RA1 P16RA2 P16RA3 P16RA4 P16RA5	Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T	Cert: L Cert:	ST +/- ST +/- ST +/- ST +/- ST +/-	MT +/- MT +/- MT +/- MT +/- MT +/-	LT +/- LT +/- LT +/- LT +/- LT +/-	No Recommendations
		This policy regional pla authorities well-being of	encourages the sum of the may have will be able to of the Welsh land.	Nat es and strateg ne creation of a positive or determine wi anguage by n	T gies for distri f regional pla negative effe hat is best fo not be workin	ibuting growth ans setting gro ect on use of to or their rural and in isolation holistic mann	on can support with strategies the Welsh lar reas in contri but across lo	the Welsh la es. The natur nguage. Plani buting toward	+ nguage. e of these ning ds the future	

Polic	cy Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		effects as the place. P16F working togorganically. P16RA2 working to reside pends or the place of the place o	to the same fects taking uthorities ng together rould be s this h are a new and the f LPAs and							
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	To create opportunities within which greenhouse		P16RA4	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
6	gas emissions can be reduced and limited		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	No recommendations.
	and encourage energy efficient and		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	sustainable design	developme strategic plans to con to directly a as an incre P16RA1, P	nt that allows anning of the nsider spatial and positively ase in the am 16RA3, P16R	al planning domore efficien location of difareas for ren contribute towount of renews A4 and P16F	t and sustain fferent types ewable energ wards lowerin vable energy RA5 would er	icy P16, would hable forms of of developme gy generation. ng GHG emiss	movement four Policy P16 Policy P16 Policy P16 Policy P16 Policy P16	or local peopl 6 also require would therefore transport se	e due to the es regional ore be likely ector as well	

Polic	y Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		place. P16RA2 wo likely to res depends or The do-noth This would	ould lead to a ult in similar on whether the ning scenario enable the co	longer or sho effects as P16 list of topics i (P16RA6) wo	orter list of to but there is s expanded buld be likely nomy of LPA	pics covered in uncertainty ov or shortened. to mean that as and LDPs, the	n the policy. ver the likely regional plar	This option w magnitude as	ould be sthis oduced.	
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			D16DA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P16RA1	Nat	T	М	+	+	+	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA3	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 101074	Nat	T	M	+	+	+	
			P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	It is recommended that
7	To contribute to the reduction and management of flood		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	regional development plans are encouraged to collaborate with NRW to
	risk	planning au risk of flood P16RA1, P regional pla effects as th place. P16RA2 wo likely to res depends or The do-noth This would	othorities to acting. 16RA3, P16R Inning and wo Inose identified Inould lead to a Inould lead to	AA4 and P16F ould determined for policy Particles of topics in the policy Particles as P16 list of topics in (P16RA6) we	RA5 would ender certain content list of to but there is sexpanded bull be likely nomy of LPA	ng detailed in to directing ne nforce or mand nponents of the provide great uncertainty over shortened. It to mean that its and LDPs, the trends.	ew developmedate local aude Plans. This er certainty on the policy. Ver the likely regional plan	ent away fron thorities to ad s would lead to ver these effe This option w magnitude as as are not intr	opt o the same ects taking ould be s this	maximise flood risk management benefits.

Poli	cy Grouping 8									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P16RA3		Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	To create		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
8	opportunities to encourage the		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	No recommendations.
	improvement of air quality	developme strategic pl likely to dir P16RA1, F regional pla effects as t place. P16RA2 w likely to res depends o The do-not This would	ent that allows lanning of the ectly and pose 16RA3, P16F anning and we those identified ould lead to a sult in similar on whether the thing scenarion enable the co	more efficient location of difficient location of difficient location of difficient location of difficient location loca	t and sustain ferent types at the towards reads would end of the certain confebration of the certain sexpanded build be likely nomy of LPA	nable forms of of developme educing air ponforce or manon ponents of the provide greated in uncertainty over shortened. To mean that is and LDPs, to the control of the con	movement f nt. Policies F Illution from the date local au e Plans. Thier certainty of the policy. Wer the likely regional plan through whic	re sustainable for local people P16 would the the transport suthorities to addis would lead to be these effects. This option we magnitude as ans are not introch impacts on the second sustainable process.	e due to the erefore be sector. dopt to the same ects taking rould be s this roduced.	
	To create opportunities to		P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	It is recommended that regional plans
9	protect and enhance the quality and		P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	collaborate with NRW and water companies to
	quantity of water features and		P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	ensure sustainable management and use of
	resources		P16RA3		T/P:	_				

Polic	y Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
				Nat	Т	Н	+	+	+	region.
			P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		It is considered to be lik planning authorities to a where the development regional planning approassist with better unders water supply. P16RA1, P16RA3, P16I regional planning and weffects as those identified place. P16RA2 would lead to a likely to result in similar depends on whether the		Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
				RA4 and P16F ould determined for policy Poli	RA5 would ended to the control of th	nforce or man nponents of the provide great pics covered in uncertainty of or shortened.	date local aune Plans. This er certainty on the policy. Ver the likely	thorities to ad s would lead to over these effor This option we magnitude as	lopt to the same ects taking ould be	
			P16	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat Scale:	T T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	++ MT	++ LT	
			P16RA1	Nat	1/F. T	M	+	++	++	
	To create opportunities for the improved connectivity		P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
)	of communities and sustainable access to		P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	No recommendations
	basic goods, services and amenities for all		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
	groups		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	

	1 = 1								
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
	principle. The and facilities be able to do at these issues terms of ensuemploymen P16RA1, Pregional plaeffects as the place. P16F working togorganically. P16RA2 woulkely to resudepends on The do-noth tier of develorments.	nis would have a second of the control of the contr	er accessible, re a positive be would however at is best for the tic manner. In an and young provision of howard and P16R and determined for policy P1RA5 could pot address the longer or showard for topics is (P16RA6) was and would polans are less pacts on economic positive.	enefit to the er be provided heir rural are improved plan people have mes. A5 would error contained functions of the interest of the improved put there is expanded fould not providuction of likely. This war be provided the interest of the improving the interest of the improving th	connectivity a d in the lower as in the cont nning on a req access to ser access to se	and access for tier plans. Frext of nation gional basis ovices such a date local authorized plans. This er certainty outpings of locather than authorized plans. The policy over the likely ever to regionals would remain the continued	or all to goods clanning authoral policy suppopulates and policy suppopulates retail, open thorities to act would lead to be the suppopulate of the suppopulates and planning authorities coming and plans, which ail plans, which is optional are autonomy of	, services prities will port, looking positives in space and lopt to the same ects taking uthorities ng together ould be s this n are a new nd the LPAs and	
		P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P16RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat	Т	M	+	++	++	
To create the		P16RA2	Nat Scale: Nat	T/P: T					
opportunities within which an			Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	++ MT + MT	++ LT ++ LT	No recommendations.
opportunities within		P16RA2	Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P:	M Cert: M Cert:	+ ST + ST	++ MT +	++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++	No recommendations.
opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality		P16RA2 P16RA3	Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P: T T/P:	M Cert: M Cert: M Cert:	+ ST + ST + ST	++ MT + MT ++	++ LT ++ LT ++ LT	No recommendations.
opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality		P16RA2 P16RA3 P16RA4	Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale: Nat Scale:	T/P: T T/P: T T/P: T T/P:	M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert: M Cert:	+ ST + ST + ST +	++ MT + MT ++ MT ++	++ LT ++ LT ++ LT ++	No recommendation

SA Objective		15 /							
	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
	be able to dat these issterms of enimproveme P16RA1, Pregional plateffects as the place. P16l working togorganically, P16RA2 wellikely to residepends on The do-not tier of deversint togorganically.	determine what sues in a holist is usuring childrents in social control of the hose identified RA4 and P16F gether may not be usually lead to a sult in similar en whether the hing scenarioulo lopment plans of regional p	at is best for the tic manner. In and young pohesion and can and P16R and P16R and policy P1RA5 could point address the longer or show the test as P16 list of topics is (P16RA6) was and would plans are less	heir rural are mproved pla people have equality for the A5 would erecetain contentially mea functions of the but there is expanded ould not provouction of likely. This was expanded to the provouction of the but there is expanded to the provouction of likely. This was expanded to the provouction of likely.	ide a clear ste regional plans ould enable tl	ext of national plants of to services a cross Wales date local aure Plans. This er certainty outpings of locather than aute of the policy. Ver the likely er to regional would remande continued	al policy supp could result in and therefore. thorities to ad s would lead to ver these effeal planning au chorities coming This option we magnitude as al plans, which ain optional ar	opt of the same ects taking athorities and together ould be sethis are a new and the LPAs and	
	LDPs, throi	ugn which imp P16	Scale:	T/P:	would be likel	ST	MT	LT	
		P16RA1	Nat Scale: Nat	T/P: T	M Cert: H	ST +	++ MT ++	++ LT ++	
			Scale:	T/P:					
To create		P16RA2	Nat	T	Cert: L	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
To create opportunities for the provision of good		P16RA2 P16RA3						++ LT ++	
opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing			Nat Scale:	T T/P:	L Cert:	+ ST	++ MT	++ LT	No recommendations
opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe,		P16RA3	Nat Scale: Nat Scale:	T T/P: T T/P:	L Cert: H Cert:	+ ST + ST	++ MT ++ MT	++ LT ++ LT	No recommendations

Polic	y Grouping 8											
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations		
		children and Planning au national pol housing by addressing P16RA1, P regional plateffects as the place. A regional plateffects as the place. A regional plateffects as the place. A regional plateffects as the place and plate is cognisan P16RA2 and together material organically. P16RA2 we likely to residepends or	d young peoputhorities will licy support, it not be working rural issues in 16RA3, P16RA3, P16	ble, across Wabe able to defend to defend to defend the solution of a holistic management of the solution of t	ales have actermine what prortunities for but across learner. RA5 would ele certain cor 16 but would mable a more en different ation to home and employmy mean that als of the region to but there is a expanded	in positives in cess to good of is best for the provision ocal authorities of the provide great estrategic over counties, as wees. It may also nent markets in the groupings on, rather than pics covered in uncertainty of or shortened.	quality and a eir rural areas n of good ques in a collaborate local aude Plans. This er certainty of rview of house help to ensure help to ensure for local pland authorities on the policy.	ffordable houses in the context ality, safe, afforative approat thorities to add so would lead to over these efforms market are holistic over ure that housing authorities coming togeth. This option was in the magnitude as	sing. xt of ordable ach, lopt to the same ects taking reas, rview of ng delivery . es working ner ould be			
			P16	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
				Nat Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT			
	To create		P16RA1	Nat	T.	H	+	+	+			
	opportunities for the		P16RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT			
	protection and		1 1010/12	Nat Scale:	T/P:	L Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT			
3	enhancement of the local distinctiveness		No recommendations									
	of our landscapes,											
	townscapes and		P16RA4 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT H + +									
	seascapes		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +			
			P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -			

ouping 8												
iive	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations			
	The regional planning detailed in Policy P16, would enable local planning authorities to help ensure that new development is located appropriately, away from distinct or sensitive landscapes with which it would discord, including Wales's five highly sensitive AONBs and National Parks. The placemaking principle will ensure sustainable growth which will create accessible inclusive townscapes, reduce pollution and enhance townscape and landscapes to maximise the health and well-being benefits, the detail of this will depend on implementation at the lower tier. Regional level planning is also an effective means of avoiding adverse cumulative impacts on sensitive but unprotected landscapes caused by small scale developments in-combination. The high-level development plans would enable a strategic approach to ensuring new development is directed from the identification of green belts and green corridors would help to protect sensitive and distinctive natural landscapes in many places. These would be direct and positive impacts on this ISA Objective. P16RA1, P16RA3, P16RA4 and P16RA5 would enforce or mandate local authorities to adopt regional planning and would determine certain components of the Plans. This would lead to the same effects as those identified for policy P16 but would provide greater certainty over these effects taking place. P16RA2 would lead to a longer or shorter list of topics covered in the policy. This option would be likely to result in similar effects as P16 but there is uncertainty over the likely magnitude as this depends on whether the list of topics is expanded or shortened.					with which lacemaking reduce penefits, the son the high-is directed on this ISA opt to the same ects taking ould be						
		P16	Scale:	T/P:	conform with	ST	MT	LT				
		P16RA1	Nat Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	LT				
reate ortunities for the		P16RA2	Nat Scale: Nat	T/P: T/P:	H Cert:	ST	MT	LT				
ection, ervation and		P16RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No vocament and delicate			
ncement of the ric environment,		No recommendations.										
ric assets and settings		P16RA4 Nat T H + + + + Cert: ST MT LT										
		P16RA6	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT				
erva incer ric e ric a	tion and ment of the nvironment, ssets and	tion and ment of the nvironment, ssets and ngs	tion and ment of the nvironment, ssets and ngs P16RA5 P16RA4 P16RA5 P16RA6	tion and ment of the nvironment, ssets and ngs P16RA3 P16RA4 P16RA4 Scale: Nat P16RA5 P16RA5 P16RA6 Scale: Nat P16RA6 Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Nat Na	P16RA3 Nat T	P16RA3 Nat T H	P16RA3	P16RA3	P16RA3			

Polic	y Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		areas that it sustainable townscape depend on holistic and landscapes positive imp P16RA1, P regional plaeffects as the place. P3RA2 wou to result in swhether the	t could potent growth which and landscap implementation effective mean caused by motion and the pact on this IS 16RA3, P16R anning and wo those identified uld lead to a losimilar effects exist of topics	ially have an a will create a es to maximison at the lower ans of prevenultiple small-sea. A Objective. A4 and P163 and determined for policy Propager or short as P16 but the sexpanded	adverse imp ccessible ind se the health er tier. Region ting adverse scale develo BRA5 would e certain con 16 but would ter list of topi here is unce or shortened	ay from highly act on. The polusive townson and well-bein nal planning mount cumulative efforce or man ponents of the provide great acc covered in trainty over the conform with	lacemaking apes, reducing benefits, to any also offe fects on historiation. The highest local are Plans. This er certainty of the policy. The likely magning appears to the policy.	principle will ee pollution and he detail of the ramore strate oric areas and is would be a suthorities to a swould lead to over these effectives option wonitude as this of	ensure d enhance is will egic, d historic direct dopt o the same ects taking uld be likely	
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	To create the		P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	
15	opportunities for the protection and		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	No recommendations.
	promotion of Welsh culture		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P16RA6	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		developme placemakin be expected	nt in appropria g principle wil d to better ena	ate locations, Il ensure sust able planning	cy P16, would such as bas ainable grow authorities t	M d enable local ed on the type th and help to o protect and s ISA Objectiv	e, scale and promote we promote We	density of loca elsh culture. T Ish culture on	ations. The his would a regional	

Polic	cy Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		of Welsh cu addressing P16RA1, P regional pla effects as the place. P16RA5 and together materially. P16RA2 we likely to residepends or	ulture by not be rural issues he 16RA3, P16R, anning and wo hose identified at P16RA6 course ay not address bulld lead to a lult in similar en whether the lead to the rural lead to the l	e working in is olistically. A4 and P16R and P16	RA5 would ene certain cor 16 but would y mean that s of the region of the region of the region of the region of the region of the region	across local and across local across loca	uthorities in date local aude Plans. Thier certainty of local pland authorities on the policy.	a collaborative thorities to act is would lead over these efforming authoritic coming toget. This option was magnitude as	dopt to the same fects taking les working her	
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	Policy P16 currently advises that regional
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	plans should identify green belts and green
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	corridors. It is unclear if
			P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	regional plans to identify existing green corridors,
	To create opportunities for the		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	or to identify and seek to establish new green
16	conservation and enhancement of		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT +	corridors. In order to try and protect and
	biodiversity and geodiversity		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	enhance the connectivity of
		development would also biodiversity be a good won ecologic	nt away from a be expected to rich areas as vay of identify al networks ar	tailed in Police areas of high o 'identify gre well as conn ing, evaluatin nd wildlife col	by P16, would biodiversity then belts (an ectivity of ecting and mitigations, as well	d enable local value or sensited) corridors', we cological netwo ating potential dell as Natura 2 ure increase ac	planning au tive designa hich would orks. Regiona cumulative in 1000 sites, si	thorities to di tions. The reg help to proted al planning w mpacts of dev uch as throug	rect new gional plans et ould also velopment ih habitat	ecological networks across Wales, Policy P16 could potentially refer to ecological networks on the whole, such as wording to the effect of 'identification of

Polic	y Grouping 8									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary	of Effects ¹¹					Recommendations
		study of the significance water table. All reasonal planning. The greater cert P16RA1, Pregional plate effects as the taking place P16RA2 woulkely to residepends on	impacts of do for habitats a These would be alternative his would lead ainty over the 16RA3, P16R nning and wo nose identified buld lead to a bult in similar ear whether the	evelopment of and species at the direct pose options would to the same ase effects take A4 and P16F ould determined for Policies. Ionger or should is a P16F of the same as P16F of the same affects	on water resonances. Wales sitive impact ald enforce on effects as the sing place. RA5 would ene certain corp. P16 but would reter list of to but there is a expanded.	gional level of purces on the purces on the reliant on was on this ISA or mandate located income identified and provide great pics covered income income identified provide great pics covered income	catchment so ater or sensiti Objective. cal authorities of for policy Produced date local authorities and Plans. This eater certainty in the policy.	cale, which be ve to changes to adopt regine to to adopt regine the regine the region of the region	ears in the onal provide lopt to the same effects ould be	ecological networks and opportunities for protecting or enhancing the connectivity of these networks'. The policy could encourage collaboration with NRW during the preparation of regional plans and to link with area statements to incorporate SMNR priorities.
			P16	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P16RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P16RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	To create opportunities for the		P16RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	sustainable management and use		P16RA4	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	The policy could be
17	of natural resources, taking into account		P16RA5	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	strengthened to include reference to pollution.
	their benefits and intrinsic value		P16RA6	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
		circular eco treatment a human hea It is expecte	nomies, incluind disposal it the and the ended that plannir	tailed in Polic ding waste tro does not add vironment. The ng on a region	eatment and dress wider p his is addres nal scale wo	s to ensure the disposal. Althollution issue sed within PP uld also facilited ediating contact.	nough this po es which would PW but could ate effective	licy addresse d have an im be strengther and strategic	s waste pact on ned here.	

Policy Grouping 8				
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effects ¹¹	Recommendations
	that increase All reasona planning. T	se in magnitud able alternative This would lead	I or ecologically important soils. These would be direct effects of policy P16 e as regional plans are prepared, adopted and take effect. options would enforce or mandate local authorities to adopt regional to the same effects as those identified for policy P16 but would provide se effects taking place.	

Table B-45: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 9

Policy Grouping 9	
P17 Wrexham and Deeside	The Welsh Government supports Wrexham and Deeside as the primary focus for regional growth and investment. Wrexham and Deeside's role within the North region and the wider cross-border areas of Cheshire West and Chester and Liverpool City Region should be maintained and enhanced. Strategic and Local Development Plans across the region should recognise Wrexham and Deeside as the focus for strategic housing and economic growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure; and consider how they can support and benefit from Wrexham and Deeside's regional role. The Welsh Government will work with cross border authorities to promote Wrexham and Deeside's strategic role and ensure key investment decisions support Wrexham and Deeside and the wider region.
P17RA1 – Name alternative growth focus	This option focusses on the whole of north Wales and seeks to address the issues we face through a dispersed approach, which does not seek to prioritise one area over another.
P17RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P18 - North Wales Coastal Settlements	The Welsh Government supports the built up coastal arc from Caernarfon to Deeside as the focus for managed growth, reflecting this area's important sub-regional role supporting the primary growth area set of Wrexham and Deeside. Strategic and Local Development Plans across the region should recognise the role of this corridor as a focus for housing, employment and key services.
P18RA1 – Name alternative growth focus	This option focusses on the whole of north Wales and seeks to address the issues we face through a dispersed approach, which does not seek to prioritise one area over another.
P18RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy
P19: Green Belts in North Wales	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 Plans should consider the relationship of any new green belts with the green belt in Cheshire West and Chester.
P19RA1 – Directly identify the green belt	This option would directly allocate a green belt within the north wales region.
P19RA2 – Promote green wedge or other policy interventions	This option would specify the use of green wedges or other policy interventions to manage urban form and growth in North Wales.
P19RA3 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P20: Port of Holyhead	The Welsh Government will work with port operators, local authorities and investors to support the development of the port and facilitate new investment in order to ensure that its strategic gateway role is maintained and enhanced. Investment to improve the Port's capacity to accommodate cruise ships is supported. New development around the Port should be carefully managed to ensure that future expansion and change at the Port is not constrained or compromised.
P20RA1 – Facilitate Port	This option would specify the development of other ports within Wales.

Policy Grouping 9	
development elsewhere	
P20RA2 - Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P21: Transport Links to North West England	The Welsh Government will work with local and regional authorities in north Wales and north west England to ensure transport investments, including in the North Wales Metro, strengthen cross-border transport links. Strategic and Local Development Plans should support improved transport links between north Wales, Chester, Liverpool and Manchester and plan growth to maximise the potential opportunities arising from better regional connectivity.
P21RA1 – Focus only on connections within Wales	This option would focus on transport investments and improved transport links to maximise the potential opportunities airing from better connections within Wales.
P21RA2 - Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P22: North West Wales and Energy	The Welsh Government supports North West Wales as a location for new energy development and investment. New energy-related development should support local and regional communities; provide jobs and investment in training and skills; and work with universities and businesses across the region and North West England, to co-ordinate and maximise new investment to support the wider region. In determining any applications for nuclear energy generating stations in this region, consideration should be given to the need for further non-renewable energy generation, their contribution towards Wales' energy mix, their impacts on the natural and historic environment and the economic benefits they would bring to the region.
P22RA1 – Identify larger or smaller area	This option would specify a larger or small area around Anglesey for new energy development and investment.
P22RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
The NDC's policies have been	a developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and decuments, engagement

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-46: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 9

SA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	Summary of Effects ¹²					Recommendations						
			P17	Scale: Reg	: T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++							
		P17RA1	Scale: Reg	: T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +								
		P17RA2	Scale: Reg	: T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +								
			P18	Scale: Reg		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++							
									P18RA1	Scale: Reg		Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	To encourage and support		P18RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0							
	improvements in educational attainment for all		P19	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0							
	age groups and all sectors of		P19RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	No recommendations						
	society to help to improve		P19RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0							
	opportunities for life		P19RA3	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0							
			P20	Scale:		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++							
			P20RA1	Scale:	·	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +							
			P20RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +							
			P21	Scale:		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++							
			P21RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT							

¹² To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Pol	licy Grouping 9									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	5	Summary of Effects	12				Recommendations
				Nat	Т	M	+	+	+	
			P21RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			I ZIIVAZ	Reg	Т	Н	0	+	+	
			P22	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			i	Nat	T	M	+	+	++	
			P22RA1	Scale	: T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat Scale	-	Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
			P22RA2	Nat	. 1/P. T	H	0	+	+	
	To contribute to	benefits in As well as better place resulting e P22 This F could resu benefits th people but Each alter magnitude these. Wre focussing The do-no	terms of co-loc development a ced to potentiall ducational atta Policy identifies alt in work with use at such develop t may have limit native to policies. Given the lack exham and Dee P17 on this reg thing approaches impact on this	cating servent Holyhead y access of inment. Anglesey universities pment counted benefit es P17, P1 k of detail es ide are the ion is a more es would be the test of the test o	: T/P:	a to sustainable described result in child ities, including a for energy devine terms of energing education and education at the conomical economic gair	e transport and ren and young for higher educated velopments. The regy developments and trainional attainment ely to result in expertainty involvity active areas is.	d connectivity in people within to people within to people within the people within	frastructure. he area being efore es that it al and skills nd young out of a lower sment of and so	Supporting text
	an improvement		P17	Reg	. 1/F. T	H	+	+	++	should provide clarity
	in physical,		D.1=D.1.:	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	on the definition of
	mental and		P17RA1	Reg	T	M	+	+	+	connectivity
2	social health and well-being for all,		P17RA2	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	infrastructure. Policy
	including		PITRAZ	Reg	Т	Н	0	+	+	P17 could be
	contributing		P18	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	strengthened to
	towards a			Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	include facilities and
	reduction in		P18RA1	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	services.

A Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary o	of Effects ¹²					Recommendation
health			Reg	3	T	Н	0	+	+	
inequalities		P18RA2	Scale	e: 1	Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
across Wales		FIORAZ	Reg	3	Т	n/a	0	0	+	
		P19	Scale		Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 13	Reg		Р	n/a	+	+	++	
		P19RA1	Scale		Γ/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 101011	Reg		Р	n/a	+	+	++	
		P19RA2	Scale		Γ/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg		T	n/a	+	+	+	
		P19RA3	Scale		Γ/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg		T	n/a	0	0	+	
		P20	Scale		Γ/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg		T	M	+	+	++	
		P20RA1	Scale Nat		Γ/P:	Cert: M	ST	MT	LT	
			Scale		Τ Γ/P:	Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
		P20RA2	Nat		T	H	0	+	+	
			Scale		Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P21	Reg		T .	H	+	+	++	
			Scale		Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P21RA1	Nat		T	M	+	+	+	
			Scale		Γ/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P21RA2	Reg		T	Н	0	+	+	
		Doo	Scale		Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	МТ	LT	
		P22	Nat		Т	M	+	+	++	
		P22RA1	Scale	e: 7	Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		PZZRAT	Nat	t	Т	M	+	+	+	
		P22RA2	Scale		Г/Р:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		I ZZIVAZ	Nat	t	Т	Н	0	+	+	
	society ind support he facilities to facilities a	, P20, P21 and P cluding reducing i ealthy lifestyle cho o a wider area wh nd services. The the region. It could	nequalioices the sich would increase	ity and pove irough well o uld achieve r se in public to	rty through connected multiple he ransport co	n increasing en places included in the places included in the places included in the places in the p	employment an ding rural areas . P17 could be s he reliance on	d has the poter , providing serv strengthened to the car and imp	ntial to vices and o include orove air	

Policy Grouping	9								
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumi	nary of Effects	12				Recommendations
	Promoting terms of copeople are reducing in P22 Angle local and health ine in terms of may have children an P19 the protentially everyone. Each altern magnitude these. Write focussing wales will connection P19RA1 EP19RA2 h	mative to policies e. Given the lack exham and Dees P17 on this region not draw wider be	most urban pes within that ed to access so I including chi in for new ene nities with jobs eas. The police ments. Educatin terms of imerical in the area. En belt retain desired are the month is a means benefits of corditive and negatis would be like.	art of North Warea to sustair ervices. this ware and your gy developments, investments by specifies that the provements in open spaces attion would core. 20, P21 and Passe alternative ost populous a of maximising nectivity with I selt would not firtive effects de ely to conform	ales as a focus hable transport ould lead to imply geople in the ent will have a pand training and training and training and training and training and the community bealth and well around identified at the condition of the conomical economic gain england and this with the propopending on type with baseline to	and connective provements in a rea. ositive effect of diskills and the in work with upenefits that subbeing and real urban areas we physical and ely to result in certainty involvely active areas is. Focusing on simple would be artised approach and scale of rends.	ity infrastructure health and well- on rural areas, so us contributing to universities across uch development ducing inequalities which either curremental health be similar effects be sed in the assess of North Wales of North Wales of you connection ificially constraint to regional plant growth in the are	Ensuring being and upporting o decreasing so the region could offer es for ently or enefits for ut of a lower sment of and so ns within ning ning.	
		P17	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	Between Policies P17 and P22, there
To create opportunities	for	P17RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT +	LT +	could potentially be a reference to ensuring
an increase in		P17RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	MT	LT	strong interactions
employment across the		PITRAZ	Nat	T	L	0	+	+	between North West
country and		P18	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	Wales and North East England in
promote economic inclusion		P18RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	terms of job markets.
		P18RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	Whilst Deeside and Wrexham are the key

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Su	mmary of Effects ¹	2				Recommendations
		P19	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	economic areas in the region, it is
		P19RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	important that smaller areas that
		P19RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	interlink within this region are not
		P19RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	forgotten. It may be appropriate to ensur
		P20	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	that there is a robus evidence base for
		P20RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	determining which urban areas will
		P20RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	benefit from the significant
		P21	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	investment.
		P21RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P21RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P22	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	ı
		P22RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P22RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	employme be in the s of depriva Increased those from Promoting terms of c	ent opportunities in strategic area of we tion and focussing economic opport in NW heartland a in the biggest and o-locating service	1 and P22 n the north Vrexham a g new devetunities with reas, to reas within the	would each be expern region of Walland Deeside and a elopment here wo hin north Wales of	es for all work It the Port of H uld positively Ifers greater o Iles as a focus able transport	ke a major cor ing ages and i dolyhead. Dees affect efforts to pportunities fo s for growth sh and connectiv	ntribution toward in rural areas. The side has relative o reduce inequa ir Welsh speake ould result in be wity infrastructure	Is increasing hese would ely high levels lity. rs, especially enefits in e. This should	

Policy Grouping	9			
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effects ¹²	Recommendations
	would help deprivation and promo Policy P21 Mancheste in the regiout-migrat on the We communiti services, i jobs and in terms of in deprivation New jobs in prosperity magnitude with unive that such opotential earn policy would offer and reach alter magnitude these. Wre focussing opportunit the Welsh Holyhead facilitate de Holyhead potential in Wales econ Welsh land	n in these areas. Creoting economic inclust would help to ensurer continue to be enhanced in the provided and pressures from the same and pressure and an	re that inclusive transport links between North Wales, Chester, Liverpool and hanced, which would be expected to lead to greater economic inclusion for people ctivity with north west England opens new opportunities for work but could lead to om in-migration and would have a potential mix of positive and negative impacts ding on implementation. The increases transport links should result in and young people within the area being better placed to potentially access apployment opportunities Policy P22 would help to encourage the provision of new and skills in Anglesey, which would be likely to lead to major beneficial impacts in at prospects for all working ages, opportunities to learn new skills and reducing closure of the old Wylfa power station was the loss of a major local employer. and should provide opportunities for local people to benefit and develop their ic inclusion in rural areas. These direct and positive effects would increase in re adopted and come into effect. Policy P22 specifies that it could result in work gion in terms of energy developments. Educational and wider community benefits offer may have benefits in terms of some young people within the area accessing	

Policy Grouping 9									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sun	nmary of Effects	12				Recommendations
	made. Anglesey I maximise goes from Policy P19 ISA Objec Reasonab	ies for economic Energy is an esta on potential gain the language he do is focussed on tive. le alternatives to oproaches (P17R	ablished brants. The effect eartlands, the green belts in P19 would	nd. If P23 were to the properties of P22RA1 wore likely the north Wales and also be unlikely	o focus on a la uld depend on the effect could be und would be und have a disce	rger or smaller the degree of o e negative nlikely to have	r area it would be change. The full a discernible im on this ISA Obje	ne unlikely to orther the area or pact on this octive. The do	
		P17	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P17RA1	Nat Scale: Nat	T/P: T	H Cert: L	+ ST +	## MT #	++ LT +	
		P17RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P18	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P18RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
To create opportunities fo sustainable	r	P18RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
4 economic growth, diversity	/	P19	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	See Objective 3.
and business competitiveness		P19RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P19RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P19RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P20	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P20RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P20RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumn	nary of Effects ¹²					Recommendati
			Nat	Т	L	0	+	+	
		P21	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		121	Nat	T	Н	+	++	++	
		P21RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P21RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P22	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		PZZ	Nat	Т	Н	+	++	++	
		P22RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		I ZZIVA I	Nat	Т	L	+	+	+	
		P22RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat	T	L	0	+	+	
	encouraging regions of benefit from	ng economic gro Wales. These po m improved conr	wth, economic olicies could p nections. Incre	c diversification rovide opportune eased economic	and enhanced hities for the the copportunities	d business con ird sector to su within north W	ipport the growt ales offers grea	the northern h and ater	
	encouragir regions of benefit from opportuniting These would to be enhance economic opens new result in a implement Anglesey won a rural promoting positive efficiency of the seconomic opens new result in a implement and the seconomic opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency of the seconomic opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency of the seconomic opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency of the seconomic opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new regions of the seconomic opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting positive efficiency opens new result in a implement and promoting new result in a implement and promoting new result in a implement and promoting new result in a	ng economic gro Wales. These po	wth, economic olicies could prections. Incre eakers, espectegic area of value transport increasing accessory work but coupositive and near tier. Policy Fable economic local and reginomic growth, ease in magnit	c diversification rovide opportune ased economic ially those from Vrexham and D links between Ness to and from ousinesses in the lid lead to outneegative impacts 222 would help to diversification a lonal communitie diversity and bude as regional	and enhanced ities for the the copportunities the north Wal eeside (P17) forth Wales, Coural areas, where region Impro- migration and properties on the Welsh to encourage and more com- es with jobs, in usiness compulars are additional to the welsh to the welsh to encourage and more com- es with jobs, in usiness compulars are additional to the welsh to the welsh to encourage and more com-	d business con ird sector to su within north Wes heartland a and at the Porchester, Liverpowhich would be oved connective pressures from language which the provision opetitive busine nivestments an etitiveness in repted and com	npetitiveness in upport the growth vales offers greaters, to remain to feel Holyhead (Fool and Manche expected to factivity with north which will be deperformed training and statements and sural area. These into effect.	the northern th and ater in Wales. 20). Policy ster continue cilitate est England his could hident on the cills in ositive effect kills and thus e direct and	

Polic	y Grouping 9									
ISA C	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Su	mmary of Effects	12				Recommenda
		could limit language. heartlands The do not conform w	the opportunitien P22RA1, Effect the more likely thing approaches ith baseline trer	es for growth t would depoy the effect es (P18RA2 nds. P17RA	ge. P21RA1, focun n and new jobs, we end on degree of could be negative , P17RA2, P19RA 2 Could generate am/Deeside increa	vith knock on no change. The f s 43, P20RA2, P increased opp	egative impacts urther the area 21RA2, P22RA ortunities for th	s including the source of the	Welsh language sely to	
			P17	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			FII	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
			P17RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			I I/IXAI	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	
			P17RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 1710/02	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+	
			P18	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
			P18RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Reg	T	Н	0	0	.+	
			P18RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
١,	To contribute			Reg	T	n/a	0	0	.+_	
	towards the		P19	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	future well-being			n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
C	of the Welsh		P19RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
la	anguage			n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
			P19RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				n/a	n/a T/P:	n/a	0 ST	0 MT	0	
			P19RA3	Scale: n/a	n/a	Cert: n/a		0	LT 0	
					T/P:		0 ST		LT	
			P20	Scale:	1/P: T	Cert: M		MT		
				Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	++ LT	
			P20RA1	Scale: Nat	T	M	-/+	-/+	_/+	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P20RA2	Nat	T	H	0	0	+	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P21	Reg	'/' . T	H	-/+	-/+	-/+	

P21RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P21RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P21RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA1 Nat T M + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	olicy Grouping	9								
P21RA1 Nat T M ? ? ? P21RA2 Reg T H 0 0 0 + P22 Nat T M H 0 0 0 + P22 Nat T M H + + + + + + + + P22RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Nat T M R ? ? ? P22RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Nat T M R ? ? ? P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Nat T M R R R R R R R R R	SA Objective		Policy/ option	Sur	nmary of Effects	12				Recommendations
P21RA2 Reg T H 0 0 0 + P22RA1 Reg T H 0 0 0 + P22 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Nat T M + + + P22RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P21RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P21RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P32RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P32RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P32RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT P42RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT P42R			P21RA1							
P2TRAZ Reg T H 0 0 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			1211011							
P22 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P22RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P21RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Opportunities to Welsh Ianguage. P21RA4, the effect of this policy would depend on degree of change. The further the area goes from the language heartlands, the more likely the effect on the Welsh language. P21RA4, the effect of this policy would depend on degree of change. The further the area goes from the language heartlands, the more likely the effect on the Welsh language. P21RA4, the effect of this policy would depend on degree of change. The further the area goes from the language heartlands, the more likely the effect on the Welsh language. P21RA4, the effect of this policy would depend on degree of change. The further the area goes from the language heartlands, the more likely the effect on the Welsh language. P0licy P219 and its alternatives would have no impact on the Welsh language. P0licy P19 and its alternatives would have no impact on the Welsh language. P0licy P19 and its alternatives would have no impact on the Welsh language.			P21RA2							
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To create opportunities P17 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Opportunities to enhance public		P17RA2, of Wrexham/Policy P20 opportunit for them, the P20RA1, in migration and policy P21 lead to out impacts or P21RA1, in and new jour P22RA1, the P22RA1, the language Policy alterends.	doing nothing co Deeside increas Deeside increas Deeside increas Description wells or remain in Wald of development is as people seek of Hooks to improvent- migration and procussing on inte Dobs, with knock of the prosperity, have the effect of this heartlands, the natives P18RA	uld generate ses the risk to an increase eakers, espess. In the solution of the second	e increased oppo to the Welsh lang in economic oppo ecially those from thead then it is like totential negative ty with north west orm in-migration. In full help N Wales impacts to the Wartland should pre- tive impact on the depend on degrate effect on the V P20RA2, P21RA	uage. portunities with n North Wales ely to take place impact on the st England ope This would lead s economy, but elsh language rovide opporture we Welsh language ee of change. Velsh languag. 2, P22RA2 wo	nin north Wales heartland area ce in England. Welsh langua his new opported to a potential tould limit the could limit the age. The further the could be likely to	s, this would offer and provide of the could lead ge. unities for work mix of positive e opportunities for beaple to benefice area goes from ative.	pportunities d to out- but could and negative for growth it and m the	
opportunities Nat P M enhance public			P17				ST	MT	LT	Opportunities to
	opportunities within which		P17RA1	Nat Scale:	P T/P:	M Cert:	- ST	- MT	- LT	enhance public transport modes in

A Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Su	ımmary of Effects12					Recommendations
greenhouse gas	Dasellile		Nat	P	Н	_	-	-	the Wrexham and
emissions can		P17RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Deeside region
be reduced and		FITRAZ	Nat	Р	L	0	+	+	should be sought ou
limited and encourage energy efficient		P18	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	and maximised through these
and sustainable design		P18RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	policies.
disolg		D40D A0	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	There is a potential
		P18RA2	Reg	T	n/a	0	0	+	to strengthen the
		P19	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	policy to focus the
		FIB	Nat	P	Н	+	+	+	connectivity on low
		P19RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	carbon options to
		LISICAL	Nat	Р	Н	+	+	+	improve air quality.
		P19RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P19RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P20	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT 	
		P20RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT 	
		Boobia	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P20RA2	Nat	P	L	0	+	+	
		P21	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P21RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P21RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P22	Scale:	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	l
		P22RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P22RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	

Policy Grouping 9									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumr	nary of Effects	12				Recommendations
	strategic at that such a region that region that relatively hemissions P19 would areas of n P20 would expansion ships are a capacity for Policy P21 and Mance to be likely would be laso likely would be laso likely would be laso likely to man The reaso at uncertain terms of and lower The do no	area. It is uncertagrowth would lead to increases over high car reliance. It help to ensure atural carbon sind contribute toward would be likely significant emitter cruise ships in a seeks to support to be improved it increase with the sector at Angle cluding tidal and wales and Polical increase in locations in Wales and Polical increase increase in locations in Wales and Polical increase increas	ain how energy ad to some de time as more in the region. green belts ar nk that help to ards an increase to increase er ers of GHG en acreases grow ort improveme ear what types rovements worthe associated and this could er time. esey supported nuclear. The cy P22 contribution towards identified for all all all all all all all all all al	refficient such gree of increas development of This could could could corridors are alleviate GHGs in the capaciergy consumptissions. This could contribute to finfrastructure of infrastructure of infrastructure of the contribute	development of the interest of	would be; and nsumption and re. This is part is current trend in the area. If Port to according to a constant is part and lownereases to so anally important e a major conthis the energy es. If expected to result in the would be like 21RA2, P22R	or the north of V it is considered d GHG emission icular the case of d of declining GH are likely to prov mmodate cruise the port, particular magnitude ove h Wales, Cheste rticularly, but it is transport in the re- emission travel ome extent. This int generation of tribution towards by generated here result in the same e same minor be ely to lead to mor that is the same e same minor be ely to lead to mor that is the same e same minor be ely to lead to mor	to be likely s in the lue to the lue the lue to the lue the lue the lue to th	
To contribute to		P17	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	P17, P20, P21 and P22 could seek to
the reduction		P17RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	ensure that new
7 and management of			Reg Scale:	T/P:	L Cert:	? ST	? MT	? LT	development is not situated on the active
flood risk		P17RA2	Scale: Reg	1/P: T	L Cert:	0	0	- -	floodplain. Proposals
		P18	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	should be required to

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	5	Summary of Effects ¹²					Recommendations
	Baseline		Reg	Т	L	?	?	?	ensure that
		D40D A4	Scale		Cert:	ST	МТ	LT	development would
		P18RA1	Reg	T	L	0	0	-	not worsen flood ris
		P18RA2	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	in other locations.
		PIORAZ	Reg	T	n/a	0	0	-	The enhancement of
		P19	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	GI through new
		F19	Reg	T	M	0	+	+	development is an
		P19RA1	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	opportunities to
		I ISIAI	Reg	T	M	0	+	+	minimise local flood
		P19RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	risk further. Careful
		I ISINAZ	Reg		M	0	+	+	consideration shou
		P19RA3	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	be given to the
		I IBIAS	Reg		M	0	0	-	impacts of climate
		P20	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	change in
		1 20	Reg		L	?	?	?	determining the
		P20RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	distribution and extent of flood risk.
		1 201041	Reg		L	?	?	?	extent of flood risk.
		P20RA2	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 2010 12	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	
		P21	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		121	Reg	Т	L	?	?	?	
		P21RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1211011	Reg		L	?	?	?	
		P21RA2	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg		L	0	0		
		P22	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg		L	?	?	?	
		P22RA1	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg	T	L	?	?	?	
		P22RA2	Scale	: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg	T	L	0	0	-	
	Wrexham	region. There is a	also land	of Flood Zones 2 and at risk of flooding in suncertain if develop	the area of th	ne Port of Holy	head where P2	0 would seek	

Policy Grouping 9									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sun	nmary of Effects	12				Recommendations
	The identification defence by Transport risk of floor dependentification Given the lead to new the risk of	elements that he fication and safe enefits provided and energy foculding given the pet on the precise I impacts of clima w transport or enflooding in other gapproaches we	guarding of by the veget ssed develoresence of e ocation of do te change in nergy related locations).	green belts and ation. pment supported attention attenti	d by P21 and F sk areas in Nor elation to flood bod risk it cann eing situated or	P22 could poter th Wales. How risk areas, which ot be ruled out in the active floc	ntially be situate vever, this is larged is currently u that P21 and F odplain (which o	ed on land at gely inknown. 222 would could alter	
	DO-HOUTIN		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P17	Nat	Р	M	-	-	-	
		P17RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat	P	H	-	- NAT	-	
		P17RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P18	Nat	Р.	M	-	-	-	
		P18RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FIORAL	Nat	Р	L	0	+	+	
To create opportunities to		P18RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
encourage the		1 101012	Reg		n/a	0	0	. +	
protection and		P19	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	See Objective 6.
improvement of			Nat Scale:	P T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
air quality		P19RA1	Nat	P 1/P:	H	31 +	+	+	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P19RA2	Nat	P	L	+	+	+	
		DAODAO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P19RA3	Nat	Р	L	0	+	+	
		P20	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT 	
		P20RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT 	
		P20RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sum	mary of Effects ¹²					Recommendatio
			Nat	Р	L	0	+	+	
		P21	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P21RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P21RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P22	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P22RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert: L	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P22RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	Wales. It is emissions Wales' cur the deliver implement	s considered to in the region the region the rent trend of im y of infrastructuration	be likely that a at increases of proving air qu re which redu	les of growth in the such growth wou over time as more ality. The focuse ces the reliance	ald lead to some e developmen ed growth has on the car, thi	ne degree of in t takes place h the potential to s would howev	crease in air po ere. This could improve air qu er depend on	llution conflict with ality through	
	Wales. It is emissions Wales' cur the deliver implement P19 would areas of na P20 would expansion coaches a direct effect Policy P21 and Manch to be likely	s considered to in the region the rent trend of im rent trend of im ry of infrastructuation I help to ensure atural air filtering contribute toward would be likely and other vehicled would increase seeks to supponester. It is uncly that these imp	be likely that at increases of proving air quare which reduced green belts and ards an increase are entering the entering	such growth wou over time as more ality. The focuse	ald lead to some development of growth has on the car, this established. The capacity for the capacity and the capacity for t	ne degree of interest takes place he takes place he the potential to swould however these spaces and Port to accompany as cruise so pos) are significated to cruise ships in cetween North ported in particase in road trainer.	crease in air potere. This could improve air quiter depend on re likely to prove modate cruise hips (as well as ant sources of procreases grows Wales, Cheste icularly, but it is ansport in the re	ollution conflict with ality through ride important ships. This the trucks, collution. This cover time. r, Liverpool considered egion and a	

Policy Grouping	<u> </u>								
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumi	mary of Effects	12				Recommendations
	the power air quality depend or The reaso at uncerta P19 in term to lead to The do no	urther developmed stations and this through the deliver in implementation on able alternative in locations in Warms of providing a more uncertain authing approaches with baseline trend	s could limit in very of infrast es identified fo ales. Alternat areas of natur and lower mag s (P17RA2, P	nprovements to ructure which r or P17, P20 and ives to P19 wo al air filtering, b gnitude positive	o the local carbo educes the reliand d P21 would be uld be expected out with less cer e effects on this	on footprint. The cance on the cance on the cance expected to red to result in the tainty. Alterna Objective.	nere is potential ir, this would ho esult in the sam ie same minor be tives to P22 wo	to improve wever e effects but penefits as uld be likely	
	COMOTHI	P17	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P17RA1	n/a Scale: n/a	n/a T/P: n/a	H Cert: H	0 ST 0	0 MT 0	0 LT 0	
		P17RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
		P18	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
To create		P18RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
opportunities protect and enhance the	to	P18RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	No
quality and quantity of wa	ater	P19	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	recommendations.
features and resources		P19RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P19RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P19RA3	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P20	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT 	
		P20RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P20RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

Policy Grouping	9								
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sum	mary of Effects	12				Recommenda
			n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P21	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		121	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		P21RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg	T	L	0	0	-	
		P21RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT	
			Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	_
		P22	Reg	1/F.	Cert.	0	191 1	L! -	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P22RA1	Reg	T.	L	0	0	-	
	P17, P18	and P21, as wel	ll as their reas	onable alternat	ives, would be	expected to re	sult in no disce	rnible impact	
To create	a SAC or salso lead to P19 would through no uncertainty designated investment sources of focussing	or contamination SPA, it is particulated an increase in the help to protect atural filtration pay and potentially das green belt, and development and sign and sign and sign and sign and sign approaches the contact and sign approaches the contact and sign approaches a sign sign	ularly important the consump greenfield lan rocesses. P19 to a lower macorridor or we ent at the Porto P20 would port would be liles (P17RA2, F	at that water quantion of water used, which currer PRA1 and P19F agnitude due to edge. It would increas pose a risk to the kely to have a second	ality is protected sed for power gotly plays an imple A2 would have less high-quality of wat similar direct eff A2, P21RA2, P2	d. Development eneration. portant role in the same effect or less appoint or cruise ships ters here. The fect but with less 22RA2) would	nt in these local preserving wat ect but with a group ropriate land best. These ships alternative apposs certainty. be likely to con	tions could er quality reater level of sing are notable roach of	
opportunities for	or	P17	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
the improved		D47D 44	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Policy P17 co
connectivity of communities a		P17RA1	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	strengthened
sustainable access to basic		P17RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	include facilitie services.
goods, service		P18	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	Summary of Effects ¹	2				Recommendation
for all groups		P18RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P18RA2	Scale: Reg	-	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	
		P19	Scale:		Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P19RA1	Scale:		Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P19RA2	Scale: n/a		Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P19RA3	Scale:		Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P20	Scale: Reg		Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P20RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P20RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P21	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P21RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P21RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P22	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P22RA1	Scale: Reg	T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P22RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert: H	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
	public trar policy cou connection	nsport in the regio ald be strengthene ns through active	n there is ed to inclu travel, gr	ectivity and deliver for s an opportunity to incude reference to factories reen infrastructure expend on imp	ncrease acces ilities and serv tc. and the hu	ss to facilities a vices. P19 has	nd services for the potential to	all. The improve	

Pol	icy Grouping 9									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumi	nary of Effects	12				Recommendations
		Policy P19 ISA Object Reasonat P20 The p human her implement benefits for employme P21 – The to facilities to improve provision, and young employme P22 – Depactive trav location for communiti communiti policy spective Educations some your Each alter magnitude these. Wre focussing are unlikel	is focussed on tive. ble alternatives olicy has the poalth and inclusive ation. Such a por children and yet opportunities policy looks to and services for accessibility access to jobs, people within the opportunities of and green informed ending on the internative to policie that it could and wider congression and been and people within the could be people within the could be people within the people with	to P19 would a prential to improve benefits this olicy could respond to the formula of the province and some properties and propert	also be unlikely ove connection would bring. I within the providual transport link and in particulation and in particulation better placed to better placed to better placed to be ich would enabled have a position training and slows a with universifies that such does not be ich would enabled and P22 word with a view of maximising with a view or ely to conform	to have a disconsthrough active these benefits along of access area; for example, increase connot be to north west alar rural arease ture. This should be potentially accepted to the potential to be healthier life and thus previous and amount of the long-term with baseline to the long-term with large term the large te	ernible impact ve travel, greer would be deperate to goods and sple, educations arectivity in the result in evertainty experiences, so increase including the increase including the increase for all gregion in terminal offer may hopportunities. The improvements of the improvements of the improvements of the improvements.	on this ISA Obe infrastructure endent on the services which cal opportunities region and increase in public traces in public traceryone, including pote lusive access in proved connegroups in rural soft energy deviave benefits in the assess of North Wales ements to the careful of the assess of the careful of the caref	jective. etc. and the could have and ease access opportunities nsport ng children ntial ncluding glesey as a regional ctivity of areas. The velopments. terms of a lower esment of s and so connections	
	To create the opportunities		P17	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
44	within which an		P17RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Dollar D47 april 4 5
11	improvement in social cohesion		D47D40	Reg Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	Policy P17 could be strengthened to
	and equality can be achieved		P17RA2	Reg	Т	М	+	+	+	include reference to
	De acriieveu		P18	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	connections to

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sum	mary of Effects12					Recommendations
			Reg	T	Н	+	+	++	facilities and
		P18RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	services. P21 there
		FIORAT	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	are opportunities to
		P18RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT	LT	achieve green infrastructure along
			Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	0 MT	LT	the corridors and th
		P19	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	would be recognise
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	in the supporting
		P19RA1	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	text.
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P19RA2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P19RA3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P20	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++	
		DOOD A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	МТ	LT	
		P20RA1	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	
		DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P20RA2	Reg	T	Н	0	+	+	
		P21	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		ГДІ	Reg	T	Н	+	++	++	
		P21RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1211(41	Reg	Т	M	+	+	++	
		P21RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1211012	Reg	Т	Н	0	+	+	
		P22	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg	T	Н	+	+	++	
		P22RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg	T	M	+	+	+	
		P22RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	B !! B4	1546 4	Reg	T	Н .	0	+	+	
	opportunit strengther	7 and P18: throug y to increase soc ned to include refe t of North Wales a	ial cohesion erence to co	and create a pos nnections to facili	itive built env ties and serv	rironment. The rices. Promotin	policy could be g the biggest a	e Ind most	

Policy Grouping 9									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumn	nary of Effects	12				Recommendations
	within the Policy P19 ISA Object Reasonal P20, the ir area and pP21, the ir there are a supporting west Englareas with Policy lool West Englaced to pP22, throu opportunit benefit rur areas, suppromoting groups in rEach alter magnitude these. Wrefocussing	o sustainable tra area for improve dis focussed on tive. Dele alternatives to restment and go otentially the re reportunities to a gotext. This could and will mean the an increase in p as to provide impland. This should potentially access gotes to provide impland. This should potentially access and communities. Deporting local and the improved con ural areas.	ements in social green belts in on P19 would a prowish of the program. In provide active ere are opported by the provide active are are in a potential cohesion and a potential cohesion and a potential cohesion are estivity of compared by the provide are the moon is a means as would be like a potential cohesion and are the moon is a means as would be like are the moon is a means are should be like are the moon is a means are the provided and the provided are the moon is a means as would be like are the moon is a means are the provided are the moon is a means are the provided are the moon is a means are the provided are the pr	al cohesion an North Wales at So be unlikely ort would bring as the region winfrastructure a travel and he unities to import provision, act of for transport yone, including sulting in poter tial to increase and create a polication for numerities with munities and successering and P22 works alternative of maximising ely to conform	d equality for chand would be un to have a disce with it health a would improve in along the corrid althier travel ch ove accessibilit cess to jobs, se provision within g children and y g children and y access and co ositive built envi- ew energy develops, investment stainable access buld be likely to s there is little of nd economically economic gains with baseline tr	nildren and your hildren and your hildren and your hildren and your hildren and well-being and this work was and this work was and the provices and so hildren and training to basic goods are sult in similar to the provice are as surends.	on this ISA Objusted benefits for the sest of acilities are vould be recognized transport linitegion and in particular within the area within the area within the area within the area within area shis areas this harder free and included a positive of and skills and are effects but of a reffects but o	npact on this ective. surround and services, ised in the es to north rticular rural re. This ar to North being better uality. as the usive and effect on rural thus lenities for all a lower sment of and so	
To create		P17	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST ++	MT ++	LT ++	
opportunities fo the provision of good quality,		P17RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	No
safe, affordable	dable at P17RA2 Scale: 1/P: Cert: S1 M1 L1 recommendat								
housing that meets identified needs									
Heeus		P18RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

P18RA2 P19 P19RA1 P19RA2	Nat Scale: Reg Scale: n/a Scale: n/a	T T/P: T T/P: n/a	H Cert: n/a Cert:	++ ST 0	++ MT 0	++ LT	
P19 P19RA1	Reg Scale: n/a Scale:	T T/P: n/a	n/a Cert:	0		LT	
P19 P19RA1	Scale: n/a Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:		0		
P19RA1	n/a Scale:	n/a					
P19RA1	Scale:			ST	MT	LT	
			Н	0	0	0	
	n/a	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
P19RA2		n/a	Н	0	0	0	
	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
P19RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	Reg	T	L	0	0	-	-
P20	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	_
P20RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P:	Cert: H	ST 0	MT	LT	
	Scale:	n/a T/P:	Cert:	ST	0 MT	0 LT	
P20RA2	Reg	T	Cert:	0	0	LI	
	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	-
P21	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	_
P21RA1	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
P21RA2	Reg	T.	L	0	0		
	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
P22	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
Doop 4:	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
P22RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
P22RA2	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	

Pol	licy Grouping 9									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	5	Summary of Effects	12				Recommendations
		needs in the here. Alternative Wrexham/which house Policy P19 ISA Object Reasonals These are P19, P20, on this ISA The do not	es to P17 would Deeside and who sing needs coutive. To ble alternatives key areas of portal polyton. To ble alternatives and P22, and P32.	also help hilst there ld be satis green bel to P19 wo opulation and their rees (P18RA	in sustainable loca /ales would be likely to satisfy housing rare key areas outsi fied by focussing el ts in North Wales a uld also be unlikely easonable alternation (A2, P17RA2, P19RA)	y to be a key oneeds but, as the dead of Wrexhard is ewhere or who and would be under to have a discoves, would be a	onsideration in ney would be for and Deeside, nat the impacts nlikely to have sernible impact expected to res	regional growth ocussed on area it is uncertain the would be. a discernible in on this ISA Objult in no discern	as other than the extent to appact on this ective.	
		COTHOINT W	P17	Scale:	: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
			P17RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P17RA2	Scale: Nat	: T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	Given the sensitive nature and national
	To create opportunities for		P18	Scale: Nat	: T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	significance of Anglesey AONB, the
	the protection and		P18RA1	Scale: Nat	: T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	policy for development at
13	enhancement of the local distinctiveness of		P18RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT -	LT -	Anglesey could potentially include
	our landscapes, townscapes and		P19	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	wording that refers to ensuring the AONB
	seascapes		P19RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	is protected or enhanced by
			P19RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	development in the region.
			P19RA3	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT	
			P20	Scale		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

Policy G	rouping 9									
ISA Obje	ective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sı	ımmary of Effects	12				Recommendations
				Nat	Т	M	-	-	-	
			P20RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P20RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
			P21	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P21RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P21RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
			P22	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P22RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P22RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
	However, a near smalle significant a Snowdonia coastline. I however be P19 and its make a post the potentia P20, P21 a minor advertis direct e	likely to result in adverse effects ler settlements - adverse effects a National Park, This policy has to dependent on a salternatives we ositive contributional to achieve board P22 would ferse effects on leffect.	some mind may be moderally and a sare avoided Clwydian of the potential in implement ould help to on towards of the physical facilitate need ocal lands of the physical facilitate need ocal lands of the physical facilitate need ocal lands of the physical facilitate need ocal lands of the physical lands of th	or adverse impact ore severe under the he approach of food. This could pote Range AONB or the lated to deliver acces	s on the characthe alternative socussing in alrest antially pose a the Anglesey Aresible and included land from deandscapes. The chand well-bein relatively ruranticin reasonable	cter of natural I scenarios as the scenarios as the scenarios as the scenarios as the scenarios and the scenarios and scenarios and scenarios and scenarios as the scenarios and scenarios as the scenarios and scenarios as the sc	andscapes to some focus of grown areas would he landscapes some along Angle les, the benefits lich would be expected to also be like the lands along and landscapes.	ome extent. Ith would be elp to ensure uch as sey's of this would pected to reas and has ted to have ely to result in		
14	reate ortunities for	COMOTH W	vith baseline tren P17	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	The opportunity and benefits of heritage

Policy Grouping 9									
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	ummary of Effects ¹					Recommendations
the protection, conservation and		P17RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	led regeneration could be recognise
enhancement of the historic		P17RA2	Scale: Nat		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	in the supporting text.
environment, historic assets and their settings		P18	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
and their settings		P18RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P18R2	Scale:	-	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P19	Scale:	_	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P19RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P19RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P19RA3	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P20	Scale:		Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P20RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P20RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P21	Scale:		Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P21RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P21RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		P22	Scale:		Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P22RA1	Scale:		Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P22RA2	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

Ро	icy Grouping 9									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Sumi	nary of Effects	12				Recommendations
		would be li as well as a severe und approach of P17, P18, environment supporting P19 and its make a post historic lan P20, P21 a minor adve likely to res The do not	s alternatives wo sitive contributio	some minor as f sensitive here is sensitive here is escenarios as liready develous and P22 have nieve this through the setting of seffect. s (P18RA2, F	dverse impacts itage assets to s the focus of ped areas wou the potential to ugh heritage le otect greenfiel otecting the cha	s on the historic some extent. If growth would be led help to ensure or increase accessed regeneration deland from deverance of history relatively rural ge assets. Thei	c character of a However, adverse near smaller re significant a less to and under This could be relopment, which areas and so locations and reasonable at the reasonable at th	areas throughourse effects may settlements — a dverse effects erstanding of the recognised in the ch would be exetting of assets could be expected.	ut the region, to be more although the are avoided. e historic the pected to as well as ted to have ld also be	
		COIIIOIIII WI	P17	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 17	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	
			P17RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	- LT	
			P17RA2	Reg	ι <i>η</i> . Τ	L Cert.	0	0	+	
			Duo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	To create the		P18	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	The opportunity and
15	opportunities for the protection		P18RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	benefits of heritage
13	and promotion of		FIORAT	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	led regeneration
	Welsh culture		P18RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	could be recognised
			101012	Reg	T	L	0	0	+	in the supporting
			P19	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	text.
				Reg	T	L	0	+	+	
			P19RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat Scale:	T T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	+ MT	+ LT	
			P19RA2	Nat	1/P: T	L	0	+	+	

Poli	icy Grouping 9									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	ummary of Effects	12				
			P19RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Г
			FIBNAS	Nat	Т	L	0	0	+	
			P20	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 20	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	
			P20RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1201011	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	
			P20RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			0	Reg	Т	L	0	0	+	
			P21	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Reg	T	L	0	0	-	
			P21RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Reg	T	L	0	0	-	
			P21RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	T/D-	Comt	0 ST	+ MT	+ LT	
			P22	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M		+		
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	MT	+ LT	
			P22RA1	Nat	T	L	0	+	+	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P22RA2	Reg	T.	L	0	+	+	
		benefit We but it could P17, P18, through cu P22 could better ena effect but that facilita The do no	elsh culture great d potentially pose P19, P20, P21 a ulture led regene provide tourists bling the region to to a lesser magn ate traditional We thing approaches	tly, althoude a risk to and P22 he ration. The from furth to take additude. P19elsh culturs (P18RA	ales would be likely gh it could enhance Welsh culture as a ave the potential to s could be recogni er afield, such as E vantage of the Wel could help to prot al activities. 2, P17RA2, P19RA	e access to local result of dilution increase account in the suppersurpe, with grant shoulture on ect and enhance.	cal Welsh culturon. ess to cultural aporting text. reater access to offer here. P22 ace important h	ral features and assets and coul o areas in North PRA1 would havistoric landscap	activities, d achieve this n Wales, e the same es or regions	
		contorm w	ith baseline tren							\perp
	To create opportunities for		P17	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
16	the conservation and		P17RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	r t

Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effects ¹²						Recommendations	
enhancement of biodiversity and		P17RA2	Scale Nat		Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	encourage collaboration of the	
geodiversity		P18	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	regional planning with NRW to	
		P18RA1	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	maximise opportunities for	
		P18RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	protecting and enhancing	
		P19	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	biodiversity and SMNR principles.	
	-	P19RA1	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	Where transport li	
		P19RA2 P19RA3	P19RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT +	LT	are invested in an
			P19RA3	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT 0	++ LT	P21, careful consideration to the
		P20	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	МТ	LT	impacts of these links on the	
		P20RA1	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	- MT	LT	coherency of the local ecological	
		P20RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT	network should be provided for and	
		P20RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT -	LT	transport links tha are barriers to the	
		P21RA1	Scale	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	free movement of wildlife in countrys	
		P21RA2	Nat Scale	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	areas should be avoided or mitigat	
		P22	Nat Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	LT		
	P2	P22RA1	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	_	
		P22RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT		

Pol	licy Grouping 9									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	S	ummary of Effects	12				Recommendations
		and terres Anglesey of designatio at Anglese Reasonab P19 would uncertainty purpose. The do no conform w It should b	trial designation coastline. It is like ns would be curely and potential le alternatives for the expected to y in P19RA1 and thing approached ith baseline trere noted that the	es such as kely that mulative ef dredging a or each of help proted P19RA2 es (P18RA ands.	sensitive biodiversi SACs and SPAs as any adverse effects fects caused by nut these policies would be timportant areas by not enabled locally. P17RA2, P19RA are draft NDF has ruidentified minor, di	ssociated with son these serumerous develorticular threats ld be likely to hof biodiversity al authorities that, P20RA2, Palled out any LS	the River Dee sitive and intercopments in-conto sensitive conave the same value. There is o determine where 21RA2, P22RA	and Estuary, S mationally imporation. The pastal and marineffect. s a greater degrich land to des A2) would be like	nowdonia, or rtant cower station se species. ree of ignate for this ely to a result of	
		the NDI.	P17	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 17	Nat	T	M	0			
			P17RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
				Nat	T	L	-	-	-	
			D1/D1/	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT	
				Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	It is recommended
	To create		P18	Nat	T .	M	0	- 141 1	-	that development
	opportunities for			Scale:	·	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	supported through
	the sustainable management		P18RA1	Nat	T	L	0	-	-	these policies is
47	and use of		D40D 44	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	encouraged or
17	natural		P18RA1	Nat	Т	L	0	0	-	required to minimise uses of non-
	resources, taking		P19	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	renewable resources
	into account their benefits and		FIB	Nat	Т	M	+	+	++	and to minimise the
	intrinsic value		P19RA1	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	generation of waste
	mamole value		1 101011	Nat	Т	L	+	+	++	sent to landfill.
			P19RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
				Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P19RA3	Nat	T	L	0	0	- -	
			Doo	Scale:		Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P20	Nat	T	M	-	-	_	

Policy Grouping !											
SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option		Summary of Effects ¹³	ummary of Effects ¹²						
		P20RA1	Scale Nat		Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -			
		P20RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -			
		P21	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT -			
		P21RA1	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	-		
		P21RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT	LT -	-		
		P22	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT	LT -			
		P22RA1	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -			
		P22RA2	Scale Nat	e: T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT	LT			
	expected to undevelop although for land. P19 would uncertaint purpose. The do no	to consume natured land. Reason ocusing on exist I be expected to y in P19RA1 and	ural resor nable altring deve help prod d P19RA	P22 would facilitate land urces, increase local gernatives for each of eloped areas could heret important areas as by not enabled local and P17RA2, P19RA	generation of these policies lp to increase of biodiversity al authorities t	waste and required would be likely opportunities for value. There is to determine where	uire large areas y to have the sa for developing o s a greater degr nich land to des	of previously me effect, n brownfield ree of ignate for this			

Table B-47: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 10

Policy Grouping 10	
P23 – Swansea Bay and Llanelli	Swansea Bay and Llanelli will be the main focus for regional scale growth and investment. Regional and local development plans should recognise Swansea Bay and Llanelli as the focus for strategic growth; essential services and facilities; transport and digital infrastructure; and consider how they can support and benefit from their strategic regional role. The Welsh Government will promote Swansea Bay and Llanelli's strategic role and ensure key investment decisions support it and the wider region.
P23RA1 – Name alternative growth focus	This option would set an alternative focus for growth within the region.
P23RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P24 – Regional Centres	The towns of Carmarthen, Llandrindod Wells, Newtown, Aberystwyth and the four Haven Towns will be the focus for managed growth, reflecting their important sub-regional functions. Strategic and Local Development Plans should recognise the roles of these settlements as being a focus for housing, employment and key services within their wider areas and consider how they continuoue as a focal point for sub-regional growth
P24RA1 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P25 – Haven Waterway	The Welsh Government supports continued operation and future development at Haven Waterway. Strategicl and Local Development Plans should support its growth and seek to maximise the benefits it provides to the region and Wales. The Welsh Government will work with operators, local authorities and investors to support and facilitate appropriate new development.
P25RA1 – Facilitate Port development elsewhere	This option would support the growth of ports elsewhere in Wales.
P25RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P26 – Swansea Bay Metro	The Welsh Government supports the development of the Swansea Bay Metro and will work with agencies to enable its delivery. Strategic and Local Development Plans should support the scheme and plan growth to maximise the potential opportunities arising from better regional connectivity.
P26RA1 – Focus on working with existing infrastructure	This option would only focus on existing infrastructure to maximise better regional connectivity.
P26RA2 - Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
The NDF's policies have been	developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement,

consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-48: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 10

SA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	Recommendations																					
			P23	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++																	
			P23RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +																	
			P23RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT +																	
	To encourage and support		P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++																	
	improvements in educational														P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +					
	attainment for all age groups and		P25	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	No recommendations																
	all sectors of society to help to									-	-	-		P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +						
improve opportunitie life	opportunities for																			P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +
	-												P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++							
			P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +																	
			P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +																	

¹³ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

Policy Grouping 10									
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
	training to increased people to a P25 The ir the growth their skills attainment P26 The p Each alter magnitude	support this connectivity access eductivestment in of the port. through empt. colicy would inative to pole. Given the	gregional growth growth and oppo for all. Such an a ation services wit to the port has th Such developme oloyment or appre- improve connection icies P23, P24, P lack of detail in the approaches would	rtunities for full approach could thin these area e potential to in nt could provice enticeships, lead ons and delive 25 and P26 we ese alternative	rther education I result in benefits, leading to imnerease skills are opportunities ading to resulting inclusive acceptud be likely to es there is little of the street of	facilities to sup its in terms of of provements in nd training for for young peo- ing improvement ess for all to ed result in similar certainty involves	oport this growt enabling childre educational at all in this area to ple in terms of the in education ucation facilities ar effects but of	h and en and young tainment. to support developing al s.	
	these. The		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST Selline trends.	MT	LT	
		P23	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++	
		P23RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		PZSKAT	Reg	Т	M	0	+	+	
		P23RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
To contribute to		1 201002	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+	
an improvement		P24	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Supporting text
in physical,			Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	should clarify the
mental and social		P24RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	definition of
health and well-			Reg	T	M	0	+	+	connectivity
being for all,		P25	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	infrastructure.
including contributing			Reg	T	M	+	+		Dalla Doo aa lala
towards a		P25RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Policy P23 could b
reduction in health			Reg	T	M	0	+	+	strengthened to include facilities ar
inequalities		P25RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	services.
across Wales			Reg	T	H	0	0	+	Services.
		P26	Scale:	T/P:	Cert: M	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg Scale:	P T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	++ MT	++ LT	
		P26RA1	Reg	1/P: P	M	0 0	+	+	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P26RA2	Reg	1/1 ·	H	0	0	+	

Policy Grouping 1	0								
ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
	including t lifestyle ch approach well-being P25 The ir inequality lifestyle ch developme P26 The ir It could op and facilitie better acco well-being a lower ma	he reduction oices throug could result in and reducing exert in and poverty toices througent in areas the crease in pure en up opportes which will ess for children agnitude. Given oices diverses the crease in pure en up opportes which will ess for children agnitude. Given oices through the creation of	us of growth for the in inequality and howell connected in benefits in terming inequalities for the port would brown well connected that reduces prestiblic transport courunities for health have physical and and young perative to policies Fren the lack of define do-nothing approximation of the do-nothing approximation	poverty through places, provides of increasing all. This policyring many bence growth and explaces, this was used to develoued reduce the ier lifestyle characteristics. P23, P24, P25 tail in these all	gh employment ling services are access service could be strent effits for all members and services and print rural areas reliance on the poices including the and well-being and P26 would ternatives there	and has the p nd facilities to a res, leading to gthened to incombers of societ d has the potent plementation. cacar and impro- access to the ng benefits for facilitate impro- d be likely to re- e is little certain	otential to support wider area for improvements i lude facilities are including reduntial to support. Concentrating ove air quality in natural environmall. This could a covements in the sult in similar eity involved in the	all. Such an n health and nd services. ucing healthy the region. ment, jobs also lead to eir health and ffects but of	
	dooooiiio	P23	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P23RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P23RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
To create opportunities for	r	P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
an increase in employment		P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	No
across the coun and promote economic	itry	P25	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	recommendations.
inclusion		P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P26	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P26RA1	Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	++ MT	LT	

ISA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff		Recommendations				
			Reg	T	L	+	++	++	
		P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	
	ages and de Alternative do-nothing inclusion a are access opportuniti the most us infrastructuraccess em Wales couropportuniti Swansea I Policy P24 e.g. Carma some posi a focus for approach opportuniti The do not P25 would likely to consupply characteristing and promot some your employme existing sk benefits for alternative There is used.	economic inces to this would scenario would impacts of the places for the simple places for the simple places in nearby in the simple places in ployment opild result in gres and less places and result in the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra pressure to compare the simple people in places and infra people in places and i	ake a major controllusion in the most ld bring economical prevent these on deprivation was or the language urban areas could approach could portunities. P23 reater opportunities potential for emparea. It is unlikelates which are conserved with the language of the Haven Was a being already as of society inclusion. Development of the Haven was a being already of society inclusion a different potential this as it is conform with base of the society inclusion and this as it is conform with base of the society with base of the society inclusion and this as it is conform with base of the society with base of the society with base of the society inclusion and inclusion with base of the society inclusion.	st populous are ic benefits but he benefits from buld be likely to heartland area ald help these vales as a focure sult in beneficially in the best of social ouraging development growing to be better entres of social ouraging development growing the development growing must be better areas oncer areas concer areas creating of ment at the hest rategically in a range of emplores of the population of the pop	d economically potentially to a holeing realised conform with less in the Neath acommunities. The state of th	important are lesser extent and employed aseline trend and Swansea This Policy will nking it to transcribe and stream are shed economically for Wonsolidation of activity for Wonsolidation of an activity for Wonsolidation of activity for Wonsolidation. The area is unities and skeet investment poverty throughlar benefits to	eas of west- and a and with less of ment growth, ed ds. Swansea Ba valleys. Increa Il support the de asport and conn g people in particoss mid and soce likely to be few nic centres, than 210. Velsh speaking of their role is likely to be few and employment and employment across employment across employment across a nationally imported location were access to employment across a nationally imported location which is a lower man and the port would ghe employment.	I mid- Wales. ertainty. The onomic y and Llanelli ased evelopment of ectivity icular to be the est wales as	

Policy Grouping 10	Future	Policy/	Summary of Eff	o oto 13					Bosommondational
ISA Objective	Baseline	option	1						Recommendations
	greater ec This is hig potential e lesser mag better opp- promote e accessible have low le will hold ba unknown. Metro coul	onomic incluing likely to I amployment of the printer of the providing inclusive vel benefit fack the region of the providing including the providing	tea Metro, as per asivity, particularly ead to better acceptopportunities. For all areas could be all areas could be all areas from be all areas could be all areas could be all areas from be all areas from be all areas from be all areas for the well-being and economy, but a the existing infra all areas from the public transition and the areas from t	r for the more eass for children cusing on exist nefit from increase would increase ny developme of the Welsh I at effect on Welstructure will nesport provision	employment del n and young per ing infrastructur eased public train nd an increase if se opportunities nt to improve co anguage. P26R sh speaking con not benefit rural n to rural areas.	prived commupple to service would have a sport provision employment to access emponectivity in Stat A failure to ammunities and areas in the sa	nities around S s, possibly incl similar effects in to enable the across the cou ployment throu Swansea Bay a o invest in publi I the language	wansea. uding to but to a em to have untry and igh rea could c transport generally is	
	The do-no	othing scena	rio would be likely Scale:	to conform w	ith the baseline Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P23	Nat	1/F. T	H	+	++	++	
		P23RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat Scale:	T T/P:	Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
		P23RA2	Nat	T .	L L	0	+	+	
		P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
To create opportunities for		P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
sustainable economic growth, diversity and		P25	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	No recommendations
business competitiveness		P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
23		P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
		P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	

ISA Objective		Policy/ option	Summary of Effects ¹³	Recommendations
	P23 and P24 the most pop economic be heartland are these comm in greater op potential for is unlikely to P24 this poli communities likely to have to develop o Policies P23 benefit from The do-noth conform with P25 would h nationally im ensure busir different port supply chain increasing pl and competi uncertainty h scenario wor Investing in to more able to to have bette diversity and to P26. Followi level benefit back the reg Focusing on	4 would may bulous and bulous and bulous and bulous and bulous and bulous. P2 portunities employme be better for includes and includes and infragresses here to would be as and infragressure to tiveness and infragressure to tiveness and infragressure to tiveness and infragressure to the Swans be competed by an and infragressure to the same as it is all donform the sum on for the well ional econg on from for the well ional econexisting in	ake a major contribution towards increasing economic development and diversification in a economically important areas of west- and mid- Wales. Alternatives to this would bring to a less extent. Swansea Bay and Llanelli are accessible places for the language Neath and Swansea valleys. Increased opportunities in nearby urban areas could help 23RA1, increased economic opportunities across mid and south west Wales could result as for Welsh speakers. P23RA2.there are likely to be fewer opportunities and less and growth in less established economic centres, than the Swansea Bay-Llanelli area. It for economic inclusion than P23. It for economic inclusion than P23. It for economic inclusion than P23. It for economic inclusion that P23 is places which are centres of social and economic activity for Welsh speaking marthen and Aberystwyth. Encouraging development and consolidation of their role is sitive effect. P24RA1 a dispersed approach at this scale would mean fewer opportunities important centres for jobs, culture and social activities. To and P26 could provide opportunities for the third sector to support the growth and connections. To would prevent these benefits from being realised and employment growth would	

Policy Grouping 10	Future	Policy/							
SA Objective	Baseline	option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
		P23	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
		P23RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT 0	LT	
		P23RA2	Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	MT	LT	
			Reg Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	+ LT	
		P24	Reg Scale:	T T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+ LT	
		P24RA1	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+	
		P25	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P25RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		P25RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT 0	LT	No recommendations.
To contribute towards the future		P26	n/a Scale:	n/a T/P:	Cert:	O ST	MT	0 LT	
well-being of the Welsh language		P26RA1	Reg Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	0 ST	+ MT	+ LT	
			Reg Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	? ST	? MT	? LT	
	DO2 Swon	P26RA2	Reg Llanelli are acce	Т	M	0	0	+	
	Swansea P23RA1: I with high r regional d speaking of heartland conform w P24. This communitialikely to ha	valleys. Incrence and pevelopment per communities areas in the light baseline to policy includes, e.g. Carrave some postittle link between the light baseline to policy includes and policy includes and postittle link between the light baseline to postittle link between the light between the light baseline to postittle link between the light between the light between the light baseline to provide the light baseline to provid	eased opportunity velopment opportion of Wellolans. P23RA2: The strategy for Neath and Swans rends. The splaces which an arthen and Abesitive effect.	ies in nearby unitunities across sh speakers, there would be cussed on less sea valleys. There centres of arystwyth. Enconic prospects of	rban areas counted mid and south hough detailed aless potential to populated area ne do-nothing alescoial and econouraging develon the Haven was	Id help these of west Wales of distribution de to develop a cras, especially alternative appropries activity fromment and conterway and the	communities. ould support co tails would be s ritical mass of V those away from coaches would b or Welsh speak consolidation of the	ommunities set in Velsh m the be likely to king heir role is	

ISA	A Objective	Future	Policy/	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
				or the well-being nal economy, but						
		dillitiowii	P23	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	These policies, or their supporting
			P23RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	text, could potentially seek to
			P23RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	encourage a greater uptake of
			P24	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	sustainable transport modes
			P24RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	such as by seeking to focus new
	To create		P25	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	investment on railway or bus
	opportunities within which		P25RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	routes. Policies could also
6	greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and		P25RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	encourage the use of low-carbon
J	limited and encourage energy		P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	materials for construction and to
	efficient and sustainable		P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	use renewable energy.
	design		P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	Should an
		Under P23 efficient ar with baseli improving P25 would likely to fac a nationall be expecte	and P24 thind low-emissione trends as emissions stands to ensucilitate new content important red to help bo	alternatives would be development with the second of the s	rould be in moon local people associated will les and the incaterway continuous energeneration, in only of renewab	re sustainable I than the do-not the transport creasing proportues to developergy and results cluding tidal an le energy. An a	ocations that ending scenarions sector are slotton of the vehrand attract investing sin GHG emised wind. Furthealternative of for	enable greater ros, which would build declining, in itele fleet being vestment. This visions. However development ocussing on a d	ates of I conform In part due to electric. Would be In the area is here would ifferent port	alternative port be focussed on through P25, the Government could seek to ensure that energy generation here is equally focussed on renewable sources of energy.

		Future	Policy/							
SA Ob	ojective	Baseline	option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
		P26 would enhanced. alternative	help to enso This would s of focussir	eration. The do-notice that a regional eventually be like g on existing infraction with the Scale:	Ily important n Ily to make a n astructure wou	neans of sustair najor contributio	nable and low-e n towards fallir	emission transp ng GHG emissi	ons. The	
			F23	Reg	T	L	0	-	<u>-</u>	
			P23RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	, MT	LT	
			P23RA2	Reg	T.	L	0	0		
			P24	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Policies could
			F24	Reg	Т	L	0	+	+	specifically refer to the need to direct
			P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -	development away
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	from land at risk o
			P25	Reg	T	L	0	-	-	flooding
	contribute to e reduction and		P25RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	sequentially, particularly land at
	anagement of		1 2010/11	Reg	T	L	?	?	?	degree of flood ris
	ood risk		P25RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	with which the
				Reg	T T/P:	Conti	0 ST	0 MT	- LT	development type
			P26	Scale: Reg	1/P: T	Cert:	0	0	0	incompatible in lin
			P26RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	with Welsh Government flood
			PZOKAT	Reg	Т	L	0	0	0	risk management
			P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	policy.
		Haven Wa P25. Deve Focusing o	terway. It is lopment her on existing to	d risk, including Funclear where the could potentially was and settlements benefitting fro	Flood Zones 2 e alternative lo y situate new r ents through F m existing floo	cations for focuresidents or bus 224 and its altern	wansea Bay ar s would be in t inesses on lan native could he emes.	nd Llanelli region he alternatives d at risk of floo elp to increase	on as well as to P23 and ding. the number	
	create		P23	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No
	portunities to			Nat	T	Н	_	-	-	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommenda
protection and	Daseillie	option	Nat	Т	L	-	_	_	
improvement of		P23RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
air quality		PZSKAZ	Nat	Т	L	0	+	+	
		P24	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Nat	T	H	-	-	-	
		P24RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	0 ST	+ MT	+ LT	
		P25	Nat	1/F. T	H	+	++	++	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P25RA1	Nat	T.	L	-	-		
		D05D40	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P25RA2	Nat	Т	L	0	+	+	
		D26	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P26	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
		P26RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P26RA1	Reg	Т	L	+	+	+	
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	Dog Dog	1.41 1 14	Reg ernatives would fa	T	M	+	+	+	
	implement of efficient with basel options to P25 would likely to fa for energy local supp in extra air nothing so P26 would	tation. Under and low-em ine trends. T improve air of thelp to ensi- cilitate new of generation, ly of low-emi- r pollution white enario would thelp to ensi-	ure the Haven Walevelopment that including tidal an ssion energy. An ilst it is uncertaind conform with baure that a regional	oment would be some for local people to strengther atterway continuouses air pold wind. Further alternative of if it would lear seline trends.	e in more susta ple than the do n the policy to for ues to develop lution However ir investment he focussing on a d to additional I	ainable location -nothing scena ocus the conno and attract inv t, the area is a ere would be e different port low-emission e nable and low	ns that enable gario, which wou ectivity on low ovestment. This nationally impossible to help would be likely energy generationally trans	greater rates Id conform carbon would be ortant region b boost the to also result on. The do-	
	enhanced. alternative	s of focussin	eventually be like ng on existing infr conform with the	astructure wou					

Po	licy Grouping 10									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ¹³					Recommendations
			P23	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P23RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P23RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
			P24	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P24RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	-
			P25	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	To create		P25RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT	LT	Appropriate sewage
	opportunities to protect and enhance the		P25RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT	LT	capacity of development should
9	quality and quantity of water		P26	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	be ensured prior to development in
	features and resources		P26RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	coastal areas.
			P26RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		waters. The changes. I P23, P24, resources. Further invater here picking up alternative	nese waters a It is unclear was P26 and the constant and	sea Bay, Haven Nare typically Nature typically Nature I development at crease in mover contaminants, in on a different point with baseline to	tra 2000 design capacity is in to buld be unlikely the Haven Wa nents of polluti ncluding during ort would, unce	nations and so a hese regions. It to have a disce aterway through ng ships on the g construction a	are particularly ernible impact P25 could po water as well nd operation c	on water qualit se a risk to the as surface water of development.	y and quality of er runoff The	
10	To create opportunities for	Sociiano V	P23	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	Policies P23 and P24 could be
	the improved		P23RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	strengthened to

Pol	icy Grouping 10									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ¹³					Recommendations
	connectivity of			Reg	Т	Н	+	+	+	include reference to
	communities and		P23RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	connections to
	sustainable access to basic		FZSNAZ	Reg	Т	Н	0	+	+	facilities and
	goods, services		P24	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	services.
	and amenities for			Reg	Т	Н	+	+	+	Policy P25 could be
	all groups		P24RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	strengthened to
			. =	Reg	T	Н	0	+	+	include reference to
			P25	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	inclusive infrastructure and
				Reg	T	M	+	+	++	connections.
			P25RA1	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	COTTIECTIONS.
				Reg Scale:	T/P:	M	+	+ MT	+ LT	
			P25RA2		1/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	IVI I +		
				Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	+ LT	
			P26	Reg	1/F. P	H	31 +	+	++	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P26RA1	Reg	P	H	+	+	+	
				Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			P26RA2	Reg	T	H	0	+	+	
		connectivities services for P25: The properties on the important on the important on the important of facilities provides of services a Each alter	ty through pure all. policy has the alth and included in	the policies look to ablic transport in the potential to impusive benefits this buld reduce developments for all to enable for the improved of for all groups. Icies P23, P24, Pack of detail in the ablic to the improved and the improved of	the region there erove connections is would bring follopment pressectivity this will be them to have connectivity of	e is an opportuitions through actions all. Including ure on rural are increase connected better opporture communities acould be likely to	nity to increase ive travel, gree young people as. These beneativity in the reportion which arise and sustainable result in similar	access to face in infrastructure at this strategine efits would be egion and incre se from better access to base or effects but o	e etc. and the cally dependent ease access regional and sic goods,	
		The do-no		ches would be lil						
11	To create the		P23	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Policies P23 and

Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
opportunities			Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	P24 could be
within which an improvement in		P23RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	strengthened to
social cohesion		PZSKAT	Reg	T	Н	+	+	+	include reference t connections to
and equality can		P23RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	facilities and
be achieved		1 231772	Reg	T	Н	0	+	+	services.
		P24	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Policy P26 there a
			Reg Scale:	T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	+	opportunities to
		P24RA1	Reg	1/P: T	H	0	+	LT +	achieve green
		_	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	infrastructure alon the corridors and
		P25	Reg	Т.	M	+	+	++	the corndors and this would be
		P25RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	recognised in the
		FZSKAT	Reg	T	M	+	+	+	supporting text.
		P25RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg	T T/D:	H	0	+	+	
		P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P26PA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P26RA1	Reg	P	Н	+	+	+	
		P26RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg rough the growth	T	Н	0	+	+	
	in benefits social cohreference P25: The interpretation and poten P26: The interpretation all inclusions at travel choice.	in terms of in terms of in terms of it esion and equation to connection investment in the inding those in this would ces. This content in the inding the i	social cohesion amproving access uality for children as to facilities and growth of the pon. I connections acron rural communitied be recognised in contable other communities:	to services and and young per la services. Doort would bring the region es, there are conthe supporting improvements.	nd therefore createople. The policing with it health would improve opportunities to ng text. This cots in access for	ating opportuncy could be strand social bear inclusive acceachieve greenuld provide acceachildren and y	engthened to inefits for the suess to facilities infrastructure tive travel and young people to	vements to nclude urround area and services along the healthier o a wider	

ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
		Each alter magnitude these. Doe	native to poli e. Given the les not reflect	cies P23, P24, P ack of detail in th the proposed ap ches would be lik Scale: Nat	ese alternative proach to regi	es there is little on on al planning.	certainty involv			
			P23RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
			P23RA2	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +/-	LT +/-	
			P24	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
			P24RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +/-	LT +/-	
			P25	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
	To create opportunities for		P25RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	the provision of good quality, safe, affordable		P25RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +/-	LT +/-	No
	housing that meets identified		P26	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	recommendations
	needs		P26RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
			P26RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
		regions in families, in would also from key s so under the The Haven and developed	west and minicuding child o contribute to ervices. It is the do-nothing opment here	Ip to ensure signical Wales. Such are liren and young prowards satisfying uncertain how marea is the location could facilitate the ential developments.	n approach con eople, to acce I housing need uch new hous ith less impetu on of a large no be provision of	uld result in ben ss quality and a ds but in less po ing would take pus than new dev umber of homes a significant qu	efits in terms of the food of	of creating opping. Alternative in locations may be gion and where all areas. Furthomes and ope	ortunities for res to this ore isolated e it would do er investment	

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	iects ¹³					Recommendations
	concentra providing The alterr magnitud is uncerta	ating developr opportunities native to P25 e and it is und ain how housi	ment in the correct for the provision of focussing on a certain which alteing provision in the would be unlike	of good qualit different port rnative port we e region would	y, safe, affordal could provide s ould be the focu d progress over	ble housing that similar benefits us of this or wh time.	at meets identif , but unlikely of ere in Wales it	ied needs the same	
		P23	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P23RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P23RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	Where revising settlement
To create opportunities	for	P25	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	boundaries is permitted, careful
the protection enhancement	and	P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	consideration to sensitive
the local distinctivenes		P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	landscapes and seascapes or
our landscape townscapes a		P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	biodiversity assets or designations
seascapes		P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	would be required to avoid adverse
		P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	effects.
	Pembroke conform v P25 woul adverse ii	e and seasca eshire Coast owith trends. d lead to new mpacts on the	rnatives would repe character. The precion Beautine Brecon Beautine investment and the local character of proximity to exist	ere could pote acons, as well development a of landscapes	entially be a risk as the Gower A at the Haven Wa and seascapes	to National Pa AONB. The do aterway region B. However, it v	arks, such as the -nothing scenal , which could re vould help to er	e rio would esult in nsure that	

Polic	cy Grouping 10									
ISA (Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
		baseline tr The Swan some loca instead mo	ends. sea Metro de tions. The al ostly conform	a higher degree evelopment, investernative of focus with baseline tres have the potent	sted in through ssing on existir ends – as wou tial to deliver a	n P26, could alte ng infrastructure ld the do-nothin accessible and in	er the characte would be like g scenario. nclusive towns	er of natural lan ly to avoid this scapes.	dscapes in but would	
			P23	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Where development
			P23RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	in regional or local plans is designed to meet the needs of
			P23RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	rural communities whilst responding to
			P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	'local circumstances',
			P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	these 'local circumstances'
	To create opportunities for		P25	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	should include the local range of
1	the protection, conservation and		P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	historic assets and areas to ensure
14	enhancement of the historic		P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +	they are appropriately
	environment, historic assets		P26	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	accounted for when determining the
	and their settings		P26RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	quantity of growth the area can
			P26RA2	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	support.
		setting of I Scheduled trends. Th environme supporting	neritage asse I Ancient Mo e policies in ent and could I text.	rnatives would re ets and historic ar numents and List this section have achieve this thro investment and	esult in signific reas in large s red Buildings i the potential t ough heritage l	ant quantities of ettlements of the n the region. The o increase acce ed regeneration	e region, such le do-nothing s less to and und n. This could b	as the extensi- scenario would erstanding of the e recognised in	ve range of conform with ne historic n the	P23 & P24 - The opportunity and benefits of heritage led regeneration could be recognised in the supporting text

Pol	icy Grouping 10									
ISA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
		existing sing opportunity an alternation assets. The	etting of loca milar land-us y to redevelo tive port coul e do-nothing	I heritage assets es, these impacts p brownfield sites d have similar eff scenario would s would be expected. Scale:	s would be ming sor enhance to fects, but this in the latest and the latest section in t	nor. Conversely heir impact on its uncertain and form with baseling no discernible Cert:	y, such develop the setting of n d depends on the trends. Impacts on the ST	oment may also earby assets. I he distribution s ISA Objective MT	be an Focusing on of heritage	
				n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
			P23RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
			P23RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
			P24	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			1 24	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
			P24RA1	Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert: n/a	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	To avanto the		P25	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	P23 & P24 - The
15	To create the opportunities for the protection and		P25RA1	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	opportunity and benefits of heritage
	promotion of Welsh culture		P25RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	led regeneration could be recognised
			P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	in the supporting text
			P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		By enhand visitors fro	cing regional m further afic	ir alternatives wo connectivity, P26 eld, including ruraut of a lesser mag	could help that areas. The a	e region to take alternative of fo	e advantage of cussing on exis	its local culture sting infrastruct	e and attract ure would	
16	To create opportunities for		P23	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	Development near coastal and marine

Polic	cy Grouping 10		l = /							
SA	Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Ef	fects ¹³					Recommendations
	the conservation and enhancement		P23RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST -	MT -	LT -	areas should be required to
	of biodiversity and geodiversity		P23RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	incorporate appropriate
			P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	avoidance and mitigation measure
			P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	to prevent adverse impacts on sensitive
			P25	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	habitats, species and designations.
			P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?	The Government should seek to only
			P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	support development here
			P26	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	that would not pos a significant risk to
			P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	Natura 2000 sites. Flexible boundarie
			P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	could potentially pose a risk to biodiversity in rural
		biodiversit New devel Special Pr P25, could would be I New devel adverse in alternative	y. The do-no lopment and otection Area also impact ikely to confolopment assonant of focusing	ernatives would rething scenario winvestment at Wadue to impacts on a sensitive bird with the Seas of sensitive bird sensitive bird on existing infrast delikely to con	ould conform vaterway Haver on water qualicodiversity des etrends. Swansea Metro odiversity valu- etructure would	with trends. In could potential Ity. Developmentignation but this Ity, invested in the Ity as well as regulary	lly pose a risk at other ports is uncertain. Trough P26, con	to Pembrokesh s, as per the all The do-nothing uld potentially h al connectivity.	nire Marine ternative to alternative nave a minor The	areas and so would require careful management. Development in urban locations should incorporate GI comprised of a diverse range of nature species to help enhance local biodiversity.
	To create		P23	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	Policies could
	opportunities for the sustainable		P23RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	encourage development to

Olicy Grouping 10 SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Eff	ects ¹³					Recommendations
management and			Reg	Т	L	-	-	-	incorporate low-
use of natural resources, taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value		P23RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	carbon techniques and materials
	P24	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	during construction as well as to use	
		P24RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST 0	MT -	LT -	renewable energy
		P25	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	
	P25RA1	P25RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-	
		P25RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P26	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P26RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P26RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
res Rea sce P25 for res like with Nev of r	resources, Reasonab scenarios P25 would for develop resources likely to ha with trends New devel of resource infrastructi	P26RA2 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT							

Table B-49: Policies and reasonable alternatives in Policy Grouping 11

Policy Grouping	11
P27 – Cardiff	Cardiff will retain and extend its role as the primary national centre for culture, sport, leisure, media, the night-time economy and finance. The Welsh Government supports regional development which addresses the opportunities and challenges arising from Cardiff's geographic location and its functions as a Capital City. The Welsh Government supports Cardiff's status as an internationally competitive city and a core city on the UK stage.
P27RA1	This option focusses growth within Cardiff.
P27RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P28 – Newport	The Welsh Government supports Newport as the focus for regional growth and investment and wishes to see the City play an increased strategic role in the region. The strategic emphasis should be focussed on achieving growth in the City. Strategic and Local Development Plans across the region should recognise Newport as a focus for strategic housing and economic growth; essential services and facilities; transport and digital infrastructure; and consider how they can support and benefit from Newport's increased strategic regional role. Development in the wider region should be carefully managed to support Newport's growth and, provide a focus for regional planning. The Welsh Government will work with authorities within the region and in England to promote Newport's strategic role and ensure key investment decisions in Wales and England support Newport and the wider region.
P28RA1 – Name alternative growth focus	This option would set an alternative focus for growth within the region.
P28RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P29 – The Heads of the Valleys	The Welsh Government supports co-ordinated regeneration and investment in the Heads of the Valleys area to increase prosperity and address social inequalities. The Welsh Government will work with local authorities, businesses, the third sector, agencies and stakeholders to support investment, including in the manufacturing sector, and to ensure a regional approach is taken to addressing issues in the Heads of the Valleys area. Strategic and Local Development Plans across the full region must identify how they can support, both directly and through a joined-up regional approach, the Heads of the Valleys area to deliver greater prosperity, support
P29RA1 - Name	regeneration and improve well-being.
alternative growth focus	This option would set an alternative focus for growth within the region.
P29RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P30 – Green Belts in South East Wales	The Welsh Government requires the identification of green belts through a Strategic Development Plan to manage urban form and growth in South East Wales, particularly around Newport and the eastern part of the region. Regional plans should consider the relationship of any new green belts with the green belt around Bristol.
P30RA1- Directly identify the green belt	This option would directly allocate a green belt within the North Wales region.
P30RA2 – Promote green wedge or other policy interventions	This option would specify the use of green wedges or other policy interventions to manage urban form and growth in South East Wales.
P30RA3 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.

Policy Grouping	11
P31 – Growth in sustainable transit orientated settlements	Development and growth in the region should be focussed in places with good active travel and public transport connectivity. Land in close proximity to existing and committed new mainline railway and Metro stations should be the focus for development. Strategic and Local Development Plans should plan growth to maximise the potential opportunities arising from better regional connectivity. The Welsh Government supports the development of the South Wales Metro and will work with agencies to enable its delivery.
P31RA1 – Focus on working with existing infrastructure	This option would only focus on existing infrastructure to maximise better regional connectivity.
P31RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
P32 – Cardiff Airport	The Welsh Government supports the growth and development of Cardiff Airport. Proposals to expand the capacity of the airport to provide new and improved airport facilities and passenger services; and to improve transport links to the airport are supported. Improvements to accessibility are supported and should prioritise a modal shift from the private car to sustainable transport modes including public transport. Development of land adjacent to Cardiff Airport and which is part of the Enterprise Zone is supported where it supports the functions of the airport. New development around the airport should be carefully managed to ensure that future expansion and change at the airport is not constrained.
P32RA1 - Restrict growth	This option would restrict the growth of Cardiff airport.
P32RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy
P33 – Valleys Regional Park	The Welsh Government supports the establishment of the Valleys Regional Park. Strategic and Local Development Plans should embed its principles into their planning frameworks. The Welsh Government will work with local authorities, the third sector and key partners to support the Valleys Regional Park and maximise opportunities for new development.
P33RA1- Focus regeneration on other areas of Wales	This option would set an alternative focus for regeneration within the region
P33RA2 – Do Nothing	Do not have a policy.
The NDF's policies have	been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement,

The NDF's policies have been developed through a iterative process of evidence gathering, review of key strategies and documents, engagement, consultation and assessment. This process has led to the Draft NDF. As potential policies emerged, these alternative policies were identified alongside them and considered, to help strengthen the testing process. The policy identified in the Draft NDF is that the Welsh Government believes best supports the delivery of the NDF's Outcomes and Spatial Strategy. The alternative policies were not considered as effective and therefore rejected.

Table B-50: Appraisal of Policy Grouping 11

SA Objective	Future Baseline	Policy/ option	Summary of Effe	cts ¹⁴					Recommendations
		P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			Reg Scale:	T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	MT	++ LT	_
		P27RA1	Reg	1/F. T	M	31 +	++	++	
			Scale.	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P27RA2	n/a	n/a	H	0	0	0	
		Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P28	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
	ncourage and P28RA	D20D A 1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
support		PZOKAT	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	
improvements in		P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	P31 could be
educational		I ZONAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	strengthened to inclu
attainment for all	P/G	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	access by a range of	
age groups and		1 29	Reg	Р	M	+	+	+	sustainable transport
all sectors of	ty to help to ve P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	modes not just public	
improve		Reg	Т	M	0	+	+	transport	
opportunities for		P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
life		. 2010 (2	Reg	T	Н	0	0	0	
	P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
		n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0		
	P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
	1,311,11	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0		
	P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
		n/a	n/a	n/a	0 ST	0	0		
		P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		D04	Reg	T	n/a	0	0	0	
		P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

¹⁴ To include cumulative effects and consideration of magnitude, spatial extent of effects and value/vulnerability of area likely to be affected. Well-being goals should also be considered.

	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	+
P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSIKAI	Reg	Т	Н	0	+	+
P31RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSIRAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F32	Nat	Т	M	+	+	+
P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
POZRAT	Nat	T	M	0	+	+
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSZKAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F33	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOORAT	Reg	Т	M	0	+	+
P33RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FSSRAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0

P27 - Retaining and extending the role of Cardiff as the primary national centre for culture, sport, leisure, media, the night-time economy and finance would be expected to help ensure that education facilities in the city, including primary and secondary schooling as well as universities, can continue to offer high-quality education opportunities in accessible locations for the large population in the immediate area. The alternative to this, P27RA1, would lead to a more focussed growth in Cardiff, which could help to ensure that new educational facilities and capacity are delivered sooner. The do-nothing alternative, P27RA2, would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P28, focusing regional growth and investment in this area can have a positive effect on skills and training to support this growth and opportunities for further education facilities to support this growth and increased connectivity. This could result in benefits in terms of enabling children and young people to access education services within this area, leading to improvements in educational attainment.

P31 The policy would improve connections and deliver inclusive access for all to education facilities and could facilitate improvements in educational attainment for the local area.

P32 The enterprise zone currently contains proposals for an education campus to increase skills and training which would have a positive benefit it is considered this policy would support improvements in educational attainment for young people. This alongside improving transport connections to this area could improve access for all. The policy could be strengthened to include access by a range of sustainable transport modes not just public transport. P32RA1 would restrict growth of the airport and so would be unlikely to support the delivery of new educational facilities in the airport campus.

P29 The policy has the potential to increase access to skills and education, this could result in benefits in terms of improving the social conditions in the Area. This could enable children and young people to better

access education services within this Area, leading to improvements in educational attainment. Achieving these benefits would depend on the detail at the lower tier.

P33 The delivery of the Valleys Regional Park prospectus recognises the need to develop skills to deliver the project, this will therefore have a positive impact on access to skills and education. Supporting this could provide cultural and environmental benefits in terms of allowing communities to access its existing assets and supporting investment. This could provide education opportunities for children and young people within the local area through learning about the Valleys, leading to improvements in educational attainment. Each alternative to policies P28, P31, P29 and P33 would be likely to result in similar effects but of a lower magnitude. Given the lack of detail in these alternatives there is little certainty involved in the assessment of these. The do-nothing approaches would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

	2	To contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and wellbeing for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales
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P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 21	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++
P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
I ZIKAT	Reg	T	M	+	++	++
P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZINAZ	Reg	T	Н	0	0	+
P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F20	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++
P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PZOKAT	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PZORAZ	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+
DOO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P29	Reg	Р	M	+	+	+
D20D 44	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P29RA1	Reg	Т	M	0	+	+
P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P29KA2	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+
P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	+	++
P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSURAT	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	++	++
P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSURAZ	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	+	+
P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
POURAS	Reg	Т	n/a	0	0	+
P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
Pol	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	+

P28 could be strengthened to include facilities and services. There is an opportunity to strengthen the supporting text to recognise the environmental benefits within this area. P31 could be strengthened to include access by a range of sustainable transport modes not just public transport.

P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	Н	0	+	+
P31RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
TOTIVAL	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+
P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F32	Nat	T	M	+/-	+/-	+/-
DOOD A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32RA1	Nat	Т	M	+/-	+/-	+/-
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSZRAZ	Nat	Т	L	0	0	+
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FSS	Reg	Т	M	+	+	++
DOODAA	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA1	Reg	Т	M	0	+	+
DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA2	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+

The focus on growth in Cardiff through P27 could help to combat inequality and poverty by encouraging greater rates of employment. People in Cardiff have excellent access to a range of necessary health services and facilities – P27 would help to see this benefit continue. The alternative, P27RA1, would focus new growth in Cardiff and this could help to ensure new health services and increased capacity are provided for in Cardiff sooner. It is uncertain if delivering more growth in Cardiff could lead to some unintended health impacts as a result of a denser population, greater traffic and more limited access to natural habitats for people. The do-nothing alternative would be likely to conform with baseline trends. P28 The focus of growth for the region would bring many benefits for all members of society including reducing inequality and poverty through employment and has the potential to support healthy lifestyle choices through well connected places, providing services and facilities to a wider area. This policy could be strengthened to include facilities and services. This Policy will support the development of Newport as a focus for growth; linking it to transport and connectivity infrastructure. Such an approach could result in benefits in terms of enabling children and young people to access new services within this area, contributing to an improvement in health and well-being.

P28RA1 – could be less impact to P28 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of Newport. The outcomes of locating development in a named alternative growth focus for a particular area are uncertain. It is not clear what this would mean in terms of numbers of children and young people that could potentially benefit from the provision of new services which contribute to improvements in health and well-being. Further, it is unclear if this approach would result in benefits from the status quo if opportunities remained as planned go forward.

P28RA2 - Doing nothing may not maximise the opportunities and would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P30 – The provision of a green belt retain open spaces around identified urban areas which either currently or potentially would have access for recreation would continue to provide physical and mental health benefits. A policy on green belts in south east Wales will ensure key services and infrastructure support existing built up areas and will be taken on a regional basis ensuring they are located in the most accessible and sustainable locations supporting actions to address inequality and deprivation and thus contributing in a reduction in health inequality in rural areas. Maintenance of settlements in a sustainable form through the inclusion of green belts should assist in safeguarding the countryside and assist in urban regeneration for South East Wales. This should ensure associated health and well-being benefits for children and young people in terms of the environmental and social benefits green belts would bring for the area.

P30RA1 – Same as P30 benefits would be stronger in the identified area. Maintenance of settlements in a sustainable form through the inclusion of green belts should assist in safeguarding the countryside and assist in urban regeneration for South East Wales. This should ensure associated health and well-being benefits for children and young people in terms of the environmental and social benefits green belts would bring for the area.

P30RA2 - Same as P30 depending on implementation. Other green belt related policy interventions such as green wedges should assist in safeguarding the countryside and assist in urban regeneration for South East Wales. This should ensure associated health and well-being benefits for children and young people in terms of the environmental and social benefits such interventions would bring for the area.

P30RA3 – potential positive and negative effects depending on type and scale of growth in the area. P31 - The increase in public transport could reduce the reliance on the car and improve air quality in the region. It could open up opportunities to access the natural environment, jobs and facilities which will have physical and mental health and well-being benefits. The south Wales Metro can provide the basis for connectivity across the region and this include the rural areas. Rural areas could benefit from increased public transport provision to enable them to have better opportunities which arise from better regional connectivity including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales. Supporting the development of the South Wales Metro should ensure better connectivity across the South Wales Region. This could lead to better access for children and young people to services and communities, facilitating in improvements in health and well-being and reducing inequalities.

P31 RA1 - Focusing on the existing infrastructure will not benefit rural areas in the same way the south Wales Metro could providing limited public transport provision to rural areas. A focus on developing existing infrastructure should ensure better connectivity across the South Wales Region. This could lead to better access for children and young people to services and communities, facilitating in improvements in health and well-being and reducing inequalities.

P32 The policy looks to improve connectivity to the area but this does not currently include active travel options. The policy could be strengthened to include access by a range of sustainable transport modes including active travel and not just public transport. This would increase healthier lifestyle choices. The growth of the airport and associated jobs for all could help to reduce inequality and reduce levels of poverty. Increasing flights at the airport would have a detrimental impact on air quality.

P32RA1 A restricted growth policy would undermine the Welsh Government's policy aspiration for

developing a nationally strategic transport hub and will not greatly assist to contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities.

P29 – The policy looks to increase prosperity and reduce inequalities this will have a significant positive impact on the health of the communities within this area. There is an opportunity to strengthen the supporting text to recognise the environmental benefits within this area. The natural environment bring many health benefits both physically and mentally. This policy will contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales by supporting coordinated regeneration and investment in the area to increase prosperity and address social inequalities which will help both urban and rural areas. Supporting regeneration and investment in the Heads of the Valleys Area could result in benefits in terms of improving the social conditions in the Area, leading to improvements in health and well-being for its children and young people.

P29RA1 – could be less impact to P29 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of the northern part of the region. An alternative growth focus would have a similar affect to a do nothing policy; prosperity in the area will stagnate and the social inequalities which are currently in the area will persist, having a detrimental effect on rural areas and wont contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales. The outcomes of locating development in a named alternative growth focus for a particular area are uncertain. It is not clear what this would mean in terms of numbers of children and young people that could potentially benefit from improvements to their health and well-being. Further, it is unclear if this approach would result in benefits from the status quo if opportunities remained as planned go forward. P29RA2- Doing nothing may not maximise the opportunities and would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P33 – The Park would bring opportunities for recreation, increasing access to natural environment, improving well-being embracing cultural identity which will bring with them many health benefits and providing more opportunities to make healthy lifestyle choices. A Valleys Regional Park will help maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural heritage assets and will give those living in rural areas increased access to nature and recreational facilities which will help contribute to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales. Supporting the Government's ambition for a Valleys Regional Park could provide cultural and environmental benefits in terms of allowing communities to access its existing assets and supporting investment. This could provide opportunities for children and young people within the local area through learning about the Valleys, leading to improvements in their health and well-being.

P33RA1 – could be less impact to P17 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of the Valleys Regional Park. The outcomes of focusing regeneration on other areas of Wales are uncertain. It is not clear what this would mean in terms of numbers of children and young people that could potentially benefit from improvements to their health and well-being. Further, it is unclear if this

approach would result in benefits from the status quo if opportunities remained as planned go forward. P33RA2 - Doing nothing may not maximise the opportunities and would be likely to conform with baseline trends. A do-nothing policy may still mean the Valleys Regional Park will be delivered however, the planning system has a role to play in supporting its delivery and driving change and regeneration while contributing to an improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-being for all, including contributing towards a reduction in health inequalities across Wales. Do nothing approaches of P31RA2 and P32RA2 would be likely to conform with baseline trends. T/P: Scale: Cert: ST MT LT P27 Н Reg Т ++ + ++ ST MT LT Scale: T/P: Cert: P27RA1 Reg Т М ++ ++ ++ ST Scale: T/P: MT LT Cert: P27RA2 Reg Т 0 0 + MT LT T/P: ST Scale: Cert: P28 Т Н ++ ++ Reg + LT Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT P28RA1 М Reg Т + ++ Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P28RA2 Т L 0 0 Reg To create MT LT Scale: T/P: Cert: ST P29 opportunities for Reg Н ++ ++ Т an increase in ST LT Scale: T/P: Cert: MT No recommendations. **P29RA1** employment Т М Reg ++ + across the country LT T/P: ST MT Scale: Cert: and promote P29RA2 Reg Т L 0 0 economic ST Scale: T/P: Cert: MT LT inclusion P30 n/a n/a Н 0 0 0 ST Scale: T/P: Cert: MT LT P30RA1 n/a n/a Н 0 0 0 ST T/P: Cert: MT LT Scale: P30RA2 n/a n/a Н 0 0 0 ST LT Scale: T/P: Cert: MT P30RA3 n/a n/a Н 0 0 0 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P31 Т Н Reg ++ + + T/P: ST MT LT Scale: Cert: P31RA1 Req Т M + + +

T/P:

Scale:

P31RA2

ST

Cert:

LT

MT

	Reg	Т	L	0	0	+
P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	Т	Н	+	++	++
P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 021011	Nat	Т	M	0	0	+
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 JZIVAZ	Nat	Т	M	0	+	+
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 00	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++
P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 0010/11	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
P33RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
I JUNAZ	Reg	Т	L	0	0	+

The retention of Cardiff's existing role through P27 would bring many benefits for all members of society including reducing inequality and poverty through employment and has the potential to support healthy lifestyle choices through well connected places, providing services and facilities to a wider area. The policy would be likely to help enhance the competitiveness and attractiveness of the employment market in Cardiff. Jobs here are highly accessible for people across the city, as well as those in its immediate region. P27RA1 would focus new growth in Cardiff, and so would be likely to deliver similar economic and employment benefits as P27 but potentially of a higher-magnitude and sooner. P27RA1 would potentially lead to new economic development taking place in Cardiff as opposed to alternative locations in the region, which could potentially limit economic growth in those areas. The do-northing alternative, P27RA2, would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P28 would encourage investment and development in Newport in order to facilitate strategic employment and housing growth. Given Newport's strategic importance for employment, this policy would be likely to lead to major positive impacts on this ISA Objective over time and to significantly enhance economic inclusion for local people, including those in the most deprived areas and children and young people. The growth and connections can provide benefits for all members of society and in rural areas. Growth focus in a traditionally non-Welsh speaking area can either be seen as an opportunity to grow the language, through new employment and education opportunities, or a weakening of existing Welsh speaking communities. Any impact likely to be very small either way. P28RA1 would be likely to also lead to positive impacts for this Objective but to a lesser magnitude and a greater uncertainty as the alternative location is unknown and would be unlikely to be as strategically important as Newport.

P30 and its alternatives are concerned with green belts in South East Wales and so would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective.

P31 would see the Government help to ensure that new development takes place in proximity to sustainable transport modes. This would help to enhance regional connectivity and economic inclusion for all working age ranges. This policy would increase opportunities to access employment through accessible and

inclusive connections. any development to improve connectivity in the south east could have low level benefit for the well-being of the Welsh language, as a result of increased access to jobs and education P31RA1 A failure to invest in public transport will hold back the regional economy, but effect on Welsh speaking communities and the language generally is unknown. A focus on existing infrastructure (P31RA1) would have similar direct impacts on this ISA Objective but to a lower magnitude.

P32 enforces the Government's commitment to the expansion of Cardiff Airport in order to provide new airport and passenger facilities as well as transport connectivity. Wales' airports are gateways into and out of Wales for people and trade and help to establish Wales' position as an attractive and competitive place to invest, work and live. P27 would therefore be likely to help ensure that businesses and economies in Wales can compete and succeed in national and international markets, therefore better enabling them to offer more stable and high-quality employment opportunities to people in Wales. The expansion and development of the airport would also help to enhance the range and quality of employment opportunities on offer at the airport and in its vicinity, which could include employment for young people (for example, through apprenticeships). The growth of the airport and associated jobs for all could help to reduce inequality and reduce levels of poverty.

P32RA1 would see the expansion of Cardiff Airport being restricted, and so future economic development and jobs growth associated with its expansion would also be restricted.

P32RA2 The do-nothing approach would neither encourage nor restrict the airport's expansion. Future growth at the airport may still take place, but it is largely uncertain at what scale or pace and the extent to which it would be sustainable.

P29 would encourage greater prosperity in the Heads of the Valleys area. The proposed investment would be likely to help address unemployment issues in a region of relatively high levels of deprivation. This policy looks to reduce inequalities and increase prosperity for all members of the community. A focus on the Heads of the Valleys could bring renewal and jobs in an area in need of these opportunities. Some communities in the area, especially in the western areas, are or were strongly Welsh speaking. This policy could support the well-being of the language and its speakers in this area. P29RA1, which would focus on an unconfirmed alternative location, would be likely to lead to similar benefits for this ISA Objective but to a lesser magnitude with greater uncertainty. Failure to focus on the Heads of the Valleys would perpetuate the loss of jobs, gradual depopulation and loss of services and could have a negative impact on the Welsh language.

P33 and its alternatives are focussed on a Valleys Regional Park. A Valleys Regional Park will help maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural heritage assets and will give those living in rural areas increased access to nature and recreational facilities which will help create opportunities for an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion for all. The Valleys Regional Park would be likely to support more empowered communities with greater stewardship over their natural assets and subsequent employment opportunities. The alternative approach of focussing on a different area of Wales (P33RA1) would be likely to also deliver similar economic benefits but there is greater uncertainty around this given the unspecified location. Policy P30 is focussed on green belts in south Wales will ensure key services and infrastructure support

	and sustainable le economic inclusion	reas and will be take ocations supporting a on in rural areas. And d employment oppor	actions to addre	ess inequality a	and deprivatio	n and thus pro	mote	
	P.	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
	P27	RA1 Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST ++	MT ++	LT ++	
	P27	RA2 Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	P.	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P28	Reg Scale:	T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	++ MT	LT	
		Reg Scale:	T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	++ LT	
		Keg Scalo:	T T/P:	L Cert:	0 ST	0 MT	+ LT	
To create		Reg Scale:	T T/P:	H Cert:	+ ST	++ MT	++ LT	
opportunities for sustainable		Reg	T/P:	M Cert:	+ ST	+ MT	++ LT	
economic growth, diversity and	P29	Reg	Т	L	0	0	+	No recommendation
business competitiveness	P	30 Scale: n/a	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	P30	RA1 Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	P30	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	P30	RA3 Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0	
	P	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
	P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31	Reg Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	+ MT	+ LT	
	P	Reg Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	0 ST +	0 MT ++	LT ++	

P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FJZNAT	Nat	Т	M	0	0	+
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
I JZINAZ	Nat	Т	M	0	+	+
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 33	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++
P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOORAT	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
P33RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOORAZ	Reg	Т	L	0	0	+

The retention of Cardiff's role through P27 would bring many benefits for all members of society including reducing inequality and poverty through employment and has the potential to support healthy lifestyle choices through well connected places, providing services and facilities to a wider area. The policy would be likely to help enhance the competitiveness and attractiveness of the economy in Cardiff. P27RA1 would focus new growth in Cardiff, and so would be likely to deliver similar economic and employment benefits as P27 but potentially of a higher-magnitude and sooner, but potentially in a more focussed location in Cardiff at the expense of a wider area. The do-nothing alternative, P27RA2, would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P28 would encourage investment and development in Newport in order to facilitate strategic employment and housing growth. Given Newport's strategic importance to the region's economy, this policy would be likely to lead to major positive impacts on this ISA Objective over time. Growth focus in a traditionally non-Welsh speaking area can either be seen as an opportunity to grow the language, through new employment and education opportunities, or a weakening of existing Welsh speaking communities. Any impact likely to be very small either way. P28RA1 would be likely to also lead to positive impacts for this Objective but to a lesser magnitude and a greater uncertainty as the alternative location is unknown and would be unlikely to be as strategically important as Newport.

Policies P28 & P31 could provide opportunities for the third sector to support the growth and benefit from improved connections.

P28RA2 would be likely to also lead to positive impacts for this Objective but to a lesser magnitude and a greater uncertainty as the alternative location is unknown and would be unlikely to be as strategically important as Newport. As with P28 effects are unpredictable though likely to be very small, as the region has few, if any, traditional 'welsh speaking communities'

P30 and its alternatives are concerned with green belts in South East Wales and so would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective.

P31 would see the Government help to ensure the development of South Wales Metro. This would help to enhance business competitiveness. Any development to improve connectivity in the south east could have low level benefit for the well-being of the Welsh language, as a result of increased access to jobs and education. The South Wales Metro can provide the basis for connectivity across the region and this include

the rural areas. Rural areas could benefit from increased public transport provision to enable them to have better opportunities which arise from better regional connectivity and opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness an increase in employment across the country and promote economic inclusion.

A focus on existing infrastructure (P31RA1) would have similar direct impacts on this ISA Objective but to a lower magnitude. A failure to invest in public transport will hold back the regional economy, but effect on Welsh speaking communities and the language generally is unknown.

P32 enforces the Government's commitment to the expansion of Cardiff Airport in order to provide new airport and passenger facilities as well as transport connectivity. Wales' airports are gateways into and out of Wales for people and trade and help to establish Wales' position as an attractive and competitive place to invest, work and live. P32 would therefore be likely to help ensure that businesses and economies in Wales can compete and succeed in national and international markets. The growth of the airport and enterprise zone could deliver opportunities for the third sector to help support this growth. The expansion and development of the airport's Enterprise Zone would also help to enhance innovation and commercial opportunities at the airport and in its vicinity.

P32RA1 would see the expansion of Cardiff Airport being restricted, and so future economic development associated with its expansion would also be restricted.

The do-nothing approach would neither encourage nor restrict the airport's expansion. Future growth at the airport may still take place, but it is largely uncertain at what scale or pace and the extent to which it would be sustainable

P29 would encourage greater prosperity in the Heads of the Valleys area and would have significant positive effects for the third sector which it directly references to support the growth and development in this area. The proposed investment would be likely to help facilitate economic growth. Some communities in the area, especially in the western areas, are or were strongly Welsh speaking. This policy could support the well-being of the language and its speakers in this area. will create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness by supporting coordinated regeneration and investment in the heads of the valleys area to increase prosperity and address social inequalities which will help both urban and rural areas.

P29RA1, which would focus on an unconfirmed alternative location, would be likely to lead to similar benefits for this ISA Objective but to a lesser magnitude with greater uncertainty. Failure to focus on the Heads of the Valleys would perpetuate the loss of jobs, gradual depopulation and loss of services P33: A Valleys Regional Park will help maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural heritage assets and will give those living in rural areas increased access to nature and recreational facilities which will help create opportunities for sustainable economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness. The Valleys Regional Park would be likely to support more empowered communities with greater stewardship over their natural assets and subsequent economic benefits in the region based around a sustainable industry.

The policy would however have significant positive effects for the third sector which it directly references to support the delivery of the Park. The alternative approach of focussing on a different area of Wales

	this given the	e unspecified	l location.		omic benefits be with baseline t	_	eater uncertain	•	
		P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 21	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
		P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1271011	Reg	Т	M	+	+	++	
		P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		. 271012	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+	
		P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 20	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
		P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 2010 (1	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	
		P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 2010/12	Reg	T	Н	0	0	+	
		Reg P	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
			M	+	+	+			
		P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No recommendations.
To contribute		1 201011	Reg	Т	M	0	+/-	+/-	
To contribute towards the future		P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
well-being of the			Reg	Т	Н	0	0	?	
Welsh language			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		1 30	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
		P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FJUNAT	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
		P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		F30KA2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
		P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		FJUNAS	Reg	Т	n/a	0	0	0	
		P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		гэт	Reg	T	Н	0	+	+	
		P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		PSIKAI	Reg	Т	Н	?	?	?	
		D21D 4.2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P31RA2	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	+	
		Daa	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P32	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
		P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	

		n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
	P32RA2	Scale:	T/P: n/a	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0
	P33	Scale: Reg	T/P:	Cert:	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?
	P33RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST ?	MT ?	LT ?
	P33RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST 0	MT 0	LT 0
P31 any obeing of the P31RA1: speaking P29 A foot	development to he Welsh langu A failure to inve communities a sus on the Head ties. Some com	natives are unliked improve connections age, as a result age, as a result and the languageds of the Valley and the languageds of the Valley and the languageds age.	ctivity in the set of increased asport will hole generally is secould bring area, especi	south east could access to jobs ld back the reginent unknown. renewal and joally in the west	d have low lest and educational econometrial being an area ern areas, are	vel benefit for ton y, but effect on in need of these or were stron	welsh
speaking. P30RA1: depopular	Failure to focustion and loss of	s on the Heads services	of the Valleys	s would perpetu		of jobs, gradua	
speaking. P30RA1: depopular P33 and I communit	Failure to focustion and loss of P33RA1 It is unies.	on the Heads	of the Valleys	s would perpeton	uate the loss of	of jobs, gradua	

		The do-not	thing scenarios	s would be like	ly to conform	with baseline t	rends.		
	To create opportunities		P27	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -
	within which greenhouse gas		P27RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -
6	emissions can be reduced and limited and		P27RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +
	encourage energy efficient and		P28	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -
	sustainable		P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT

No recommendations.

design		Nat	Р	M	-	-	-
	Doop	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	P28R	Nat Nat	Р	M	0	0	+
	Pos	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	МТ	LT
	P29	Nat	Р	Н	-	-	_
	Doop	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	P29R	Nat	Р	M	-	-	-
	DOOD	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	P29R	Nat	Р	M	0	0	+
	P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Pol	Nat	Р	M	0	+	+ LT - LT + LT + LT + LT + LT + LT + LT
	P30R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	PSUR	Nat Nat	Р	M	0	+	+
	P30R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Four	Nat	Р	M	0	+	+ LT
	P30R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	FSUK	Nat	Р	M	0	+	+
	P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	ST MT	LT
	13	Nat	Р	Н	+	+	++
	P31R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	++ LT
	1 3110	Nat	Р	M	+	+	
	P31R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	13110	Nat	Р	M	0	+	
	P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 32	Nat	Р	M	-		+ LT
	P32R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 3210	Nat	Р	M	0	+	
	P32R	Δ ₂ Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 3210	Nat	Р	M	0	-	-
	P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 30	Nat	Р	M	0	+	
	P33R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 3310	Nat	Р	M	0	+	+
	P33R	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 331	Nat	Р	M	0	+	+

Policies P27, P28, P29 and their alternatives would be likely to lead to higher levels of economic growth that leads to an increase in energy consumption and GHG emissions. Development focussed in and around Cardiff and Newport would enable relatively low-emission and sustainable transport for businesses and local

people due to the existing provision of sustainable transport modes here and the relatively short distances between people, services and areas of employment. Focussing development in more rural locations may require less sustainable lifestyles with higher carbon footprints for new residents.

P30, P33 and their alternatives would help to protect areas of natural carbon sink.

P31 would help to ensure people in Wales have good access to sustainable transport modes which would support the decarbonisation of transport. The alternative of focussing on existing infrastructure would have a similar effect but to a lesser magnitude (depending on what these other location options would be, which is currently uncertain).

The do-nothing scenarios would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P32 would see the expansion of Cardiff Airport and its services being developed. It is expected that this would lead to a net increase in the quantity and regularity of planes flying in and out of Cardiff. Air travel is a significant source of GHG emissions, and the expansion of the airport would discord with Wales' transition to a low-carbon transport sector. It is considered to be likely that over time the increase in air travel would result in a major adverse effect on efforts to reduce Wales' contribution to the causes of climate change. This would be mitigated to a very limited extent by the airport's efforts to encourage higher rates of public transport use for those travelling to and from the airport.

P32RA1 would see the expansion of the airport being restricted. This would limit any increases in air travel into and out of Wales and would subsequently help to limit GHG emissions associated with Wales' transport sector. This approach may also enable improvements to alternatives of air travel, such as ports or rail travel, which are lower-emission forms of travel in comparison with air travel. However, restricting growth of the airport could potentially lead to local people travelling across the border into England to access airports further afield for air travel.

The do-nothing scenario would neither restrict nor support expansion of Cardiff Airport. It is considered to be likely that air trayel at the airport would increase at a slower and steadier rate than under P32

7	To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk
	flood risk

II a	air travei at the	airport would	increase at a	siower and ste	adier rate than	i under P32.	
	P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
		Reg	Т	M	0	-	-
	P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	IZIKAI	Reg	Т	M	0	-	-
	P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	FZINAZ	n/a	n/a	M	0	-	-
	P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 20	Reg	Т	M	0	-	-
	P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	FZONAT	Reg	Т	M	0	-	-
	P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	PZORAZ	n/a	n/a	M	0	-	-
	P29	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	F29	Reg	Т	M	0	-	-

Development in areas of flood risk should not only be expected to conform with WG flood risk management policy through careful selection of sites for development and types of development considered to be compatible with these locations, but could also be encouraged to incorporate natural

P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-
P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 ZBINAZ	Reg	T	M	0	+	+
P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30	Reg	Т	M	0	+	+
D00D 4.4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30RA1	Reg	Т	M	0	+	+
DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-
P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOURAS	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSI	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
POIRAI	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P31RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSIRAZ	Reg	Т	Н	0	0	0
P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FJZKAT	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FJZNAZ	Reg	T	M	0	+	+
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
гээ	Reg	T	M	0	+	+
P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
c alternatives v	Reg	T	M	0	0	-

flood risk alleviation design measures such as green infrastructure elements and permeable surfaces, as well as SUDS.

P31 and its alternatives would be expected to result in no discernible impacts on flood risk.
P27, P27RA1, P28, P28RA1, P29 and P29RA1 would encourage new development in regions of Wales with a broad extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3. There is a risk that new development could be situated on land at risk of flooding. It is assumed that, in line with Welsh Government policy on flood risk management, that development would not take place in areas of flood risk with which the development type is incompatible. It should also be noted that development in Cardiff and Newport would be likely to benefit from existing flood defence schemes. However, there is a risk that the development and growth in these areas would lead to the loss of greenfields (comprised of infiltrating vegetation and permeable soils that help to reduce flood risk) and could potentially expose businesses or neighbourhoods to flood risk or could alter the extent and distribution of flood risk in the region. Climate change will be likely to exacerbate this issue over the coming

		enhance the service. P32 and it there are a as the coal	he local extent s alternatives vareas of Flood	of above grou would not be ex Zones 2 and 3 usidered to be a	nd vegetation expected to has north and so	d a new Regior and GI, which we a discernible uth of the airpo	provides a na e impact on th ort associated	itural flood risk is ISA Objecti with Kenson F	ve. Whilst	
			P27	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P27RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P27RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
		tunities to urage the ction and	P28	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P28RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	
			P28RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	
	To create opportunities to		P29	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	There is a potential to strengthen P27, P28
8	encourage the protection and		P29RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST -	MT -	LT -	and P29 to focus the connectivity on low
	improvement of air quality		P29RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT +	carbon options to improve air quality.
			P30	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	improve all quality.
			P30RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P30RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P30RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST 0	MT +	LT +	
			P31	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
			P31RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: M	ST +	MT +	LT +	

P31RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +
P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT 	LT
P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -
P33	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +
P33RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT +	LT +
P33RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT +	LT +

Policies P27, P28, P29 and their alternatives would be likely to lead to higher levels of economic growth that may lead to an increase in air pollution due to associated increases in traffic and resources consumption. Development in and around Cardiff and Newport (P27, P27RA1, P28, P28RA1) would enable relatively low-emission and sustainable transport for businesses and local people due to the provision of sustainable transport options here and the proximity of services, people and jobs. There is a potential to strengthen the policy to focus the connectivity on low carbon options to improve air quality.

P30, P33 and their alternatives would help to protect areas of natural air filtering.

P31 would help to enhance access to sustainable transport modes which would support a movement towards low-emission movements and travel for local people. The alternative of focussing on existing infrastructure would have a similar effect but to a lesser magnitude.

The do-nothing scenarios would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P32 would see the expansion of Cardiff Airport and its services being expanded and developed. It is expected that this would lead to a major adverse impact on air quality in Wales. Air travel is a significant source of air pollution and the expansion of the airport would discord with Wales' transition towards improved air quality. This would be mitigated to a very limited extent by the airport's efforts to encourage higher rates of public transport use for those travelling to and from the airport.

P32RA1 would see the expansion of the airport being restricted. This would limit any increases in air travel into and out of Wales and would subsequently help to limit air pollution associated with Wales' transport sector.

The do-nothing scenario would neither restrict nor support expansion of Cardiff Airport. It is considered to be likely that air travel at the airport would increase at a slower and steadier rate than under P32.

	To create	P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	During the selection of
9	opportunities to	1 20	Reg	Т	L	0	-	-	locations for
	protect and	P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	development in Cardiff

enhance the		Reg	Т	L	-	-	-	and Newport, careful
quality and	DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	consideration should
quantity of water	P28RA2	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	be giving to the
features and	Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	potential impacts on
resources	P28	Reg	Т	L	0	-	-	potential impacts on natural waterbodies including the Severn Estuary. Development should be encouraged or required to adopt precautionary measures to minimise the risk of contamination or pollution. Should any natural waters be within or adjacent to sites, development should seek to enhance the quality of this water in order to help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures to
	DOOD A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	including the Severn
	P28RA1	Reg	Т	L	-	-	-	Estuary. Developmer
	DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	should be encourage
	P28RA2	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	consideration should be giving to the potential impacts or natural waterbodies including the Sever Estuary. Development should be encouraged or required to adopt precautionary measures to minimit the risk of contamination or pollution. Should ar natural waters be within or adjacent to sites, development should seek to enhance the quality this water in order the help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures better enable people and businesses to minimise their water consumption. Development should be possible to the possible people and businesses to minimise their water consumption.
	Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P29	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	be giving to the potential impacts or natural waterbodies including the Seven Estuary. Developmed should be encouraged or required to adopt precautionary measures to minimit the risk of contamination or pollution. Should an natural waters be within or adjacent to sites, development should seek to enhance the quality this water in order to help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures better enable people and businesses to
	DOOD A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P29RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	Estuary. Development should be encouraged or required to adopt precautionary measures to minimise the risk of contamination or pollution. Should any natural waters be within or adjacent to sites, development should seek to enhance the quality of this water in order to help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures to better enable people
	DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P29RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
	Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	sites, development should seek to enhance the quality of
	P30	Reg	Т	L	+	+	+	
	DOOD A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	МТ	LT	
	P30RA1	Reg	Т	L	+	+	+	
	DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P30RA2	Reg	Т	L	+	+	+	· ·
	DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	Framework Directive Requirements.
	P30RA3	Reg	Т	L	0	0	-	
	DOA	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
	DO4DA4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	potential impacts on natural waterbodies including the Severn Estuary. Development should be encouraged or required to adopt precautionary measures to minimise the risk of contamination or pollution. Should any natural waters be within or adjacent to sites, development should seek to enhance the quality of this water in order to help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures to better enable people and businesses to minimise their water
	DOADAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	consideration should be giving to the potential impacts on natural waterbodies including the Severn Estuary. Development should be encouraged or required to adopt precautionary measures to minimise the risk of contamination or pollution. Should any natural waters be within or adjacent to sites, development should seek to enhance the quality of this water in order to help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures to better enable people and businesses to minimise their water consumption. Development should only be permitted where adequate capacity in the local sewerage system is
	Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P32	Reg	Т	L	?	?	?	
	50004	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	МТ	LT	enhance the quality of this water in order to help meet Water Framework Directive Requirements. New homes and businesses built in these regions should incorporate water efficiency measures to better enable people and businesses to minimise their water consumption. Development should
	P32RA1	Reg	T	L	?	?	?	
		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P32RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0	
		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P33	Reg	T	L	+	+	+	
	P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	eviderit.

			-				
		Reg	T	L	+	+	+
	P33RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
		Reg	Т	L	0	0	-
	l see Cardiff re						
	h a steady incr						
	lead to an inc						
	risk the sewag		ome near- or o	over-capacity.	The do-nothin	ig approach w	ould be likely
'	with baseline			- 19-al4a laa-			
	I focus new gro						
	if focussed gro						
	Newport sits on risk of water q						
	neans of reduc						
	ed locations w	•	•	•	•		•
	ositive impact	•	•	ii iialuiai wale	ibodies may b	e greater (the	Same
	ould focus gro			in the region	This growth v	would also be	likely to
	ne consumption						
	uncertain and						
	iters where the						
	with baseline					3 -11	,
Developm	ent in the Card	iff and Newpo	rt regions (P2	7, P27RA1, P2	28, P28RA1) c	ould potential	ly pose a risk
	uality in the Se		5 (,	,	•	, ,
	and their altern		e unlikely to h	ave a discerni	ible impact on	this ISA Obje	ctive.
	s alternatives v						
of a new r	egional park, w	hich could hel	p to protect th	e quality of na	tural waterboo	dies due to the	ecosystem
services p	rovided by abo	ve-ground veg	getation and h	ealthy soils.			-
D00 14 :		بملم لمصم طلسييمسي	4 . 4 4	المناج والمسترك والمالية	المالية مامام ماما	والمرابع مالام	

P32 It is uncertain if the growth and development of the airport could pose a risk to the quality of waters along the coast, which is approximately 500m south of the airport. Construction and operation of development could pose a contamination or pollution risk to waters there.

	To create
	opportunities for
	the improved
	connectivity of
10	communities and
10	sustainable
	access to basic
	goods, services
	and amenities for
	all groups

P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 21	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++
P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZINAT	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZIRAZ	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P20	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++
P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT

P28 could be strengthened to include reference to connections to facilities and services.

P31 -The supporting text to the

	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZORAZ	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P29	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZ9	Reg	Р	M	+	+	++
P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZSNAT	Reg	T	M	+	+	+
P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZSNAZ	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F30	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOUNAT	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30RA2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOUNAS	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F31	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++
P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FJIRAI	Reg	T	Н	+	+	+
P31RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FSIRAZ	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F32	Reg	Т	n/a	+	+	+
P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FJZNAT	Reg	T	L	0	0	+
P32RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FJZNAZ	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
F33	Reg	T	M	+	+	++
P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FOORAT	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
Daabya	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-
D20D A1 and	P28. The notion	ciae look to inc	eroaco connoc	tivity and daliv	or foound are	with This

the policy through a variety of metro and active travel opportunities which would bring about many health benefits.

policy recognises the role of the Metro in increasing connections in this area this could be recognised within

Policy P27, P38RA1 and P28: The policies look to increase connectivity and deliver focused growth. This will increase connectivity through public transport in the region there is an opportunity to increase access to facilities and services for all. Such an approach could result in benefits in terms of enabling children and

young people within the area to access goods and services. The policy could be strengthened to include reference to facilities and services.

P28RA1 could be less impact than P28 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of Newport.

P28RA3 Doing nothing may not maximise the opportunities and would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

P29 as well as its alternatives, would not be expected to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective. P31 will increase connectivity for people and enhance their access to facilities and services for all. The South Wales Metro can provide the basis for connectivity across the region and this include the rural areas. Rural areas could benefit from increased public transport provision to enable them to have better opportunities which arise from better regional and provides opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.

P32 looks to improve transport connectivity including public transport, this would improve connectivity to the area for everyone and looks to reduce the reliance on the private car.

P32RA1 would see the expansion of Cardiff Airport being restricted, and so future improvements to connectivity associated with its expansion would also be restricted.

The do-nothing approach would neither encourage nor restrict the airport's expansion. Future growth at the airport may still take place, but it is largely uncertain at what scale or pace and the extent to which it would be sustainable.

P29 & P33: The supporting text to the policy recognises the role of the Metro in increasing connections in this area this could be recognised within the policy through a variety of metro and active travel inclusive opportunities which would bring about many health benefits. P30 will create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups by supporting coordinated regeneration and investment in the heads of the valleys area to increase prosperity and address social inequalities which will help both urban and rural areas. A Valleys Regional Park will help maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural heritage assets and will give those living in rural areas increased access to nature and recreational facilities which will create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups.

P30RA2 and P33RA1 could be less impact than P30 and P33 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of the northern part of the region.

Do nothing approaches would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

	lo create the
11	opportunities
	within which an
	improvement in
	social cohesion
	and equality car

P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	H	+	+	++
P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	+	+	+
P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	0	0	-

P27 and P28 could be strengthened to include reference to connections to facilities and services. P31 there are

e achieved	P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	opportunities to
	F20	Reg	T	Н	+	+	++	achieve green
	D20D A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	infrastructure along th
	P28RA1	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	corridors and this
	DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	would be recognised i
	P28RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	the supporting text.
	Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	l
	P30	Reg	Р	M	+	+	++	
	P29	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P29	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+	
	D20D A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P29RA1	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	
	DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P29RA2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
	D00D 4.4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P30RA1	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
	DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P30RA2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
	DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P30RA3	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	
	D04	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	++	
	D04D A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31RA1	Reg	Т	Н	+	+	+	
	DO4DA0	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P31RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	
	Doo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P32	Reg	Т	n/a	+	+	+	
	D22D A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P32RA1	Reg	Т	L	0	0	+	
	DOODAO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P32RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	
	Daa	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	l
	P33	Reg	Т	M	+	+	++	
	D00D A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P33RA1	Reg	Т	М	+	+	+	
	DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P33RA2	Reg	Т	М	0	0	_	1

Policy P27, P27RA1 and P28 – Through the growth and increasing access and connections in this area this has the opportunity to increase social cohesion and create a positive built environment. The policy could be strengthened to include reference to connections to facilities and services. This Policy will support the development of Newport as a focus for growth; linking it to transport and connectivity infrastructure. Such an approach could result in benefits in terms of providing services which enable improvements in social cohesion and equality for children and young people within the area.

P28RA1 – could be less impact to P28 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of Newport.

P28RA2 - Doing nothing may not maximise the opportunities

P31 - The investment in connections across the region would improve inclusive access to facilities and services, there are opportunities to achieve green infrastructure along the corridors and this would be recognised in the supporting text. This could provide active travel and healthier travel choices. The South Wales Metro can provide the basis for connectivity across the region and this include the rural areas. Rural areas could benefit from increased public transport provision to enable them to have better opportunities which arise from better regional and provides opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved. Focussing development in proximity to sustainable transport options should help to ensure people of all backgrounds have equal access to services, places and amenities. Supporting the development of the South Wales Metro should ensure better connectivity across the South Wales Region. This could lead to notable improvements in access for children and young people to a wider range of services and other communities which were not as easy to access before. This should create opportunities for improvements to social cohesion and equality for children and young people in the area. P31RA1 would be likely to have similar benefits to P31, but by simply focussing on existing infrastructure these benefits would be of a lower magnitude with potentially less certainty.

P32 – The policy growth of Cardiff airport would increase opportunities for jobs and through connected infrastructure this would be accessible for all and help to reduce inequality.

P32RA1 would see the expansion of Cardiff Airport being restricted, and so future improvements to connectivity associated with its expansion would also be restricted and therefore its potential to reduce inequality.

The do-nothing approach would neither encourage nor restrict the airport's expansion. Future growth at the airport may still take place, but it is largely uncertain at what scale or pace and the extent to which it would be sustainable.

P29 The policy looks to increase prosperity and reduce inequalities this will have a significant positive impact on the health of the communities within this area. There is an opportunity to strengthen the supporting text to recognise the environmental benefits within this area. The natural environment bring many health benefits both physically and mentally. This will create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved by supporting coordinated regeneration and investment in the heads of the valleys area to increase prosperity and address social inequalities which will help both urban and rural areas. Supporting regeneration and investment in the Heads of the Valleys Area could result in benefits in terms of improving the social and economic conditions in the Area, fostering the

conditions to support improvements to social cohesion and equality for children and young people. P33 The Park would bring opportunities for recreation, increasing access to natural environment, improving well-being embracing cultural identity which will bring with them many health benefits and providing more opportunities to make healthy lifestyle choices. A Valleys Regional Park will help maximise the social. economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural heritage assets and will give those living in rural areas increased access to nature and recreational facilities which will create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved. Supporting the Government's ambition for a Valleys Regional Park could provide cultural and environmental benefits in terms of allowing communities to access its existing assets and supporting investment. This could foster the conditions to support improvements to social cohesion and equality for children and young people. P30RA1 and P33RA1could be less impact to P30 and P33 depending on implementation, wouldn't support the commitment to the development of the northern part of the region. P30 would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective. Do-nothing approaches would be likely to conform with baseline trends. Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P27 Т Н Reg ++ ++ ++ ST MT LT T/P: Scale: Cert: P27RA1 М Reg Т + ++ ++ ST T/P: MT LT Scale: Cert: P27RA2 Т L 0 0 Reg ST MT Scale: T/P: Cert: LT P28 Н Reg Т ++ ++ ++ ST MT LT Scale: T/P: Cert: To create P28RA1 Reg Т М ++ ++ + opportunities for ST Scale: T/P: Cert: MT LT the provision of P28RA2 good quality, safe, Т 0 0 Reg No recommendations. LT affordable Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT P29 housing that Н Reg Т ++ ++ ++ meets identified LT Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT P29RA1 needs Т М ++ Req + ++ Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P29RA2 Т 0 0 Req Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P30 n/a n/a Н 0 0 0 T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Scale: P30RA1 n/a n/a Н 0 0 0 ST T/P: Cert: MT LT Scale: P30RA2 n/a н 0 0 0 n/a

			-	-		
P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 JUICAS	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
D04	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
D04D A4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
DO4DA0	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
Daa	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
D22D A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
DOODAO	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
Daa	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
D22D A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA1	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA2	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0

P27, P28 and their alternatives (P27RA1 and P28RA1) would be expected to help encourage significant housing growth in the strategically important Newport region. Such an approach could result in benefits in terms of providing good quality, affordable housing which meets local needs, including for children and young people, within the local area. P29 could help to ensure there is housing growth in the Heads of the Valleys region. It would create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs by supporting coordinated regeneration and investment in the heads of the valleys area to increase prosperity and address social inequalities which will help both urban and rural areas. The alternatives of focusing on alternative locations could encourage housing growth in unconfirmed areas. P30, P31, P32 and P33 and their alternatives would be unlikely to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective.

The do-nothing scenarios would conform with baseline trends.

	To create
	opportunities for
	the protection and
13	enhancement of
	the local
	distinctiveness of
	our landscapes,

Juling Coorland	o modia como	with bacom				
P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 21	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FZ/KAT	Reg	Т	L	-	-	-
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P27RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-
P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT

P32 and its supporting text could potentially include wording that sets out a commitment to ensuring that the expansion and development at the

wnscapes and		Reg	Т	M	-	-	-	airport would ac
eascapes	P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	place-making
	PZORAT	Reg	Т	L	-	-	-	principles that p
	P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	and enhance th
	PZORAZ	Reg	T	M	0	0	-	character of the
	P29	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	surrounding are
	F29	Reg	Т	M	-	-	-	the setting of he
	P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	assets.
	FZ9NAT	Reg	T	M	-	-	-	P31 has the pot
	P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	to deliver acces
	1 2311/12	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	and inclusive
	P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	townscapes.
	1 30	Reg	Т	M	+	++	++	
	P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	TOURAT	Reg	T	Н	+	++	++	
	P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 JUNAZ	Reg	Т	L	+	++	++	
	P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 301743	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	
	P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 01	Reg	Т	M	-	-	-	
	P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 0110/11	Reg	T	M	-	-	-	
	P31RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 0110/12	Reg	T	M	0	0	-	
	P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 02	Reg	Т	M	0	-	-	
	P32RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
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	1 021012	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-	
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would help to protect and enhance the landscape character. Their alternatives would be likely to have similar benefits, although there is greater uncertainty over their location.

P27, P27RA1, P28, P28RA1 and P29 would lead to new growth and development that could adversely impact landscape and townscape character depending on the type of development and its location. It is likely that this development would typically be in and around existing urban areas and the built form, and so could be in-keeping with the surrounding character. Opportunities to use brownfield land for development may also lead to improvements to the impact of sites on the surrounding character if these sites are in a derelict or run-down condition. P27, P27RA1 and P28 may provide more opportunities for developing in existing built up areas and using previously developed land. There is greater uncertainty over the location of development under P28RA1. P27RA1 would be likely to lead to more growth and development than P27 and this could have impacts on the local character, such as by increased density of developments or settlement boundary extensions into the countryside. The majority of new development however would be expected to be on previously undeveloped land and the subsequent losses of open space and greenfield would lead to adverse impacts on landscape character. This policy has the potential to deliver accessible and inclusive townscapes.

P31 and P31RA1 would see transport infrastructure enhanced which could also alter the local landscape character depending on the design and scale of the transport infrastructure, however there is potential to deliver accessible and inclusive townscapes.

Do-nothing scenarios, wherein future development is less managed through the NDF and less focussed in certain areas as these policies propose, and it would therefore be likely to conform with baseline trends. P32 Cardiff Airport sits between the A4226 and the settlement of Rhoose, but it is largely rural and countryside in character to the east of the airport and on the other side of the A4226. Expansion of the Airport and new development here could potentially result in an adverse effect on the surrounding landscapes.

P32RA1 would help to reduce the risk of this taking place. The do-nothing approach would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

	To create opportunities for the protection,
14	conservation and enhancement of the historic
	environment, historic assets and their settings

P27 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT P27RA1 Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Reg T L								
	P27		T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 21	Reg	Т	M	-	-	-	
	P27R Δ1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	1 2/10/11	Reg	Т	L	-	-	-	
	D27D A 2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	FZINAZ	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+	
	Dao	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	F20	Reg	Т	M	-	-	-	
	D20D A 1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	FZORAT	Reg	Т	L	-	-	-	
	DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
	P28RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+	

P28 The opportunity and benefits of heritage led regeneration could be recognised in the supporting text. P27 see objective 13.

P29	Scale:	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	-		- 0 -	- NAT	
P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
-	Reg	Т	M	-	-	-
P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
0	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+
P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 00	Reg	Т	M	+	++	++
P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 JUICA I	Reg	T	Н	+	++	++
P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
FSURAZ	Reg	Т	Н	+	++	++
DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30RA3	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+
D04	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31	Reg	T	M	-	_	-
D04D 44	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31RA1	Reg	T	M	-	_	-
DOADAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+
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P32	Reg	Т	M	0	-	-
DOOD A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32RA1	Reg	Т	М	0	_	+
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P32RA2	Reg	Т	М	0	0	+
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P33	Reg	T	M	+	++	++
DOODAA	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA1	Reg	T	M	+	++	++
	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA2	Reg	T .	M	0	+	+

P30 and P33, as well as their alternatives, would help to protect green belt land and a regional park which could help to protect and enhance the setting of historic areas and heritage assets. Their alternatives would be likely to have similar benefits, although there is greater uncertainty over their location.
P27, P27RA1, P28, P28RA1 and P29 would lead to new growth and development that could adversely impact the setting of historic areas and heritage assets depending on the type of development and its location. It is likely that this development would typically be in and around existing urban areas and the built

form, and so could be in-keeping with the surrounding character and thus have minimal impacts on setting. P27, P27RA1 and P28 may provide more opportunities for developing in existing built up areas and using previously developed land due to their focus on Newport and Cardiff. There is greater uncertainty over the location of development under P28RA1. P27RA1 would be likely to lead to more growth and development than P27 and this could have impacts on the setting of nearby heritage assets or historic environments, such as by increased density of developments or taller buildings altering views.

Opportunities to use brownfield land for development may also lead to improvements to the impact of sites on the setting of historic areas or assets if these sites are in a derelict or run-down condition. The majority of new development however would be expected to be on previously undeveloped land and the subsequent losses of open space and greenfield would lead to adverse impacts on the setting of Listed Buildings and SAMS. This policy has the potential to increase access to and understanding of the historic environment and could achieve this through heritage led regeneration. This could be recognised in the supporting text. P31 would see transport infrastructure enhanced which could also alter the setting of historic areas and heritage assets. P32 A range of Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings are near the airport, including at Rhoose, Fonmon Castle and Porthkerry. The expansion of the airport could potentially pose a risk to the setting of these sensitive heritage assets. P32RA1 would help to minimise this risk. Under the do-nothing approach of not having a policy, it is considered to be likely that the airport would ultimately expand over time a slower and steadier rate, thus still posing a risk to nearby heritage assets. The do-nothing approach would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

Do-nothing scenarios would conform with baseline trends.

15	To create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture

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	P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 21	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	IZINAI	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	FZINAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	F20	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 ZONA I	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 ZONAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P29	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 23	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 Zaka i	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
	P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	1 ZONAZ	Reg	Т	M	0	0	0

P28 The opportunity and benefits of heritage led regeneration could be recognised in the supporting text or added to the Spatial Strategy as an overarching principle.

P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
1 30	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
POURAT	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
PSURAZ	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
DOODAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P30RA3	n/a	n/a	Н	0	0	0
DO4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
DOADAA	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31RA1	Reg	Т	M	+	+	+
DOADAG	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P31RA2	Reg	T	M	0	0	+
Boo	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32	Reg	Т	L	0	+	+
DOOD A 4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32RA1	Reg	Т	M	0	0	-
DOOD A O	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P32RA2	Reg	Т	M	0	0	+
D 00	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33	Reg	Т	М	+	+	+
Doop 4.4	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA1	Reg	T	M	+	+	+
Doop 4.6	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
P33RA2	Reg	T	M	0	0	+

P27, P28, P29 and P30 and their alternatives would not be expected to have a discernible impact on this ISA Objective.

P31 and P31RA1 would help to enhance connectivity via sustainable modes of transport, which could enable the area to take more advantage of local Welsh cultural assets in attracting visitors.

P33 would see a new Regional Park that will help maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the Valleys' natural and cultural heritage assets and will give those living in rural areas increased access to nature and recreational facilities. A Valleys Regional Park will help create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture.

The do-nothing for P31 and P33 would conform with baseline trends. For P33 this may still mean the Valleys Regional Park will be delivered however, the planning system has a role to play in supporting its delivery and driving change and regeneration to create the opportunities for the protection and promotion of Welsh culture

Policies P28, P29, P30 and P33 have the potential to increase access to and understanding of the cultural assets and could achieve this through culture led regeneration. This could be recognised in the supporting text.
P32 It is expected that expanding the airport could potentially enhance opportunities for international visitors to access and appreciate Welsh cultural and heritage assets and activities, although this minor positive effect is very uncertain. P32RA1 would limit this benefit, not maximising the economic impact of one of Wales' most strategic transport hubs and economic drivers, whilst the do-nothing approach would be likely

16	To create opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity

to conform with baseline trends.

P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	L	-	-	-
P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P28	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P28RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	L	-	-	-
P28RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P29	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P29RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P29RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P30	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	+	++	++
P30RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	H	+	++	++
P30RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	H	+	++	++
P30RA3	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	0	0	-
P31	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P31RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-

P32 Cardiff Airport would adopt best-practice to incorporate Green Infrastructure into the development that is not only visually attractive and leaves a positive impression on new visitors to Wales but is also of a high biodiversity value and makes a meaningful contribution towards habitat connectivity.

P31RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -
P32	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -
P32RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +
P32RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -
P33	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++
P33RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++
P33RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert: M	ST 0	MT 0	LT -

P30 and P33, as well as their alternatives, would help to protect green belt land and a regional park which could help to protect and enhance important areas of biodiversity value as well as to enhance local ecological connectivity by establishing, protecting and enhancing wildlife corridors. They could also help to protect and enhance important land functionally linked with nearby designations, such as the various SACs coincident with the Brecon Beacons, although it should be noted that the HRA of the Draft NDF ruled out an LSE on these EU sites. P33 and P30 would also help to protect any geodiversity assets in these locations. P27, P28, P29 and their first alternatives would lead to new growth and development that could adversely impact nearby biodiversity designations through a variety of impact pathways, such as increased public access associated disturbances, increased atmospheric nitrogen deposition caused by new traffic or losses of functionally linked land. As much of the new development would be situated on previously undeveloped land, the losses of greenfield and open space could reduce habitat connectivity without concerted efforts to ensure that high quality GI is incorporated into new developments and that space is provided for wildlife to move void of disturbances from humans. Focussing development in Cardiff and Newport through P27, P27RA1 and P28 could help to direct development away from sensitive countryside areas, although brownfield sites can also be of significant biodiversity value and both urban areas are in proximity to European designations at the estuary. There is greater uncertainty of the location of development under P28RA1 but it is likely to be in a more rural location than Newport and impacts on wildlife, geodiversity and ecological connectivity could be more severe.

P31 and P31RA1 would see transport infrastructure enhanced which could also alter the setting of historic areas and heritage assets.

Do-nothing scenarios would conform with baseline trends.

P32 Development at, and expansion of, Cardiff Airport would eventually be likely to see greenfield land around the airport being developed upon. This could pose a risk to any priority species or habitats relying on this land. Within approximately 1km of the airport are several SSSIs, including Barry Woodlands, Cliff Wood

	SSSIS, si access as here coul P32RA1	Stair and East uch as by loss of ssociated distured introduce a bawould help to lirlikely to conforr	of functionally I bances. Given arrier to the monit the risk poson with baseline	inked land, ar the airport's l ovement of will ed to nearby	n increase in ail ocation, which Idlife and reduc areas of biodiv	r pollution or a is relatively ruse habitat con- ersity value. T	an increase in pural, further devenues, further	oublic velopment scenario	
		P27	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert: H	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P27RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P27RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P28	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P28RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
		P28RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
To create opportunities for		P29	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
the sustainable management ar	nd	P29RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST -	MT -	LT -	
7 use of natural resources, takin into account the		P29RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	No recommendations
benefits and intrinsic value	ır	P30	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
mamolo value		P30RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P30RA2	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT +	
		P30RA3	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST 0	MT -	LT -	
		P31	Scale: Nat	T/P: P	Cert:	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
		P31RA1	Scale: Nat	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
		P31RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST 0	H MT	LT	

P32	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Reg	T	M	-	-	-
P32RA1	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT +
P32RA2	Scale: Reg	T/P: T	Cert:	ST 0	MT 0	LT -
P33	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	P	H	-	-	-
P33RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	P	M	-	-	-
P33RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	P	M	0	-	-
P27	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	P	M	+	+	+
P27RA1	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	P	M	+	+	+
P27RA2	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT
	Nat	P	M	0	-	-

P27, P28, P31 and P29, as well as their alternatives, would encourage new development that would be likely to require the consumption of natural resources and require using up previously undeveloped land. Focussing development in Cardiff and Newport, through P27, P27RA1 and P28, would be likely to provide good opportunities for utilising previously developed land. P27RA1 would likely require greater land uptake than P27, given its focus on growth. P28RA1 would see development located away from Newport. Whilst uncertain, it is likely that it would be situated in more rural locations where there are less brownfield opportunities and a greater uptake of previously undeveloped land could be expected. P30 and its alternatives would help to protect Green Belt land, whilst P33 would establish a new Regional Park, and both policies would thus help to protect valuable soils in these protected and previously undeveloped locations whilst not generating waste or consuming natural resources. The do-nothing approaches would conform with baseline trends.

P32 Development at, and expansion of, Cardiff Airport would eventually be likely to see greenfield land around the airport being developed upon. This development would be expected to require the consumption of natural resources for the construction phase. An increase in locally operating businesses and passengers flying into and out of Cardiff would be likely to lead to a net increase in the generation of waste here. P32RA1 would help to limit these direct adverse effects. The do-nothing scenario would be likely to conform with baseline trends.

Cumulative Effects Assessment

Table B-51: Cumulative effects assessment of all draft NDF policies in-combination

IS	SA Objective	Future Baseline	Summary of Effe	ects					Recommendations
			Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: H	ST +	MT +	LT ++	Where the NDF seeks to
To encourage and support improvements in educational attainment for all people in Wales. These direct and indirect positive effects would, cumulatively, be likely to become significant over time primarily as a result of the likely improvements to existing educational facilities and their enhanced connectivity. Various policies in the NDF, such as P26 or P21, would lead to improvements to the connectivity of existing educational facilities by encouraging investment in transport infrastructure and this should help to ensure people of altiment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life. To encourage and support improvements to existing educational facilities by encouraging investment in transport infrastructure and this should help to ensure people of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities for life. To encourage and supporting improvements to existing educational facilities and their enhanced connectivity. Various policies in the NDF, such as P26 or P21, would lead to improvements to the connectivity of existing educational facilities by encouraging investment in transport infrastructure and this should help to ensure people of educational attainment for all age groups and all sectors of society to help to improve opportunities. Various other policies, such as P1, would be expected to help ensure that new essential services like schools are situated within urban areas where they would be likely to be highly accessible for people in and around these urban areas. A larger number of policies proposed in the NDF would lead to new economic and commercial development and this would focus new economic development in certain regions in Wales, within which benefits to local services and transport infrastructure, which is particularly likely as a result of P6, would better facilitate the enable schools to adopt high-quality learning methods and provide improved opportunities for distance learning. It is unclearly								Where the NDF encourages investment and development of Wales' transport network and infrastructure, emphasis could I placed on the need for safe and convenient walking and cycling routes, ideally integrated into coherent green infrastructure networks, that enhance the accessibility of education facilities via sustainable transport	
	To contribute to an		Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert: L	ST +	MT +	LT ++	
2	improvement in physical, mental and social health and well-	The NDF would be expected to lead to long-term significant positive impacts on the objective of improving physical, mental and social health and wellbeing in Wales. Various policies would encourage significant levels of new growth and development in regions across Wales, such							No recommendations

role the quality of one's living environment plays in determining their physical and mental health. Other policies proposed in the NDF would also have more indirect positive impacts on this objective, such as P6 where enhancements to Wales' digital connectivity would be encouraged with subsequent benefits to digital health services being likely. Policies P8 and P9 would help to ensure that opportunities for the provision of green infrastructure in new developments in Wales are maximised. Access to open spaces and a diverse range of natural or semi-natural habitats is crucial to ensuring good physical and mental wellbeing of all people, and so such policies would be likely to make a major contribution towards this ISA Objective over time. Green infrastructure also plays an important role in improving air quality in Wales, particularly in urban areas where, for example, tree canopies filter out air pollutants associated with the local transport sector. Incorporating green infrastructure into new developments in Wales would help to improve air quality with likely benefits to local people's physical health a consequence. Scale: T/P: ST MT LT Cert: Nat Т + + ++ The NDF would be expected to make a major positive contribution towards the creation of new employment opportunities in Wales and improving economic inclusion by enhancing the accessibility of key employment areas. Various policies proposed in the NDF focus on encouraging new development and growth for regions across To create opportunities for an Wales, including in locations that are highly accessible for people most in need as well as those in more rural increase in locations. For example, the support for regional plans through P4 and P16 would enable regional strategies that 3 employment across are better placed to tackle regional problems and to promote economic inclusion at the regional level. No recommendations the country and A range of policies, such as P3, encourage new development in urban or central locations where it would be likely promote economic to be highly accessible for large numbers of people, including via sustainable transport modes. This is true for inclusion Policies P27 and P28, which focus on Cardiff and Newport respectively, as well as P23 and P24 which focus on the most populous areas in mid- and west-Wales, and it is expected that new economic development delivered in these cities would be highly accessible for a large number of people. However, there is some uncertainty over whether focussing on these urban areas would reduce improvements to the employment offering in more rural locations. Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT Nat ++ Th NDF would be expected to make a major positive contribution towards encouraging sustainable economic growth across Wales, primarily as a result of encouraging new development in various regions across Wales, including economic and commercial development as well as improvements to key infrastructure elements, that To create should help to ensure businesses in Wales are viable and can successfully compete in regional, national and international markets. opportunities for Improvements to digital infrastructure, through P6, will help to ensure businesses can operate effectively in the sustainable economic No recommendations growth, diversity and digital world with likely improvements to operational efficiency and greater access to international markets. business Improvements to transport infrastructure, which is encouraged in a range of NDF policies including P26 where competitiveness support is provided to the development of the Swansea Bay Metro, should help to better enable more efficient movements of employees and commercial operations, whilst also better connecting businesses with their customers and opening up new markets. Some policies specifically encourage new growth and development, much of which would likely be commercial floorspace that provides opportunities for a diverse range of new businesses to start-up and compete. Where policies encourage greater rates of renewable energy generation or uptake, it is expected that this would

		A secondar and natural proposed in attractivened The commit	cowards more sustry positive impact I assets, such as In P33, which would less and vitality of itment to expanditius in Cardiff, by	ded to cultural gional valley ncing the ncentral areas.					
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	
5	To contribute towards the future well-being of the Welsh language	well-being weakening people to the education of Wales which	of the Welsh lang existing Welsh-s ne community, is opportunities. Polich would help to pommunities.	protect the long-te	mic developmen ties such as by in ty to grow local rourage a significa rm future of com	nt and growth, wh ntroducing large r ates of Welsh spe ant increase in the munities through	ilst potentially pos numbers of non-V eaking through er e provision of affo out Wales, includ	sing a risk of Velsh speaking mployment and ordable housing in ing Welsh-	No recommendations
6	To create opportunities within which greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced and limited and encourage energy efficient and sustainable design	quantity of impacts ag significant I increase in difficult. Policies sur areas or ex more efficie have good The provisi natural hab vegetation Policy P7 s that seek to transitior of renewab associated However, or residential of this deve mitigated to major increfocus on definition of the provision of the provis	energy being corainst this ISA Oblevels of growth a energy consumpth of the series of	jective but it is cor and development so bition in Wales and courage new emples would help to ension movements for transport modes). structure in develot to protect importative of low-emission transport modes, wer carbon footprillesey and the Have sector in Wales. eeks to encourage velopment. A seco Wales could be a the increase prop	ort-term, there masidered to be like supported by variathis would make comment, housing sure that this near people (i.e. the properties of the comments, and the not carbon sinks to vehicles, which would help to ent. Policies P22 and waterway and and and and ary impact of the major increase in ortion of energy dispopulation grows and set of the comments.	ay be a balance is tely that over time ious policies in the achieving GHG and strategic de w development is ey are in closer policies, in-combination was the that the transand P25 specificated this may help to cilitate significant the construction, in energy consumpt that is renewable with, although this	between both pose, and in the long- e NDF would lead emission reduction velopment to be a relatively sustain roximity to essential enhancement of graph and the source of the coccupation and option, although the sourced. There are not in the control of the coccupation and option, although the course of the coccupation and the course of the coccupation and the coccupat	sitive and negative sterm, the dot of a major net on targets more situated in urban hable by enabling tial services and erground as P26 and P31 vales can continue greater generation hissions conomic, aperation phases is will be could also be a ome extent by the	The NDF could seek to specifically encourage and facilitate development that is carbon neutral.

			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST +/-	MT	LT +/-	Where the NDF encourages the
7	To contribute to the reduction and management of flood risk	Impact of the NDF on flood risk are mixed because it is largely dependent on the precise location of new development in relation to land at risk of flooding. In general, it is expected that development would conform with planning law and avoid land at a level of flood risk with which the type of development would be incompatible. It is also likely that much of the new development in Wales supported by the NDF would be situated in urban locations or existing settlements where it can benefit from existing flood defence schemes in line with emerging policy in TAN15. There is a risk that development in some locations would lead to a loss of above ground vegetation and permeable soils, replacing it with hard standing and impermeable surfaces, that alters the extent and distribution of ground and surface water flooding.							provision of green infrastructure in strategic developments, it could include reference to the importance of GI and permeable surfaces in attenuating flood risk and this should be factored into the decision-making over what GI would be appropriate to include in developments.
			Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT ./	
8	To create opportunities to encourage the protection and improvement of air quality	Similar to GHG emissions, policies in the NDF would result in a range of different impacts on air pollution in Wales. In the short-term, there may be a balance between both positive and negative impacts against this ISA Objective but it is considered to be likely that over time, and in the long-term, the significant levels of growth and development supported by various policies in the NDF would lead to a minor negative impact on efforts to improve air quality in Wales and could make air quality improvement target more difficult in some locations. Policies such as P1 that encourage new employment, housing and strategic development to be situated in urban areas or existing settlements would help to ensure that this new development is relatively sustainable by enabling more efficient and low-emission movements for people (i.e. they are in closer proximity to essential services and have good access to public transport modes). The provision of green infrastructure in developments, and the protection and enhancement of greenfields and natural habitats, would help to protect the important air filtering service provided by above-ground vegetation. Policy P7 supports the uptake of low-emission vehicles, which, in-combination with policies such as P26 and P31 that seek to enhance public transport modes, would help to ensure that the transport sector in Wales can continue to transition to one involving less pollution. Policies P22 and P25 specifically encourage greater generation of renewable energy at Anglesey and the Haven Waterway and this may help to reduce air pollution associated with the energy sector in Wales. However, overall the NDF seeks to encourage, support and facilitate significant levels of new economic, residential and strategic development. A secondary impact of the construction, occupation and operation phases of this development across Wales there could also be a major increase in car use due to economic and population growth, although this is mitigated to some extent by the focus on development in r							No recommendations
9	To create opportunities to protect and enhance the quality and quantity of water features and resources	denhance quantity of water features and resources in Wales are likely to be mixed, with both minor positive and minor negative impacts expected from different policies. It is considered to be likely that the significant growth and development encouraged in the NDF would result in an increase in water consumption for new homes and new businesses. However, the locations targeted for this						No recommendations	

		pose a major risk to the qua development taking place in sewers which in turn could p Where new policies would be vegetation in Wales, such a land in P30, the protection a the important role vegetation						
		Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +	MT ++	LT ++	
1 0	To create opportunities for the improved connectivity of communities and sustainable access to basic goods, services and amenities for all groups	The NDF is considered to me connectivity of communities essential services for people Various policies seek to enhay and South Wales metroregions of Wales, and it is e infrastructure. Public transpegoods, services and amenit facilities in accessible location Wales and this would help to met. P6 provides support for enhand increasing proportion of and P6 would be expected to	No recommendations					
1 1	To create the opportunities within which an improvement in social cohesion and equality can be achieved	Scale: Nat T/P: L ST MT + ++ The NDF would be expected to help create opportunities for increasing the cohesiveness of communities across Wales and to encourage greater equality. Over time, this positive impact would be likely to become significant. Regional planning, as supported in P16, would help to ensure that regional and local needs, including in terms of what is needed to address local equality issues, are identified and satisfied. Various policies seek to enhance key public transport modes, such as P26 and P31 with a focus on the Swansea Bay and South Wales metro respectively. A range of other policies encourage investment and growth in defined regions of Wales and it is expected that some of this investment would be in improving local transport infrastructure. Public transport and efficient journeys are essential for ensuring people from all backgrounds are equally able to access goods, services and amenities throughout Wales.						No recommendations
1 2	To create opportunities for the provision of good quality, safe, affordable housing that meets identified needs	Scale: Nat The majority of the policies Objective. However, there a considered alone and cumu P17 would help to ensure th north-Wales region, that sat P29 would have a similar im Policies P1 and P2 would he	T/P: T oroposed in the NI re a range of polic atively, both direc at there is significations local housing	Cert: L DF were identified ies which would itly and indirectly ant new resident geneds and corts of Cardiff, New	st ++ ed as having neut be likely to lead to and in the short- tial development in tributes towards to prort and Heads of	to significant posit , medium- and lor n Wrexham and I the national need of the Valley.	tive impacts when ng-terms. Deeside, or the . P27, P28 and	

						95 would make a m		in the long-term		
		towards ens				le housing in Wales		1.7		
			Scale: Nat	T/P: T	Cert:	ST +/-	MT +/-	LT +/-		
		The likely impacts of the NDF on landscapes and townscapes in Wales is largely mixed as it can depend on the								
	To create opportunities for the protection and enhancement of the local distinctiveness of our landscapes, townscapes and seascapes	precise location of proposed land-uses in relation to the surrounding landscape or townscape.								
		Generally speaking, policies such as P1, P2, P27 or P28 that focus new development in urban areas or existing								
		large settlements would help to ensure that new development is situated within and adjacent to existing built form. This could help to avoid potential impacts of development on natural landscapes in the countryside whilst also								
						natural landscapes ng brownfield sites.		de whilst also		
								s P8 P9 P30		
1		Additionally, policies that would protect or enhance green infrastructure or greenfield land, such as P8, P9, P30, P33, would help to protect and enhance the local character and visual attractiveness of nearby townscapes or							No recommendations	
3		landscapes.								
		However, a range of policies encourage and support significant levels of new development and there is a risk that in some cases this development would alter the local townscape or landscape character and distinctiveness.								
		Development on the coast, such as is proposed at ports including the Port of Holyhead or Swansea Bay, could potentially alter long distance coastal views. Development in rural locations, as is encouraged through P4, poses a								
			ore natural and							
			Some policies, s							
			al character. This implies that for some of the proposed land-uses in the NDF will be visually prominent and pacts on local character would to some extent be accepted.							
		impacts on i	Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT		
			Nat	T.	L	+/-	+/-	+/-		
			h potential impad							
	To create opportunities for the protection,	throughout Wales as a result of policies proposed in the NDF are largely mixed, although unlikely to be significant								
		overall. Generally sr	neaking policies							
		Generally speaking, policies such as P1, P2, P27 or P28 that focus new development in urban areas or existing large settlements would help to ensure that new development is situated within and adjacent to existing built form.								
		This could help to avoid potential impacts of development on the setting of heritage assets in rural areas whilst								
		also providing opportunities for enhancing townscapes by revitalising brownfield sites. However, urban locations are typically home to a greater number of historic assets than countryside areas and, although new development								
1	conservation and	within existing built-up areas is unlikely to have a significant impact, there is a risk of some degree of alteration to							No recommendations	
4	enhancement of the historic environment.	the setting of historic assets here.								
	historic assets and	Policies that would protect or enhance green infrastructure or greenfield land, such as P8, P9, P30, P33, would								
	their settings	help to protect and enhance the setting of historic assets and areas throughout Wales. Development on the coast, such as is proposed at ports including the Port of Holyhead or Swansea Bay, could								
		potentially alter long distance coastal views which are in some locations a significant facet of nearby historic								
		assets. Development in rural locations, as is encouraged through P4, poses a risk to the setting of any nearby								
		heritage assets or historic areas as it would be difficult to ensure all new development in these locations conforms								
		with the local character. Some policies, such as P10, include a requirement for measures to minimise adverse impacts on the local character. This implies that for some of the proposed land-uses in the NDF will be visually								
					uld to some exte			···· 23 violairy		
1	To create the		Scale:	T/P:	Cert:	ST	MT	LT	No recommendations	

opportunities for the protection and The NDF would be expected to lead to an overall positive impact on the protection and promotion of Welsh promotion of Welsh culture. Approximately half the policies appraised would be anticipated to lead to negligible effects on this culture Objective, but the majority of the other half were recorded as having likely positive effects. Various policies would be likely to help protect, enhance and increase the sustainability of cultural places. activities and assets in Wales. For example, the support for regional plans through P4 and P16 would be likely to help ensure that regionally identified needs for rural communities are provided for and this could help to preserve and take advantage of local Welsh culture features and assets. P3 seeks to ensure that Welsh Government investment and land holdings support the delivery of sustainable places, including for major trip-generating developments such as sports stadia and cultural venues. P3 would therefore be likely to help enhance the sustainability of places and buildings that are integral to culture in Wales. P8 and P9 would lead to the protection or creation of biodiversity assets and features, such as the National forest proposed in P9. The countryside and natural environment in Wales is a key facet of its identity and culture and P8 and P9 would help to advance this. In addition to protecting, enhancing and increasing the sustainability of cultural places, activities and assets in Wales, various policies in the NDF would be likely to help improve their accessibility for local, national and international visitors. P3 could provide tourists from further afield, including Europe, with improved access to north Wales whilst P32, which would support the growth of Cardiff Airport, could improve access into south Wales for international tourists. Other policies that would see public transport modes being improved, such as P31 and the South Wales Metro, would also be likely to help improve the accessibility of cultural places, assets and activities. Scale: T/P: Cert: ST MT LT +/-Nat The NDF would be expected to lead to both positive and negative impacts on the ISA Objective of creating Where policies propose, support opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity. or encourage new development A range of policies would be likely to help ensure that biodiversity features and ecological networks are protected or growth of existing and enhanced. Cumulatively, there could be significant positive impacts. A range of policies refer to encouraging developments, the policy would sustainable development, such as P1 and P2, and it is assumed that this includes a sustainable approach to include wording that seeks to managing biodiversity and geodiversity in the vicinity of such development. More significantly, P8 sets out a provide protection for biodiversity strategic framework for biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem resilience whilst P9 proposes a new national and wildlife. To ensure that To create forest for Wales. A coherent ecological network across Wales is essential to enabling the free movement of wildlife biodiversity is not just conserved opportunities for the and avoiding isolated islands of habitats and species being 'cut off from nature'. A new national forest would be but overall enhanced, these conservation and likely to be a region of significant biodiversity value that provides suitable habitat for a diverse range of protected policies should provide strong 6 enhancement of species. A new Valleys Regional Park is proposed in P33 and this could have similar benefits to this ISA Objective wording that states that the biodiversity and as P9. P19 and P30 support the identification and establishing of Green Belt land. Green Belt land can often be of determination of planning relatively high biodiversity and geodiversity value and can constitute a significant portion of ecological networks. geodiversity applications would take into Supporting Green Belt designations would help to conserve this value. consideration any adverse However, a number of policies proposed in the NDF were recorded as being likely to lead to adverse impacts on impacts on biodiversity, and biodiversity and geodiversity in Wales, primarily as a result of the significant growth and development they these cannot be outweighed by encourage and support. This can be seen in the appraisals for Policies P20 – P27 as well as P31 and P32. For social or economic gains, as well example, some policies seek to encourage development and investment at ports and coastal areas in Wales, such as any foreseen enhancements as P25 which supports new development and investment at Waterway Haven, and this poses a risk to the highly to local biodiversity. sensitive biodiversity designations found along much of Wales' coastline, such as the Pembrokeshire Marine SPA near Haven Waterway. Where new development is supported and invested in, there is a subsequent risk to the

conservation status of nearby biodiversity assets as a result of, for example, increases in visitor pressure due to

the delivery of new homes and jobs or improved transport links; increased atmospheric nitrogen deposition associated with increased car usage; direct loss of habitats or functionally linked land where development takes place; increased water resource consumption leading to water table alterations; and/or increased risk of pollution or contamination of waterbodies.

Some of the policies recorded as being likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity include wording that specifically refers to how the impacts of development on the natural and historic environment will be considered during the determination of planning applications. For example, P22 supports new locations for energy development in North West Wales but also states that 'In determining any applications for nuclear energy generating stations in this region, consideration should be given to the need for further non-renewable energy generation, their contribution towards Wales' energy mix, their impacts on the natural and historic environment and the economic benefits they would bring to the region.' Where policies specifically refer to the consideration of the natural environment like this, it could help to avoid significant adverse impacts on biodiversity. However, such wording is unlikely to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity in all cases, such as those caused by the loss of greenfield land to new energy projects. It also appears that adverse impacts on biodiversity (and the

historic environment) would be weighed against the economic benefits of development and as such there is an inherent acceptance of adverse impacts on biodiversity.

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The NDF would be expected to lead to both positive and negative impacts on the ISA Objective of creating opportunities for the sustainable management and use of natural resources in Wales.

Several policies seek to ensure that future development in Wales is sustainable, such as policies P1 and P2, and this would be expected to incorporate a sustainable approach to the management and use of natural resources. P10 and P11 would contribute towards an increasing supply of wind and solar energy in Wales, which should help to increase the sustainability of the generation and consumption of energy resources in Wales.

Other policies were recorded as being likely to lead an increased use of previously developed land in Wales and thereby enable a more efficient use of the land and soils resource. For example, P3 would be likely to enable developments in town and city centre locations on land owned by the Government, whilst P1 and P2 also facilitate urban development. Policies that seek to protect and enhance countryside locations or Green Belt land such as P19 and P30, or seek to establish new such biodiverse areas such as the national forest proposed in P9 or more coherent ecological networks as proposed in P8, would be highly likely to help contribute towards a sustainable management and use of the land and soil resource in Wales; not only by protecting it from being directly lost to, or harmed by, development but by also protecting and enhancing the above-ground vegetation cover which helps to improve the fertility and structure of these soils whilst also protecting them from erosion.

The conservation and enhancement of vegetation and green infrastructure would also be likely to contribute towards a natural approach to improving air quality in Wales.

However, many of the policies proposed in the NDF were recorded as being likely to lead to adverse impacts on natural resources. This is consistently due to the potential and likely impacts of development, including during the construction and operation phases, on natural resources including land, soils, air and water. Whilst the NDF typically encourages a sustainable management of natural resources, it is considered that some adverse impacts on natural resources as a result of development are unavoidable. For example, not all new development in Wales that is supported by the NDF would be on previously developed land, and so some degree of land loss can be expected. Within this previously developed land are likely to be soils that are of at least ecological value and potentially agricultural value. New development would also be likely to lead to some degree of air pollution during

No recommendations

opportunities for the sustainable management and use 7 of natural resources. taking into account their benefits and intrinsic value

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the construction phase and, depending on the type of development, also during its operation phase such as that caused by a local increase in car usage. A cumulative impact of all development supported and encourage by the NDF is also likely to be some degree of increase in the consumption of water, due to both the consumption by businesses as well as residential consumption. In addition to water consumption, there could be an increase in the risk and prevalence of pollution or contamination of waters. This is particularly the case where development is supported or encouraged in coastal areas and ports and where an increase cargo ship or barge activity is anticipated. Lastly, whilst the NDF seeks to encourage an increase in the proportion of Wales' energy generation and consumption that stems from renewable sources, it is unclear and potentially unlikely that this will match or exceed the likely increase in energy consumption associated with the significant levels of growth that the NDF seeks to support and encourage. This would potentially make achieving targets of reducing Wales' consumption of non-renewable energy more difficult.



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