

Draft National Development Framework

1. NDF Outcomes (chapter 3)

Q1. The NDF has proposed 11 Outcomes as an ambition of where we want to be in 20 years' time. Overall, to what extent do you agree or disagree the 11 Outcomes are a realistic vision for the NDF?

Disagree

Q2. To what extent do you agree with the 11 Outcomes as ambitions for the NDF?

Agree with some of them

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

wind farms are definitely a no no. too many already. The soaring production in the Growing Asian nations led to a need for new roads and new homes for workers, in addition to new factories and new means of transportation for workers. The net result was much more CO2 for the world as a whole—not considerably less. If we calculate the savings in CO2 between the date of the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and 2017 for the US, EU, and Japan, we find that there has indeed been a savings close to 1.0 billion tons of carbon dioxide over this 20-year period. Unfortunately, Growing Asia added 9.0 billion tons of CO2 between 1997 and 2017 Middle Eastern oil producing nations added 1.1 billion tons of CO2 in the same period, and The Rest of the World added 1.5 billion tons of CO2. So, what little CO2 savings took place in the US, EU, and Japan during the 20 year period between 1997 and 2017 were dwarfed by the impact of the ramp up of industrial growth outside the US, EU, and Japan. We will end covering our planet and it still not working. As for housing, some small towns, like Knighton in Powys, have had a lot of planning applications, supposedly affordable housing. However most people in the vicinity do not earn enough money to be able to buy said housing. In these small towns, doctors, dentists, schools etc.. are inundated and do not have the capacity for more patients or pupils. Most of the small schools are being closed by local authority, putting more pressure on bigger schools. With more houses being built, the infrastructure in these towns cannot cope. On mobile phone signal. Most people who live rurally do not want more towers built. You talk about heavy industry and its not needed now. In south wales where a wind farm was being built, steel was transported from China instead of being supplied by the local steel works. How is that helping? That is taking jobs from welsh citizens, more pollution (carbon footprint). none of these things are helping the environment even if you think they are. you are being misled and will not see the error of your ways until it is too late.

2. Spatial Strategy (policies 1 - 4)

Q3. The NDF spatial strategy is a guiding framework for where large-scale change and nationally important developments will be focused over the next 20 years. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the spatial strategy and key principles for development in...

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	No opinion
Urban areas (Policies 1, 2 & 3)				X			
Rural areas (Policy 4)				X			
				X			

Q4. If you have any comments on the spatial strategy or key principles for development in urban and rural areas, please tell us:

You talk of 'town centres first'. in rural towns everything gets taken away from banks, libraries, transport, recycling stations. If '...they are integral to the health and livelihood of our nation', then I think they should be supported much more. not many jobs prospects and even if say a housing scheme was planned and executed, the building jobs do not go to local builders, plumbers, carpenters etc but are contracted to bigger companies out of the area!

3. Affordable Housing (policy 5)

Q5. The NDF sets out the approach for providing affordable housing, encouraging local authorities, social landlords, and small and medium-sized construction and building enterprises to build more homes. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the approach to increasing affordable housing?

Disagree

Q6. If you disagree, in what other ways can the NDF approach the delivery of affordable housing?

As I said in my previous comment. Small communities like Knighton in Powys, have had a lot of planning applications for such a small town. Allegedly for affordable housing, but unfortunately most people, especially young people who want to get on the housing ladder cannot afford these so called affordable houses, based on their income. The infrastructure in these towns cannot keep up with the influx of people. In Knighton alone the doctors, dentists and schools are at full capacity. With small schools being shut down by local authority the bigger schools are under much more pressure. And our public land should stay public!!

4. Mobile Action Zones (policy 6)

Q7. To what extent do you agree or disagree the identification of mobile action zones will be effective in encouraging better mobile coverage?

Disagree

Q8. If you disagree, in what other ways can the NDF improve mobile phone coverage in the areas which currently have limited access?

no 5g

5. Low Emission Vehicles (policy 7)

Q9. To what extent do you agree or disagree that policy 7 will enable and encourage the roll-out of charging infrastructure for ultra-low emission vehicles?

Disagree

Q10. If you disagree, in what other ways can the NDF enable and encourage the roll-out of charging infrastructure for ultra-low emission vehicles?

where is the electric for the charging coming from? wind turbines? ridiculous and not sustainable.

6. Green Infrastructure (policies 8 & 9)

Q11. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the approach to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and ecological networks?

Disagree

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

Q12. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the NDF's policies to lower carbon emissions in Wales using...

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	No opinion
Large scale wind and solar developments					X		
District heat networks					X		
				X			

Q13. If you disagree with the NDF's approaches to green infrastructure, renewable energy or district heat networks, what alternative approaches should we consider to help Wales to enhance its biodiversity and transition to a low carbon economy?

the problem is that you can cover the whole of wales and the EU in LARGE SCALE wind turbines, but it will have no effect.

A popular view of economists is, "If every country limits its own CO2 emissions, certainly world emissions will be reduced." In practice, this does not work. It simply moves emissions around and, in the process, raises total world emissions. A carbon tax sends high-carbon industries to Emerging Market nations, helping ramp up their economies. The country with the carbon tax on its own citizens then imports manufactured items from the Emerging Market nations with no carbon tax, aiding the Emerging Market countries without a carbon tax at the expense of its own citizens. How reasonable is this approach?

When Advanced Economies transferred a significant share of their industrial production to the Growing Asian nations, the growth rate of industrial production soared in these countries, at the same time that it stagnated in Advanced Economies.

This soaring production in the Growing Asian nations led to a need for new roads and new homes for workers, in addition to new factories and new means of transportation for workers. The net result was much more CO2 for the world as a whole—not considerably less.

If we calculate the savings in CO2 between the date of the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and 2017 for the US, EU, and Japan, we find that there has indeed been a savings close to 1.0 billion tons of carbon dioxide over this 20-year period.

Growing Asia added 9.0 billion tons of CO2 between 1997 and 2017

Middle Eastern oil producing nations added 1.1 billion tons of CO2 in the same period, and

The Rest of the World added 1.5 billion tons of CO2.

So, what little CO2 savings took place in the US, EU, and Japan during the 20 year period between 1997 and 2017 were dwarfed by the impact of the ramp up of industrial growth outside the US, EU, and Japan.

The benefits of wind and solar have been greatly exaggerated. Partly, this may be because politicians have needed a solution to the energy and climate problems. It may also be partly because "renewable" sounds like it is a synonym for "sustainable," even though it is not. Adding electricity storage looks like it would be a solution to the intermittency of wind and solar, but it tends to add costs and to defeat the CO2 benefit of these devices.

Look at the bigger picture. we will look back and go oh well that didn't work did it. hindsight is a wonderful thing. plant more trees if your worried about carbon, instead of destroying the landscape. the trees love carbon. so yes i do hope the forest initiative works. I have a lot of trees in pots that I need to find a place to plant and grow big.

biomass boilers are crap. i have had one. they are not green, but pump out disgusting black smoke. and yes i was using the proper pellets. don't push them on people they don't work, causing more stress to already stressed out people.

get farmers to have one field that would be willing to turn into a wild meadow, attracting insects etc.. instead of the farmers using every chemical known to man to spray on the fields. more organic. make sure that all new houses built have solar panels or tiles on every new roof, i don't see that happening. would make sense to me.

8. The Regions (policy 16)

Q14. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the principle of developing Strategic Development Plans prepared at a regional scale?The NDF identifies three overall regions of Wales, each with their own distinct opportunities and challenges. These are North Wales, Mid and South West Wales, and South East Wales.

No opinion

9. North Wales (policies 17-22)

Q15. We have identified Wrexham and Deeside as the main focus of development in North Wales. A new green belt will be created to manage the form of growth. A number of coastal towns are identified as having key regional roles, while we support growth and development at Holyhead Port. We will support improved transport infrastructure in the region, including a North Wales Metro, and support better connectivity with England. North West Wales is recognised as having potential to supply low-carbon energy on a strategic scale.To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed policies and approach for the North Region?

No opinion

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

Q16. Swansea Bay and Llanelli is the main urban area within the region and is our preferred location for growth. We also identify a number of rural and market towns, and the four Haven Towns in Pembrokeshire, as being regionally important. The haven Waterway is nationally important and its development is supported. We support proposals for a Swansea Bay Metro.To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed policies and approach for the Mid and South West Region?

Disagree

11. South East Wales (policies 27-33)

Q17. In South East Wales we are proposing to enhance Cardiff's role as the capital and secure more sustainable growth in Newport and the Valleys. A green belt around Newport and eastern parts of the region will support the spatial strategy and focus development on existing cities and towns. Transport Orientated Development, using locations benefitting from mainline railway and Metro stations, will shape the approach to development across the region. There is support for the growth and development of Cardiff Airport.To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed policies and approach for the South East Region?

Disagree

Q18. If you have any comments about the NDF's approach or policies to the three regions, please tell us. If you have any alternatives, please explain them and tell us why you think they would be better.

so your going to develop cardiff airport. thought you were worried about carbon emissions? i'm sure that that development will bring some. importing steel from China? moving an extra half a million people through the airport means more carbon emissions. more tourists to stare at our wind farms? good luck.

green belts are a good idea and could be planted with wild flowers etc to encourage insects, thereby feeding birds etc..

12. Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

Q19. As part of the consultation process, an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) was conducted to assess the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan. The report identified a number of monitoring indicators, including health, equalities, Welsh language, the impact on rural communities, children's rights, climate change and economic development. Do you have any comments on the findings of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report? Please outline any further alternative monitoring indicators you consider would strengthen the ISA.

As I have previously stated, wind turbines will not do what you think. they will blight the landscape. many tourists come for the landscape not to see wind turbines on every hill, every mountains, in every valley. the turbines will cost millions and tourism will fall off. wildlife especially birds struggle with turbines. many people I know have found dead buzzards at the base of these monstrosities. concrete gets poured into the ground contaminating our precious Earth, and concrete slurry runs off into all the local water courses, contaminating them! All the insects and amphibians are in the firing line and you want to help biodiversity. Do any of you live in the country?

I know several people who are 'already surrounded by wind farms and communities are not protected! these are causing stress by flickering shadows from the turning turbines, constant noise and visual blight to their landscapes. It is causing major mental health impacts to a lot of people. House prices are effected and I know someone personally who has been offered a substantial sum of money by the wind turbine company to sell the house to them. The neighbor took the money and now there is an empty house not being used, and now owned by the energy company. I don't think that your policy covers that!!

you say about reviewing the landscape and visual impact. I don't think you understand the concept of what that means.

The map shows priority sites for wind and solar, but you neglect to put on the wind farms that already exist in Wales. I think you would find the map a little bit fuller and one might wonder why you are pursuing this un sustainable avenue. oh yes, its on the agenda.

I don't see how wind turbines help to ecological networks, restoring peat lands and grasslands. new roads are carved into the hillside, cement and concrete thrown into the ground, all for the infrastructure to be built. In the process this destroys habitats, wildlife, peoples sanity and tourism.

Some European protected sites and many Sites of Special Scientific Interest are within proposed sites.

With rural towns having resources taken away all the time. local communities have to fight for their libraries. four local libraries near where I live were luckily given a years reprieve and not shut. The libraries are a community hub, not just for books but helping local people get bus passes, send documents through to local council, etc... most of these people do not drive, are vulnerable and old. no thought is given to these peoples lives. to my mind that is not creating a healthy happy community.

local recycling centres are taken away, and now we have the green bin scheme. Surely if you are worried about carbon why are lorries getting sent to every house in the area to pick up bins, most people were happy to take their garden waste to the local recycling, where one lorry came and emptied the bins, less carbon.

13. Habitats Regulations Assessment

Q20. As part of the development of the NDF, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) was undertaken. The purpose of the HRA process is to identify, assess and address any 'significant effects' of the plan on sites such as Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas for birds. Do you have any comments on the Habitats Regulations Assessment report?

Wind turbines create havoc for birds. I have been notified of buzzards being found at the base of some. the RSPB were notified but failed to do anything. Also starlings are affected by the turbines.

special sites should be left alone, they are special!!

And how many chicken farms are coming to wales. loads and they have a serious impact on the environment. lots of chicken slurry ends up in the water courses contaminating the wildlife. foxes, badgers, and birds of prey are targeted around the chicken sheds, disrupting their already fragile habitats. is that helping our wildlife?

14. Welsh Language

Q21. We would like to know your views on the effects that the NDF would have on the Welsh language, specifically on opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English. What effects do you think there would be? How could positive effects be increased, or negative effects be mitigated?

No Response

Q22. Please also explain how you believe the proposed NDF could be formulated or changed so as to have: positive effects or increased positive effects on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language, and no adverse effects on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.

No Response

15. Further comments

Q23. Are there any further comments that you would like to make on the NDF, or any alternative proposals you feel we should consider?

I understand that there are a lot of issues, and I don't have all the answers. no body does. But I do believe that what we have now can be managed much better, especially in the rural towns. There are so many things now in this world that need to be looked at. plastic a major one. All we are doing is trying to save ourselves, the Earth will be here long after we have gone.

16. Are you...?

Q24. Are you:

Providing your own personal response

Submit your response

Q25. You are about to submit your response. Please ensure you are satisfied with the answers you have provided before sending.

Name



Organisation (if applicable)

-

Preferred contact details (email/phone/post)



Q26. If you want to receive a receipt of your response, please provide an email address.
Email address



Q27. Responses to consultations may be made public. To keep your response anonymous (including email addresses) tick the box.

Keep my response anonymous