

Newport City Council
Local Development Plan

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

Main Report

January 2010

Newport Local Development Plan: Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment

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Consultation

This report is the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Newport Local Development Plan (LDP) and accompanies the LDP Preferred Strategy on consultation. As a non statutory part of the SA process, this Report seeks to consult on the SA process so far, to enable better integration with the LDP process and improve its effectiveness.

This Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report follows on from the consultation on the Scoping Report that occurred in October 2008, as a result of which a Revised Scoping Report was published by the City Council, addressing stakeholder responses. The Revised Scoping Report has informed the development of this report.

This Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report will be made available at Newport City Council Offices, all Council libraries and online at www.newport.gov.uk/planningpolicy. Hard copies of the report can be obtained by contacting the Council's planning policy team on: 01633 656656.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning / Definition
Ancient Woodland	Woodland that has been in existence since 1600.
Baseline	A description of the present and future state of an area, in the absence of any plan, taking into account changes resulting from natural events and from other human activities.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CfSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
Consultation Body	An authority that, because of its environmental responsibilities, is likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes and must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies, designated in the SEA Regulations are the CCW, Cadw and Environment Agency Wales.
County Borough	Newport City Council is entitled as such, although the administrative area is described as a County Borough.
Environmental appraisal	A form of environmental assessment used in the UK (primarily for development plans) since the early 1990s, supported by 'Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide' (DoE, 1993); more recently superseded by sustainability appraisal. Some aspects of environmental appraisal foreshadow the requirements of the SEA Directive.
Environmental assessment	Generically, a method or procedure for predicting the effects on the environment of a proposal, either for an individual project or a higher-level "strategy" (a policy, plan or programme), with the aim of taking account of these effects in decision-making. The term "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) is used, as in European Directive 337/85/EEC, for assessments of projects. In the SEA Directive, an environmental assessment means "the preparation of an environmental report, the carrying out of consultations, the taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision-making and the provision of information on the decision", in accordance with the Directive's requirements.
Environmental Report	Document required by the SEA Directive as part of an environmental assessment, which identifies, describes and appraises the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing a plan or programme. See SA Report.
HRA ISR	Habitats Regulation Assessment: Initial Screening Report
Important Wildlife Habitat	To protect priority habitats a list has been drawn up at the UK level of 65 habitats requiring special protection totalling habitats and of these habitats, 55 occur in Wales. Looking after our habitats is important; habitats in good condition will benefit many species and provide 'nature benefits' to society including storing of carbon, mitigating flood damage

and providing space for relaxation and wellbeing.¹

Important Wildlife Species	To protect our rarer species, a list has been drawn up at the UK level of species requiring special protection totalling 1149 species and 504 of these species occur in Wales. A further 33 species together with three groupings of lichens and plants go to produce a list of species of principle importance in Wales. This is referred to as the Section 42 list. ²
Indicator	A measure of variables over time often used to measure achievement of objectives.
Mitigation	Used in this guidance to refer to measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects.
Responsible Authority	In the SEA Regulations, means an organisation which prepares a plan or programme, subject to the SEA Directive, and is responsible for the SEA.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SA, including the sustainability effects and options that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the SA Report.
Significant effect	Effects which are significant in the context of the plan. (Appendix II of the SEA Directive gives criteria for determining the likely environmental significance of effects).
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Generic term used in this guidance to describe the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects, which fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.
SA Report	Document which identifies describes and appraises the likely significant sustainability effects of implementing a plan or programme. It incorporates the Environmental Report required by the SEA Directive.
Valued Open Space	Open space that provides benefits to the local community through recreation; storm-water drainage; wildlife habitat; aesthetic benefits or relief from congestion and other negative effects of development.
Landscape Value	The individual aspects of a landscape that are given a value based on set criteria where outstanding is equal to National importance, high to Regional importance, Moderate to local importance and low where there is a very low level of importance even locally. These aspects are Visual – what the landscape looks like; Earth Science – what is the geology and geomorphology of the landscape; Biodiversity - what plants grow on and what animals live in the landscape; History and Archaeology – what effect have people had on the landscape; and lastly Culture – what are the cultural influences which have helped shape the landscape. (LANDMAP)

¹ Priority Habitats in Wales:

<http://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/content/uploads/documents/Species%20Habitats/MASTER%20S42%20Habitats%20List%20150508.pdf>

² Section 42 species:

http://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/content/uploads/documents/Species%20Habitats/MASTER%20S42%20Species%20List%20150508%20_Latin-English-Welsh_.pdf

Woodland Management
Scheme

Better Woodlands for Wales will grant aid the preparation of a management plan and it will also provide woodland owners with a wide range of grants to help them implement the plan in order to create and manage woodlands well. Owners wishing to enter the scheme will be given access to professional help from woodland managers who will be able to provide good advice about the scheme and prepare a management plan.

Non-Technical Summary

Overview of Process and Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal

Newport City Council is preparing a Local Development Plan (LDP) for the County Borough that sets out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land.

The Newport City Council (NCC) Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in May 2006. The Council has now started the preparation of the LDP, which will replace the UDP upon adoption. The LDP will set out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development and use of land within the City for the period 2011-2026.

This Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) has been prepared to fulfil the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) arising from the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the requirements for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) arising from the SEA Directive. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability (economic, social and environmental) considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The SEA Directive requires that certain plans and programmes undergo an environmental assessment, due to the likelihood that they will have significant environmental effects once implemented.

This ISAR accompanies the LDP Preferred Strategy for consultation. It builds on the earlier SA work undertaken on behalf of the Council for the SA Scoping Report (October 2008).

The Process Followed

Throughout the report the term SA is used to describe the combined process SA/SEA, which involves four main stages. Stages A and B, as described below, have been completed thus far.

Stage A

- Identifying other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that inform and influence the development of the LDP;
- Establishing an understanding of the social, environmental and economic conditions of Newport (referred to as 'the baseline');
- Identifying key sustainability issues in the County Borough;
- Outlining SA objectives against which to later evaluate the LDP policies, which will be grouped into components for assessment purposes;
- Gathering consultation feedback on the proposed breadth of coverage and level of detail for the SA.

Stage B

- Assessing a series of spatial strategic options;
- Assessing strategic sites for the development of employment and housing;
- Completing an assessment to establish the compatibility of the preferred strategy with the SA objectives.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

There is a requirement for any policies, plans or projects with potential to affect designated European sites to undergo Appropriate Assessment (AA) under the European Habitats Directive. The NCC administrative area contains the River Usk Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is a European designation. The section within NCC falls within the River Usk (Lower Usk) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Newport also sits on the western bank of The Severn Estuary, which is recognised at the

European level through its designation as a Ramsar Site, a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Although the requirements and process for HRA are separate from that for SA, the two processes have been run in parallel for the LDP.

An Initial Screening Report (ISR) has been produced under Habitats Regulation Assessment, which assesses the potential for likely significant effects of the policies within the plan on the River Usk SAC and the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, as well as European sites outside the Newport boundary, to determine whether AA is required.

The ISR includes a number of recommendations to ensure that the final draft of the LDP avoids and/or minimises impacts on the European sites identified during the study. The Report also recommends that *“further investigation may be required with regards to in combination effects of aerial pollution on Cardiff Beechwoods SAC, Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC and the Wye Valley Woodlands SAC as well as the impacts of water usage on the River Usk SAC and River Wye SAC.”*

The findings of the HRA ISR have been integrated into this SA where appropriate.

Contents and Main Objectives of the LDP

The first section of the LDP sets out the Council’s vision for future growth, objectives and strategic policy framework that will manage and guide development in the County Borough over the next twenty years and beyond. As outlined below, the SA assessed the LDP Vision and Objectives’ compatibility with the SA Objectives, leading to a number of recommendations. As a result, the revised LDP vision is:

“As a gateway to Wales, Newport will be a centre of regeneration that celebrates its culture and heritage, while being a focus for diverse economic growth that will strengthen its contribution to the region. It will be a place that people recognise as a lively, dynamic, growing city, with communities living in harmony in a unique natural environment.”

In order to achieve this vision, the LDP document identifies the following objectives:

Sustainable use of Land

Objective 1: To ensure that all development makes the most efficient use of natural resources by seeking to locate development in the most sustainable locations, minimises the impact on the environment and makes a positive contribution to local communities.

Climate Change

Objective 2: To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and to mitigating the impacts, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, reducing the need to travel, providing safe and active travel routes, and managing the risks and consequences of flooding.

Economic Growth

Objective 3: To enable a diverse economy that meets the needs of the people of Newport and those of the wider South East Wales economic region.

Housing

Objective 4: To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in the most sustainable locations, and to ensure that the quantity, quality and variety of housing provision meets the needs of the population. Also to foster the creation of places which contribute to local distinctiveness and thriving communities.

Conservation and the Environment

Objective 5: To ensure that all development or use of land does not adversely affect, and seeks to preserve or enhance, the quality of the built environment.

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including protected and non-protected species and habitats, regardless of greenfield or brownfield status, and also including the protection of controlled waters.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Objective 7: To ensure the provision of appropriate new, and/or enhanced existing, community facilities.

Culture and Accessibility

Objective 8: To ensure that development proposals and uses are socially and physically accessible to all, taking account of the needs of all individuals.

The LDP document outlines a Preferred Strategy covering the following topics:

- a) Sustainability;
- b) Flood Risk and Water Resources;
- c) Green Belt;
- d) Special Landscape Areas;
- e) Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment;
- f) Housing;
- g) Housing Regeneration;
- h) Brownfield Development Capacity;
- i) Greenfield Development Requirement;
- j) Village Development;
- k) Community, Leisure and Recreation;
- l) Education;
- m) Burial Grounds;
- n) Gypsy and Traveller Sites;
- o) Developer Contributions;
- p) Transport and Communications;
- q) Employment;
- r) Waste;
- s) Minerals; and
- t) Retailing and the City Centre.

The LDP also includes the following policies:

- SP1 Sustainability
- SP2 Flood Risk
- SP3 Water Resources
- SP4 Countryside
- SP5 Green Belt
- SP6 Special Landscape Areas
- SP7 Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment

- SP8 House Building Requirement
- SP9 Community Facilities and Requirements
- SP10 Community Infrastructure Levy
- SP11 Transport Proposals
- SP12 Integrated Transport
- SP13 Major Road Schemes
- SP14 Employment Land
- SP15 Employment Sites
- SP16 Urban Regeneration
- SP17 Waste Disposal
- SP18 Waste Management
- SP19 Minerals

Sustainability Baseline and Key Issues

Standing at the gateway to Wales, Newport covers a geographical area of just over 73.5 square miles and is a vibrant, forward-thinking city. Steeped in history, it contains in Caerleon one of the three Roman military fortresses in Britain. Newport also has a rich industrial heritage, dating mainly from the nineteenth century, when its important strategic location led to its rapid development.

After losing some of its historic core industries, the city is successfully proving that it can re-establish and adapt itself as a centre of modern industry and commerce, with electronics and financial service businesses now standing alongside traditional industries. Redevelopments are taking place in the city centre; and many regeneration projects are transforming the waterfront and other parts of the city.

The main sustainability issues identified for Newport, which the LDP must address, are briefly summarised below.

- **Poor Air Quality:** There is a large number of AQMAs in Newport. The primary source of nitrogen oxides (NO₂) in these areas was from traffic emissions, and particularly from the M4 motorway and its immediate arterial roads. Poor air quality can have negative implications for human health, climate change and the natural and built environment.
- **Local Food Production:** Organic farming can have a considerable impact on the biodiversity of the area by improving and managing valuable habitats for wildlife. Purchasing local produce strengthens the local economy by keeping money spent locally, offers more diverse employment, helps farmers add value and increase revenue. There are also environmental benefits by reducing “food miles³” and associated pollution, and reduction in packaging and waste of valuable resources.
- **CO₂ emissions:** NCC’s per capita emissions of CO₂ were 12.5 tonnes in 2005, which was high compared to the Welsh average of 9.0 tonnes. This will have implications for climate change and human health.
- **Energy Efficiency:** 8.2% of households suffer from fuel poverty, a key issue in reducing energy consumption. The lack of ability to pay to improve the energy efficiency of dwellings by some families may only exacerbate this problem.

³ Term refers to the distance that food travels between field and plate, including processing. It is used as a way of indicating the environmental impact of the food we eat (adapted from http://www.bbc.co.uk/food/food_matters/foodmiles.shtml)

- **Landscape:** The countryside is essentially a working environment for those employed in agriculture and forestry, as well as being home to commuter communities. At the same time, the countryside in Newport represents a considerable resource for access, recreation and wildlife; therefore it is essential to strike a balance between the different uses and users of the countryside.
- **Water Quality:** River Usk (SAC): Water quality is good throughout the main river, except for localised enrichment from sewage discharges, the effects of which, along with the more significant water abstractions, may harm water quality. The source protection zone (SPZ) provides an indication of the area within which development may present a risk to groundwater supplies.
- **Flood Risk:** Risks of and from flooding will be exacerbated by the effects of climate change as well as additional surface water run-off from development. Increased surface water runoff can also put pressure on sewerage infrastructure, which may lead to contamination of water resources from drainage overflow events.
- **Commons:** Most of the Levels commons are included within the Gwent Levels SSSIs, whilst others elsewhere are being considered as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).
- **Threats to designated habitats and species:** Two sites associated with Newport have European designations as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites to conserve habitats of listed rare or vulnerable birds and regular migratory species, and/or as SACs to conserve habitats and listed rare or vulnerable species. All types of development have the potential to negatively affect designated sites and species. The city also contains 11 SSSIs, either wholly or in part.
- **Threats to non-designated habitats and species:** While it may not be a *priority* to protect certain habitats and species that are not formally designated under environmental legislation, these also require protection from detrimental effects arising from development.
- **Contaminated Land:** More sites with known areas of contamination are likely to be cleaned up through development control processes. Site investigations for locations allocated for development have indicated contamination, yet despite concentrations being elevated, current information does not suggest that they warrant remedial action under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA).
- **Waste:** There is potential to further improve recycling rates.
- **Crime and Fear of Crime:** Concern about crime and disorder is the most pressing issue for Newport according to the Community Strategy. Statistics indicate that Newport does experience areas of higher crime, often corresponding to wider deprivation.
- **Access:** Efforts are being made to improve both public and community transport by increasing their availability and looking at alternative and innovative ways in which they can operate.
- **Cultural Heritage and Historic Environment:** The county borough has a wealth of buildings, areas and ecological/landscape features that are protected for their historical, cultural, architectural and/or archaeological interest. The Chartist Movement was also prominent in Newport's historical development. There is an opportunity for supporting much greater use of the historic environment as a catalyst/theme/driver for development.
- **Health:** Newport has many specific significant health problems, which are worse than the Welsh average and which need addressing as a matter of urgency. In addition, there are considerable differences in health status between the richer and poorer areas.
- **Physical Activity:** Judged against NPFA standards, in the majority of wards there is a shortfall in provision of accessible open space. Access to open space can have benefits that are both mental and physical. Areas of deficiency may therefore experience a population that does not participate in informal physical activity, alongside other effects associated with environmental inequality.
- **Cycling:** The proposed Sustrans 2 network will provide an opportunity to improve sustainable access to the countryside for the residents of Newport. The active lifestyles initiative will encourage

greater participation in cycling and walking across the City: again necessitating local, suitable cycle trails, which are linked between areas, creating a suitable network for more active participants.

- **Poor health in Children and Young People:** Babies born in Newport suffer from high rates of Infant Mortality, as well as low birth weights. There is also a high rate of teenage pregnancies. These may indicate a high level of deprivation within the county borough, which is an issue for the LDP.
- **Gypsies and travellers:** There is currently no permanent gypsy and traveller site in Newport, save for a small single family site in the west of the city. This means that the gypsies and travellers in Newport are either living in unauthorised encampments or in bricks and mortar accommodation.
- **Households and Housing:** It is anticipated that the growth in households is likely to be greater than the population growth rate. Threats identified in the 2007 Local Housing Strategy were: Stock transfer; Environmental impact; Low demand; Right to Buy; Decline of traditional industry; Social exclusion; Ageing sewerage system; and Budgets. Newport ranked as having the second largest minority ethnic population of the Welsh councils after Cardiff, with the highest proportion living in Pillgwenlly Ward. Pakistani, Indian and Chinese populations were more likely to own their own homes. This is consistent with the proportion of the Indian population employed in managerial roles. The local housing market assessment found that overcrowding is an issue for many Black and Minority Ethnic groups.
- **Welsh Language and Identity:** Compared to the figure for Wales, a low proportion of the population in the county borough are Welsh speakers. This may indicate a higher level of Anglicisation than other Welsh regions, which may be contrary to Welsh Assembly objectives. Recent investment has increased the availability of facilities for the development of cultural activities including the arts, which may provide a platform for development.
- **Employment Growth:** The unemployment rate in September 2006 was higher than both the Wales and UK averages. Unemployment was highest in Pillgwenlly ward. There has been an increase in those who are economically active in the county borough. The majority of employment is within the service sector, following a decline in the manufacturing and construction industries.
- **Land:** Land, property and infrastructure availability to maintain employment growth face constraints posed by flood risk, failure to release large public sector land holdings and loss of employment land to other uses.
- **Funding:** Concerns about the level of public sector funding to continue the economic regeneration programme.
- **Climate Change:** Concerns about the impact of climate change, rising energy costs and the green agenda – could provide both risks and opportunities for Newport businesses.
- **Skills:** Need to tackle economic inactivity across the region (but especially in disadvantaged communities) and to up-skill the existing workforce
- **Travel to Work:** The proportion travelling in to work from outside Newport has increased. The numbers commuting to work in Newport were much higher than residents travelling out to work, illustrating the importance it has to the surrounding region.
- **Deprivation:** Four of Newport's electoral wards feature within the list of Wales' one hundred most deprived wards and a further six sub-wards qualify for funding under the Assembly Government's Communities First programme.
- **Education:** The Local Education Authority (LEA) is facing a major issue over the next 5 years of a falling demand for primary places in its schools. In secondary schools, the level of surplus places is low, and there is particular pressure on provision in the Bassaleg area. The demand for Welsh medium education is growing in the County Borough.
- **Poor educational performance:** The County experiences higher exclusion rates and lower secondary attendance than all-Wales averages. Newport has a higher than Welsh average

proportion of people aged 16-24 with no educational, vocational or professional qualifications at 23.8%.

- **Tourism:** Newport is undergoing an extensive transformation that will change the face of the County Borough allied to the hosting of the Ryder Cup in 2010. This provides a significant opportunity for other areas to benefit from the 'drip-down' effects of this regeneration.
- **Retail:** Due to its current market share, coupled with strong expenditure and population growth in the catchment, there is significant potential capacity for the city centre to attract more development in the run up to 2016.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework is a key tool in completing the SA as it allows the assessment of the effects arising from the LDP proposals in key areas to be undertaken in a systematic way. The LDP SA objectives were developed through the Stage A work, consulted on through the Scoping Report and are shown below:

Environmental

1. Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management
2. To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity
3. To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources
4. To improve air quality
5. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
6. To minimise noise pollution
7. To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality
8. To reduce water consumption
9. To minimise the risk of and from flooding
10. Increase energy efficiency
11. Promote renewable energy production and use
12. Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management
13. Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change

Social

14. Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups
15. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population
16. Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them
17. Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing
18. To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods
19. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport
20. To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport

Economic

21. To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport
22. To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment
23. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets
24. To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/ develop a knowledge based economy
25. Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision
26. Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling
27. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre

Compatibility between LDP and SA Objectives

Initial work on the LDP identified a set of objectives to achieve the overall vision for the area. Each of these objectives was evaluated in terms of its compatibility with each of the 27 SA objectives listed above.

Overall, the succinct nature of the document, aiming to provide a clear direction, was commended. Furthermore, the assessment has highlighted that the LDP objectives were broadly compatible with the SA objectives. The SA recommended a number of changes to the LDP Objectives, which were considered and, where appropriate, integrated into the final LDP Objectives presented in the Preferred Strategy.

Plan Issues and Options

A set of 8 strategic options have been developed by the Planning Policy Team. These come under the headings of:

1. Housing Numbers

- HN1 SEWSPG (South East Wales Spatial Planning Group) Apportionment
- HN2 Population Trend Growth
- HN3 Housing Building Trend Growth

2. Housing Delivery

- HD1 Market-Led
- HD2 Do Nothing
- HD3 New Markets

3. Accommodation for Students and Young People

- Y1 Do Nothing
- Y2 To Seek the Provision of More Student Accommodation
- Y3 To Encourage City Centre Accommodation Attractive to Young People

4. Accommodation for the Elderly

- OAP1 Do Nothing
- OAP2 Limited Provision
- OAP3 Specific Provision

5. Village Development

- V1 Do Nothing
- V2 Sustainable Village Development
- V3 Village Expansion

6. Employment

- E1 Do Nothing
- E2 Market-led Reappraisal of Supply
- E3 Sustainable and Regeneration Based Employment
- E4 Employment Promotion on Non-Employment Sites

7. Celtic Manor

- CM1 Do Nothing
- CM2 Masterplan Approach

8. Airport

- A1 Do Nothing
- A2 Support the Concept of an Airport
- A3 Not Support the Concept of an Airport
- A4 Note the Concept

The assessment revealed varying degrees of sustainability across the options. Although the Council ultimately held responsibility for selecting the preferred option for each strategic policy, the SA differentiated the various policy options for each objective and helped to identify the most sustainable options. The Preferred Options identified as a result of the SA were as follows:

1. HN2 Population Trend Growth
2. HD3 New Markets
3. Y3 To Encourage City Centre Accommodation Attractive to Young People
4. OAP3 Specific Provision
5. V2 Sustainable Village Development
6. E3 Sustainable and Regeneration Based Employment and E4 Employment Promotion on Non Employment Sites
7. CM2 Masterplan Approach
8. A4 Note the Concept

Development of Strategic Sites

Candidate sites identified as part of the LDP process have been subject to an assessment in order to determine their performance in sustainability terms, with reference to social, environmental and economic factors. The original site appraisal was undertaken by NCC, to inform the development of the LDP. The original SA Framework was modified to enable the assessment of sites.

Overall, the results predicted a number of positive as well negative effects on the SA Objectives as a result of implementation of the LDP candidate sites that have been assessed to date.

The sites considered to be the most sustainable, subject to data gaps, were as follows:

- Site 11: Pirelli;
- Site 17: Ringland; and
- Site 38: 28 Retail East.

The sites considered to be the least sustainable were:

- Site 5: Solutia;
- Site 20: Michaelston;
- Site 21: Marshfield West;
- Site 22: Marshfield East; and
- Site 43: Airport.

The assessment indicated that potential conflicts for other sites may be, to a certain degree, mitigated through the implementation of LDP policies that will seek to reduce the effects of development on environmental and socio-economic considerations.

Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment

A high level assessment of the LDP Preferred Strategy was then undertaken, to evaluate and predict the likely effects of the plan. The aim was to ensure that the development of the Preferred Strategy is guided in such a way that the policies reflect the principles and priorities for sustainable development in Newport.

The LDP Preferred Strategy assessment was undertaken under the following topic areas:

1. Sustainability;
2. Flood Risk and Water Resources;
3. Green Belt and Countryside;
4. Landscape;
5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment;
6. Housing Numbers;
7. Housing Standards;
8. Efficient Use of Land;
9. Village Development;
10. Community Facilities;
11. Education;
12. Burial Grounds;
13. Transport;
14. Developer Contributions;
15. Employment;
16. Waste;
17. Minerals;
18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites; and
19. Retailing and the City Centre.

Overall, the LDP Preferred Strategy was found to be broadly compatible with the SA Objectives, although assessment themes 4 (landscape), 5 (conservation and the built environment), 6 (housing numbers) and

9 (village development) were predicted to have a number of conflicts with environmental objectives, with theme 9 also having some conflicts against economic objectives. Strategic recommendations were made to improve the sustainability performance of the LDP policies including recommendations for changes to wording and additional considerations. Additional policy development was also suggested for the following topic areas:

- Housing;
- Locally specific requirements for BREEAM and CfSH;
- Sequential approach to the use of land;
- Education provision;
- Gypsy Traveller Sites; and
- Retail.

Next Stages

Subsequent stages of the SA will be documented in the Final SA Report (SAR), to be published alongside the Deposit LDP. The scope of the SAR will build on this ISAR and include:

Stage B

- Detailed assessment of the LDP policies as they appear in the Deposit LDP;
- The development of proposed mitigation measures to avoid any adverse effects predicted;
- The development of a monitoring strategy to ensure that predicted adverse effects are tracked and the need for potential interventions are highlighted in such a way to ensure adverse effects can be avoided.

Stage C

- Preparing the SA Report to describe the process and findings of Stages A and B of the process.

Stage D

- Consulting on the draft plan (Deposit LDP) and the SAR and appraising significant changes.

Stage E

- Monitoring.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 This document is the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Newport City Council Local Development Plan (LDP). Under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, SA is mandatory for all LDPs. An SEA is also required under European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'SEA Directive'). The SA and SEA processes are combined to inform the preparation of the LDP.
- 1.2 The Newport City Council (NCC) Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in May 2006. The Council has now started the preparation of the LDP, which will replace the UDP upon adoption. The LDP will set out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development and use of land within the City for the period 2011-2026.
- 1.3 Atkins was commissioned in March 2008 by NCC to undertake SA incorporating SEA of the Newport LDP. As part of this work, Atkins was also commissioned to undertake the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) in parallel with the SA/SEA, as described below.
- 1.4 This ISAR outlines the SA Process to date, including the results of the formal consultation on the Scoping Report (please refer to Appendix B), which comprised the first stage (Stage A) of the SA/SEA for the Newport City Council LDP. The Scoping Report consulted upon the framework proposed for the SA of the Newport LDP based on the identification and analysis of plans and programmes of relevance to the study area; a description of the environmental, economic, and social baseline; and the identification of any issues/problems and opportunities within the study area that the LDP may need to respond to.
- 1.5 This ISAR encompasses the evaluation and development of options for the LDP. Using the framework established at Stage A, Stage B has thus far evaluated the LDP objectives, candidate sites, issues and options, and the compatibility of the preferred strategic options and preferred policy approaches with the SA objectives.

The Newport Local Development Plan

- 1.6 The LDP sets out the Council's vision for future growth, objectives and strategic policy framework that will manage and guide development in the County Borough over the next twenty years and beyond. As outlined below, the SA assessed the compatibility between the LDP Vision and Objectives and the SA Objectives, leading to a number of recommendations. As a result, the revised LDP vision is:

"As a gateway to Wales, Newport will be a centre of regeneration that celebrates its culture and heritage, while being a focus for diverse economic growth that will strengthen its contribution to the region. It will be a place that people recognise as a lively, dynamic, growing city, with communities living in harmony in a unique natural environment."

- 1.7 In order to achieve this vision, the LDP document identifies the following objectives:

Sustainable use of Land

Objective 1: To ensure that all development makes the most efficient use of natural resources by seeking to locate development in the most sustainable locations, minimises the impact on the environment and makes a positive contribution to local communities.

Climate Change

Objective 2: To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and to mitigating the impacts, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, reducing the need to travel, providing safe and active travel routes, and managing the risks and consequences of flooding.

Economic Growth

Objective 3: To enable a diverse economy that meets the needs of the people of Newport and those of the wider South East Wales economic region.

Housing

Objective 4: To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in the most sustainable locations, and to ensure that the quantity, quality and variety of housing provision meets the needs of the population. Also to foster the creation of places which contribute to local distinctiveness and thriving communities.

Conservation and the Environment

Objective 5: To ensure that all development or use of land does not adversely affect, and seeks to preserve or enhance, the quality of the built environment.

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including protected and non-protected species and habitats, regardless of greenfield or brownfield status and also including the protection of controlled waters.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Objective 7: To ensure the provision of appropriate new, and/or enhanced existing, community facilities.

Culture and Accessibility

Objective 8: To ensure that development proposals and uses are socially and physically accessible to all, taking account of the needs of all individuals.

The LDP document outlines a Preferred Strategy covering the following topics:

- a) Sustainability;
- b) Flood Risk and Water Resources;
- c) Green Belt;
- d) Special Landscape Areas;
- e) Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment;
- f) Housing;
- g) Housing Regeneration;
- h) Brownfield Development Capacity;
- i) Greenfield Development Requirement;
- j) Village Development;
- k) Community, Leisure and Recreation;
- l) Education;
- m) Burial Grounds;
- n) Gypsy and Traveller Sites;

- o) Developer Contributions;
- p) Transport and Communications;
- q) Employment;
- r) Waste;
- s) Minerals; and
- t) Retailing and the City Centre.

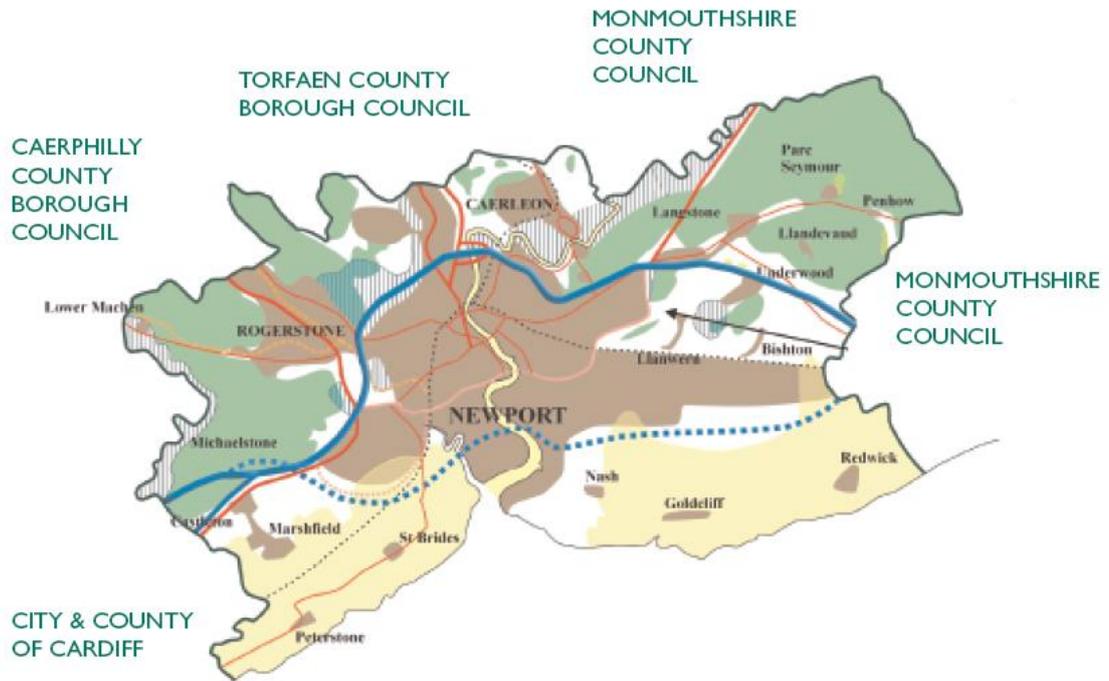
1.8 The LDP also includes the following policies:

- SP1 Sustainability;
- SP2 Flood Risk;
- SP3 Water Resources;
- SP4 Countryside;
- SP5 Green Belt;
- SP6 Special Landscape Areas;
- SP7 Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment;
- SP8 House Building Requirement;
- SP9 Community Facilities and Requirements;
- SP10 Community Infrastructure Levy;
- SP11 Transport Proposals;
- SP12 Integrated Transport;
- SP13 Major Road Schemes;
- SP14 Employment Land;
- SP15 Employment Sites;
- SP16 Urban Regeneration;
- SP17 Waste Disposal;
- SP18 Waste Management; and
- SP19 Minerals.

Study Area

1.9 **Figure 1.1** shows the plan area, including its key community areas and landscape features.

Figure 1.1 – Newport City Council Area in Context



Source: Newport City Council Waste Management Strategy 2004

Sustainable Development and Climate Change

1.10 The concept of sustainable development is central to the planning system. The term “sustainable development” has been used since 1987 following the publication of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) report “Our Common Future”, commonly referred to as the Brundtland Report. It called for a strategy that united development and the environment – described by the now-common term “sustainable development”, which is defined as:

‘Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (Our Common Future, p42)

1.11 In essence the term “sustainable development” not only refers to the impact of development on the environment, but also to society and the economy. In order for a development to be considered “sustainable” it must result in a win-win-win situation for the environment, society and the economy. Sustainable development is not about balancing these issues, but rather ensuring that none are adversely affected and, preferably, that there is a positive impact on all three.

1.12 The UK Government has produced a Sustainable Development Strategy, “Securing the Future. Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy” (March 2005). Priority areas for immediate action are outlined as:

- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Climate change and energy;
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and

- Sustainable communities.

1.13 Sustainable Development is seen as the “*central organising principle for Government and the wider public sector in Wales,*”⁴ under the sustainable development scheme prepared by the Welsh Ministers as part of the responsibilities conveyed through the Government of Wales Act 2006, section 79. The Consultation on a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales⁵ has interpreted sustainable development as:

“In the context of Wales, sustainable development means enhancing the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of people and communities, achieving a better quality of life for our own and future generations. This must be done in ways which...promote social justice and equality of opportunity, and which enhance the natural and cultural environment and respect its limits - using only our fair share of the earth’s resources and sustaining our cultural legacy. Sustainable development is the process by which we reach the goal of sustainability.”

1.14 To achieve forms of development that are more sustainable than previous development, proposals must strike an acceptable balance between maximising resource and energy efficiency; minimising environmental impacts; delivering social benefits; and supporting a healthy economy. This is also reflected in the One Wales: One Planet consultation document (November 2008), which states within the Vision that:

“Within the lifetime of a generation [the Welsh Assembly Government] want to see Wales using only its fair share of the earth’s resources, and where our ecological footprint is reduced to the global average availability of resources – 1.88 global hectares per person, with each Spatial Plan Area making its full contribution...To achieve this goal over a generation, we will need to reduce by two thirds the total resources we currently use to sustain our lifestyles.”

1.15 In order to achieve this goal, the Sustainable Development Scheme Consultation (One Wales: One Planet) sets the following targets:

- 80-90% reduction in use of carbon-based energy to build on existing 3% per annum reduction target in Wales and ambitions to make all new buildings zero carbon buildings and to move to producing as much electricity from renewable sources by 2025 as consumed;
- Move towards becoming a zero waste nation. This will build on our stated goal of achieving 70% recycling of municipal waste by 2025;
- Travel less by car, and create a stronger connection with local economies and communities;
- Source more of our food locally and in season; and
- Do all this in ways which make us a fairer society, building on our commitments to tackling child and fuel poverty.

1.16 More recently, the Welsh Assembly Government has published various guidance and consultation documents. One such consultation relates to the transport hierarchy⁶ which seeks to add the transport hierarchy to Planning Policy Wales:

“The Assembly Government supports a transport hierarchy in relation to new development that establishes priorities in such a way that, wherever possible, they are accessible in the first

⁴ Quotation from One Wales: One Planet: Consultation on a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales Summary document November 2008 <http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/consultation/081119oneplanetsummaryen.pdf>

⁵ Welsh Assembly Government November 2008, One Wales, One Planet: Consultation on a new Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales, <http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/closedconsultations/sustainable/onewalesoneplanet/?lang=en>

⁶ Welsh Assembly Government July 2009 *Consultation on proposed Changes to Planning Policy Wales to support the requirement for travel plans for specific types of development* <http://new.wales.gov.uk/consultations/planning/ppwtransportconsultation/?lang=en>

instance by walking and cycling, then by public transport and then finally by private motor vehicles.” (Proposed new paragraph 8.1.2)

- 1.17 A further (now ended) consultation document relates to Planning for Sustainable Buildings⁷. This guidance states that:

“Development proposals should mitigate the causes of climate change by minimising carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions, associated with their design, construction, use and eventual demolition. The overall aspiration is to secure zero carbon buildings... while continuing to promote a range of low and zero carbon (LZC) technologies as a means to achieve this.

Development proposals should also include features that provide effective adaptation to and resilience against the current and predicted future effects of climate change, for example by incorporating green space to provide shading, sustainable drainage systems to reduce run-off, and are designed to prevent overheating and to avoid the need for artificial cooling of buildings.”

- 1.18 Other Welsh Assembly Government Guidance that has been considered and adhered to as part of this SA is referenced with the sustainability objectives that have been developed for the SA Framework in section 6.

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.19 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the ‘SEA Directive’) came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Directive applies to a variety of plans and programmes, including those for town and country planning and land use and applies to LDPs as they a) set the framework for future development consent and b) are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

- 1.20 The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is:

“To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.” (Article 1)

- 1.21 SEA is an iterative assessment process that plans and programmes are required to undergo as they are being developed to ensure that potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified and assessed, mitigation is proposed and findings communicated to plan-makers to enable improvements to be made to the LDP. SEA also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the plan/programme is implemented.

- 1.22 The SEA Directive and associated UK Regulations state that the SEA must consider the following topic areas:

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human Health;
- Flora and Fauna;

⁷ Welsh Assembly Government May 2009 *Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 01/2009 Planning for Sustainable Buildings*
<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/090507mippssustainablebuildingsen.pdf?bcsi-ac-32EB37A25608E379=18DF9820000002E/IHV3rUTG5l35qLec9eH21ZvastHgAAAqAAACt6lQCEAwAAAAAALtvDAA>

- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and architectural heritage;
- Landscape; and
- The interrelationship between these factors.

1.23 Under the regulations implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a SA is required for all LDPs in Wales. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The Regulations⁸ stipulate that SAs of LDPs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

The SA Process

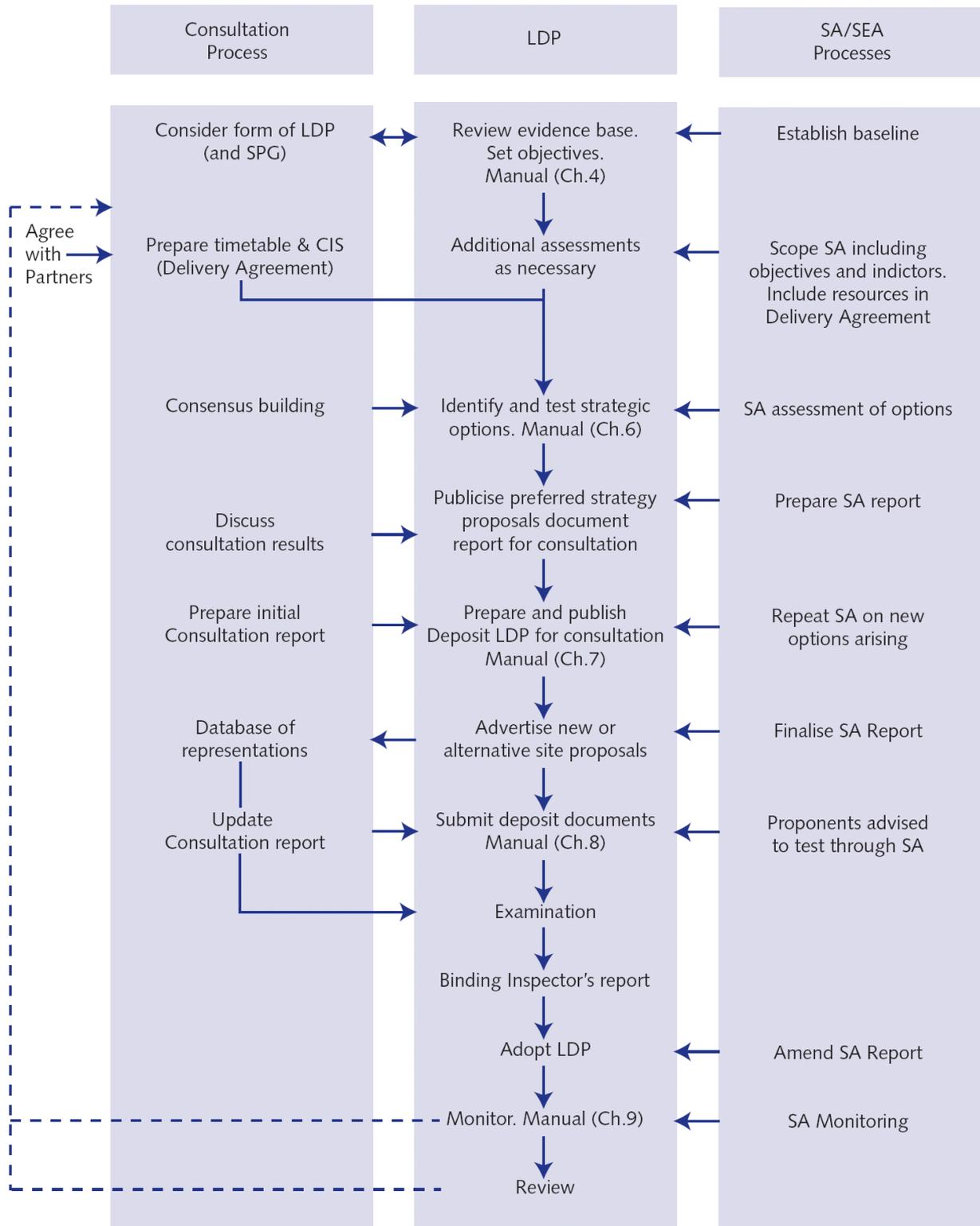
- 1.24 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are thus distinct, but the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) guidance for LDPs concurs with the ODPM's SA guidance⁹ in stating that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process (commonly designated as SA/SEA¹⁰) and provides methodologies and guidance for doing so. This methodology goes further than the SEA methodology (which is primarily focused on environmental effects), requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. This report will therefore integrate both the SA and SEA requirements, and subsequent reference to SA in this document will be taken to mean SA incorporating SEA.
- 1.25 SA ensures that social, environmental and economic concerns are addressed and fully integrated into the production of a planning document and that integration of these issues is achieved as far as possible.
- 1.26 SA is an iterative process that takes place alongside the preparation of a planning document. This is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are integrated into the plan-making process, thus ensuring that the resulting policies and proposals produce sustainable development when implemented. Through consultation and the involvement of stakeholders and specialist experts in the process, the resulting appraisal should be both robust and fully integrated.
- 1.27 **Figure 1.2** sets out the various stages, tasks and relationships with the plan preparation contained in the WAG/ODPM guidance, which are being applied to the SA of the NCC LDP.

⁸ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 2004/1656 (W/170)) ("the Wales Regulations").

⁹ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, Guidance for Regional Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, ODPM, November 2005.

¹⁰ The term SA is used to denote the combined SA/SEA process in this report.

Figure 1.2 – Incorporating SA/SEA within the LDP Process



N.B. Plan preparation, SA and consultation should be undertaken in an integrated manner.

Source: WAG LDP Manual 2006, p29

Purpose of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 1.28 The overarching purpose of an ISAR is to report on the SA process so far, and how it has informed the development of the LDP Options. This report has been informed and refined by the consultation at the Scoping Stage (A) (see **Appendix B**) and provides information on:
- Other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives;
 - Baseline information;
 - Sustainability issues;
 - Framework for appraising likely significant effects arising from the LDP;
 - Compatibility between the LDP objectives and the SA objectives;
 - The development of the LDP options;
 - Compatibility between the LDP Preferred Strategy and the SA objectives; and
 - Next stages of the SA.

Consultation

- 1.29 Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Sustainability Appraisal. These are termed the statutory Consultation Bodies, and in Wales comprise the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Environment Agency (Wales) (referred to as EA) and Cadw (Historic Environment Service of the Welsh Assembly Government). It is considered good practice to consult with other appropriate social and economic consultees who would have a significant influence upon, or would be influenced by the LDP.
- 1.30 This ISAR, to be subject to consultation, is a non-statutory part of the SA process, to be used to further enable the integration of sustainability principles into the plan making process. Increasing the level of consultation will help to ensure that the process is as effective as possible.
- 1.31 The public and Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the LDP and the SA Report at a later stage.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.32 Under the Habitats Regulations, it is necessary to assess whether the Newport LDP is likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site through the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) process. The authority contains the River Usk, a SAC designated under the EC Habitats Directive. The section within NCC falls within the River Usk (Lower Usk) Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Newport also sits on the western bank of The Severn Estuary, which is recognised through its designation as a Ramsar Site, a SPA and a SAC. These sites support internationally important plant and animal communities. Potential effects on internationally protected sites outside the plan area, for example the River Wye SAC that may be affected by development within the plan area should also be regarded within the HRA.
- 1.33 Draft WAG guidance¹¹ states that:
- 'One of the principal requirements of the Habitats Regulations is that before the LPA adopts a development plan, it must consider the potential effects of the plan on European sites in Great*

¹¹ David Tyldesley and Associates and the Welsh Assembly Government, October 2006, Draft Annex to TAN5 Nature Conservation and Planning: The Assessment of Development Plans Under the Provisions of the Habitats Directive.

Britain...The whole process of considering the effects of a development plan on European sites is referred to in this guidance as the 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA), to clearly distinguish the whole process from the step within it commonly referred to as the 'appropriate assessment' (AA).

- 1.34 Therefore the LDP must be subject to a HRA. If the first stage of the HRA indicates that a significant effect is likely to be predicted on the European Sites, then it will be necessary to undertake an Appropriate Assessment (as required by Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive and regulation 85B of the draft Regulations), which will examine the impacts of the LDP against the conservation objectives of the European Sites. The Assessment must determine whether the LDP would adversely affect the integrity of the site in terms of its nature conservation objectives.
- 1.35 The Draft WAG guidance¹² states that:
- 'Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Environmental Assessment of plans (SEA) are also iterative processes in the production of a development plan...The HRA should be programmed to fit in with existing plan-making procedures, including the SEA, wherever possible...However, HRA should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA. It should be run in parallel with these processes and records, and even if integrated with SA or SEA Environment reports, kept clearly distinguishable.'*
- 1.36 The WAG LDP Manual¹³ intends that 'appropriate assessment will be integrated with development plan Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating SEA.' To date, the HRA data collection and desk based review work has been completed and the findings incorporated into the SA through integration of details relating to qualifying features of the SACs, current conditions and conservation objectives in the baseline data (see Section 3 and Appendix A), derivation of issues and identification of appropriate objectives and indicators within the SA Framework.
- 1.37 An Initial Screening Report (ISR) has also been produced, which assesses the potential for likely significant effects of the policies within the plan on the following designated European sites in the plan area:
- The River Usk SAC; and
 - The Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.
- 1.38 Additionally, the report assesses the potential for likely significant effects of the plan policies on protected sites outside of the plan area including:
- The River Wye SAC (located 10km to the east and north east of the Newport City boundary);
 - The Wye Valley Woodlands SAC (located 11km to the east of the Newport City boundary);
 - The Cardiff Beechwoods SAC (located 8km to the west of the Newport City boundary); and
 - The Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC (located approximately 12km to the north west of the Newport City boundary).
- 1.39 The HRA ISR includes a number of recommendations to ensure that the final draft of the LDP avoids and/or minimises impacts on the European sites identified during the study. It also indicates that further appropriate assessment work will be required to assess the effects of the LDP including ways of managing and mitigating specific impacts.

¹² David Tyldesley and Associates and the Welsh Assembly Government, October 2006, *Draft Annex to TAN5 Nature Conservation and Planning: The Assessment of Development Plans under the Provisions of the Habitats Directive.*

¹³ Welsh Assembly Government 2006, *Local Development Plan Manual*

1.40 The findings of this report have been integrated into this SA where appropriate.

Navigating between the Tasks

1.41 The structure of this report has been designed to enable the reader to distinguish easily between the different tasks and how they relate back to the overall process. In order to achieve this, colour coding has been applied as follows and is used throughout the report to assist in navigation:

STAGE A: SETTING THE CONTEXT AND SA OBJECTIVES, ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND DECIDING ON THE SCOPE
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and SA objectives
A2: Collecting baseline information
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems
A4: Developing the SA Framework
A5: Consulting on the scope of SA
STAGE B: DEVELOPING AND REFINING OPTIONS AND ASSESSING EFFECTS
B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives
B2: Developing the plan options
B3: Predicting the effects of the plan, including options

2. Methodology

Overview of Approach

- 2.1 SA/SEA is a complex process that follows a number of sequential stages. This report has been structured to reflect the way in which work has been undertaken, presenting a logical progression through the various tasks that local authorities must complete in order to satisfy the formal requirements. This sequence of tasks is presented in **Figure 2.1**.
- 2.2 The work presented in this report represents the findings of Tasks A1 – A5 in Stage A, and Task B1-B3 (partially complete) in Stage B. **Figure 2.1** can also be used as a cross-reference to support the description of the subsequent stages (B-E) of the process that are outlined later in the Report.
- 2.3 Current guidance also sets out a requirement for the preparation of the SA Report (documenting work in Stages A, B and C), which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Options of the LDP. This ISAR precedes the SA Report, to allow for additional consultation to be carried out.
- 2.4 The approach used in the SA of the Newport LDP is based on the process set out in WAG guidance¹⁴, which concurs with guidance from the ODPM – now the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) – on SA of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Documents (LDDs). The SA has been conducted to also meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations¹⁵.
- 2.5 The methodology adopted includes the completion of SA stages A, B, C and D and associated tasks as outlined in **Figure 2.1**. This ISAR outlines the stages completed so far, including Stages A1-B3.

Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on Scope

- 2.6 Scoping work was undertaken, consulted upon and revised in 2008 to help ensure that the SA covered the key sustainability issues that are relevant to Newport within the context of the LDP.

A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and SA objectives

- 2.7 Both the LDP and the SA Scoping Report should be set in the context of national, regional and local objectives along with strategic planning, transport, social, economic and environmental policies. This being the case, a comprehensive review of all relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) was carried out as part of the SA scoping process. This ensures that the objectives in the SA Report generally adhere to, and are not in conflict with, objectives found in other PPPs and also assists in the setting of sustainability objectives for the SA. In addition to this, it can also be used to ascertain potential conflicts between objectives which may need to be addressed as part of the process.
- 2.8 For the purposes of comprehensiveness, higher tier PPPs were included in the list to show the hierarchy and relationships between the various documents. The PPPs reviewed are outlined in Section 3.

¹⁴ Welsh Assembly Government 2006, Local Development Plan Manual

¹⁵ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations July 2004, which transposed EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') into UK law.

A2: Collecting baseline information

- 2.9 To predict accurately how the LDP proposals will affect the environment, and social and economic factors, it is first important to understand the current state of these factors and then examine their likely evolution without the implementation of the plan.
- 2.10 Baseline information and data are summarised in section 4. Full baseline datasets are presented in Appendix A where data are listed under social, environmental and economic groupings covering:
- General indicator;
 - Quantified data within the plan area;
 - Comparators and targets (if applicable);
 - Problems/constraints; and
 - Source of the information.
- 2.11 The datasets have been extracted from a wide range of available publications and datasets. Sources have included, among others, national government and government agency websites, census data, and the Office for National Statistics. No primary research has been conducted.

A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

- 2.12 Analysis of key sustainability issues relevant to the LDP area was carried out. This work was based on the review of relevant PPPs and an analysis of the baseline data.
- 2.13 The key sustainability issues for Newport were derived by analysing the baseline data and contextual information from other plans and assessing what the likely significant issues will be over the longer term i.e. 10 years +.
- 2.14 In addition to this, the consultation responses to the Scoping Report provided further information relating to the identification of sustainability issues for the County Borough. These issues were set out in a table under the three sustainable development dimensions (economic, social and environmental) and covered the most relevant topics. The key sustainability issues table is presented in Section 5.

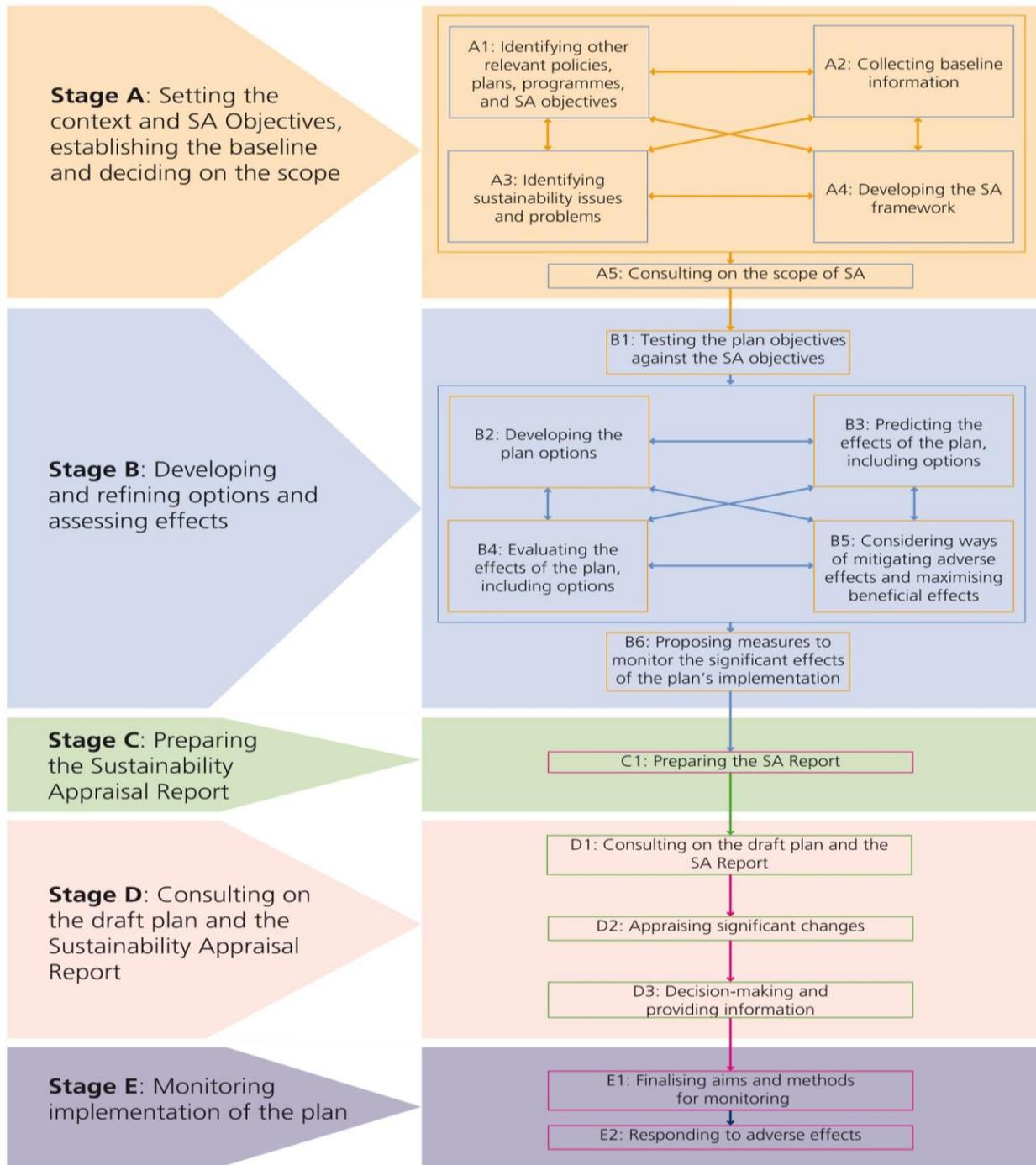
A4: Developing the SA Framework

- 2.15 A framework of objectives, indicators and targets, against which the proposals in the LDP can be assessed, was drawn up under the three sustainable development dimensions: social, economic and environmental. These were developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant PPPs, the evolving baseline and developing analysis of key sustainability issues.

A5: Consulting on the scope of SA

- 2.16 At this stage the Council sought the views of the Consultation bodies and others on the scope and level of detail of the ensuing SA Report. A Scoping Report was prepared to that effect. The consultation results were taken into account in the 2008 Revised Scoping Report and have influenced and helped shape this ISAR.
- 2.17 A revised framework was then developed taking on board comments from the consultation on the original Scoping Report. The SA Framework is presented in Section 6.

Figure 2.1 – Relationship between SA Stages and Tasks



Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005.

Stage B: Developing and Defining Options

B1: Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives

- 2.18 A compatibility matrix was developed to identify to what extent the objectives of the LDP are compatible with the SA objectives as set out in the SA framework. When testing compatibility, the following scale was used:

Table 2.1 - Key to Compatibility of Objectives

	Broadly Compatible
	Potential Conflict
	Dependent on Nature of Implementation Measures
	Not Relevant

B2: Developing the plan options

Assessment of Strategic Options

- 2.19 An assessment of the strategic options for the spatial strategy developed for the LDP was then conducted. The assessment used a broad-brush and qualitative approach, which is generally accepted as good practice by the SA guidance for the earlier strategic stages of the appraisal.
- 2.20 Potential sustainability effects for each of the strategic options were assessed in terms of progress towards achieving the relevant SA objective using the scoring system presented in **Table 2.1**.
- 2.21 The assessment of the LDP policies allowed the most and least sustainable aspects of each policy to be identified, with the aim of, where necessary, amending the policies in order to promote their likely sustainable effects and reduce their likely unsustainable effects. This assessment also enabled the identification of those strategic options considered to be the most and least sustainable, as well as informing the selection of options to be taken forward as preferred options within the LDP. The results of the assessment are presented in Section 8 and full details can be found in **Appendix C**.

Table 2.2 - Scoring of Options Assessment

Scoring of Assessment	
+++	Major positive – likely to result in substantial progress towards the objective
++	Medium positive – likely to result in some progress towards the objective
+	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

Scoring of Assessment	
--	Medium negative – likely to be to the limited detriment of achieving the objective
---	Major negative – likely to be substantially detrimental to achieving the objective

Assessment of Candidate Sites

- 2.22 The proposed strategic sites were also assessed in order to identify those potential development sites predicted as likely to give rise to the most sustainable effects.
- 2.23 The original site appraisal was undertaken by NCC, to inform the development of the LDP. The Newport Sites Assessment Methodology led to the agglomeration of a number of candidate sites, forming the 46 strategic sites as shown in Section 9. The strategic sites were assessed in terms of sustainability through the use of the SA Framework, which was revised to ensure relevance to the assessment of sites. The original data collated by NCC for each site is provided in **Appendix D** under the site names included in **Table 9.1**. The assessment of the sites was undertaken using the following qualitative assessment scale:

Table 2.3 - Key to Strategic Sites Assessment

 In conformity with the criterion  Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified  In conflict with the criterion	 Not relevant to criterion / Neutral effects  Insufficient information is available
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- 2.24 Matrices were used to record predictions of likely sustainability effects of each strategic site against each objective in the site-specific SA framework. Full details of the sites assessments can be found in **Appendix C** and a summary of the assessment findings is presented in Section 9.

B3: Predicting the effects of the plan, including options

Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment

- 2.25 A high level assessment was then undertaken of the LDP Preferred Strategy to identify the compatibility of the policies and strategy developed to date with the SA Objectives. A full SA assessment will be undertaken of the proposed policies contained in the Deposit LDP; however, at this stage the LDP is still under development. The intention of this ISAR stage is therefore to inform the development of the LDP Policies, to ensure that they will contribute to more sustainable development. The results of the preferred strategy assessments are summarised in Section 10.
- 2.26 The assessment was undertaken using the following assessment scale:

Table 2.4 – Preferred Strategy Assessment Scale

 In conformity with the SA Objective  Partially meets the SA Objective/ possibly in conflict with the SA Objective/ some constraints identified  In conflict with the SA Objective	 Not relevant to SA Objective / Neutral effects  Insufficient information is available
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Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

- 2.27 As mentioned in section 1, there is a fundamental difference between the SA and SEA methodologies. SEA is primarily focused on environmental effects and the methodology addresses a number of topic areas namely Biodiversity, Population, Human Health, Flora and Flora, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage and Landscape and the interrelationship between these topics. SA, however, widens the scope of the appraisal to assess the effects of a plan to include social and economic, as well as environmental topics.
- 2.28 This SA has been undertaken so as to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive for environmental assessment of plans. **Table 2.5** sets out where the specific SEA requirements have been met in this SA Report. Where they have not yet been completed, this is made clear.

Table 2.5 - Schedule of SEA Requirements

Requirements of the Directive	Where Covered in Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 1, Section 3,
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan or programme	Sections 4 and 5, Appendix A
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 4, Appendix A
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 Directive 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Sections 4 and 5, Appendix A
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level which are relevant to the programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 3
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including: short, medium and long term; permanent and temporary; positive and negative; secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects 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.	To be reported in the SAR to accompany the Deposit LDP
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.	To be reported in the SAR to accompany the Deposit LDP
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	Sections 8, 9 and 10, Appendix C
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring (in	To be reported in the

Requirements of the Directive	Where Covered in Report
accordance with regulation 17)	SAR to accompany the Deposit LDP
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Non-Technical summary

3. Identifying Other Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

Task A1

3.1 The first task of a SA is the identification of other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The LDP is prepared in the context of other plans and programmes, which need to be taken into account. The LDP must comply with national planning policy, and reflect other local plans and strategies, providing the spatial planning framework to help deliver those strategies.

3.2 The SEA Directive specifically states that information should be provided on:

“The relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes”

“The environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] 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”

Methodology

3.3 Both the LDP and the SA should be set in the context of national, regional and local objectives along with strategic planning, transport, social, economic and environmental policies. This being the case, a comprehensive review of all available relevant PPPs was carried out as part of the SA Scoping process. This ensures that the objectives in the Scoping Report generally adhere to, and are not in conflict with, objectives found in other PPPs and also assists in the setting of sustainability objectives for the SA. It can also be used to ascertain potential conflicts between objectives, which may need to be addressed as part of the process. For the purposes of comprehensiveness, higher tier PPPs were included in the list to show the hierarchy and relationships between the various documents.

3.4 The plans and programmes are listed below in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 - Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
International and European level
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests and Agenda 21 (1992)
Aarhus Convention (1998)
Public Sector Information (PSI) Directive 2003/98/EC on the Re-Use of Public Information
Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC
European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC)
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)
EU Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
EU Directive on Environmental Noise (02/49/EC)
EU Framework Directive on Waste (91/156/EEC)
EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)
EU Water Framework Directive (00/60/EC)
EC Freshwater Fish Directive (78/659/EEC)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002)
EU Soil Framework Directive 2006
European Landscape Convention ratified 2006
Energy Performance in Buildings Directive 2002/91/EEC
European Nitrates Directive (1991)
EU Groundwater Daughter Directive 2006/118/EC
EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment
EU Rural Development Policy 2007-2013
European Common Agricultural Policy (Reform 2003)
European Employment Strategy (2002)
Renewable Energy Coalition (2002)
Intelligent Energy Europe 2007-2013
European Physical Activity
National Level
Wales – A better Country – The Strategic agenda of WAG September 2003
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – ‘Securing the Future’ 2005
Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (Wales Biodiversity Partnership 2003) – Section 42 List
Farming for the Future (DEFRA)
Welsh Assembly Government - Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 2002
Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement (MIPPS) 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy
MIPPS 02/2005 Planning for Retailing and Town Centres
MIPPS 01/2006 Housing
MIPPS 01/2008 Planning for Good Design
The Town and Country Planning (LDP) (Wales) Regulations 2005
The Six Acre Standard – Minimum Standards for Outdoor Playing Space 1992
Wales Biodiversity Framework 2006
Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997
Climbing Higher – The Wales Assembly Government Strategy for Sports and Physical Activity 2005

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Welsh Assembly Government Play Policy 2002
NHS – Exercise Referral Systems: A National Quality Assurance Framework 2001
Draft Economic Development Strategy 2008-2011
National Tourism Strategy for Wales 2000
DTI Energy White Paper “Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy” 2003
Welsh Assembly Government – A Fuel Poverty Commitment for Wales
Review of Energy Policy in Wales 2002
Welsh Assembly Government – Starting to Live Differently: The Sustainable Development Scheme of the National Assembly for Wales 2004
Energy Saving Wales – Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2004
One Future, Different Paths – The UK’s Shared framework for Sustainable Development 2005
People, Places, Futures – The Wales Spatial Plan Update Consultation 2008
A Winning Wales – The National Economic Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004
Technical Advice Notes (TANs) – TAN1- Joint Housing Land Availability Studies 2006, TAN2 – Planning and Affordable Housing 2006, TAN3 – Simplified Planning Zones 1996, TAN4 - Retailing and Town Centres 1996, TAN5 – Nature Conservation and Planning, TAN 5 Nature Conservation and Planning Consultation Version 2006, 1996, TAN6 – Agriculture and Rural development 2000, TAN7 – Outdoor Advertisement Control 1996, TAN8 – Renewable Energy 2005, TAN9 – Enforcement and Planning Control 1997, TAN10 – Tree Preservation Orders 1997, TAN11 – Noise 1997, TAN12 – Design 2002, TAN13 – Tourism 1997, TAN14 – Coastal Planning 1998, TAN15 – Development and Flood Risk 2004, TAN16 – Sport and Recreation 1998, TAN18 – Transport 2007, TAN19 – Telecommunications 2002, TAN20 – The Welsh Language – UDPs and Planning Control 2000, TAN21 – Waste 2001
Minerals Planning Policy Wales 2001
Minerals TAN 1 – Aggregates 2004
National Housing Strategy – Better homes for People in Wales 2001
UK Biodiversity Action Plan 2005
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy 2008
Sports Tourism in Wales: A Framework for Action 2004
Action Plan for the Countryside Experience 2004
Achieving Our Potential 2006-2013 – Strategic Action Plan
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales 2003
Climbing Higher – WAG Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity 2003
Well Being In Wales 2002
Water Resources for the future: Strategy for England and Wales 2001
Environment Strategy for Wales and Action Plans 2006
Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales 2002
Our Energy Future – Energy White Paper 2003

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales 2003
Wales Programme for Improvement – Dec 2005
Building a Future for Wales – A Sustainable Housing Strategy 2005
A Working Countryside for Wales – Rural White Paper 1996
The Sustainable Development Action Plan – 2004-2007
Woodlands for Wales 2006
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
The 1995 Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA)
White Paper on Sport 2007
Sport Playing Its Part: Meeting the Needs of Children and Young People Healthier Communities Economic Vitality and Workforce Development Safe, Strong and Sustainable Communities The Contribution of Sport to Economic Vitality and Workforce Development
Regional level
South East Wales Regional Waste Plan 2004
South East Wales Regional Planning Guidance 2001
Property Strategy for Employment in Wales (2004-2008)
Five Counties Regeneration Framework 2002
South East Wales Development Strategy – Enter the dragon 2005
A Revised Tourism Strategy for South East Wales August 2003
Monmouthshire UDP 2006
Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP (2003)
Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan 2006
Torfaen Local Plan 2000
City of Cardiff Local Plan 1996
South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan 1991-2011 (1997)
The Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan 2000
South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA) – Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft) 2008
River Usk Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) 2007
Housing Needs Survey 2002
Outline of the Regional Transport Plan, SEWTA, January 2007
Local level

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006
Unlimited Vision: Newport 2020 A Masterplan for Central Newport 2006
Supplementary Planning Guidance: Accessibility Design Guide - Supplementary Planning Guidance Alway Regeneration Area Development Brief - Supplementary Planning Guidance East Newport Development Framework Plan - Draft SPG Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft SPG) for Newport City Council Affordable Housing Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance Eastern Expansion Area Supplementary Planning Guidance - Consultation Responses Eastern Expansion Area Supplementary Planning Guidance - Final Document May 2007 Eastern Expansion Area Supplementary Planning Guidance - Statement of Consultation Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Guidance House Extensions Supplementary Planning Guidance Newport City Centre Masterplan Draft SPG Newport Old Town Dock Development Brief: Supplementary Planning Guidance Newport Public Realm Strategy - Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance Parking Guidelines - including revised Central Area requirement Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance - Adopted Residential Design Guide Supplementary Planning Guidance Rodney Parade Development Brief - Supplementary Planning Guidance Security Measures for Shopfronts & Commercial Premises -Supplementary Planning Guidance Supplementary Planning Guidance on Flat Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupation Supplementary Planning Guidance Outdoor Play Space Provision Town Centre Shopfront Policy SPG Inquiry Topic Paper: Developing in Flood Risk Areas October 2004
Newport City Council Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2008
Unitary Development Plan Supporting Documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Appraisal - 2nd Proposed Changes • Sustainability Appraisal – 3rd Proposed changes
Economic Development Strategy 2003-2008
Draft Newport Tourism Strategy 2004-2008
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2002
Air Quality Action Plan for Newport Final Draft Version 2.0 July 2007
A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Newport Draft Under Review 2008
Landscape Strategy: Landscape working for Newport Volumes 1,2,3,5 2006
Assessment of open space provision – Newport 2006
Newport Children and Young People's Plan 2008-2011
'Leading a Fulfilled and Healthy Life': A Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy for Newport 2008 – 2011

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Community Strategy Building our Future Together 2005 - 2015
Newport Local Housing Strategy 2007
Energy Conservation Strategy next updated 2006/07 Preparation of an Affordable Warmth Strategy and Fuel Poverty strategy
Newport City Council Waste Management Strategy March 2004
Joint Housing Availability Study for Newport 2004
Newport Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011

Results

- 3.5 Social, environmental and economic objectives and sustainability issues of relevance to the SA and the preparation of the LDP have been used to formulate a general, first set of sustainability 'themes' (split into the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental and economic), which the sustainability objectives will encompass. This is presented in **Table 3.2** where the relationship between the final SA objectives and the sustainability 'themes' is shown in the far right column. The table also shows the implications arising for the LDP and the link between these objectives and the SEA topic areas. Identifying other relevant PPPs and their objectives is Task A1 of the SA process.

Table 3.2 - Sustainability Themes linked to final SA Objectives

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
Environmental						
Protect and enhance biodiversity	Convention on Biological Diversity, The EU Biodiversity Strategy, Convention on Biological Diversity, EU Habitats Directive, EC Freshwater Fish Directive, Agenda 21, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	PPW, TAN5 – Nature Conservation and Planning and TAN 5 Nature Conservation and Planning Consultation Version,, UK Biodiversity Action Plan, Woodlands for Wales, Environment Strategy for Wales, The UK's Shared framework for Sustainable Development, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, River Usk CAMS, Wales Biodiversity Framework, Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological Diversity – Section 42 List, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006, Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft SPG), Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Policies should positively contribute to wider biodiversity and connectivity between sites of biodiversity importance and significance.	Biodiversity; Flora and Fauna; Landscape	2
Identify, manage and protect habitats and species which are important on a international, national and local scale	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, European Sustainable Development	PPW, TAN5 – Nature Conservation and Planning and TAN 5 Nature Conservation and Planning Consultation Version,, UK Biodiversity Action Plan, Environment Strategy for Wales, Woodlands for Wales, Monmouthshire UDP,	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006, Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft SPG), Local Biodiversity Action	Policies should protect and enhance important habitats and species	Biodiversity; Flora and Fauna; Landscape	2

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
	<p>Strategy, Convention on Biological Diversity, The EU Biodiversity Strategy Statement of principles on forests, EU Habitats Directive, The EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, EC Freshwater Fish Directive, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Agenda 21, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Statement of Principles of Forests, Environmental</p>	<p>Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, Wales Biodiversity Framework, Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for the Conservation of Biological Diversity – Section 42 List, Staring to Live Differently</p>	<p>Plan</p>			

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
	Liability Directive					
Minimise the effects of Noise Pollution	EU Directive on Environmental Noise, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	PPW, TAN11 – Noise, Environment Strategy Wales, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006,	Policies should minimise noise creation and separate noise sensitive uses from noise generating uses.	Human Health; Population	6
Reduce air pollution and ensure improvements in air quality	EU Ambient Air Quality Directive, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	PPW, Environment Strategy Wales, Air Quality Strategy for the UK, the transport framework for Wales, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft)	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006, Air Quality Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy	Policies should reduce air polluting uses	Human Health; Population	4, 5
To improve the energy efficiency of housing	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Intelligent Energy Europe	Home Energy Conservation Act, Building a Future for Wales – A sustainable housing strategy, The UK's Shared framework for Sustainable Development, Energy Saving Wales – Energy Efficiency Action Plan, DTI Energy White Paper, Review of Energy Policy in Wales,	Local Housing Strategy	Policies should seek to encourage energy efficient design	Human Health, Climatic Factors, Population, Material Assets	10

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
		Starting to Live Differently				
Reduce the risk of flooding by assessing developments against the precautionary principle, and promote protection of floodplains from inappropriate development	The EU Water Framework Directive, European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment	PPW, TAN15 - Development and Flood Risk, Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan, Water resources for the future: Strategy for England and Wales, The UK's Shared framework for Sustainable Development, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Inquiry Topic Paper: Developing in Flood Risk Areas, Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Guidance	Policies should prevent sensitive development in identified flood risk areas. Policies should safeguard against increased risk of flooding and adapt to the predicted effects of climate change.	Water, Human Health, Material Assets	7, 8, 9
Encourage sustainable use, enjoyment and management of the countryside	European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Landscape Convention, EU Rural Development Policy	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, The Sustainable Development Action Plan, Action Plan for the Countryside Experience, Revised Tourism Strategy for South East Wales, TAN 6- Agriculture and Rural development, Rural White Paper, Sport Playing Its Part, PPW, Farming for the Future, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft SPG), Landscape working for Newport	Policies should promote access and use of the countryside	Population	1 2
Promote protection and enhancement of valued landscape character	European Landscape Convention, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, EU	TAN 6- Agriculture and Rural development, Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan, Rural White Paper, Woodlands for Wales, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Nature Conservation		Landscape; Cultural Heritage	1, 2

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
	Rural Development Policy, Environmental Liability Directive	Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, PPW, Farming for the Future, Starting to Live Differently	Strategy (Draft SPG), Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy, Landscape working for Newport			
Reduce pollution of watercourses, groundwater and improve poor water quality	The EU Nitrates Directive, The EU Water Framework Directive, EU Groundwater Daughter Directive, EC Freshwater Fish Directive, Agenda 21, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	Water Resources for the Future: Strategy for England and Wales, Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan, UK Sustainable Development strategy, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, River Usk CAMS, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Contaminated Land Strategy; Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft SPG), Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy, Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage Systems Supplementary Planning Guidance	Policies should ensure development is adequately drained	Water; Human Health	4, 5, 7, 9, 12
To ensure prudent use of land and other resources	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Agenda 21, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment,	TAN1 – Joint Housing Land Availability Study, PPW; Wales Spatial Plan, PPW, Farming for the Future, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Contaminated Land Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management	Policies should promote sequential approach to development encouraging development of Previously	Population; Human Health; Climatic Factors, Cultural Heritage	1, 13

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
	Statement of Principles of Forests, EU Rural Development Policy, Environmental Liability Directive		Strategy	Developed Land (PDL) as well as develop a sustainable land use pattern and promote minimum development densities.		
Encourage the use of more sustainable forms of transport, reducing the need to travel by car	European Sustainable Development Strategy,	The Transport Framework for Wales, PPW, TAN18, Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales; Wales Spatial Plan, The UK's Shared framework for Sustainable Development, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Air Quality Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy	Policies should provide opportunities to access new and existing developments by a range of travel modes as well as develop a sustainable land use pattern and promote minimum development densities.	Population; Human Health; Climatic Factors; Air	25, 26
Encourage walking and cycling		Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales, White Paper on Sport, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), Sport Playing Its Part, One Wales: Connecting the	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan	Policies should enable the provision of effective cycling	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	16, 23, 25, 26

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
		Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy, Starting to Live Differently		connections.		
Reduce traffic congestion to protect the environment and human health	EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment	The Transport Framework for Wales, PPW, TAN18 - Transport, Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales, White Paper on Sport, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy, Road Traffic Reduction Act	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Community Strategy, Air Quality Action Plan	Policies should seek to minimise the need to travel by allowing access to services locally	Air; Climate; Human Health	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 26
Address the causes of climate change and promote the reduction of Greenhouse gas emissions	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Kyoto agreement, The EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan, European Sustainable Development Strategy, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, European Climate Change Programme, The EU Air Quality Framework Directive Agenda 21, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Environment Strategy Wales, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; Wales Spatial Plan, Building a Future for Wales – A sustainable housing strategy, The UK's Shared framework for Sustainable Development, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Regional Transport Plan Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), Farming for the Future, MIPPS 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy, DTI Energy White Paper, Starting to Live Differently	Community Strategy, Draft Air Quality Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy	Policies should aim to reduce the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with aspects of new developments and transportation.	Air; Climatic Factors	4, 5, 11, 25, 26

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
	Environmental Impact Assessment, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change					
Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	The EU Landfill of Waste Directive, EU Waste Framework Directive, European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	Environment Strategy Wales, Wise about Waste: The National Strategy for Wales, The UK's shared framework for Sustainable Development, TAN21 – Waste, PPW, South East Wales Regional Waste Plan, WSP, Wales a better Country; Wales Spatial Plan, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Waste Management Strategy	Policies should promote the minimising of waste in new developments as well increasing opportunities for recycling and reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill	Population, Air, Climatic Factors	3, 10, 11
Increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy production and use	European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU Directive on Energy performance of buildings, Kyoto protocol on climate change, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Renewable Energy Coalition	UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the future, WSP, Wales a better country, PPW, TAN8 – Renewable Energy, Our energy future – Energy White Paper; Wales Spatial Plan, Building a Future for Wales – A sustainable housing strategy, Regional Transport Plan, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), Review of Energy Policy in Wales, Energy Saving Wales – Energy Efficiency Action Plan, MIPPS 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy, DTI	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Air Quality Action Plan	Policies should promote energy efficiency in new developments and the creation of energy from renewable sources	Population, Air, Climate Factors	10, 11

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
		Energy White Paper, Starting to Live Differently				
Safeguard non renewable resources and use all resources wisely	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Kyoto protocol on climate change, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Renewable Energy Coalition	UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the future, WSP, PPW, South East Wales Regional Waste Plan, Minerals Planning Policy Wales, MTAN1; Wales Spatial Plan, Building a Future for Wales – A sustainable housing strategy, Energy Saving Wales – Energy Efficiency Action Plan, MIPPS 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan,	Policies should safeguard minerals and other non renewable resources	Population, Material Assets	1, 3, 11, 12, 13
To conserve soil resources and maintain their quality	European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU 6TH Environmental Action Plan, EU Soil Framework Directive, European Nitrates Directive, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	Environment Strategy for Wales, Wales Spatial Plan, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Contaminated Land Strategy; Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft SPG), Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Policies should ensure soil resources are not adversely affected by development	Soil, Landscape, Water	3
Promote good design in all new development to contribute to a higher	European Sustainable Development Strategy,	PPW, TAN12 – Design, TAN 10-Tree Preservation Orders, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved)	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Residential Design	Policies should ensure good design which respects the local	Population, Landscape, Cultural Heritage	13

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
quality built and natural environment		UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, MIPPS 01/2008 Planning for Good Design	Guide Supplementary Planning Guidance, Newport Public Realm Strategy - Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance	vernacular and complements the area in which they are located		
Social						
Protect and enhance the valued historic environment and its setting		PPW, Cultural tourism strategy for Wales, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan	Newport Unitary Development Plan, A Masterplan for Central Newport	Policies should protect and enhance valued historic environment and its settings	Cultural Heritage, Landscape	19, 20
Improve accessibility and transport links to key services from residential areas through improved travel choices to reduce social inequality		TAN18 - Transport, PPW, The Transport Framework for Wales; Wales Spatial Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft),, One Wales: Connecting the Nation – The Wales Transport Strategy, PPW	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Accessibility Design Guide - Supplementary Planning Guidance	Policies should ensure developments and key services are served by a range of transport options to improve accessibility	Population; Human Health; Air	14, 15, 16, 25, 26
Improve the health and wellbeing of the	European Sustainable Development	Wales Spatial Plan, Well Being In Wales, Building a Future for Wales –	Newport Unitary Development Plan,	Policies should promote healthy	Population, Human	15, 16, 26

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
population through reducing inequalities in health and improving accessibility to health services	Strategy, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Agenda 21	A sustainable housing strategy, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), Starting to Live Differently, NHS – Exercise referral Systems: A National Quality Assurance Framework	Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Community Strategy; Children and Young People’s Plan, ‘Leading a Fulfilled and Healthy Life’: A Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy for Newport, A Masterplan for Central Newport	and active lifestyles and allow access to recreation opportunities. Health facilities should be located to maximise accessibility	Health	
Raise educational attainment to help improve opportunities for life	Aarhus Convention, PSI Directive	South East Wales Economic Development Strategy; Wales Spatial Plan, Achieving Our Potential, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Community Strategy; Children and Young People’s Plan, Waste Management Strategy, A Masterplan for Central Newport 2006	Policies should ensure the opportunity to access educational facilities is available to all	Population, Human Health	24
Raise skill levels to enable individuals to equip themselves with the necessary		A Winning Wales – The National Economic Development Strategy of the WAG; Wales a Better Country; Wales Spatial Plan, Draft Economic	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Community Strategy; Children	Policies to enable training and educational facilities are	Population	21, 22, 24

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
skills to find and remain in work.		Development Strategy, Starting to Live Differently	and Young People's Plan, A Masterplan for Central Newport	located so as to maximise accessibility		
Improve the quality, variety and affordability of housing to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent affordable home		TAN1- Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, TAN2 – Planning and Affordable Housing, Wales Spatial Plan; National Housing Strategy – Better Homes for People in Wales; PPW, Building a Future for Wales – A sustainable housing strategy, MIPPS 01/2006 Housing, Housing Needs Survey	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Community Strategy, Local Housing Strategy, Affordable Housing Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance, Joint Housing Availability Study for Newport	Policies should ensure that housing of a range of types and tenures is provided	Population, Human Health,	17
Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime and promote safer neighbourhoods		TAN 12- Design, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Sport Playing Its Part	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Community Strategy; Children and Young People's Plan, Local Housing Strategy; Community Safety Partnership Plan	Policies should promote safe and sustainable communities	Population, Human Health	18
Reduce poverty and social exclusion and improve equality of opportunities amongst all social	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable	Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Community Strategy; Children and Young People's Plan, Local Housing	Policies should promote safe and sustainable communities and allow people to access	Population, Human Health	14

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
groups	Development, Agenda 21, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Aarhus Convention, PSI Directive	Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), Starting to Live Differently, A Fuel Poverty Commitment to Wales	Strategy	employment and other opportunities		
Create sustainable and balanced communities	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, European Spatial Development Perspective, European Sustainable Development Strategy, Agenda 21, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, EU Rural Development Policy, Aarhus Convention, PSI Directive	TAN20 – The Welsh Language – UDPs and Planning Control, Achieving Our Potential, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), PPW, Farming for the Future, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Community Strategy; Children and Young People’s Plan, Local Housing Strategy, A Masterplan for Central Newport	Polices should provide for a range of housing, employment and other opportunities to enable people to realise their individual aspirations	Population, Human Health	14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27
Protect and provide local social, recreational and leisure facilities		TAN 16 – Sport and Recreation, Climbing Higher, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Community Strategy; Children and Young People’s	Policies to provide for a range of social, recreational and leisure facilities to meet local need	Population, Human Health	15, 16, 26

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
		Structure Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, The Six Acre Standard – Minimum Standards for Outdoor Playing Space, Climbing Higher – The WAG Strategy for Sports and Physical Activity, WAG Play Policy	Plan, Assessment of open space provision, Supplementary Planning Guidance Outdoor Play Space Provision, A Masterplan for Central Newport			
Economic						
Ensure high and stable levels of local employment	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, The European Employment Strategy, European Sustainable Development Strategy, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,	Winning Wales, The National Economic Strategy of WAG, Five counties Regeneration Framework, South East Wales Economic Development Strategy, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, Sport Playing Its Part, Draft Economic Development Strategy, Starting to Live Differently	Newport Unitary Development Plan, South East Wales Development Strategy, Waste Management Strategy	Policies should ensure adequate provision of local employment opportunities	Population	21
Promote Economic growth and business competitiveness across the County Borough, focusing on	European Spatial Development Perspective, The European Employment Strategy,	A Winning Wales, The National Economic Strategy of WAG, South East Wales Economic Development strategy, Wales Spatial Plan; South East Wales Development Strategy,	Newport Unitary Development Plan, South East Wales Development Strategy, A	Policies should ensure a range of employment sites and premises to meet business	Population	22

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
inward investment, supporting viable new business start ups and ensuring a supply of local employment sites.	European Common Agricultural Policy	PPW, Heads We win – A strategic Framework for the heads of the valleys, Five Counties Regeneration Framework, Achieving Our Potential, Draft Economic Development Strategy, Farming for the Future, PPW	Masterplan for Central Newport	needs		
To promote/develop a knowledge based economy	European Spatial Development Perspective	A Winning Wales, South East Wales Economic Development strategy; Five counties Regeneration Framework; Wales a better country	A Masterplan for Central Newport	Policies should ensure supporting educational and ICT infrastructure	Population	21, 22, 24
Establish a strong tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets		PPW, TAN13 – Tourism, Sports Tourism in Wales, Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales; Wales Spatial Plan, Revised Tourism Strategy for South East Wales, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), National Tourism Strategy for Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Draft Newport Tourism Strategy, A Masterplan for Central Newport	Policies should promote the use and enhancement of landscape, cultural and historic resources for tourism development	Population, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets, Biodiversity	23, 24
Improve the vitality and viability of towns and neighbourhood	European Sustainable Development	PPW, TAN4 – Retailing and Town Centres, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council	Newport Unitary Development Plan, A Masterplan for	Policies should enhance the accessibility and	Population, Material	13, 14, 27

Themes relevant to SA/SEA of Newport LDP	Source				Main SEA topics	Relationship to final SA objectives
	European	National/Regional	Local	Implications For The LDP		
centres	Strategy,	Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), MIPPS 02/2005 Planning for Retailing and Town Centres	Central Newport	role and function of centres, which should be the focus for community life	Assets	
Promote the regeneration of disadvantaged wards and support the revitalisation of such areas	EU Objective 1,2 and 3 Programmes, EU Rural Development Strategy	PPW, The Wales Spatial Plan, UK Sustainable Development Strategy Wales a better country, Communities First Programme, Monmouthshire UDP, Caerphilly County Borough (Council Approved) UDP, Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan Proposed Modifications, Torfaen Local Plan, City of Cardiff Local Plan, South Glamorgan Replacement Structure Plan, White Paper on Sport, Sport Playing Its Part, Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft), Starting to Live Differently		Policies should promote safe, sustainable communities with access to a range of essential services	Population; Human Health	13, 14, 25, 26

4. The Environmental, Social, Economic and General Baseline Characteristics for Newport

Task A2

4.1 The next task in SA covers the collation of baseline information. The review of other PPPs undertaken previously has also provided a considerable amount of baseline information and this has been complemented by collation of data on key indicators relating to the SEA topic areas, as well as additional social and economic indicators for the plan area.

4.2 More specifically, the SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

“relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b) (c))

and

“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 (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)” (Annex I (c)).

General Characteristics of the County Borough of Newport

4.3 Standing at the gateway to Wales, Newport covers a geographical area of just over 73.5 square miles and is a vibrant, forward-thinking city. Steeped in history, it contains in Caerleon one of the three Roman military fortresses in Britain. Newport also has a rich industrial heritage, dating mainly from the nineteenth century, when its important strategic location led to its rapid development.

4.4 After losing some of its historic core industries, the city is successfully proving that it can re-establish and adapt itself as a centre of modern industry and commerce, with electronics and financial service businesses now standing alongside traditional industries. Redevelopments are taking place in the city centre; and many regeneration projects are transforming the waterfront and other parts of the city.

4.5 The analysis of the baseline data has highlighted a number of key sustainability issues in Newport. These, together with implications and opportunities arising for the LDP, have been summarised in **Table 5.1** and form part of Task A3 of the SA/SEA process.

Methodology

4.6 Information describing the baseline provides the basis for the prediction and monitoring of the effects of the implementation of the LDP and its constituent documents. It can be used as a way of identifying problems as they occur and policy changes may be made.

4.7 Due to the fact that SA is an iterative process, subsequent stages in its preparation and assessment might identify other issues and priorities that require the sourcing of additional data and/or information and identification of monitoring strategies. This makes the SA process flexible, adaptable and responsive to changes in the baseline conditions and enables trends to be analysed over time.

4.8 The most efficient way to collate relevant baseline data is through the use of indicators (see below). This ensures that the data collation carried out is both focused and effective. The

identification of relevant indicators has taken place alongside the assessment of other relevant PPPs (Task A1), the identification of sustainability issues (Task A3), and developing the SA framework (Task A4).

4.9 It should be noted that the SA process does not require the collection of primary data, but relies on the analysis of existing information. As such, where data gaps exist, this is highlighted in the report.

4.10 Sustainability indicators have been selected for their ability to provide objective data that will, over time, offer an insight into general trends taking place. Throughout the assessment process, the following issues will need to be addressed:

- What is the current situation, including trends over time?
- How far is the current situation from known thresholds, objectives or targets?
- Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the environment, economy or society affected?
- Are the problems of a large or small scale, reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary, direct or indirect?
- How difficult would it be to prevent, reduce or compensate for any negative effect?
- Have there been, or will there be, any significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time?

Data Analysis

4.11 The baseline data provides an overview of the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the LDP area and how these compare to the region, the rest of the Principality and the UK. This overview is presented in **Appendix A**. Data have been collated and analysed for the following indicators:

Environmental Data

- Important Species: Coastal Levels; Riverine Habitats; Neutral Grasslands; and Marshy Grasslands;
- UKBAP and LBAP habitat types;
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs);
- National Nature Reserves;
- Local Nature Reserves;
- Non Statutory Nature Reserves (locally designated);
- Key Reedbed Sites;
- Air quality;
- Landscape designations;
- Landscape Character Areas;
- Ancient Woodland;
- Geological succession of the Newport area;
- Contaminated land;
- Waste;
- Commons;

- Public Rights of Way (PROW) in Newport, including classification of PROW in Newport considered 'easy to use' compared to all authorities in Wales;
- Cycle routes;
- Landscape Character Areas;
- Public water supply;
- Groundwater Source Protection Zones;
- Flood Risk;
- TAN 15 Flood Risk;
- Carbon Footprint;
- Predicted climate change;
- Local and regional estimates for carbon emissions;
- SAP ratings;
- Air quality objectives;
- Historic landscape;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Registered Parks and Gardens;
- Land Use;

Social Data

- Settlement pattern;
- Population: total and age structure;
- Early years education and childcare;
- Education: future capacity of schools;
- Physical inactivity and activity rates;
- Diversity and ethnicity;
- Welsh speaking population;
- Deprivation;
- Unemployment;
- Benefits claimants;
- Open space provision by ward;
- Housing tenure including breakdown by ethnicity;
- Average property prices;
- Household type distribution;
- Limiting long term illness;
- Persons providing unpaid care;
- Household amenities;

- Unsuitability of housing by cause;
- Private sector stock by sub-area;

Economic Data

- Economically active population, disaggregated by type of employment;
- Economically inactive population;
- Average hours worked per week;
- Origins of Newport workforce;
- Travel to work by mode;
- Availability of the car;
- Employment by sector;
- Occupations by type;
- JSA Claimants;
- Qualifications;
- Attendance at education establishments;
- VAT registrations and deregistrations, and % by stock; and
- Retail forecasts.

Data Limitations

- 4.12 The purpose and use of indicators is to provide quantified, objective information in order to show how things change over time. However, they do not explain why particular trends are occurring and the secondary, or knock-on effects of any changes.
- 4.13 There are several gaps in the data collected as a result of not all the relevant information being available at the local level for recent time periods. However, it is believed that the data sets available provide a comprehensive overview of the sustainability situation in Newport. Data gaps include:
- Local level data on Agricultural Land Classification;
 - LANDMAP data (not readily available to the public at present, an issue being investigated by CCW and to be included when the data becomes available);
 - Noise tranquillity mapping (data currently being collated by Council);
 - Accessible natural greenspace provision (data currently being collated by Council); and
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation.

5. Identifying Key Sustainability Issues

Task A3

- 5.1 The next task in the SA is the identification of sustainability issues. The identification of sustainability issues of particular significance in Newport provides an opportunity to define key issues for the LDP and to influence the plan objectives and options. The analysis of sustainability issues is reflected in the baseline and the development of the SA framework, in particular in identifying and selecting indicators and targets.
- 5.2 This section describes the current situation and highlights the key issues faced within Newport. It does not attempt to cover all the issues, but identifies those that are considered to be a priority in terms of the sustainability of the Council area.

SEA Directive

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

“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/EEC” (Annex I(d))

Methodology

- 5.3 The key sustainability issues for Newport have been derived by analysing the baseline data and contextual information from PPPs; and assessing what the likely significant issues will be over the longer term i.e. 10 years +.
- 5.4 The analysis of sustainability issues has been iterative and is ongoing. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement, the analysis of key issues is likely to evolve.
- 5.5 It should be noted that some of the sustainability issues identified are not necessarily under the LDP’s direct field of influence, for example population growth. However, it is considered important to reflect these where there may be indirect causality that can potentially be shaped by planning policies through the LDP.

Results

- 5.6 **Table 5.1** presents the results of the analysis of key sustainability issues.

Table 5.1 – Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Environmental			
<p>Poor Air Quality</p> <p>There are a large number of AQMAs in Newport, which were declared because assessments of air quality predicted that the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) was not likely to be met by the target date of December 2005. The primary source of NO₂ in these areas was from traffic emissions, and particularly from the M4 motorway and its immediate arteries. Poor air quality can have negative implications for human health, climate change and the natural and built environment.</p>	<p>Improving air quality should be considered as an integrated requirement in all new development. This may be done through reducing the need to travel and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport. Additionally, an increase in vegetation may provide carbon sinks.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed M4 relief road should also be considered as part of the future implications on air quality.</p>	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	4
<p>Local Food Production</p> <p>Organic farming can have a considerable impact on the biodiversity of the area by improving and managing valuable habitats for wildlife.</p> <p>Fruit and vegetables bought direct from the producer tend to be fresher and have been shown to contain higher levels of vitamins. The increased awareness of local food and interest in purchasing it will have health benefits and also contribute to a sense of local distinctiveness and pride amongst local communities in their local environments.</p> <p>Purchasing local produce strengthens the local economy by keeping money spent locally, offers more diverse employment, helps farmers add value and increase revenue. There are also environmental benefits by reducing “food miles” and associated pollution, and reduction in packaging and waste of valuable resources.</p>	<p>There is an important link between food production and landscape character. It is important to identify what habitats are linked to local food production e.g. orchards. This information should then be used to inform strategies and approaches to conserve valued habitats and landscapes.</p> <p>Awareness of the link between landscape and food production and the local produce itself needs to be actively promoted to urban populations. All avenues for promotion need to be explored e.g., healthy living initiatives such as “walk to health” events could visit local producers on route.</p>		
<p>CO₂ emissions</p> <p>Newport City Council’s Per capita emissions of CO₂ were 12.5 tonnes</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of measures such as</p>	Air, Climatic Factors,	5

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>in 2005, which was high compared with the Welsh average of 9.0 tonnes. This will have implications for climate change and human health.</p>	<p>improved housing stock, reducing the need to travel and improved travel choices.</p>	<p>Human Health</p>	
<p>Energy Efficiency In Newport 3.9% of houses have a SAP rating of less than 30. 8.2% of households suffer from fuel poverty. A key issue in reducing energy consumption is tackling fuel poverty. The occupiers of a dwelling are considered to be in fuel poverty if more than 10% of their net household income would need to be spent on heating and hot water to give an adequate provision of warmth and hot water. The lack of ability to pay to improve the energy efficiency of dwellings by some families may only exacerbate this problem.</p>	<p>The LDP should integrate current Energy Efficiency Programmes into policy considerations. The LDP should seek to ensure that all new development meets high energy efficiency standards in order to reduce fuel poverty, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and improve human health.</p>	<p>Human Health, Climatic Factors, Population</p>	<p>3,5</p>
<p>Landscape The countryside is essentially a working environment for those employed in agriculture and forestry, as well as being home to commuter communities. At the same time, the countryside in Newport represents a considerable resource for access, recreation and wildlife; therefore it is essential to strike a balance between the different uses, and users of the countryside. Although a primarily rural landscape, it has been subject to intensive agricultural use and, adjacent to the urban areas, continues to be subject to development pressures. Consequently, areas of nature conservation value tend to be fragmented and scattered and have limited impact upon the landscape character of the area. More details relating to threats affecting these key landscape areas are outlined in Appendix A Landscape Character Areas Identified (1999) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wentlooge Levels; 	<p>Areas protected for their landscape value and their settings should be preserved and, wherever possible, enhanced. Areas designated as SPAs, SACs and Ramsar Sites should be protected from any adverse effects arising from development in accordance with the aims of the Habitats Directive. Policies should seek to safeguard the integrity of recognised historic landscapes recognised for the interaction between existing features.</p>	<p>Landscape, Human Health, Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>1,3,13</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caldicot Level; • Bishton-Llanwern; • Usk Valley; • Christchurch: Kemeys Graig Ridge; • Llanvaches; • Llandevad-Penhaw; • Allt-yr-yn Coed Mawr; • Western Rural Newport; • Northern Rural Newport; and • Tredegar Park. 			
<p>Water Quality River Usk (SAC): Water quality is good throughout the main river, except for localised enrichment from sewage discharges, the effects of which, along with the more significant water abstractions, may harm water quality. The SPZ provides an indication of the risk to groundwater supplies, for which SPZ have been defined, which may result from potentially polluting activities and accidental releases of pollutants. The local aquifers, as outlined in the baseline description, will seldom produce large quantities of water for abstraction, but are important both for local supplies and for base flow of the regions rivers.</p>	<p>The LDP should ensure that new development seeks to enhance the quality of surface and ground waters, and mitigate any potential effects. For aquatic ecosystems such as streams and rivers, the continuity of open channel, its structure and associated corridor habitat, is as important as basic water quality/quantity (e.g. otters, water vole, native crayfish etc). Additionally, the channel structure is important in terms of the flooding and the floodplain.</p>	<p>Water, Biodiversity Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>2, 3, 7, 8, 9</p>
<p>Flood Risk and Water Quality Risks of and from flooding will be exacerbated by the effects of climate change as well as additional surface water run-off from development. Increased surface water runoff can also put pressure on sewerage infrastructure, which may lead to contamination of water resources from drainage overflow events.</p>	<p>Policy should be required to ensure that criteria are established for the location of development in areas that avoid flood risk and management any residual risks. New development needs to take account of flooding from all sources (inc hard standing)</p>	<p>Water, Human Health, Material Assets</p>	<p>6</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
	<p>New development should seek to minimise net increase in surface water runoff to minimise potential pollution to water resources.</p> <p>Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems can be combined with the need to enhance biodiversity as well as improve amenity, energy efficiency and carbon sink capacity, through the use of green infrastructure including features such as green roofs.</p> <p>Measures to enable developments to adapt to and mitigate the potential future impacts of climate change should be ensured.</p>		
<p>Commons</p> <p>The habitats represented on common lands are very varied, but include some important areas of semi-improved grassland, marshy grasslands, bracken and heathland. Most of the Levels commons are included within the Gwent Levels SSSIs, whilst others elsewhere are being considered as SINCs. The habitats of the larger commons were surveyed and documented in 1994, however, there remains no general consensus as to how these areas should be managed or regulated.</p>	<p>Some of the commons are owned by NCC whilst others are owned by private estates and/or individuals. Therefore the LDP should ensure that protection is afforded to the commons in order that their biodiversity value is not compromised.</p>	Biodiversity, Material Assets	2
<p>Biodiversity</p> <p><u>Threats to designated habitats and species</u></p> <p>Two sites associated with Newport have European designations as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites to conserve habitats of listed rare or vulnerable birds and regular migratory species, and / or as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) to conserve habitats and listed rare or vulnerable species. All types of development have the potential to negatively affect designated sites and species.</p>	<p>The acknowledgement of the significant value of the natural environment in Newport is important to ensure that these valuable habitats remain protected.</p> <p>It is necessary, in order to achieve an integrated approach to sustainable development, that any proposed development must be categorically proven to not have a likely significant effect on</p>	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	2

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>The River Usk SAC: Many rare, threatened and declining species and habitats are associated with the river, including:</p> <p>Habitats: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation</p> <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmon • Sea trout • Sea lamprey • Brook lamprey • River lamprey • Allis shad • Twaite shad • Bullhead • Otter <p>Severn Estuary RAMSAR, SAC AND SPA: The estuary is internationally important for the following habitats and species:</p> <p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • Estuaries • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>) <p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmon 	<p>the integrity of designated sites, in order that the environmental, social and economic goals can be achieved concurrently.</p> <p>Development that may have a significant negative effect on habitats and species, whether protected or not, should seek to mitigate these effects, creating a net result of overall enhancement to wider biodiversity. This will enable economic and social aims to be achieved alongside the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p> <p>The need to retain and enhance connectivity between habitats as part of overall biodiversity is important, especially as climate change may mean species adapting to different habitats, creating short or long distance migration. Green infrastructure created holistically across the plan area, enabling linkages between large habitats and within urban areas, can help to improve biodiversity, as well as reduce flood risk, improve carbon sink capacity, and have amenity value.</p>		

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea trout • Sea lamprey • River lamprey • Allis shad • Twaite shad • Eel • Tundra swan • Greater white-fronted goose • Common shelduck • Gadwall • Dunlin • Common redshank • Bewick’s Swan (SPA) <p>Nationally Designated Sites These sites comprise SSSIs and NNRs designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. They are afforded the highest level of statutory protection against potential damage and harm. The city contains 11 SSSIs, either wholly or in part</p> <p><u>Threats to non-designated habitats and species</u> While it may not be a priority to protect certain habitats and species, these also require protection. Potential threats to non-designated habitats and species are outlined in Appendix A. In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are various important, declining, and scarce species within the River Usk, The Severn Estuary, Coastal Saltmarsh habitats, Upland Mixed Ash Woodland, Wet Woodland, Riverine Habitats, Mudflats, Reedbeds, Neutral Grasslands, Coastal and Floodplain 			

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>Grazing Marsh, and gardens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to these habitats include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land claim for agriculture and industry. - Continuous threat of all development such as airport, barrage etc. - Introduction of non-native species. - Lack of appropriate management - Pollution including nutrient enrichment and heavy metals. - Climatic change and atmospheric pollution. - Urbanisation and development in catchments • Domestic pets (particularly cats) can be a real threat to birds and small animals 			
<p>Contaminated Land</p> <p>Newport was awarded the honour of City Status in 2002. This status is increasingly signalling an increase in inward investment, thus putting further developmental pressure on many of Newport’s brownfield sites. This may mean that more sites with known areas of contamination will be addressed through development control processes.</p> <p>The banks of the River Usk have a long history of industrial development. The presence of heavy industries, particularly during years of little environmental concern, has led to large areas of made-ground containing a variety of elevated concentrations of metals and hydrocarbons. Site investigations for locations allocated for development have indicated this contamination, yet despite concentrations being elevated, current information does not suggest that they warrant remedial action under Part IIA of the EPA. However, this contamination will be addressed through any proposed development of the site.</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to encourage the remediation of contaminated land, for its use as developable land.</p>	<p>Soil</p>	<p>3</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>There are several sites within the City that have been contaminated in the past, but have since had the contamination addressed and are now remediated to a standard that is suitable for use. Of particular note is the housing and education land at the former Rogerstone Power Station site. Prior to development, this land was unsuitable for use due to the presence of asbestos within the pulverised fuel ash (PFA), which covered much of the site.</p>			
<p>Waste There is potential to further improve recycling rates. Findings of a recent major public survey carried out by the Environment Agency show that most people in Wales are happy to separate out the recyclable and compostable components of household rubbish provided the facilities to collect the materials are made widely available.</p>	<p>Facilities are already in place in Newport therefore availability of and access to and use of existing community recycling/composting initiatives needs to be raised, in order to influence people's behaviour.</p>	<p>Human Health, Soil, Material Assets</p>	<p>12</p>
Social			
<p>Crime and Fear of Crime Concern about crime and disorder is the most pressing issue for Newport according to the Community Strategy. Some groups, particularly families and older people, tend to avoid some areas like the city centre at night. Locally there is a concern that proactive approaches to dealing with city centre disorder has resulted in Newport being branded a particularly violent place, which is not borne out by crime figures. There are a number of alcohol exclusion zones in existence and proposed around the City. These could be promoted as safety zones together with key public transport corridors, as areas prioritised for action (CCTV, improved surveillance and lighting etc.) Newport does experience areas of higher crime, often corresponding</p>	<p>The LDP should take into regard the aims of the community strategy, and ensure that they are integrated into the development of the plan at all stages. The LDP policies should seek to enhance a sense of community, wherever this is possible, through the design of new developments to increase surveillance and a sense of well-being; and the provision of facilities for community usage.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Material Assets</p>	<p>16,18</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
with wider deprivation.			
<p>Access</p> <p>NCC continues to provide many public transport routes that fill in the gaps left by the local bus operators and these have seen a 5% increase in patronage during the last 12 months. NCC continues to support community transport and now has over 500 members of their NewLink scheme giving access to all parts of Newport for less mobile members of the community. Efforts are being made to improve both public and community transport by increasing their availability and looking at alternative and innovative ways in which they can operate.</p>	<p>The LDP should ensure that development is designed to minimise the need to travel to access key services and facilities. This will ensure that access for all sections of the community is maximised.</p>	Human Health	16
<p>Cultural Heritage and Historic Environment</p> <p>The county borough has a wealth of buildings, areas and ecological/landscape features that are protected for their historical, cultural, architectural or archaeological interest (see Appendix A). The Chartist Movement was also prominent in Newport's historical development.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for supporting much greater use of the historic environment as a catalyst/theme/driver for development. This will help to halt the decline of many historic buildings (grand and background in character) into dilapidation through pro-active encouragement of re-use.</p>	<p>New development should seek to enhance the setting of sites and buildings that are protected for their heritage value as well as enhance the natural historic environment and landscape, including trees and woodlands.</p> <p>Policies should seek to integrate historical features and awareness into the realisation of new development.</p>	Cultural Heritage	19
<p>Health</p> <p>There was a large increase of people with a limiting long term illness between 1991 and 2001.</p> <p>In Newport over half of people over 65 report that they had this type of limiting long term illness (2001). The interplay of different conditions, and the medications required to treat these, makes the care of older people extremely complex. Older people as a group tend to have a</p>	<p>Access to health facilities for all sectors of the population should be a key consideration for the LDP.</p> <p>Policies should seek to create environmental that encourage more active lifestyles.</p>	Human Health	14,15

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>lower income than the general population when the incidence of limiting long term illness tends to increase with age. Of all the older people living in Newport, 15% live alone, potentially creating an additional level of demand on services.</p> <p>Newport has many specific significant health problems, which are worse than the Welsh average and which need addressing as a matter of urgency. In addition there are considerable differences in health status between the richer and poorer areas.</p>			
<p>Physical Activity</p> <p>Judged against NPFA standards, in the majority of wards there is a shortfall in provision of accessible open space. Access to open space can have benefits that are both mental and physical. Areas of deficiency may therefore experience a population that does not participate in informal physical activity, alongside other effects associated with environmental inequality.</p>	<p>The LDP should ensure that there is a sufficient and equitable distribution of open space throughout the plan area.</p>	<p>Human Health</p>	<p>14,15,16</p>
<p>Cycling</p> <p>The proposed Sustrans 2 network will provide an opportunity to improve sustainable access to the countryside for the residents of Newport.</p> <p>Newport City Council is also about to commence cycle hire schemes to encourage families and beginners to take up cycling as an active pastime, which provides an opportunity to improve health and wellbeing for all sections of the community.</p> <p>The active lifestyles initiative will encourage greater participation of cycling and walking across the City: again necessitating local, suitable cycle trails, which are linked between areas, creating a suitable network for more active participants.</p>	<p>The LDP should take into account the proposals for an improved cycle network, ensuring integration of new proposals with this facility is maximised.</p>	<p>Human Health</p>	<p>16</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>Poor health in Children and Young People Babies born in Newport suffer from high rates of Infant Mortality, as well as low birth weights. There is also a high rate of teenage pregnancies. These may indicate a high level of deprivation within the county borough, which is an issue for the LDP.</p>	<p>Access to health facilities and health education for all sectors of the population should be a key consideration for the LDP, as part of an aim to reduce deprivation and inequalities across wards.</p>	<p>Human Health, Population</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>Gypsies and travellers There is currently no permanent gypsy and traveller site in Newport, save for a small single family site in the west of the city. This means that the gypsies and travellers in Newport are either living in unauthorised encampments or in bricks and mortar accommodation. It has been suggested by the local police force that up to nine families have strong cultural and social associations with the City.</p>	<p>The LDP should address the accommodation and related needs of gypsies and travellers in Newport.</p>	<p>Human Health, Population</p>	<p>14, 17</p>
<p>Households and Housing The 1996 population level for Newport was 136,800 and it is likely to group to about 139,100 by 2011. Due to social and demographic factors, the average household size is likely to decrease. Latest available statistics show this as being 2.31 (2004). It is anticipated that the growth in households is likely to be greater than the population growth rate. The amount of housing stock in 1996 was 56,500. The adopted UDP cites that between 2001 and 2011, 5,700 dwellings will be required. Threats identified in the 2007 Local Housing Strategy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock transfer • Environmental impact • Low demand • Right to Buy • Decline of traditional industry 	<p>The LDP should seek to improve the quality, type and tenure of housing, and ensure that high quality housing is affordable to all sections of the community. The LDP should seek to ensure that there is sufficient land allocated for housing in accessible locations, taking into account the need to reduce car based travel.</p>	<p>Human Health, Population</p>	<p>14, 17</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social exclusion • Ageing sewerage system. • Budgets <p>Threat of Stock Transfer: it is noted that by the time the LDP is adopted, all stock will have been transferred so some of these issues will be replaced with others (demolition/management of RSLs/quality control on accommodation etc.) However, in line with national trends, the size of the Council housing stock has been steadily declining for a number of years due to a number of tenants exercising the Right to Buy. The City Council has also embarked on a rationalisation of its unpopular housing stock. As a result there are a large number of applicants on the housing register, which is an increasing trend.</p> <p>The figures in the baseline demonstrate that the average earner can no longer afford the average priced house in Newport. This is linked to a combination of a rise in house prices, along with incomes that are considerably lower than the UK median.</p> <p>Supply of affordable housing to ensure retention of resident workforce and improved public transport from Valley communities that rely on Newport was considered a key issue by the Overview & Scrutiny Forum Development & Employment.</p> <p>There is a high number of people living in unsuitable housing in Newport, at 19,145 houses experiencing problems. There is a link between disability and residence in unsuitable housing.</p> <p>Homeless households in the greatest need have increased in the last three years.</p> <p>The housing requirement for the county borough is outlined in the baseline description.</p>			

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>Ethnic Minorities and Housing Newport ranked as having the second largest minority ethnic population of the Welsh councils after Cardiff, with the highest proportion living in Pillgwenlly Ward.</p> <p>Home Ownership Pakistani, Indian and Chinese populations were more likely to own their own homes. This is consistent with the proportion of the Indian population employed in managerial roles.</p> <p>Overcrowding The local housing market assessment found that overcrowding is an issue for many Black and Minority Ethnic groups. The Local Housing Market assessment showed that over 22% of Bangladeshi households were overcrowded. This suggests that due to the comparative lack of qualifications and concentration in semi-routine and routine occupations, a significant number of Bangladeshi households are unable to meet their housing needs without assistance. Pakistani households were also shown to suffer from significant levels of overcrowding, with 17.6% of households being classed as overcrowded. Reportedly, Pakistani households would rather live in an area with an established Pakistani community. This suggests that there may be a shortage of appropriate housing in some areas.</p>	<p>This analysis of educational attainment, housing, educational and employment data suggests there are varying levels of disadvantage amongst BME communities and that a one size fits all solution would not be appropriate.</p> <p>The LDP should ensure that the needs of all sections of the community are addressed through its policies.</p>	Human Health, Population	14, 17
<p>Welsh Language and Identity Compared with the figure for Wales, a low proportion of the population in the county borough are Welsh speakers. This may indicate a higher level of Anglicisation than other Welsh regions, which may be contrary to Welsh Assembly objectives. Recent investment has increase the availability of facilities for the development of cultural activities including the arts, which may provide a platform for development.</p>	<p>The LDP may wish to provide facilities for the furthering of Welsh language, culture and identity, as part of a wider strategy to strengthen national identity.</p>	Human Health, Population	20

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Economic			
<p>Employment Growth Newport is considered the ‘gateway’ to Wales and is very accessible to the main population centres of both Wales and England The unemployment rate in September 2006 was higher than both the Wales and UK averages. This suggests a lack of employment opportunities in Newport. Unemployment was highest in Pillgwenly ward. There has been an increase in those who are economically active in the county borough. The Wales Spatial Plan Update asserts that high value developments should be a dominant feature of Newport’s projected employment growth. The majority of employment is within the service sector, following a decline in the manufacturing and construction industries.</p> <p>Land Land, property and infrastructure availability to maintain employment growth in line with the growth forecasts set out in the UDP and to provide for business relocations arising from the regeneration of inner city areas, such as Crindau – constraints posed by flood risk, failure to release large public sector land holdings at Queensway Meadows and Celtic Lakes, loss of employment land to other uses. Also, problems caused by frequent traveller incursions onto major employment sites (especially Queensway Meadows and former LG land) raised as a significant constraint. Use of employment sites by other uses. Danger of housing growth running ahead of employment growth. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment).</p> <p>Funding Concerns about the level of public sector funding to continue the</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to enhance the viability of the area as an employment centre, in order to improve employment rates. This could be done through the provision and retention of suitable sites for employment in locations that are accessible by sustainable means as well as being located close to residential centres. Diversification in the economy should form an integral part of this development. The LDP should ensure that policies mitigate for and adapt to the impacts of climate change from the perspective of enhancing economic viability alongside achieving environmental and social objectives.</p>	<p>Population, Material Assets</p>	<p>21, 22</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>economic regeneration programme – physical and social (including marketing) – against the background of the WAG merger, reductions in European funding available to Newport and likely constraints on Council spending. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment)</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>Concerns about the impact of climate change, rising energy costs and the green agenda – could provide both risks and opportunities for Newport businesses. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment)</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence suggest that provision of executive housing is a barrier to inward investment as well as good schools- there is a perceived need to attract higher level workers.</p>			
<p>Skills</p> <p>Failure to properly address the skills base. Need to tackle economic inactivity across the region (but especially in disadvantaged communities) and to up skill the existing workforce. Potential to sustain and develop the Newport Construction Initiative and to develop other sector routeways including retail, customer services and self employment/community enterprise to maximise the opportunities that will be provided through the regeneration and growth of the city. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment)</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that there is provision of an appropriate range of facilities for the improvement of skills levels in the existing workforce.</p>	<p>Population</p>	<p>21,22, 24</p>
<p>Travel to Work</p> <p>The proportion travelling in from outside Newport has increased. The numbers commuting to work in Newport were much higher than residents travelling out to work, illustrating the importance it has to the surrounding region. The majority of people in Newport drove to work by car or van (2001). Newport did, however, have the second highest</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to enhance public transport access to the County Borough in order to reduce the number of in-commuters that travel by car.</p>	<p>Population, Human Health, Climate Change</p>	<p>25</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>proportion of people commuting to work by public transport in Wales. Public transport solutions needed for West Newport business parks. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment)</p>			
<p>Deprivation Four of Newport's electoral wards feature within the list of Wales' one hundred most deprived wards and a further six sub-wards qualify for funding under the Assembly Government's Communities First programme. Compared to Great Britain, Newport has a high proportion of people claiming benefits (19.2% compared to 14.2% of resident working age population 2007). Benefits dependent households make up 57% of Newport's unemployed.</p>	<p>Reducing inequalities and deprivation across the Council area should be delivered through the LDP policies.</p>	<p>Human Health</p>	<p>14, 21</p>
<p>Education Capacity The LEA is facing a major issue over the next 5 years of a falling demand for primary places in its schools. Forecasts indicate that cohorts are likely to fall by 20% in a 7-8 year period and that overall, the total primary pupil numbers will decline by 1300 (10%) in the period 2003/08. In secondary schools, the level of surplus places is low, and there is particular pressure on provision in the Bassaleg area. Overall numbers will also begin to decline by 2005 in line with the forecast fall in primary pupil numbers. The demand for Welsh medium education is growing in the County Borough. The current capacity of Ysgol Gymraeg Casnewydd appears sufficient at present to cater for the demand for Welsh medium education. However, the investment and support that the LEA is making in early years Welsh medium education is likely to bear fruit</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to enhance the vitality and viability of communities within the plan area in order to attract increased population diversity for sustainable communities. The LDP should seek to ensure an appropriate level of high quality educational facilities in accessible locations to meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>Human Health, Population</p>	<p>16, 24</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>and it will be necessary to consider, as part of the review of primary school plans to be carried out by the LEA, the development of a second Welsh medium primary school.</p> <p>Poor educational performance</p> <p>The county experiences higher exclusion rates and lower secondary attendance than all- Wales averages.</p> <p>Newport has a higher than Welsh average proportion of people aged 16-24 with no educational, vocational or professional qualifications at 23.8%. There is significant variance in the proportion of people with no qualifications by ethnic group. More people of mixed ethnicity and those from Pakistani and Bangladeshi cultural groups between the ages of 16-24 are without qualifications whilst those from Indian and Chinese groups are less likely to be without qualifications. Individuals without qualifications are much less likely to be in well paid employment.</p>			
<p>Tourism</p> <p>Newport is undergoing an extensive transformation that will change the face of the County Borough allied to the hosting of the Ryder Cup in 2010. This provides a significant opportunity for other areas to benefit from the 'drip-down' effects of this regeneration.</p> <p>Major plans have also recently (March 08) been put forward to build a new £40 million state-of-the-art stadium on the site of Rodney Parade. The 15,000 capacity stadium will be home to Newport RFC and the Newport Gwent Dragons and will ensure the future of rugby in Newport remains in the heart of the County Borough.</p> <p>It is vital that the heritage and leisure offer of Newport is sustained and improved in order to capitalise on the continued attractiveness of the area and ensure that there is a continuing supply of jobs.</p>	<p>Build on positive tourism assets for a greater increase in tourism activity across a range of sectors.</p>	<p>Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape</p>	<p>23, 27</p>

Key Issues/ Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
<p>Growth on the scale of the past few years may not be sustainable owing to, loss of major sporting events in Cardiff to the new Wembley Stadium and reduction of the business tourism profile owing to new developments in Bristol and Cardiff. Whilst the Celtic Manor is still developing, this resort does not represent all market sectors.</p> <p>Newport's environmental assets could also be used to enhance the tourism offer. Newport City Council is involved with a number of projects that are part of the long-term aim of returning the Monmouthshire & Brecon Canals to navigable use. To date, substantial restoration works have been implemented at various locations on the canal including Bettws Lane Bridge, Gwastad Mawr and Ty Ffynnon Locks on the main line and Cefn Wharf Lock 21 and Gwastad Lock 2 on the Crumlin Arm. A funding application has been submitted to the Heritage Lottery Fund to restore two pairs of locks on the Cefn Flight of Fourteen Locks and provide greater opportunities for all members of the community to have both physical and intellectual access to this important heritage asset.</p>			
<p>Retail</p> <p>Newport is undergoing regeneration activities that will have an important impact on the County Borough. This will provide a significant opportunity for other areas to benefit from the 'drip-down' effects of this regeneration.</p> <p>Due to its current market share coupled with strong expenditure and population growth in the catchment, there is significant potential capacity for the city centre to attract more development in the run up to 2016.</p> <p>Ensuring the success of the City centre retail schemes is considered a key issue by the Overview & Scrutiny Forum Development & Employment.</p>	<p>The focus for such capacity should be the City Centre and selected locations where regeneration and growth are evident.</p>	<p>Material Assets</p>	<p>27</p>

6. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Task A4

- 6.1 The SA Framework is a key component in completing the SA and comprises a bespoke series of objectives. It is developed by synthesising the baseline information and sustainability issues into a systematic and easily understood tool that allows the assessment of effects arising from the implementation of the LDP in key areas. Although the SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators in the SEA process, they are a recognised and useful way in which social, environmental and economic effects can be evaluated and compared at key stages of the LDP's development.
- 6.2 The SA Framework comprises a list of objectives. Progress toward achieving these objectives will be measured using the corresponding indicators. The purpose of the SA Framework is to provide a set of criteria against which the performance of the LDP can be predicted and evaluated.

Newport LDP SA Framework

- 6.3 An SA Framework has been developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, analysis of key sustainability issues, including through consultation and consideration of which of these issues can potentially be addressed by the LDP. The SA Framework is presented in **Table 6.1**.
- 6.4 It is considered that the 27 objectives listed in **Table 6.1** adequately address the matters required to be considered in the SA. Amendments have been made to the overall framework since the publication of the Scoping Report in October 2008. These reflect the comments received from consultees, as detailed in **Appendix B**.
- 6.5 The SA Framework developed for the Newport LDP includes a series of carefully selected indicators that provide a clarification of the intended interpretation of each objective. The resulting SA framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which it is proposed to assess the LDP is set out in **Table 6.1**.

Assessment Rationale

- 6.6 **Table 8.1, Table 9.3** and **Table 10.4** present assessment rationales, providing interpretation of the SA Framework to enable the assessment of the LDP components at different stages of its development (Stages B2-Options development and Candidate Sites Appraisal; and Stage B3-Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment). An assessment rationale is an interpretation of the SA Framework utilised to assist the assessment of policies and proposals contained in the LDP and ensure a level of consistency between assessments. The SA Framework covers Newport as a whole, and thus all issues apparent at the time of writing are covered, where considered appropriate to the SA. However, SA is an iterative process, and new or site specific issues that may arise throughout the plan making process will be subsumed into the SA framework for the LDP during its development.

Table 6.1 –Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Key to Data Availability for Indicators

- Bold** = Known data for study area
Italic = Known data at regional level
Underlined = Data for study area and regional data currently unknown

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
Environmental				
1	Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management.	<u>Countryside management schemes implemented</u>	Increase	Population, Human Health, Landscape, Soil
		<u>Woodland schemes implemented</u>	Increase	
		<u>Accessibility of the countryside by public transport</u>	Increase	
		% change in accessibility and connectivity of public rights of way ¹⁶	Increase	
		Amount of valued urban and rural open space lost to development	Minimise- target of nil	
		Total area of valued open space	Increase	
		Amount or proportion of landscape subject to enhancement associated with development	Increase	
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	Numbers, area and condition of international, European, national, regional and local designated sites	Welsh Assembly Government: by 2015, 95 per cent of Welsh SSSIs in favourable condition; By 2010, 95 per cent of international sites in favourable condition; and by 2026, all sites to be in favourable condition.	Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Soil, Water, Air, Climatic Factors,

¹⁶ Public rights of way include: footpaths; bridleways; Byways Open to All Traffic (BOATs) and Restricted Byways (formally designated as Roads Used as Public Paths)

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		Loss of trees covered by TPOs	Minimise- target of nil	Human Health,
		Length of hedgerows	Increase	
		% change in tree planting	Increase	
		% trees lost to development that are replaced	Minimise- target of nil	
		<u>Species of acknowledged conservation concern</u>	Halt losses	
		<u>Amount of green space important for ecological connectivity identified and safeguarded from development</u>	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	
		Area of important wildlife habitat lost to other uses affecting functional viability	Zero	
		Amount of important wildlife species lost to other uses	Zero	
		<u>No. of businesses achieving the Biodiversity Benchmark award</u>	No target identified	
		Number and area of land and aquatic habitat creation schemes	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	
		The area of land affected by planning applications approved that lead to loss of species, habitats of important biodiversity value	Zero	
		Extent of important habitats or landscapes present in commons	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	
		Area of land enhanced for biodiversity value through the use of s106 agreements	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	
		<u>Extent of invasive species</u>	Decrease	
		<u>% of development and land use incorporating Green Infrastructure</u>	Increase	
		<u>% native species used in landscaping schemes</u>	Increase	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	% dwellings built on previously developed land subject to assessment against the sustainability objectives'	60% (UK government)	Landscape, Soil, Climatic Factors, Air, Human Health, Biodiversity
		% of residential sites developed at a density of 30-50 dph	Increase- target 100%	
		Number of empty properties	Decrease	
		<u>Area of potentially contaminated land remediated and brought back into use</u>	Increase	
		<u>% of materials used that have been sourced from the local area</u>	Increase	
		<u>% of reclaimed materials used in development</u>	Increase	
		<u>% of planning permissions granted resulting in loss of grades 1,2 and 3a land</u>	Decrease	
		<u>Number of organic farming initiatives supported</u>	Increase	
		<u>Number and take-up of allotments</u>	Increase	
4	To improve air quality	Number of (NO₂) designated AQMAs	Decrease – target of nil	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health
		Other recorded pollutants (Ozone, PM10)	To meet statutory UK air quality criteria objectives	
		No of exceedences of the 100ug/m3 8 hr mean NO_x	No target identified	
		Implemented measures of Air Quality Action Plan	Increase	
		Native vegetation and planting schemes to provide carbon sink capacity and improve air quality locally	Increase	
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita	Decrease 3% per annum	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health
		<u>Methane emissions per capita</u>	Decrease 3% per annum	
		<u>Nitrous Oxide (NO₂) emissions per capita</u>	Decrease 3% per annum	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		<u>Water vapour emissions</u>	Decrease 3% per annum	
		<u>Halocarbons emissions</u>	Decrease 3% per annum	
		<u>Ozone</u>	Decrease 3% per annum	
6	To minimise noise pollution	No of residential permissions granted in TAN11 category C and D locations	Nil	Human Health, Population
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	<u>Improvements to existing off-line drainage</u>	Increase	Water, Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
		Development buffer zones along water courses	Increase	
		<i>Biological river quality</i>	Increase % of rivers of good or excellent quality	
		<i>River water chemistry levels</i>	Increase % of rivers of good or excellent quality	
		<i>Nutrient status of rivers (phosphate and nitrate levels)</i>	% decrease in rivers with high levels of nutrients	
8	To reduce water consumption	<u>No of grey water systems used in new developments</u>	Increase	Water, Human Health, Climatic Factors
		<u>Incorporation of dual water supplies into developments</u>	Increase	
		<u>Installation of low water use appliances into developments</u>	Increase	
		<u>Internal potable water use of less than or equal to 32m³ per bedspace per year</u>	Increase	
		<u>Installation of water efficient fixtures</u>	Increase	
		<u>Rainwater collection system for watering gardens and landscaped areas</u>	Increase	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		<u>Water abstractions at source</u>	Increase	
9	To minimise the risk of and from flooding	% of development approved in flood risk areas contrary to TAN15	Zero	Water, Human Health, Climatic Factors, Population, Landscape, Material Assets
		% relevant permissions with SUDS schemes where appropriate	by 50% in areas of low probability of flooding, 75% in areas of medium flood risk, and 100% in areas of high flood risk, at peak times from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard surface runoff • Roof runoff 	
		<u>Number of properties at risk of flooding</u>	Decrease	
		<u>% of flood plain used for flood storage/alleviation, coastal squeeze management, biodiversity enhancement</u>	Increase	
10	Increase energy efficiency	<u>Energy consumption per capita</u>	Decrease	Climatic Factors, Population, Air, Human Health
		Dwellings improved for their energy efficiency, addressing fuel poverty	Increase	
		Development served by heating and hot water systems with an average NO_x emission rate of less than or equal to 40 NO_x mg/kWh	Increase	
		Provision of eco labelled white goods	Increase	
		<u>Number of businesses achieving Green Dragon standard</u>	Increase	
		SAP ratings of new housing	The target SAP for all dwellings is a minimum of 65 described under the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) 1995	
		Development where 75% dedicated low energy lights have been specified	Increase	
11	Promote	<i>Residual electricity generated from renewable sources following</i>	Increase	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	renewable energy production and use	<i>energy efficiency measures</i>		
		No of planning permissions for environmentally appropriate renewable energy schemes	Increase	
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	Total Municipal Waste reduced	By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced (by the authority) equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure. By 2020, waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum	Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape, Human Health, Soil
		% of Municipal Waste recycled/reused	17.50% (NCC by 2010) By 2009/10, achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling.	
		% Waste Composted/Treated Biologically	15.50% (NCC) by 2010 By 2009/10, achieve at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling.	
		% of commercial waste recycling	25% by 2010 (WAG)	
		%of Municipal waste composted	25% by 2010 (WAG)	
		% of Municipal waste used to recover heat or energy	No target identified	
		% biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) being landfilled	by 2010 to reduce BMW landfilled to 75% (by weight) of that produced in 1995 (Landfill Directive) (2013: 50%; 2020: 35%)	
		13	Promote	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change	<u>(WAG definition)</u>	Sustainable Homes Level 3 by 2009	Factors, Material Assets, Human Health
		<u>% of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Excellent Standard or equivalent</u>	All buildings to be zero carbon by 2011	
		<u>% of development with a design statement submitted</u>	100%	
		<u>Major schemes where DCfW has been consulted</u>	Increase	
Social				
14	Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups	No of wards in the 100 most deprived wards according to Index of Multiple deprivation	Decrease	Population, Human Health
		% of population of working age claiming benefits	Decrease	
		Proportion of children under sixteen living in low income households	Decrease	
15	Improve the health and wellbeing of the population	Infant Mortality Rates	Decrease	Population, Human Health, Air
		Limiting long term illness	Decrease	
		Distance and transport accessibility to access health care facilities	Improve	
		% Extra Curricular activities (7-11/11-16 year olds)	70%/60% (05 Sports Council for Wales)	
		<u>Adult physical activity</u>	(see local area partnership agreement not yet published)	
	<u>Provision of accessible natural greenspace reaching CCW standards</u>	Achieve 100% conformity		
16	Protect and provide improved	Provision of accessible open space reaching NPFA standards	Achieve 100% conformity	Population, Human

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them	Level of community infrastructure per ward	Increase	Health, Material Assets, Air
		Loss of local community facilities	Decrease	
		Number of S106 agreements secured on new developments for improvements in community facilities	Increase	
		<u>Provision of NEAPs and LEAPs</u>	Increase	
17	Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing	No of new affordable units delivered and integrated into developments in relation to population growth	Increase	Population, Human Health, Material Assets
		% of eligible residential planning permissions where affordable housing has been negotiated	Increase	
		Number of people from vulnerable groups with access to safe, secure accommodation that meets their needs	Increase	
		% of houses meeting Welsh Housing Quality Standard	100%	
		Affordability of housing for people in lower quartiles of income	Increase	
		Land provided to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers	Increase	
18	To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods	Average crime rate in Newport per 1000 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce assaults by 6% each year (18% over three years) ▪ To reduce vehicle crime by 6% each year (18% over three years) ▪ To reduce robbery by 6% each year (18% over three years) ▪ To reduce domestic burglary (incl. attempts) by 6% each year (18% over three years) ▪ To reduce business crime by 6% (18% over three years) ▪ To reduce criminal damage (excl. 59) by 6% each year (18% over three years) 	Population, Human Health

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		Fear of crime per ward during the day and at night	To reduce the level of ASB by 5% per annum each year for the three year period	
		Provision of accessible open space reaching NPFA standards	Increase	
		% of development that meets the 'secured by design' certification criteria	Increase	
		% of public realm with natural surveillance	Increase	
		Proportion of city centre covered by CCTV	Increase	
19	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport	No and condition of listed buildings	No target identified	Material Assets, Landscape, Climatic Factors
		No of buildings on buildings at risk register	Decrease	
		Planning permissions granted against conservation officer recommendations	Nil	
		Number of conservation area appraisals undertaken during plan period	Increase to full coverage	
		Application of ASIDOHL to development in Gwent Levels	100%	
		Area of ancient woodland and planted ancient woodland	Increase	
		<u>No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments adversely affected</u>	Nil	
		<u>No. of Historic Parks and Gardens adversely affected</u>	Nil	
20	To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport	% of welsh speakers in Newport	Increase	Material Assets, Landscape, Population, Human Health
		% change in the number of community groups registered	Increase overall number	
		% of pupils in welsh medium education note: additional indicators are being internally discussed and are ongoing	Increase	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		<u>Cultural and arts events and activities taking place within Newport</u>	Increase	
		<u>% people benefiting from the Chartist Citizenship project</u>	Increase	
Economic				
21	To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport	% change of economically active	Increase	Material Assets, Population
		% of population employed	Increase	
		% good quality local jobs created	Increase	
		<u>Density of jobs per hectare</u>	No target identified	
		% change in provision of highly skilled employment opportunities	Increase	
22	To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment	Mix of employment by sector (%)	Achieve more equitable balance	Material Assets, Population
23	To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on	Total number of visitors to attractions in Newport	Increase	Material Assets, Population
		Number of jobs created in the tourism sector	Create a further full time 250 jobs whilst supporting the present 3635 FTE	
		<i>Expenditure by sector</i>	Increase	
		<i>Revenue by category of visitor</i>	Increase the value of Tourism by 20%	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	environmental, heritage, and leisure assets	<i>Tourist Days</i>	Increase	
		<i>Bed Space Availability</i>	Increase	
		Number of visitors to the wetland reserve	Increase	
		Number of visitors attracted by the historic landscape	Increase	
		Use of the Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal for walking/cycling, nature conservation and other water based recreation as well as a navigation route	Increase	
24	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSE A*-C or NVQ equivalent)	Increase	Population, Material Assets
		% of population attaining highest qualification – Level 4/5	Increase	
		% of young people in post-16 education	Increase	
		% with no qualifications	Decrease	
		% of school age pupil exclusion rates	Decrease	
		Key Stage 4 achievement levels	Increase	
		% of people with basic skills through ‘The Basic Skills Employer Pledge’	Increase- target 100%	
		% increase in adult education courses	Increase	
		<u>% increase in Welsh Medium education</u>	Increase	
		<u>Retention of students post qualification</u>	Increase	
		S106 agreements that provide educational facilities where appropriate	Increase	
25	Reducing the need to travel by	<u>Provision of sufficient IT infrastructure and space within new dwellings to enable home working</u>	Increase	Population, Material

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	improving local service provision	Provision of a sufficient level of local facilities according to thresholds note: additional indicators are being internally discussed and are ongoing	Increase see Appendix A for thresholds	Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health
26	Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling	No of safe routes to school schemes	Increase	
		Proximity of new development to public transport nodes	Increase	
		No and implementation of good quality green travel plans	Increase	
		Modal Split - % of population travelling to work by sustainable modes, including working from home	Increase % by sustainable modes	
		<u>Integration of Sustrans routes with built development</u>	Increase	
		No and value of S106 agreement secured for improvements in public transport, cycling and walking where appropriate	Increase	
27	To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre	<u>Footfall counts</u>	Increase footfall	Population, Material Assets
		<u>Independent retailer representation</u>	Increase	
		<u>Mix of uses in the City Centre</u>	No target identified	
		<u>Vacancy rates and % of available floorspace that is vacant</u>	Decrease: below 10% ATCM	
		<u>Rental levels per square foot</u>	Increase	
		<u>Residents' and visitors' satisfaction with local area and facilities</u>	Improve	

7. Testing the Local Development Plan Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 7.1 This section sets out the iterative process of assessment that has been completed in respect of the LDP Objectives. The initial assessment of the first iteration of LDP Objectives is described, followed by the findings of an updated appraisal. This highlights those elements of the SA recommendations that have resulted in alterations to the LDP Objectives, resulting in the version that appears in the Preferred Strategy. A commentary on the latest version of the LDP Objectives and their overall compatibility with the SA Objectives completes the section.

Task B1

- 7.2 The Local Development Plan (LDP) vision is:
- “Newport will be a centre that celebrates its culture and heritage while being a focus for accessible economic growth. It will be a place that people recognise as being culturally vibrant with interconnected communities and as an attractive City at the gateway to Wales.”*
- 7.3 This vision is proposed as the ‘core purpose’ of the LDP. The intention is that it will drive forward the intended changes for Newport from 2011. The vision addresses the main priorities for taking Newport forward in land use terms, as discussed at the three consultation events; and taking into account the Community Strategy and the Wales Spatial Plan. Importantly, it is also distinctive to Newport.
- 7.4 In order to achieve this vision, the LDP document identifies the following seven objectives:
- **Objective 1:** To ensure that all development uses land as effectively as possible and makes the best use of resources.
 - **Objective 2:** To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and mitigating the impacts.
 - **Objective 3:** To provide a diverse economy that meets the needs of the people of Newport and those of the wider south east Wales economic region.
 - **Objective 4:** To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in the right locations and to ensure that the housing provision meets the needs of the population.
 - **Objective 5:** To ensure that all development or land use does not adversely affect, and seeks to enhance, the quality of the built and natural environment.
 - **Objective 6:** To ensure the provision of appropriate new and/or enhanced community facilities wherever possible.
 - **Objective 7:** To ensure that proposed developments and uses are accessible to all and seek to achieve the same outcome for all regardless of impairment.
- 7.5 All seven of the LDP objectives were tested for compatibility with the SA objectives (see **Figure 7.1**). This helped to consider to what degree they are in accordance with sustainability principles, with a view to developing and refining the LDP objectives through an iterative process.

Overall Compatibility Assessment Outcomes

- 7.6 Overall, the succinct nature of the document, aiming to provide a clear direction, is commended. Furthermore, the assessment has highlighted that the LDP objectives were broadly compatible with the SA objectives.
- 7.7 Specific points that emerged from the assessment were as follows:
- Some of the LDP objectives may be compatible with the SA objectives, subject to the nature of their delivery. For example, LDP objective 6 could be compatible with a number of the SA objectives, depending on the types of facilities provided and where these are to be located;
 - LDP Objectives 1, 2, 5 and 7 are largely compatible with the SA objectives;
 - LDP Objective 3 raised a number of potential conflicts with the SA objectives relating to the natural environment. The aim to meet the needs of the wider south east Wales region as well as within the City, may lead to environmental conflicts such as air pollution from increases in traffic; and an increase in pressure on natural resources;
 - LDP Objective 4 also led to the prediction of potential conflicts on the basis that an increase in development may lead to an increased pressure on natural resources.
- 7.8 A number of recommendations for potential modifications to the LDP Draft Vision and Objectives are outlined below.

Recommendations

The Vision

- 7.9 It is suggested that the vision be described as the 'core' of the LDP rather than the 'core purpose' as it is felt that this wording would be clearer.
- 7.10 The vision is described as addressing the main priorities of the LDP. However, it does not seem to reflect fully the subsequent objectives included within the document, nor the principles of sustainable development. It is suggested that the vision be rephrased to ensure that the three core 'pillars' of sustainable development are reflected, integrating environmental, social and economic goals. At present, the vision is only considered to reflect social and economic aims.
- 7.11 The vision is presented as part of a 'concise' statement for the direction of the LDP. On this basis, the repetition of reference to culture is questioned as it is considered unnecessary.
- 7.12 It is unclear what is meant by 'accessible' economic growth – the current phrasing is ambiguous insofar as it could be interpreted as meaning accessible physically by modes of transport; or alternatively as accessible socially, through the provision of employment opportunities that match the skills base of the local community. The phrasing should be clarified to ensure that the correct meaning is conveyed.
- 7.13 It is recommended that the vision be re-worded to read: *'As a gateway to Wales, Newport will be a City that is known for its unique cultural vibrancy, whilst being a focus for diverse economic growth. Newport will grow economically and socially, with a focus on creating interconnected sustainable communities and enhancing its unique natural environment.'*

Suggestions for Additional Objectives

Reducing the Need to Travel

- 7.14 One of the key elements for achieving more sustainable development is reducing the need to travel. Essentially this is achieved through the *location* and *types* of development as opposed to the *means of access* between different types of development, with the underlying aim being to ensure that people have access to key services and facilities close to where they live, ideally within walking or cycling distance. Consequently, this objective is more realistic within an urban

context where a compact form of development will usually be more environmentally acceptable than within a rural setting.

- 7.15 Alongside reducing the impacts from traffic, this enables the prioritisation of pedestrians, which is the first criterion of the Manual for Streets User Hierarchy¹⁷. It is suggested that the vision and objectives document include an additional objective that outlines the principles of achieving more sustainable spatial development, which will encompass this requirement. This will subsequently provide context to some of the other objectives, which cite the need for development to be placed in 'sustainable' locations.

Cultural Identity

- 7.16 An outcome from the SA Stage A (Scoping) consultation, which has subsequently been incorporated into the SA Framework, was the need for Newport to identify, promote, strengthen and enhance its cultural identity. The vision therefore reflects this key objective. However, this is not reflected in any of the objectives to enable its delivery. It is suggested that a further objective be included to further this aim.

Suggestions for Clarification of Objectives

Objective 1: Sustainable Use of Land

- 7.17 It is recommended that the text accompanying the objective be moved and used as introductory text to the document. It is also suggested that the introductory text be modified to provide more of a focus on the sustainable use of land and natural resources, which is the purpose of the objective. This might include text relating to the need for the re-use of previously developed land; and design methods to reduce the consumption of natural resources, such as water conservation and/or recycling, use of sustainable construction materials and re-use and/or sustainable harnessing of energy. This LDP objective is also related to the waste hierarchy¹⁸, which should therefore be included in the supporting text.
- 7.18 In relation to the text of the objective itself, it is suggested that it be re-worded to read: *to ensure that all development makes the most **efficient** use of land and natural resources.*

Objective 2: Climate Change

- 7.19 It is suggested that the second sentence of the supporting text be adjusted to ensure that its meaning is clear.
- 7.20 The 3rd sentence seeks to ensure that developments address the impacts of climate change. It is suggested that the 4th sentence be clarified through modifications to include the need for energy efficiency in development, as a prerequisite to the provision of 'sustainable' energy technologies. Additionally, it is suggested that 'sustainable' in terms of energy be replaced with 'renewable' to ensure that developers are clear on the intention of the requirements. Furthermore, it is suggested that the objective refer to the need for all development to incorporate the principles of sustainable design, which will encompass the need to reduce the risk of and from flooding.
- 7.21 It is suggested that the title of the objective be changed to: *Mitigating the effects of and from Climate Change.*

Objective 3: Economic Growth

- 7.22 It is suggested that the supporting text refer to the need for the development of knowledge based industries as a key strand of increased diversity.
- 7.23 It is proposed that 'provide' be changed to either 'enable' or 'foster', as it is not considered that the LDP can 'provide' a diverse economy to the region.

¹⁷ DfT, WAG & CLG 2007, Manual For Streets, p28, <http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/manforstreets/pdfmanforstreets.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/pdf/waste-hierarchy.pdf>

Objective 4: Housing

- 7.24 It is suggested that, although the reference to the provision of housing in 'sustainable locations' is commended, there is a need for the meaning of the term to be provided in the supporting text. This could be outlined at the start of the document, to be referred to for all development, encompassing principles such as reducing the need to travel (see the suggestions for an additional objective above). Additionally, it is suggested that the objective wording include 'sustainable' locations, as opposed to the current wording that reads the 'right' locations.
- 7.25 It is recommended that the objective be re-worded to read: *To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in **sustainable** locations and to ensure that the **quantity, quality and variety** of housing provision meet the needs of the population.*

Objective 5: Conservation

- 7.26 It is recommended that the focus of the objective be made clearer. There is some confusion, with references to both the 'built and natural environment', followed by 'built and natural heritage'. It is proposed that the objective be divided into two separate objectives, one to focus on the built environment; and one to focus on the natural environment. These might be called Conservation of the Built Environment, and Enhancement of the Natural Environment, respectively.
- 7.27 The supporting text for the built environment objective should be carefully phrased to avoid any ambiguity in the interpretation of 'conservation'. Based on the findings of the consultation, it is recommended that the approach for the LDP should not preclude a modern interpretation of the heritage of the City.
- 7.28 It is suggested that the wording for the natural environment objective include the need to protect and enhance protected and non-protected species and habitats, including linkages between them.

Objective 6: Community Facilities

- 7.29 It is suggested that the words 'as part' in the supporting text be changed to read 'as a requirement' of other development proposals.
- 7.30 Furthermore, it is recommended that a clear definition of 'community facilities' is provided. In the interests of sustainability, it is suggested that the following facilities should be provided within an acceptable walking distance, dependent on the size of the population:
- Sustainable waste management facilities (including recycling and composting facilities)
 - Nursery/ first school
 - Primary/ middle school
 - Secondary School
 - Secondary School (large)
 - Health Centre (4 doctors)
 - Local Shop
 - Pub
 - Post Office
 - Community Centre
 - Local Centre
 - District Centre/ Superstore
 - Leisure Centre

7.31 **Table 7.1** exemplifies acceptable walking distances, with the exception of sustainable waste management facilities.

Table 7.1 - Accessibility Standards¹⁹

Local facility	Illustrative catchment populations	Minimum reasonable accessibility standards at different gross densities (assuming bendy routes)			
		40ppha	60ppha	80ppha	100ppha
Nursery/ first school	2,000	600m	500m	400m	400m
Primary/ middle school	4,000	800m	700m	600m	500m
Secondary School	8,000	1,200m	1,000m	700m	700m
Secondary School (large)	16,000	1,500m	1,200m	1,000m	1,000m
Health Centre (4 doctors)	10,000	1,200m	1,000m	900m	800m
Local Shop	1,500	500m	400m	400m	300m
Pub	6,000	1,000m	800m	700m	600m
Post Office	5,000	800m	700m	600m	600m
Community Centre	4,000	800m	600m	600m	500m
Local Centre	6,000	1,000m	800m	700m	600m
District Centre/ Superstore	24,000	1,900m	1,500m	1,300m	1,200m
Leisure Centre	24,000	1,900m	1,500m	1,300m	1,200m

Objective 7: Accessibility

7.32 It may be appropriate for this objective to include reference to reducing the need to travel as a key element of improving accessibility. This, however, might be covered if the above recommendation for a further objective is adopted.

¹⁹ Barton, Grant and Guise 2003, *Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality*, Spon Press, London and New York.

Figure 7.1 - Compatibility between the LDP objectives and the SA Objectives

		SA Objectives																											
Objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	To ensure that all development uses land as effectively as possible and makes the best use of resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓			✓				✓				✓	
2	To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and mitigating the impacts.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	To provide a diverse economy that meets the needs of the people of Newport and those of the wider south east Wales economic region.	?	?	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	X	?	✓		?	?	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	
4	To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in the right locations and to ensure that the housing provision meets the needs of the population	?	?	X	?	X	?	?	X	X	?	?	X	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?		?		?			?	?	
5	To ensure that all development or land use does not adversely affect, and seeks to enhance, the quality of the built and natural environment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	?		✓	✓				✓	
6	To ensure the provision of appropriate new and/or enhanced community facilities wherever possible.	?	?	?	?	X	?	?			?		?		✓	✓	✓		✓		?	?		?	?	✓	?	?	
7	To ensure that proposed developments and uses are accessible to all and seek to achieve the same outcome for all regardless of impairment.	✓	?	?	?	?				?				✓	✓	✓	✓											?	
		✓	Broadly compatible						X	Potential conflict							Not relevant						?	Dependent on nature of delivery					

SA Objectives

1. Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management
2. To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity
3. To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources
4. To improve air quality
5. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
6. To minimise noise pollution
7. To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality

8. To reduce water consumption
9. To minimise the risk of and from flooding
10. Increase energy efficiency
11. Promote renewable energy production and use
12. Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management
13. Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change
14. Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups
15. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population
16. Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them
17. Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing
18. To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods
19. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport
20. To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport
21. To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport
22. To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment
23. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets
24. To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy
25. Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision
26. Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling
27. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre

Changes to the LDP Vision and Objectives

7.33 Following discussions with the Council and the SA recommendations above, the final LDP Vision and Objectives are outlined below:

The Vision

“As a gateway to Wales, Newport will be a centre of regeneration that celebrates its culture and heritage, while being a focus for diverse economic growth that will strengthen its contribution to the region. It will be a place that people recognise as a lively, dynamic, growing city, with communities living in harmony in a unique natural environment.”

Sustainable use of Land

- **Objective 1:** To ensure that all development makes the most efficient use of natural resources by seeking to locate development in the most sustainable locations, minimises the impact on the environment and makes a positive contribution to local communities.

Climate Change

- **Objective 2:** To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and to mitigating the impacts, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, reducing the need to travel, providing safe and active travel routes, and managing the risks and consequences of flooding.

Economic Growth

- **Objective 3:** To enable a diverse economy that meets the needs of the people of Newport and those of the wider South East Wales economic region.

Housing

- **Objective 4:** To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in the most sustainable locations, and to ensure that the quantity, quality and variety of housing provision meets the needs of the population. Also to foster the creation of places which contribute to local distinctiveness and thriving communities.

Conservation and the Environment

- **Objective 5:** To ensure that all development or use of land does not adversely affect, and seeks to preserve or enhance, the quality of the built environment.
- **Objective 6:** To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including protected and non-protected species and habitats, regardless of greenfield or brownfield status, and also including the protection of controlled waters.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

- **Objective 7:** To ensure the provision of appropriate new, and/or enhanced existing, community facilities.

Culture and Accessibility

- **Objective 8:** To ensure that development proposals and uses are socially and physically accessible to all, taking account of the needs of all individuals.

Impact of Changes on the Sustainability Performance of LDP Objectives

7.34 In the main, the LDP team has acted upon the recommendations of the SA in terms of refining the Vision and LDP Objectives. Specifically, the following changes are considered to have improved the sustainability performance of the LDP Objectives:

- Reference has been made to ensuring the **efficient** use of natural resources under the objective relating to the sustainable use of land;
- An additional objective has been added to encompass recommendations made in respect of **accessibility for all** and ensuring that the whole community can engage in **cultural** activities. The supporting text for Objective 2 also includes specific reference to reducing the need to travel as part of the strategy for tackling climate change;
- The phrasing for the economic growth objective has been altered in line with the recommendations, better reflecting what can reasonably be achieved through the land use planning system;
- The housing objective has been rephrased in line with the recommendations and now benefits from explicit reference to citing homes in **sustainable locations** and ensuring that the **quantity, quality and variety** of housing meets needs – this clarifies the intended meaning and strengthens the objective;
- The objective that previously related to the natural and built environment has been divided in accordance with the recommendations. This improves the clarity of the LDP objectives;

7.35 On the basis of the changes made between the first and second iteration of the LDP Vision and Objectives, it is not considered valuable or necessary to revise the compatibility assessment. However, it should be noted that the Objectives could still benefit from explicit reference to increasing the use and installation of renewable energy technologies.

8. Developing the Plan Options

Task B2

- 8.1 Stage B2 of the SA/SEA process involved the generation of plan options. This exercise was undertaken in part to fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive, which requires that the Environmental Report should consider:

'reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme' and give 'an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with' (Article 5.1 and Annex 1h).

Development of Options

- 8.2 A set of eight strategic options have been developed by the Planning Policy Team. These come under the headings of:

1. Housing Numbers

- HN1 SEWSPG (South East Wales Spatial Planning Group) Apportionment
- HN2 Population Trend Growth
- HN3 Housing Building Trend Growth

2. Housing Delivery

- HD1 Market-Led
- HD2 Do Nothing
- HD3 New Markets

3. Accommodation for Students and Young People

- Y1 Do Nothing
- Y2 To Seek the Provision of More Student Accommodation
- Y3 To Encourage City Centre Accommodation Attractive to Young People

4. Accommodation for the Elderly

- OAP1 Do Nothing
- OAP2 Limited Provision
- OAP3 Specific Provision

5. Village Development

- V1 Do Nothing
- V2 Sustainable Village Development
- V3 Village Expansion

6. Employment

- E1 Do Nothing
- E2 Market-led Reappraisal of Supply
- E3 Sustainable and Regeneration Based Employment

- E4 Employment Promotion on Non-Employment Sites

7. Celtic Manor

- CM1 Do Nothing
- CM2 Masterplan Approach

8. Airport

- A1 Do Nothing
- A2 Support the Concept of an Airport
- A3 Not Support the Concept of an Airport
- A4 Note the Concept

Working Towards a Preferred Option

- 8.3 It is not the role of the SA to determine which of the options should be chosen as the basis for the LDP Preferred Options – that responsibility falls to the Local Planning Authority team preparing the plan. The SA should, however, help to identify the most sustainable option overall, or different options that promote the different dimensions of sustainability (social, environment, and economic).
- 8.4 **Table 8.2** provides a summary of the comparison of options under the three sustainability dimensions: social, environmental (including protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources) and economic. Green shading has been used in the table to highlight the most sustainable option or options within each of the Strategic Options assessed. Where no clear preference has emerged from the assessment, as is the case for the ‘Housing Numbers’ Strategic Option, there is no highlighting. Details of the assessments are provided in **Appendix C**.
- 8.5 It should be noted that a simplified approach has been taken in order to give an indication of the most sustainable options. This approach assumes that all SA objectives are equally important and thus option(s) with the most positive effect overall are noted as being most sustainable; whilst those option(s) with less positive effects are noted as being less sustainable. This assessment has been undertaken using expert and professional judgement.

Assessment Rationale and Assumptions

- 8.6 **Table 8.1** shows the assessment rationale which, based upon the SA Framework, outlines how each objective has been interpreted during the assessments. In addition, a number of assumptions have been made in order to inform the appraisal. These include:
- The Strategic Options will be realised through the concurrent implementation of the vision and objectives, as outlined in the B1 assessments. For the purposes of this assessment, it has also been assumed that the recommendations for modifications and additions to the objectives as set out in Section 7 of this report have been implemented.
 - The HRA findings will be incorporated as part of site allocations, which will aim to lead to the avoidance of the most sensitive sites for biodiversity and incorporation of appropriate mitigation where necessary.

Table 8.1 – Assessment Rationale

No.	Objective	Rationale
Environmental		
1	Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management.	<p>In order for the LDP to achieve this objective, options should consider the need to balance the requirements of different landscape users, with a view to enhancing landscape character. The assessment of the plan will include the consideration within option content of accessibility to the countryside, which will include aspects such as the rights of way network and access via public transport.</p> <p>In addition, options should seek to limit the effect of development on the landscape, including open land lost to built development, as well as the efficient use and appearance of development. Secondary beneficial effects will be associated with policies that will reduce traffic levels in the Council area, as well as other non-intrusive management and exclusion measures. The cumulative impact of encroachment on greenfield sites, air pollutants, noise and vibration as well as potential for incremental changes to the physical environment will be considered in relation to their effect on the landscape as well as its users from a physical as well as visual amenity perspective.</p>
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	<p>The LDP options should seek to enhance designated and non-designated habitats and species. This may be achieved through increasing connectivity and/or reducing disturbance. Connectivity is important in order to enable migration of species, especially in the changing climate, and to enhance biodiversity. This might be done through the reinstatement/enhancement of hedgerows as well as the development of green infrastructure across urban areas, connecting urban areas with rural. Trees are an especially pertinent element of the landscape that provide important biodiversity value as well as value for human wellbeing and health, air quality, and urban drainage.</p> <p>It is important that any vegetation types are native species to the area, to ensure the reduction of invasive species that may limit and damage biodiversity.</p> <p>The policies should also seek to result in the conservation, enhancement or creation of habitats, including those in both land and marine environments.</p> <p>The LDP should aim to protect the effective viability of protected sites and species through reference to their functional size and ecological connectivity and reference the duty on the LPA under Section 40(1) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.</p>
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	<p>To enable the achievement of this sustainability objective, the LDP options should seek to make the best use of land and buildings. This may be achieved through the encouragement of higher density development and the use of previously developed land and buildings as a priority.</p> <p>Through using previously developed land, consideration should be given to land with a low biodiversity value in the first instance.</p> <p>In relation to areas of land that are contaminated, policies should seek to reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		<p>quantity.</p> <p>Options should seek to encourage the local sourcing of materials, in order to protect geodiversity and mineral resources, alongside soil resources. The use of reclaimed materials should also be prioritised as in objective 12. All policies should include full consideration of potential impacts on the natural environment particularly landscape and protected sites and species.</p> <p>In order to encourage the local production and consumption of food, soil resources and land should be protected and enhanced for supporting organic farming initiatives and allotments.</p> <p>Secondary consideration of the effects of climate change on soils, such as the loss of organic content, will be made and the policies within the LDP should seek to mitigate these.</p>
4	To improve air quality	<p>This sustainability objective should be sought to be achieved through the LDP options, primarily through the reduction in the volume of motorised traffic through a modal shift to more sustainable modes and improved traffic flow and reduced congestion. Significant construction activities may reduce air quality during the period of works and the policies should promote mitigation of these effects.</p> <p>Although the LDP is unable to affect the activities of the M4 and the proposed M4 relief road, it should include policies to mitigate air quality effects locally. This may include planting schemes to provide ameliorative effects through absorption/cleansing of pollutants.</p> <p>There should be a positive correlation between air quality, health improvements and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p>
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	<p>The LDP should seek to achieve this objective through reducing emissions that arise from buildings, land use change, transport, agriculture, consumer goods, amongst others. Policies could encourage more sustainable layouts within development, as well as adherence to guidance such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM as identified in objective 13.</p> <p>A major consideration will be the extent to which policies encourage an improvement in sustainable transport for access to decrease traffic congestion and volume, as identified in objectives 25 and 26.</p>
6	To minimise noise pollution	<p>In order that the LDP contributes to the achievement of this sustainability objective in the plan area, its options should seek to locate noisy uses away from noise sensitive uses, taking a holistic approach. Alongside this, policies should seek to ensure that noise pollution is minimised.</p> <p>Significant construction activities may increase noise pollution during the period of works, and the policies should promote mitigation of these effects. Additionally, the encouragement of a shift to non-motorised forms of transport will enable a reduction in noise in the urban and rural areas.</p>
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	<p>LDP options should seek to have a positive effect on maintaining and enhancing the quality of surface and ground waters. This will include policies to control the following, amongst others: surface water run-off from impermeable surfaces; proximity of</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		development and agriculture to watercourses; and intensity of development. Sewage discharges into watercourses should be prevented. The opening up of culverts into watercourses and increasing the length of watercourse restored/impacted on should be considered. SUDS identified in Objective 9 may help to reduce surface water runoff and subsequently improve water quality.
8	To reduce water consumption	In order to reduce water consumption through the LDP, its strategy should seek to deliver measures to encourage a responsible approach to water use, re-use and conservation. Conservation methods may include grey water recycling, incorporation of dual water supplies, low water use appliances, other water efficient fixtures and water metering, to reduce pressure on potable water resources.
9	To minimise the risk of and from flooding	<p>Minimising the risk from flooding to people and property, as well as minimising the frequency of flooding events should be a key consideration in the LDP. This is especially important with the increasing effects of climate change. Assessments will include the consideration of effects on flood risk from all sources either directly or indirectly through proximity/ location within areas of flood risk (for example through locating development in flood plains), or indirectly through exacerbation of effects downstream or increasing the proportion of impermeable surfaces. Options should result in a decrease in flood risk, which may include policies to encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.</p> <p>An increased risk from flooding to people and property may be reduced through policies to prevent increased density of development in flood risk areas. Other possible risk reduction measures that could be included within policy may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a change in land use to reduce the vulnerability of the proposed development; • a reduction in the building platform area; • the raising of internal floor levels and flood proofing (within existing buildings) to reduce potential flood damage; • the rearrangement of buildings within the site to remove obstructions to overland flow paths; and • the placement of buildings to higher areas within the site to limit the risk of flood damage and/or enable the provision of escape routes • alternative uses for flood risk areas in terms of biodiversity, flood storage/alleviation, managing coastal squeeze etc
10	Increase energy efficiency	<p>The LDP should include options that will directly reduce energy demand by encouraging energy efficiency. This may include the encouragement of improving the energy efficiency of dwellings through measures such as improved insulation; efficient heating and hot water systems; eco labelled white goods installed; and the use of low energy lighting.</p> <p>Assessment of the achievement of this sustainability objective will also consider indirect effects such as development located to reduce transport distances and design factors such as building orientation (linked to passive solar gain) and building form.</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		<p>The extent to which options promote the use of low embodied energy materials from sustainable sources and material from local sources and suppliers in the construction of new developments will be assessed.</p> <p>This objective is directly linked to objective 13 which encourages sustainable design and construction.</p>
11	Promote renewable energy production and use	<p>In order to promote renewable energy production and use through the LDP, options could specify the need for all developments to assess the potential for microgeneration within their sites, implementing wherever possible as a condition of permission to provide residual energy following a series of energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Options could also specify that a certain percentage of energy used on the site must come from renewable sources, generated either on site, or elsewhere where on site generation is not feasible. Options should promote new energy generation, to include full evaluation of potential impacts on the natural and historic environment, particularly landscape and protected sites and species.</p> <p>This objective is also directly linked to objective 13 to encourage sustainable design and construction.</p>
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	<p>In order for the LDP to achieve more sustainable waste management, it could include options that directly reduce the generation of waste and increase the recycling of waste against standard levels expected for development, e.g. by providing recycling and composting facilities within and near to homes as well as public buildings and areas. Policies should also specifically refer to the need to reduce, re-use and recycle construction waste.</p> <p>The LDP should also include the allocation of sufficient land to enable as much self sufficiency in waste management and processing as possible.</p>
13	Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change	<p>To enable the promotion and subsequent installation of sustainable and high quality design in all development, the LDP could include options that encourage the adherence to standards as outlined in BREEAM, The Code for Sustainable Homes, and Secured By Design guidance. This will enable development to reduce its impact on as well as adapt to climate change effects such as temperature change. Additionally, policies should encourage the consultation of the Design Commission for Wales in all major developments, as well as require the submission of design statements for all developments.</p>
Social		
14	Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups	<p>In order to contribute towards this objective, the LDP should seek to improve the distribution of and access to employment opportunities, services and facilities across the plan area. Improving standards and affordability in housing and encouraging a varied social mix within communities may also be included. Measures to improve the image of some areas should be considered, including improving safety, discouraging crime through design and increasing community involvement in development activities, for example through policies promoting</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		public art. Policies should focus efforts on the areas suffering from the highest levels of deprivation.
15	Improve the health and wellbeing of the population	In order to improve the health and wellbeing of the population, the LDP could seek to improve access to health facilities. Indirectly, health levels could be improved through secondary effects of policies to reduce air pollution; ensuring homes are of a decent standard and decreasing noise pollution as well as traffic congestion. Improving walking and cycling facilities (as identified in objective 26) as well as community facilities (as identified in Objective 16) for both purposeful and recreational trips will both improve physical activity levels as well as decrease air pollution and traffic. Improving access to and provision of greenspace and improving the physical environment in general may increase both informal and formal physical activity levels, as well as create a general sense of wellbeing.
16	Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them	<p>Accessibility might be improved in the LDP to improve public rights of way and their integration and connectivity within new development.</p> <p>The LDP could include new or enhanced provision of facilities, including open space and space for play/sport/recreation, as well as improved access either directly through increased provision in areas of deficiency, or indirectly through improved transport links in relation to the thresholds indicated in Objective 25. This policy is also related to objective 26 which seeks to improve public transport provision and use, improving accessibility for all sectors of the community.</p>
17	Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure a supply of housing that is appropriate to local needs, especially in relation to population growth. The affordability, high quality and mix of housing to create more sustainable communities should be prioritised. This might be ensured through the requirement for all housing, including private housing, to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. Affordable housing should be provided within a mix of types and tenures of housing to ensure mixed communities.</p> <p>Options should consider whether residential development is in accessible locations and supported by adequate infrastructure capacity, including transport, waste and water considerations. Additionally, the LDP should provide a policy to cater for the needs of gypsies and travellers within the plan area.</p>
18	To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods	The LDP should include options that engender a sense of safety and reduce crime and fear of crime through indirect measures such as incorporating design features in new development (such as additional lighting, CCTV, active street frontages, development reaching 'secured by design' standards). The LDP could seek to discourage incidences of anti-social behaviour and opportunistic crime, often attributed to 'boredom' or a 'lack of things to do', through increasing the range and availability of community facilities, especially open and green space and leisure facilities.
19	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of	The LDP should seek to have a positive effect on Listed Buildings, Buildings at Risk, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Ancient Woodlands and the Gwent Levels historic landscape. Negative

No.	Objective	Rationale
	Newport	<p>physical change or increased disturbance should be avoided. Options should seek to encourage sympathetic integration of development with local character.</p> <p>Alongside designated features, non-designated features of local historical and architectural interest and value should also be considered, since these can make an important contribution to creating a sense of place, local identity and distinctiveness in both rural and urban areas. Beyond site specific areas, consideration should be given to landscapes and townscapes, as well as the potential for unrecorded archaeological interest.</p> <p>Options that reduce traffic levels will provide secondary benefits, as will other non-intrusive traffic management and exclusion measures.</p> <p>Options to reduce the effects and contribution to climate change could help to reduce the impact on heritage sites from weather events.</p> <p>The impact of encroachment on greenfield sites, air pollutants, noise and vibration as well as consideration of the cumulative impact of incremental changes to the physical environment, particularly in the setting of sensitive sites/ buildings, will also be reflected in the assessment.</p>
20	To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport	The LDP should seek to identify the cultural identity of Newport in order to enable a policy direction that seeks to promote, strengthen and enhance this identity. Policies may include the encouragement of an increase in welsh speakers, community groups, cultural events and activities, and welsh medium education.
Economic		
21	To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport	In order to contribute to local employment levels, the LDP should seek to provide land and buildings for employment use, in locations that are accessible by sustainable modes. Assessment of LDP policies will consider the creation of new employment opportunities and the characteristics of the employment provided including aspects such as employment sector, wage levels, skill requirements, and the contribution this will make to the long term sustainability of employment opportunities in the area. This objective will be furthered through the development of objective 24.
22	To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment	The LDP may contribute to economic growth in a variety of different ways – availability of different employment types; enhanced access to employment sites for all modes; enhancement of infrastructure to support the development of new areas; secondary, multiplier or ‘seeding’ effects of particular types of development; measures to attract and retain a more diverse workforce; and enhancement of the landscape, townscape and/or other aspects of local ‘image’ to support investment. Most of these measures are addressed within other objectives in the SA Framework, and cumulatively will help to improve the economy. The LDP could encourage a range of facilities to enable a diverse range of employment opportunities to arise, creating more viable and sustainable economic growth.
23	To enhance the profile of Newport,	In order to contribute to the achievement of this objective, the LDP should include options that seek to encourage other

No.	Objective	Rationale
	and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets	<p>sustainability objectives within the framework. Improvements in accessibility to, as well as within the plan area, will also increase its appeal as a visitor attraction. Decreasing air pollution through a shift to more sustainable modes of transport; improving the recreational and leisure offer; enhancing the landscape and historic assets; and enhancing green spaces and biodiversity will also enhance environmental, heritage and leisure assets and their settings.</p> <p>Additionally, the LDP should seek to improve visitor specific facilities such as accommodation. The combination of these factors, alongside an encouragement of visitors to the plan area, encouragement of improved visitor facilities at attractions such as that at the Newport wetlands, and ensuring sustainable modes of transport include linkages within as well as to areas outside of Newport, will help to improve the tourism economy.</p>
24	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	<p>In order to promote the development of the knowledge based economy, the LDP should contribute towards improvements in existing education facilities or the creation of additional educational facilities, specifically tertiary and higher education centres. Non-academic education should also be encouraged, such as schemes including 'The Basic Skills Employers Pledge'.</p> <p>The increase in skills levels in relation to improving business competitiveness is a priority in the area. Measures included within policies to augment passive education such as interpretation of the natural and historic environment and community involvement in development initiatives will also be included in assessments.</p>
25	Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision	<p>The LDP should encourage a reduction in the need to travel, through ensuring that development is served by an adequate range of local facilities and employment opportunities to meet community needs. The following services may be included as priorities alongside other employment opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nursery/first school; • primary/middle school; • secondary school; • health centre; • local shop; • pub; • post office; • community centre; • local centre; • district centre/superstore; • leisure centre; • place of worship; • outdoor open access public area; • children's play area; • pharmacy <p>(for thresholds see Barton et al. (2003))</p> <p>Policies that encourage home working through the installation of</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		home offices, a requirement of BREEAM, and IT infrastructure will be commended.
26	Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling	This objective should be sought to be achieved through LDP options to accommodate the residual travel requirements after objective 25 to reduce the need to travel. The 'transport hierarchy' should be prioritised, as identified in the Manual for Streets. The LDP should prioritise the encouragement of walking and cycling as the first option to reduce the current reliance on the private car, to decrease overall reliance on motorised transport. This might include the identification where possible and integration of the national Sustrans network within developments. Policies should subsequently seek to encourage a modal shift to bus and train transport, by improving frequency, reliability and convenience of services, especially with regard to journeys to work and school. This will have positive effects on greenhouse gas emissions, as well as human health and local air quality. Specific journeys such as travel to work and routes to school could be prioritised as an initial focus for policy development.
27	To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre	In order to contribute to this objective, the LDP should include policies to support the regeneration of the City Centre, through the allocation of sites for retail use as part of a mix that includes residential, leisure and employment uses, to encourage an increase in footfall throughout the day and into the evening.

Table 8.2 – Identification of the Most Sustainable Options

SA Obj.	Housing Numbers			Housing Delivery			Accommodation for Students and Young People			Accommodation for the Elderly			Village Development			Employment				Celtic Manor		Airport			
	HN1	HN2	HN3	HD1	HD2	HD3	Y1	Y2	Y3	OAP1	OAP2	OAP3	V1	V2	V3	E1	E2	E3	E4	CM1	CM2	A1	A2	A3	A4
Environmental																									
1.	--	--	-	?	---	++	0	0	0	0	+	--	+++	-	--	?	-	+++	-	-	+++	0	--	++	+
2.	--	--	-	+	--	++	0	0	0	0	+	-	++	-	--	?	-	+/-	+/-	-	+++	0	--	+++	+
3.	--	--	-	?	--	+++	0	?	+/-	0	+	--	++	-	--	-	-	+++	+++	-	+++	0	--	+++	+
4.	--	--	-	-	+/-	+/-	0	-	-	0	?	+/-	-	--	---	-	---	-	-	--	+	0	---	0	0
5.	--	--	-	-	--	++	0	-	-	0	+	+/-	-	--	--	-	--	+	-	--	-	0	---	0	0
6.	--	-	-	-	--	-	0	++	++	0	+	-	-	--	--	-	-	++	-	-	++	0	---	0	+
7.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	-	+	-	--	+	+	++	+	-	++	0	---	++	0
8.	--	--	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	++	0	0	0	0
9.	--	--	-	--	--	-	0	+/-	+/-	0	-	--	?	?	?	-	-	+	?	+	+++	0	--	0	+
10.	++	+	+	?	+++	++	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	++	+++	+	+	++	++	+	+++	0	0	0	0
11.	++	+	+	?	+++	++	0	+	++	0	0	0	+	++	+++	?	?	?	?	?	+++	0	---	++	+
12.	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	+	++	0	0	0	+	++	+++	-	-	+	+	+/-	+++	0	0	0	0
13.	?	?	?	?	+/-	++	0	+	++	0	+	+	+	++	+++	+	+	++	+	+/-	+++	0	+	0	0
Social																									
14.	+++	++	+	?	+/-	++	0	+	+/-	0	+	++	+	+/-	--	?	?	+++	++	+	++	0	+/-	-	0
15.	?	?	?	?	++	++	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	++	+/-	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	---	0	0
16.	?	?	?	+	+/-	+++	0	+	++	0	+	+++	+/-	+++	+/-	?	?	?	++	+	++	0	+/-	+/-	0

SA Obj.	Housing Numbers			Housing Delivery			Accommodation for Students and Young People			Accommodation for the Elderly			Village Development			Employment				Celtic Manor		Airport				
	HN1	HN2	HN3	HD1	HD2	HD3	Y1	Y2	Y3	OAP1	OAP2	OAP3	V1	V2	V3	E1	E2	E3	E4	CM1	CM2	A1	A2	A3	A4	
17.	+++	++	+	?	?	++	0	+/-	+/-	0	++	+++	0	++	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	
18.	?	?	?	?	++	++	0	++	++	0	0	+/-	0	++	+/-	+	+	++	+	?	+	0	0	0	0	
19.	?	?	?	+	+	+	0	++	+	0	+	+	++	++	+/-	+	+	+	+	+	++	0	-	++	+	
20.	?	?	?	0	0	0	+	+/-	+/-	0	+	++	++	++	--	?	?	?	?	++	+++	0	++	0	0	
Economic																										
21.	+/-	+/-	+/-	?	+	++	0	++	+++	0	0	++	0	++	+/-	+	++	+++	++	++	+++	0	+++	0	+	
22.	++	++	+	+	++	+++	0	++	+++	0	+	++	0	++	?	+	++	+++	+++	++	+/-	0	++	-	+	
23.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	?	?	?	?	++	+++	0	+/-	+	0	
24.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	+++	0	0	0	0	++	+/-	+	+	+	+++	+	+	0	+	0	0	
25.	?	?	?	+	+/-	+++	0	++	+++	0	0	++	0	++	+/-	+	+	++	+	?	?	0	+	0	0	
26.	?	?	?	?	--	++	0	+	++	0	0	++	0	+/-	--	?	-	++	?	?	++	0	---	+++	0	
27.	+++	++	+	?	--	+++	0	++	+++	0	+	+/-	0	+/-	++	?	-	+++	?	+	++	0	++	0	0	

SA Objectives

1. Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management
2. To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity
3. To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources
4. To improve air quality
5. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases

6. To minimise noise pollution
7. To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality
8. To reduce water consumption
9. To minimise the risk of and from flooding
10. Increase energy efficiency
11. Promote renewable energy production and use
12. Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management
13. Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change
14. Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups
15. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population
16. Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them
17. Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing
18. To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods
19. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport
20. To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport
21. To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport
22. To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment
23. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets
24. To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/ develop a knowledge based economy
25. Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision
26. Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling
27. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre

Identification of Preferred Options

Housing Numbers

- 8.7 The summary indicates that the assessment has failed to result in the identification of a preferred option from the perspective of sustainability. In order for a preferred sustainable option for housing growth levels to be determined more effectively, it is recommended that certain details be established. The Strategic Options document states that:

"Preliminary indications...could mean...bearing in mind work done by the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG), an annual build rate of about 670 dwellings...as being a reasonable requirement for the next five years."

- 8.8 From a social perspective, an increase in housing provision is likely to lead to the generation of an increase in the mix of type and tenure of housing, including an increased provision of affordable housing. From this perspective, the largest of the growth options may be preferred if this is a requirement of development control policy. The predicted annual build rate of 670 dwellings should be sought to be met in order to meet social objectives.
- 8.9 From an environmental perspective, option HN3, with the smallest amount of growth predicted, will have the least environmental impact of all of the options. The potential for a number of these predicted effects to be mitigated through design and locational options should be determined before a preferred option is carried forward.
- 8.10 From an economic perspective, the larger growth options are likely to increase economic investment. At present, many of the potential effects of these options are unknown. In order for a preferred option to be determined, it is suggested that further information be sought as to the potential of the area for economic growth, so that housing provision is matched by employment opportunities in the local area.
- 8.11 In conclusion, in the absence of further information on potential environmental effects and employment provision, it is recommended that option HN2 is carried forward as the preferred option for development. This will minimise the impact on the environment, whilst enabling the achievement of social and economic objectives. However, it should be stressed that this is a marginal recommendation and further clarity is needed.

Housing Delivery

- 8.12 Option HD1 is likely to be unsustainable, particularly from an environmental perspective, if development follows the requirements of the market. Predicted effects include a loss of greenspace and increase in traffic. Option HD2 may generate lesser negative effects against the sustainability objectives, dependent on the location of the existing allocations, which should be subject to SA. Option HD3 is predicted to have the most beneficial effects against the sustainability objectives. The potential new markets cited include the development of city centre apartments as well as live/work units, which are likely to generate benefits against most of the social and economic sustainability objectives and, to a lesser degree, a number of the environmental objectives.
- 8.13 In conclusion, it is recommended that option HD3 is carried forward as the preferred option from the perspective of sustainability.

Accommodation for Students and Young People

- 8.14 The most beneficial predicted effects against the sustainability objectives arise from option Y3. Option Y1 is considered unlikely to have direct significant effects on most of the sustainability objectives. Options Y2 and Y3 are predicted to have similarly negative effects on the environmental objectives; however, there is considered to be potential for mitigation. Option Y3 is predicted to generate the most beneficial effects against the social and economic objectives.

- 8.15 In conclusion, it is recommended that option Y3 is carried forward as the preferred option from the perspective of sustainability, assuming that appropriate mitigation is incorporated into policies emerging from the Strategic Option.

Accommodation for the Elderly

- 8.16 Option OAP1 is predicted to have no significant effects against the sustainability objectives, as the option will not enable the improvement of performance against the sustainability objectives as no improvement in provision of accommodation for the elderly is proposed. A do nothing option, or 'business as usual' is not considered at present to create any negative effects against the sustainability objectives.
- 8.17 Option OAP2 is likely to generate beneficial effects against many of the objectives, although only one of the effects is predicted to be significant, which is related to the provision of a mix of types and tenures of housing.
- 8.18 Option OAP3 is likely to generate the greatest number of significant beneficial effects against social and economic objectives, but is also likely to create some environmentally adverse effects. If this option is to go forward, it should be ensured that adequate mitigation measures are employed before development commences.
- 8.19 In conclusion, it is recommended that option OAP3 is carried forward as the preferred option from the perspective of sustainability. However, it should be noted that this is a marginal recommendation and assumes that appropriate mitigation, particularly in relation to landscape, soil quality and flood risk, is incorporated into policies emerging from the Strategic Option.

Village Development

- 8.20 Option V1 will restrict development of the villages, which is predicted to have significantly positive effects on environmental quality. However, effects predicted against social and economic objectives were not significant, and thus it is unlikely that this option will bring about beneficial change. Option V3 is predicted to have significantly negative effects on environmental indicators including air quality which, it is predicted, would not be easily mitigated due to the extent of development proposed. Ecohomes criteria are considered to be inappropriate as a way of 'offsetting' car dependency, and reducing the need to travel should be considered as part of this calculation.
- 8.21 On balance, it is considered that Option V2 will have the most beneficial effects against the sustainability objectives. The option is predicted to have significant positive effects against most of the social and economic objectives including access and improvement to local services and facilities. Some significant negative effects are predicted against the environmental objectives including air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and noise pollution. In order to reduce this effect, it is suggested that specific affordable housing and Ecohomes criteria levels are specified to the levels cited in Option V3. This will create a hybrid of the two options – it is recommended that this hybrid forms the option that is carried forward as the preferred option.

Employment

- 8.22 Option E1 proposes the carrying forward of the existing UDP allocations for employment. No significant effects against the sustainability objectives, either positive or negative, are predicted as a result of this proposal. However, a number of effects were unable to be predicted as the option did not include sufficient detail as to the characteristics of the current allocations. If these are to be taken forward, each would need to be subject to SA as part of the assessment of site allocations, which would then allow for the prediction of effects. It is considered in general, however, that this option may not be viable on the basis that site delivery has not occurred to date despite support through current planning policy.
- 8.23 It is considered that option E2 presents a more favourable option compared to E1, as it will lead to the reappraisal of sites. However, re-appraisal using market-led forces is predicted to have

negative effects against some of the environmental objectives including air quality. This conclusion is based on the likelihood that market forces will gravitate towards the delivery of development close to the motorway as opposed to adopting the principles of the 'sequential approach' to site location as set out in central government policy.

8.24 It is considered that options E3 and E4 will provide the most beneficial effects against the sustainability objectives. Option E3 takes a more proactive approach to locate employment sites in more sustainable locations, which will enable the protection of many environmental aspects as well as creating accessible employment opportunities for the local community. Option E4 is predicted to have significant positive effects also, although this option may not provide the number of jobs necessary for the entire community.

8.25 It is therefore recommended that more sustainable development could be achieved through a combination of these two options, which could maximise the potential employment opportunities as well as increase service provision in the plan area. This would comprise the carrying forward of option E4, followed by option E3 to create the additional capacity required for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the population. An assessment of industrial and commercial land and property is recommended to inform the new plan, and this should ensure that employment opportunities are able to match the increased population from the housing growth option taken forward.

Celtic Manor

8.26 The consideration of development of the Celtic Manor site on a case by case basis is predicted to create some beneficial effects. Although the predicted negative effects are not significant, it is considered that this approach will not fully enable the potential of the site to be realised.

8.27 Option CM2 is considered to provide the most significant beneficial effects against the sustainability objectives. This is largely because the development of a masterplan will allow a strategic approach to be taken, which will maximise the likelihood of the potential of the site being realised, whilst enabling mitigation of possible negative environmental effects at the strategic level, as opposed to in response to piecemeal proposals for change.

8.28 In conclusion, it is recommended that option CM2 is carried forward from a sustainability perspective.

Airport

8.29 Option A1 is predicted to have no significant effects, as the 'do nothing' option seeks that the LDP await further instruction from government before making comment.

8.30 Option A2 suggests the LDP support the concept of the airport. This option is predicted to have a number of significant negative effects against most of the environmental objectives, although these effects may be somewhat reduced if the airport were to go ahead, due to the mitigation requirements that will inevitably be placed on developers. This option is predicted to generate significantly positive effects against some of the social objectives, but mainly the economic objectives. The creation of an airport is likely to improve the profile of Newport as the gateway to Wales, which may increase inward investment and economic growth.

8.31 Opposing the concept of an airport, as presented in Option A3, is predicted to have beneficial effects for the environment, especially landscape and biodiversity as the estuary is an internationally and nationally protected area and will remain protected. The estuary also has significant potential for the generation of renewable energy. The development of the airport may limit the options available for the generation of renewable energy in the estuary considerably. Although this option is not likely to generate the economic growth predicted if the airport were to proceed, it is posed that increasing the profile of Newport could be achieved through alternative mechanisms.

- 8.32 Option A4 suggests noting the concept of an airport, which will allow the council to await further information before a decision needs to be made. This may enable further research and mitigation strategies to be developed, which will enable more informed decisions to be made, which may be beneficial for environmental, social and economic objectives.
- 8.33 In conclusion, it is recommended that, as the estuary is protected by international legislation, the precautionary principle should be taken until further information is available. Therefore, in order to make an informed decision about the future of the airport proposal, it is recommended that the council should note the concept, as in option A4, until alternatives (from an economic perspective) or adequate and realistic mitigation (from an environmental perspective) are available.

9. Development of Strategic Sites

Task B2

- 9.1 Strategic sites identified in the Candidate Sites Register for the Newport LDP have been subject to an assessment in order to determine their performance in sustainability terms, with reference to social, environmental and economic factors. The list of sites assessed is presented in **Table 9.1** and shown on the map in **Figure 9.1**. The rationale used for the sites assessment, its results and a discussion of the relative merits and disadvantages of the strategic sites options are set out below.
- 9.2 Existing SA guidance recognises that the most familiar form of SA prediction and evaluation is generally broad-brush and qualitative. It is recognised that quantitative predictions are not always practicable and broad-based and qualitative predictions can be equally valid and appropriate. Examples of the prediction and evaluation techniques for assessing significance of effects are expert judgement, dialogue with stakeholders and public participation, geographical information systems, reference to legislation and regulations and environmental capacity. Many of these techniques have been employed in this assessment.

Assessment Methodology

- 9.3 The original site appraisal was undertaken by NCC, to inform the development of the LDP. The Newport Sites Assessment Methodology led to the agglomeration of a number of candidate sites, forming the 46 strategic sites as shown in **Table 9.1**. These strategic sites have been assessed to demonstrate compatibility with the SA process. The original data collated by NCC for each site is provided in **Appendix D** arranged under the same site names as those in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1 – Candidate Sites for Assessment

Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
1.Uskmouth/Sloblands	<p>1673.C1 Mixed-use employment led development, where the following uses could be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General business, warehousing and industry; • Rail related business activity; • Potentially landfill (to level existing lagoons on site); • Waste and waste recycling/transfer; • Energy production (including micro generation); • Other civic and commercial uses; and • Mixed-use employment led development. <p>1674.C1 Mixed use employment development, which could comprise the following uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy production; • Rail related business; • Waste recycling; • Waste to energy facilities; • General business and industry; • New roads and infrastructure; • Civic and institutional uses; and • Other mixed/commercial uses.

Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
2. Traston	2095.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor Sport and Play Space.
3. Tredegar	1445.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential development. 1602.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cycle path (National Cycle Route 4). 28.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential (200 units) & Public Open Space.
4. St Cadocs	155.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential-led mix of uses.
5. Solutia	169.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial or Commercial. 232.C3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment.
6. Whiteheads	198.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of up to 850 residential units. 232.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use, comprising residential, commercial and associated uses.
7. Royal Gwent	155.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential-led mix of uses including retail and employment. 155.C3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential with some community uses.
8. Rogerstone	53.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. 1510.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. 321.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health use complementary to children's centre. 1232.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. 2073.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. 2073.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential.
9. Queenshill	1232.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New residential and existing education.
10. Redwick	1425.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build one residence. 1633.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural.
11. Pirelli	232.C4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and employment.
12. Petrepoeth	65.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and associated uses - in the region of 175 units. 144.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Development.

Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
	1525.C6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development. 1666.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential & Education/Leisure use. 1666.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education/Leisure use.
13. Pilton Vale	142.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development.
14. Penhow	2059.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of land. 2074.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.
15. Penrhos Farm	300.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum and visitor centre, employment, low density housing, affordable housing, country, leisure and recreation park.
16. Peterstone	2075.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2x Dwelling house.
17. Ringland	2041.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure for children, god walking, childrens park, football pitch. 2041.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Leisure areas.
18. Parc Seymour	1341.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and open space. 51.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space / Recreation. 51.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's Playground & Recreation Field. 51.C3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space / Recreation. 51.C4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space / Recreation. 1468.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing with public open space. 2049.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.
19. Novelis	1562.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development.
20. Michaelstone	2075.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.
21. Marshfield West	302.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use: residential, community facilities, minor retail. 1667.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use: residential, community facilities, minor retail. 2061.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and open space.
22. Marshfield	1525.C3

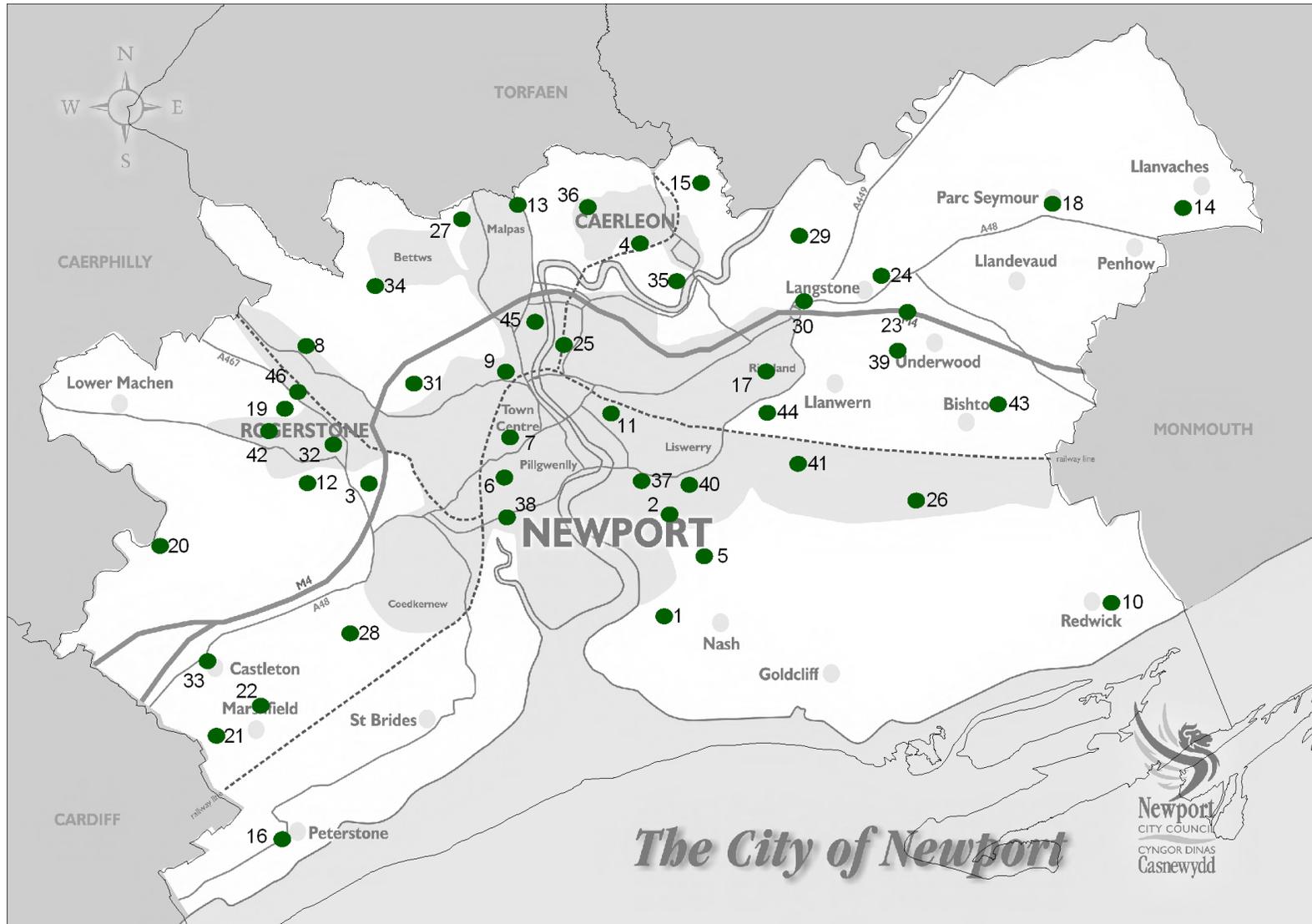
Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development. 2050.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential with social housing. 2050.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale residential to contain proportion of social housing.
23. Langstone South	250.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential-led mixed use development. 1400.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential. 2077.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct one house. 1668.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential. 2051.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New community centre for the residents of Langstone, with provision for sports facilities, local shop, post office and public open spaces. 1400.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.
24. Langstone North	1343.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use; predominantly residential. 132.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use - residential / employment / commercial.
25. Herbert Road	1521.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential / mixed use. 2060.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.
26. Llanwern	1420.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General business and industry; • Offices, research and development facilities, either building on existing facilities or independently; • New roads and infrastructure; • Civic and institutional uses; • Other mixed/commercial uses; • Hotels and roadside uses; • Waste recycling, energy and waste to energy facilities; and • Residential development (including elderly and student accommodation). 1669.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment/Business use. 329.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment.
27. Malpas	1525.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Development. 1525.C7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential development. 2076.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.

Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
28. Duffryn	<p>140.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive development to include residential / commercial / industrial uses. <p>1525.C5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential development. <p>232.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment, including B1, B2, B8 and ancillary commercial uses. A masterplan would determine the mix of uses. <p>1664.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustainable Business Park for up to 50,000 sq m of B1 office floor space, along with associated support services and uses, car parking, landscaping and public open space, for Government Office relocations. <p>2053.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail and / or Hotel and Conferencing Facilities.
29. Celtic Manor	<p>1623.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel; exhibition centre; residential use; staff accommodation; office use; conference centre; specialist sports village; complementary recreational and cultural uses that could include a riverside restaurant, bar and associated accommodation; riverside path and cycleways; an arts and crafts centre; low-key outdoor recreational uses; transport and flood risk improvements; park and ride; golf facilities; open-air concerts and cultural opportunities and; relocation of the listed building.
30. Coldra	<p>333.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure/recreation/commercial.
31. Allt yr Yn	<p>299.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism, visitor accommodation - log cabins/hotel, extremely low density housing.
32. Bassaleg	<p>28.C5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed Residential. <p>28.C6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly accommodation.
33. Castleton	<p>1415.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. <p>2057.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. <p>2062.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. <p>2065.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential development. <p>2070.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. <p>1309.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential.
34. Bettws	<p>1117.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. <p>1117.C2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential.

Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
35. Broadway	303.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure/recreation and residential.
36. Caerleon North	1501.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential. 1665.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a link road. Mixed use allocation, potentially including residential, employment, community uses, open space, education facilities, governmental uses and healthcare uses.
37. Carcraft	1670.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use development to include residential (including student and elderly accommodation), employment, retail and leisure uses.
38. Retail East	2046.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing retail floorspace to operate with an open A1 consent.
39. Eastern Expansion Area	65.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and associated uses. 250.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential-led mixed use development. A master plan will be developed to determine the precise mix of uses.
40. Coleg Gwent	76.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued use as college campus or re-development for mixed use including business, residential, office and leisure uses.
41. Glan Llyn	1466.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use urban extension including 4000+ new homes, public open space, a district centre, new schools and a new business park, together with new infrastructure, groundworks, landscaping ancillary works and activities.
42. Gloch Wen	2072.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and open space. 2072.C2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential and open space.
43. Airport	1654.C1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airport with runways in estuary and landside facilities surrounding Bishton, north of steelworks and railway.
44. adj Hartridge	1525.C4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential development. 1525.C8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Development.
45. Crindau	1511.C1 <p>Mixed use regeneration of land at Crindau Gateway comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a range of new homes including apartments, houses, student accommodation and some sheltered accommodation for the elderly (Use Classes C2 and C3); a hotel (Use Class C1); commercial and office development (Use Classes B1,B2 and B8); a local centre incorporating small-scale retail / local bars, cafes, and licensed premises (Use Classes A1, A2, A3 and D2), and healthcare and fitness facilities (Use Classes D1 and D2); new internal roads, car parking, service yards, accesses, paths and

Site name	Representation Numbers and Proposed uses
	<p>highway safety improvements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a flood defence scheme incorporating soft and hard treatment to the bankside environment and associated landscaping works; a network of open spaces, including recreation space, public realm and provision for pedestrians / cyclists; and other ancillary works, uses and activities. <p>And requiring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site clearance, treatment and preparation, including demolition of existing buildings; • the installation of new services and infrastructure; • improvements and works to the highway network, and • other ancillary works and activities <p>224.C1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and Hotel Development. <p>224.C2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail (food and non food). Site already benefits from outline planning consent for retail development / mixed use scheme.
46. DIY	<p>28.C3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail. <p>28.C4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial. <p>28.C2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential.

Figure 9.1 – Map of Candidate Site Locations



Newport Candidate Site Methodology

- 9.4 The Candidate Sites Form used for the NCC original collation of data for each site was developed by the Council, with consideration of the SA Framework, and is shown in **Figure 9.2**.
- 9.5 The methodology used by NCC to assess the candidate sites was reviewed in relation to the SA objectives in the SA framework to ensure consistency with the SA. Consequently, a number of additional criteria, shown in blue text in **Table 9.3**, are recommended for inclusion in the site assessment methodology in order to fully reflect the objectives of the SA Framework.

Figure 9.2 – Newport City Council Candidate Sites Form (March 2009)

2 Basic Site Details	
2.1	Site Name
2.2	Location (street name, postcode or other identification)
2.3	Ordnance Survey Grid Reference
2.4	Site Area (Hectares)
2.5	Brief Description, including topography and significant features
2.6	Current use
2.7	Proposed use(s)

3 Environmental Issues (Grey boxes should not be filled in)				
Please tick Yes or No where appropriate, and provide any further information requested				
Qu No:	Question	Yes	No	Further Information
3.1	Is the site previously developed land? ¹ If so, what was the previous use(s)?			
3.2	Is the site Greenfield?			
3.3	Is there a risk that the land is contaminated? If so what is the potential contamination and source of it, and how would it be dealt with?			
3.4	Is the site in a flood risk area? If so, what is the development advice zone (see TAN15 ²) and how would the issue be addressed?			
3.5	Is the site adjacent to a water course?			

¹ For a definition of previously developed land, see Figure 2.1 page 24 Planning Policy Wales, available at: www.wales.gov.uk/desh/publications/planning/ppw/ppw2002e.pdf?lang=en

² Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk, Welsh Assembly Government, July 2004, available at: [http://new.wales.gov.uk/docepos/40382/epc/planning/403821/40382/403821/\(560\)_july04-tan15-e.pdf?lang=en](http://new.wales.gov.uk/docepos/40382/epc/planning/403821/40382/403821/(560)_july04-tan15-e.pdf?lang=en)

3.6	Does the site's topography or stability present any problems to its development? If so, give details.			
3.7	Is the site subject to any environmental protection designations (eg a Site of Special Scientific Interest ³)? If so, give details, including of any nearby sites.			
3.8	Is it likely that there are any protected species ⁴ on or near the site? If so, give details.			
3.9	Does the site include a Conservation Area ⁵ or a Listed Building? If so, give details.			
3.10	Is the site in a potential minerals safeguarding area (eg for sand and gravel or limestone)? If so, give details.			
3.11	Is the site in agricultural use, or was that its last use? If so, what is its Agricultural Land Classification?			
3.12	How would you describe the quality of the local landscape or environment, and how intrusive would development be within it, and from where would it be visible?			
3.13	Are there mature trees or hedgerows on the site? If so, are they protected?			

³ SSSIs and some other environmental designations are shown in the adopted Newport Unitary Development Plan, available at: www.newport.gov.uk/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=planning.udp

⁴ As designated under European and British law, including the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 available at: www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 referred to at: www.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=1377
See also the Newport Draft Nature Conservation Strategy, available at: www.newport.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/plans_and_strategies/n_051051.pdf
Or see the South East Wales Biological Records Centre (SEWBReC) at: www.sewbrec.org.uk (charges may be made for data).

⁵ Conservation Areas are shown on the adopted Newport Unitary Development Plan available at: www.newport.gov.uk/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=planning.udp

3.14	In what ways could development of the site retain and/or enhance biodiversity or landscape features within or near the site?			
3.15	Does the site present an opportunity for the maintenance and enhancement of green spaces and corridors throughout the urban area including river corridors?			
3.16	Is there an archaeological site in or in the vicinity of the proposed site? If so, give details ⁶ .			

4 Access

Please tick Yes or No where appropriate, and provide any further information requested				
Qu No:	Question	Yes	No	Further Information
4.1	Is the site accessible from the public highway? If so, is the highway capable of supporting the level of traffic likely to be generated by the proposed development?			
4.2	How far is it to the nearest bus route?			
4.3	What is the typical daytime frequency of buses per hour on that route?			
4.4	How far is it to the nearest railway station?			
4.5	How far is it to the nearest convenience shop? How many shops are there at that location?			

⁶ Required information can be sought from the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust; Email planning@ggat.org.uk or Tel 01792 634223 (charges may be made for data).

4.6	How accessible is the site to jobs and community services?			
4.7	How would walking and cycling be encouraged by this development?			
4.8	Are there any public rights of way on or adjoining the site? If so, please mark on the site plan.			
4.9	How far is it to the nearest area of usable open space?			
4.10	In what ways would development of this site improve links to open space?			
4.11	In what ways would development of this site help to improve connectivity to public transport?			

5 Community Issues

Please tick Yes or No where appropriate, and provide any further information requested				
Qu No:	Question	Yes	No	Further Information
5.1	Are there any schools or other community facilities in the area? If so, what and where?			
5.2	Has development of this site been discussed with the community? If so, please give details.			
5.3	How could community aspirations be met in the development of this site?			
5.4	Would development of this site result in the loss of any facilities, such as playgrounds, sports grounds or allotments? If so, give details.			

6 Infrastructure and Context

Please tick Yes or No where appropriate, and provide any further information requested				
Qu No:	Question	Yes	No	Further Information
6.1	How far is the site from existing water, sewerage, electricity, gas and telecommunications services?			
6.2	Is the proposed use likely to give rise to any issues relating to the nature of adjacent uses (eg with regard to noise, smells, dust, traffic etc)? If so, what are the issues?			
6.3	Does sufficient infrastructure capacity exist to ensure the implementation of the development (including water supplies, sewerage and associated waste management facilities)? If no capacity exists, how will suitable provision be secured?			
6.4	Are employment, waste or mineral uses involved, either as proposed or adjoining uses? If so, what will be the distance between these uses and residential properties?			
6.5	In what ways would development of this site be a logical extension to existing development?			
6.6	In what ways would development of this site add to pressures, or provide opportunities, for other sites nearby to be developed or redeveloped?			

7 Land Ownership and Development Issues

Please tick Yes or No where appropriate, and provide any further information requested

Qu No:	Question	Yes	No	Further Information
7.1	Is the site wholly in the ownership of the proposer? If not, have all other owners been notified of this submission?			
7.2	Are you the owner of the site? If not, what is your interest in the site?			
7.3	Do you have an interest in any adjoining or nearby land? If so, please indicate the boundary in blue on your plan.			
7.4	Do any restrictive covenants apply to the land or buildings? If so, please give details.			
7.5	Does the land have a realistic possibility of coming forward for development within the LDP period (2011 – 2026)? If so, would you expect a start on site to be within 1-3 years, 4-6 years, or 7+ years of the start of the LDP?			
7.6	Would the allocation of this land require a change to a boundary or designation in the adopted Newport Unitary Development Plan 1996 – 2011? ⁷ If so, what would need to be changed?			
7.7	Are there any unimplemented planning permissions on the site? If so, please give application numbers and details.			

⁷ The UDP can be viewed at: www.newport.gov.uk/_dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=planning.udp

7.8	Have any planning applications been refused on the site since 1 January 2004? If so, please give application numbers and details.			
7.9	Are there any planning applications on the site which are not yet determined? If so, please give application numbers and details.			

8 Other Information

Please add any other information relevant to the proposed development of the site.

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9 Map

Please include an Ordnance Survey based site plan, with the scale defined, with the candidate site edged in red, and any other nearby or adjoining land in your ownership edged in blue.

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Modifications to Original SA Framework and Newport Candidate Site Methodology

9.6 The original SA Framework was devised to enable the assessment of LDP objectives, options and policies. Therefore, not all of the indicators and objectives included are relevant to the assessment of sites, as only direct effects that are based on actual sites can be measured. Additionally, criteria must be applicable to all sites. In order to enable site assessment, the following SA objectives have been removed from the SA Framework to create the Site-Specific SA Framework:

- SA Objective 5: To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (locational factors that may enable the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are considered under SA Objective 16. Other factors will be implemented by SA Objectives 11 and 26);
- SA Objective 8: To reduce water consumption (this will be dependent on LDP policy implementation);
- SA Objective 10: Increase energy efficiency (locational factors that may enable the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are considered under SA Objective 16. Other factors will be implemented by SA Objectives 11 and 26);
- SA Objective 11: Promote renewable energy production and use (this should be implemented through LDP policies);
- SA Objective 13: Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change (this should be implemented through LDP policies);

- SA Objective 15: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population (relevant elements subsumed into SA Objective 16);
- SA Objective 17: Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing (this will be dependent on LDP policy implementation);
- SA Objective 18: To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods (this should be implemented through LDP policies as well as through SA objective 16 in the framework);
- SA Objective 20: To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport;
- SA Objective 22: To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment (the type of employment that will be located on the site is unknown at this stage);
- SA Objective 24: To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy (relevant elements subsumed into SA Objective 16); and
- SA Objective 25: Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision (covered by SA objective 16).

9.7 **Table 9.3** shows the selected SA objectives, decision-aiding questions and detailed criteria utilised in the assessment of sites.

9.8 Where sustainability objectives have been retained in the framework for sites assessment, most of the indicators that are included within the assessment framework for the LDP objectives, options and policies have been retained where appropriate for the same reasons as listed above.

9.9 A number of additional indicators that do not appear in the Newport Candidate Sites Form are recommended. These are shown in **Blue** in **Table 9.3**. The following additional site assessment indicators are recommended under the following SA objectives:

2. To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity

- Is the site subject any environmental protection designations (e.g. SSSI)? (or within 2km proximity)

4. To improve air quality

- Is the site within an AQMA?

14. Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups

- Will the site be located near or within a ward within the 100 most deprived in the country?

19. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport

- Will the site negatively affect the Gwent Levels?
- Will the site negatively affect an area of ancient woodland?
- Will the site negatively affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument? (proximity: 40m)
- Will the site negatively affect a Registered Park or Garden? (proximity: 40m)

23. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets

- Will the site protect or enhance features that may have tourism value?

27. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre

- Is the site proposed for mixed use development including employment within the City Centre?

9.10 The results in the following section are a combination of the interpretation of the data collection undertaken by NCC in terms of the framework developed, alongside a comparison of the sites against constraints maps of Newport County Borough showing the following data:

- Gwent Levels Historic Landscape²⁰
- SPA;
- SAC;
- SSSIs;
- SINCS;
- RAMSAR;
- Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation;
- Air Quality Management Areas;
- TAN15; and
- Listed Buildings.

9.11 The use of these data has enabled the appraisal of the majority of the sites for the additional indicators recommended above.

9.12 The assessment of the sites was undertaken using the following qualitative assessment scale:

Table 9.2 - Key to Strategic Sites Assessment

	In conformity with the criterion		Not relevant to criterion / Neutral effects
	Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified		Insufficient information is available
	In conflict with the criterion		

²⁰ http://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Gwent%20Levels/English/GL_17.htm

Table 9.3 – Candidate Sites Sustainability Appraisal Framework and Rationale

Blue: not on NCC form for sites

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
Environmental			
1	Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management	Will it protect or enhance valued landscapes?	<p>Will the site enhance the quality of or lead to the increase of local valued landscapes? (3.12)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area has already demonstrated ability to accommodate change (e.g. existing built up area) Further development on previously developed land could improve landscape Limited landscape effect due to land use in urban location (e.g. sports fields) Limited landscape effect due to scale of proposed development (e.g. 1 dwelling) and mitigation proposed <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely to have an effect although adjacent to built up area and use will be low impact, screened or low density Nature of landscape will screen development to minimise effect <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large area of undeveloped land to be developed Likely to significantly modify existing character
		Will it improve access to areas for recreational use?	<p>Proximity to or affect on public rights of way²¹ (4.8)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No PROW is likely to be affected PROW(s) existing on site but unlikely to be affected due to land use proposed Provision will be made for incorporation of PROWs into site design <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site includes PROW but effect unknown at this stage PROW likely to be diverted

²¹ Public rights of way include: footpaths; bridleways; Byways Open to All Traffic (BOATs) and Restricted Byways (formally designated as Roads Used as Public Paths)

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROW adjacent to the site and effect unknown at this stage <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROW likely to be negatively affected.
			<p>Is the nearest area of usable open space within walking or cyclable distance?²² (4.9)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 300m (6 minute walk) • Development to provide public open space <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 10 minute walk <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further <p><u>n/a</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not relevant to land use proposed
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	Will it protect, maintain or enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	<p>Is the site subject any environmental protection designations (e.g. SSSI)? (or within 2km proximity) (3.7)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the fringe (within 2km) • Yes, but designation could protect or enhance it <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes- part or all of the site
		Will it protect, maintain or	<p>Is it likely that there are any protected species on or near the site? (3.8)</p>

²² No one should live more than a six-minute walk (300m) from their nearest natural green space (CCW): Promotion and provision of access, recreation and their benefits www.ccw.gov.uk

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
		enhance species of acknowledged conservation concern?	<p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No protected species or detrimental effects predicted <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected species on site likely, effect unknown at this stage, risk may be minimal due to land use proposed Protected species on site likely, site would be subject to investigation/mitigation ahead of development Woodland and Buildings on site may provide habitats for bats although no evidence of roosts <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative effects highly likely
		Will it protect, maintain or enhance features designated for their nature conservation interest or features important for nature conservation?	<p>Does the site contain protected or important mature trees? (3.13)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Yes, but will be retained Not protected but will be retained <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees on site, not protected TPOs on site, although land use may enable their retention <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TPOs on site, uncertain as to whether or not they will be retained.
			<p>Does the site contain protected or important hedgerows? (3.13)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Yes, but will be retained Not protected but will be retained <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hedgerows on site, not protected

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hedgerows on site, although land use may enable their retention <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hedgerows on site, uncertain as to whether or not they will be retained. <p>Will it protect, maintain or enhance green spaces or corridors important for ecological connectivity? (3.15)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Would introduce green space into site <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will lead to the maintenance of greenspace, but may not necessarily be good for biodiversity May lead to an overall loss, but corridors and green space to be maintained throughout the site <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No- potential negative effect to existing as next to river corridor No-likely to lead to a loss of greenspace overall
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	Will it minimise the loss of greenfield land lost to development?	<p>Is the site previously developed land? (3.1)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of site is PDL Development area is minor <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>n/a</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is for green open space <p>Is the site greenfield? (3.2)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p>

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, but site is for green open space Part of the site is greenfield <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
		Will it minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land to development?	<p>Will it lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3?) (3.11)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural but low quality Part of site is HQ AL Value of AL is reduced by infrastructural barriers such as roads Site is agricultural land but designated for employment or housing use previously <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
		Will it protect mineral resources?	<p>Is the site in a potential minerals safeguarding zone? (3.10)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
		Will it maintain or enhance soil quality?	<p>Will it lead to the remediation of contaminated land? (3.3)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development would lead to appropriate remediation of contaminated site Land isn't contaminated but is previously developed so would not lead to a loss of quality

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of greenfield land <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large development of greenfield land- contamination possible Soil test pending <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would most likely lead to an increased contamination of land due to land use proposed
4	To improve air quality	Will it improve air quality?	<p>Will the proposed use increase air pollution (from traffic or industrial processes)? (6.2)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Likely to be an improvement compared to previous use on site <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be an increase although sustainable transport provision proposed to minimise growth May be a slight although probably insignificant traffic increase as previous and proposed uses are likely to have similar levels (e.g. hospital and training site to mixed use residential- both have all hours traffic) <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site likely to lead to an increase in traffic overall through change of use of site for current use <p>Is the site within an AQMA?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
6	To minimise noise pollution	Will it increase noise pollution?	<p>Is the site to include a noisy land use next to a sensitive land use? (6.2)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Proposed use likely to improve/reduce noise pollution

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference from existing use <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in noise pollution from traffic likely Mix of uses could potentially lead to noise pollution for residents <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing next to major road/increased industrial activity
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	Will it increase water pollution?	<p>Is the site adjacent to a watercourse? (3.5)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, but complex mix of drains inside and outside of the site Not adjacent but close Yes, but development will ensure its avoidance/no negative effects <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes: watercourses/reens throughout the site
			<p>Does the site have adequate water and sewerage infrastructure? (6.3)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some upgrading required Septic tank proposed <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
9	To minimise the risk of and from	Will it minimise the risk of flooding	Does the site lie within the development advice zone (TAN15) and have a non compatible use? (3.4)

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
	flooding	to people and property?	<p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes but site benefits from flood defences (TAN 15 DAMs will shortly be updated and will clarify the position) (C1) Part of site is within flood zone, although a small area which is to be avoided by development Yes but building design will seek to mitigate and site is currently impermeable No, but scale of development on greenfield land may increase risk from an increase in surface water run off <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C2
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	Will the site enable a reduction in waste generation?	<p>Does the site have adequate waste management facilities? (6.3)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrades required <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
Social			
14	Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	<p>Will the site be located near or within a ward within the 100 most deprived in the country?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes and development is likely to enable a reduction in inequalities (e.g. provision of employment or community facilities) <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderately area of deprivation

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent to area of high deprivation and suitable land use to enable a reduction in inequalities <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not in area of deprivation and development may increase inequalities by reducing development in deprived areas and providing increased facilities, services, employment and high quality housing in areas of low deprivation. <p><u>n/a</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site too small to have an effect • Use proposed unlikely to affect
16	Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them	Will it improve accessibility to key local services, facilities and employment opportunities?	<p>Will the development lead to a loss of community facilities? (5.4)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes <hr/> <p>Is the local convenience shop within walking or cycling distance? (see <i>Table 7.1</i>) (4.5)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Will be provided as part of development proposals <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling distance • Slightly more than Table 3.4 requirements <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <hr/> <p>Is the range of shopping facilities available likely to be adequate? (see <i>Table 7.1</i>) (4.5)</p>

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Will be provided as part of development proposals <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
			<p>Are key local services within walking or cycling distance? (see <i>Table 7.1</i>)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Will be provided as part of development proposals <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling distance • Slightly more that Table 3.4 requirements <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
			<p>Are employment opportunities within walking or cycling distance? (see <i>Table 7.1</i>) or within 30 mins travel by public transport? (4.6)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment site close to residential area • Employment provided on-site as part of a mix of uses including residential <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1km • Accessible by public transport <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
			<p>Are educational opportunities within walking or cycling distance? (see <i>Table 7.1</i>) or within 30 mins travel</p>

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<p>by public transport? (5.1) <u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education site close to residential area • Education provided on-site as part of a mix of uses including residential <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1km • Accessible by public transport <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No
19	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport	Will it conserve or enhance sites, features and areas of historical value?	<p>Will the site negatively affect a Conservation Area? (3.9) <u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent but site to be developed sensitively • May affect setting <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes <hr/> <p>Will the site negatively affect any listed buildings on or adjacent to the site? (3.9) <u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent but site to be developed sensitively • May affect setting <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<p>Will the site negatively affect an Area of Archaeological Importance or potential archaeological site? (proximity: 40m) (3.16)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Will be enhanced as a feature of the development <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for site to have archaeological importance <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site is within an archaeologically sensitive area
			<p>Will the site negatively affect the Gwent Levels?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site within Gwent Levels but small scale so potential negative effect minor Directly adjacent to GL historic landscape <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within GL historic landscape and likely negative effects
			<p>Will the site negatively affect an area of ancient woodland?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No/previously developed site <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative effects likely
			<p>Will the site negatively affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument? (proximity: 40m)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No- previously developed site

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAM setting will be enhanced through the development of the site <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAM within 500m but visually separated from site <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAM within site- likely negative effects Setting likely to be affected
			<p>Will the site negatively affect a Registered Park or Garden? (proximity: 40m)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No- previously developed site <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
Economic			
21	To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport	Will it increase employment overall?	<p>Is the site proposed for employment or mixed use with employment included?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use residential led Mixed use tourism led <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Score negative if site will lead to a loss of employment land to another use <p>N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlikely to have a negative effect but not employment site
23	To enhance the profile of	Will the development of	<p>Is the site designated for tourism use?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p>

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
	Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets	the site enhance the local tourism offer?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is next to Roman settlement of Caerleon • Potential of site for enhancement of tourism may not be realised <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score negative if site will lead to a loss of land of tourism importance or potential tourism importance to another use <p><u>N/A</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if unlikely to have a negative effect but not tourism site <hr/> <p>Will the site protect or enhance features which may have tourism value?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development on site could enhance tourist asset (s) <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for negative effects due to proximity <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site adjacent to tourist potential area but for residential use <p><u>N/A</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No likely effect /previously developed site
26	Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of	Is the site close to public transport nodes or will it improve connectivity to public transport?	<p>Is the closest bus route within walking distance (800m)? (4.2)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes but services not frequent • Buses serving existing sites adjacent although distance unknown <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p>

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
	transport, including walking and cycling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p>Is the nearest railway station within walking or cyclable distance? (800m or 2-5km) (4.4)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - walking <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes- cycling <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No <p><u>N/A</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site well served by bus routes (other public transport)
		Is the site close to or will it improve connectivity to walking and cycling routes?	<p>Will the site connect to the wider walking and cycling network? (4.7)</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Site will create an increase in routes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be dealt with as part of planning application process (site close to PROW) Site layout will encourage walking and cycling – within site <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
27	To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre	Will it increase the range of employment opportunities, shops and services available in town	<p>Is the site proposed for mixed use development including employment within the City Centre?</p> <p><u>In conformity with the criterion (Green)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes <p><u>Partially meets the criterion / possibly in conflict with the criterion/ some constraints identified (Orange)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site on outskirts of city

No	SA Objective	Decision Aiding Question	Detailed Criteria (brackets: relevant candidate sites form reference)
		centres?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is mixed use, residential and/or education led <p><u>In conflict with the criterion (Red)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No- development of site may draw attention away from city centre <p><u>N/A</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to have a negative effect but not mixed use city centre

Results

9.13 **Table 9.4** shows the results of the SA interpretation of the Newport Candidate Sites Assessment including the additional data collation recommended as a result of the comparison of the NCC methodology against SA criteria.

9.14 Overall, the results predict a number of positive as well as negative effects on the SA Objectives as a result of implementation of the LDP sites.

Conformity with the SA Criteria

9.15 In general, conformity with the criteria associated with following SA objectives is predicted for most of the sites:

- SA objective 12: Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management;
- SA objective 16: Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them;
- SA objective 19: To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport;
- SA objective 26: Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling; and
- SA objective 27: To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre.

9.16 A number of the Strategic Sites were predicted to have no potential conflicts with any of the SA Criteria based on the data available. These are considered to be the most sustainable sites, subject to data gaps, and are listed below:

- Site 11: Pirelli;
- Site 17: Ringland; and
- Site 38: 28 Retail East.

9.17 All other strategic sites were predicted to have potential conflicts with at least one of the SA Objectives.

Potential Conflicts with the SA Criteria

9.18 Potential conflicts were predicted to arise for the majority of the sites against the criteria associated with the following SA Objectives:

- SA objective 1: Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management;
- SA objective 2: To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity;
- SA objective 3: To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources;
- SA objective 4: To improve air quality;
- SA objective 7: To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality; and
- SA objective 14: Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups.

9.19 For the sites with a large number of potential conflicts with the SA Objectives, de-allocation is recommended. These sites are detailed in the recommendations section of this chapter.

Potential Conflicts with Biodiversity and Habitats Regulations

- 9.20 Some of the strategic sites proposed have been identified as being in conflict with the criteria associated with SA objective 2 (biodiversity) especially with regards to European, National as well as locally designated sites.
- 9.21 With regards to European sites, the HRA ISR (January 2010) identifies key cumulative vulnerabilities of the European and Ramsar sites, as well as those sites that may significantly contribute to any likely significant effects arising from the LDP. Those Candidate sites that are considered to potentially result in likely significant effects are:
- Llanwern;
 - Celtic Manor;
 - The Airport;
 - Uskmouth;
 - Solutia; and
 - Glan Llyn.
- 9.22 The ISR identifies key issues that should be subject to further work with regards to Natura 2000 sites as outlined below. Although not summarised here, the ISR also includes an assessment of the potential effects on European sites located outside the NCC administrative area.

River Usk SAC

- 9.23 Those candidate sites located within proximity to the River Usk SAC have potential to negatively impact on the SAC's interest features through disturbance:
- "Of particular concern are the Uskmouth candidate site [1] and the Celtic Manor candidate site [29], both of which propose extensive future development which could result in a loss of terrestrial habitat and an increase in disturbance both of the fluvial and terrestrial habitats."*
- 9.24 It is considered that *"the current candidate sites combined with the wider plans for extensive development along the River Usk SAC will lead to a potential likely significant effect on the European site. Particular focus for any further work should be on:*
- *Disturbance;*
 - *Diffuse pollution; and*
 - *Water resources."*

River Severn

"Within the candidate sites register, of particular concern is the airport, which sits within the estuary itself, with associated proposed development through the Gwent Levels. Whilst it is acknowledged that this proposal is not supported by the City Council and the UK Government it should be recognised that such a development will have a significant effect on the SAC primarily through disturbance, physical loss and pollution.

Outside of the SAC boundary itself, there is potential for disturbance of habitats important to the birds for which the SAC is designated. Sites adjacent to the Gwent Levels, namely at Uskmouth, Solutia, and Llanwern, and to a lesser extent developments at Duffryn and Marshfield may cause disturbance on the wetland and agricultural habitats which provide high tide roost and grazing habitats for wading birds as well as ducks and geese species.

Particular focus for any further work should be on:

- *Physical loss through removal; and*

- *Disturbance of high tide roost/feeding habitats.”*

Recommendations

- 9.25 Detailed recommendations to improve the sustainability performance for each site are provided in **Table 9.5**. In summary, the appraisal has resulted in recommendations for modifications to site boundaries, mitigation measures for implementation as well as recommendations for the de-allocation of sites.
- 9.26 Some candidate sites will intrinsically have negative effects that can be avoided if they were to be de-allocated and development reallocated in more sustainable locations. It is recommended that the following sites are not carried forward for inclusion in the preferred strategy, for reasons detailed in **Table 9.5**:
- Site 5: Solutia;
 - Site 20: Michaelston;
 - Site 21: Marshfield West;
 - Site 22: Marshfield East; and
 - Site 43: Airport.
- 9.27 Potential conflicts for other sites may be, to a certain degree, mitigated through the implementation of LDP policies that will seek to reduce the effects of development on environmental and socio-economic considerations.
- 9.28 Mitigation measures recommended for a number of the sites, as included in **Table 9.5**, relate to the need to minimise potential conflicts with the following designations and assets in the County Borough:
- PROWs;
 - SSSIs, SINCs, SPAs, SACs;
 - Flood Risk Areas;
 - Land, air, water and noise pollution potential;
 - Historic Landscape Character;
 - Tree Preservation Orders or Protected Hedgerows;
 - Archaeological Sensitive Areas;
 - Potentially Contaminated Land;
 - Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas;
 - Public open space; and
 - Potential tourism assets.
- 9.29 Mitigation and enhancement can take the form of various measures including:
- Modifying the site area to avoid the designation or vulnerable asset;
 - Creating buffer zones;
 - Providing compensatory or mitigating features as part of the development;
 - Investigation and remediation/mitigation ahead of development (particularly in relation to potentially contaminated land/ archaeological assets);
 - Sensitive design;

- Enhancing community integration through the provision of facilities and employment as part of the site development;
- Enhancement of public transport accessibility;
- Enabling tourism potential through the provision of tourism facilities on site; and
- Enhancing air, water, biodiversity and human health through the provision of green infrastructure.

Data Gaps

9.30 It should be noted that there are a number of notable information gaps in the site appraisal data gathered by the Council (indicated by the question marks in Table 3.5). Specific data that still need to be collated for a large number of the possible development sites (unless otherwise stated) are related to the following criteria:

NCC Criteria

- SA Objective 2: Does the site contain protected or important hedgerows? (3.13)
- SA Objective 3: Will it lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3?) (3.11)
- SA objective 12: Does the site have adequate waste management facilities? (6.3)

Suggested Additional Criteria

- SA Objective 19:
 - Will the site negatively affect an area of ancient woodland?
 - Will the site negatively affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument? (proximity 40m)
 - Will the site affect a Registered Park or Garden? (proximity 40m)

Table 9.4 – Site Assessment Results

Sites 1 - 23

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name (right)	1. Uskmouth/ Sloblands	2. Traston	3. Tredegar	4. St Cadocs	5. Solutia	6. Whiteheads	7. Royal Gwent	8. Rogerstone	9. Queenshill	10. Redwick	11. Pirelli	12. Petrepoeth	13. Pilton Vale	14. Penhow	15. Penrhos Farm	16. Peterstone	17. Ringland	18. Parc Seymour	19. Novelis	20. Michaelstone	21. Marshfield West	22. Marshfield East	23. Langstone South
			1	Will the site enhance the quality of or lead to the increase of local valued landscapes? (3.12)																					
1	Proximity to or affect on public rights of way (4.8)																								
1	Is the nearest area of usable open space within walking or cyclable distance? (4.9)																								
2	Is the site subject any environmental protection designations (e.g. SSSI)? (or within 2km proximity) (3.7)																								
	Is it likely that there are any protected species on or near the site? (3.8)																								
	Does the site contain protected or important mature trees? (3.13)																								
	Does the site contain protected or important																								

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name (right)	1. Uskmouth/ Sloblands	2. Traston	3. Tredegar	4. St Cadocs	5. Solutia	6. Whiteheads	7. Royal Gwent	8. Rogerstone	9. Queenshill	10. Redwick	11. Pirelli	12. Petrepoeth	13. Pilton Vale	14. Penhow	15. Penrhos Farm	16. Peterstone	17. Ringland	18. Parc Seymour	19. Novelis	20. Michaelstone	21. Marshfield West	22. Marshfield East	23. Langstone South
			hedgerows? (3.13)																						
	Will it protect, maintain or enhance green spaces or corridors important for ecological connectivity? (3.15)																								
3	Is the site previously developed land? (3.1)																								
	Is the site greenfield? (3.2)																								
	Will it lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3?) (3.11)																								
	Is the site in a potential minerals safeguarding zone? (3.10)																								
	Will it lead to the remediation of contaminated land? (3.3)																								
4	Will the proposed use increase air pollution (from traffic or industrial processes)? (6.2)																								
	Is the site within an AQMA?																								
6	Is the site to include a noisy																								

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name (right)																						
		1. Uskmouth/ Sloblands	2. Traston	3. Tredegar	4. St Cadocs	5. Solutia	6. Whiteheads	7. Royal Gwent	8. Rogerstone	9. Queenshill	10. Redwick	11. Pirelli	12. Ptrepoeth	13. Pilton Vale	14. Penhow	15. Penrhos Farm	16. Peterstone	17. Ringland	18. Parc Seymour	19. Novelis	20. Michaelstone	21. Marshfield West	22. Marshfield East	23. Langstone South
	land use next to a sensitive land use? (6.2)																							
7	Is the site adjacent to a watercourse? (3.5)																							
	Does the site have adequate water and sewerage infrastructure? (6.3)																							
9	Does the site lie within the development advice zone (TAN15) and have a non compatible use? (3.4)																							
12	Does the site have adequate waste management facilities? (6.3)																							
14	Will the site be located near or within a ward within the 100 most deprived in the country?																							
16	Will the development lead to a loss of community facilities?(5.4)																							
	Is the local convenience shop within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 7.1) (4.5)																							

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name (right)																						
		1. Uskmouth/ Sloblands	2. Traston	3. Tredegar	4. St Cadocs	5. Solutia	6. Whiteheads	7. Royal Gwent	8. Rogerstone	9. Queenshill	10. Redwick	11. Pirelli	12. Petrepoeth	13. Pilton Vale	14. Penhow	15. Penrhos Farm	16. Peterstone	17. Ringland	18. Parc Seymour	19. Novelis	20. Michaelstone	21. Marshfield West	22. Marshfield East	23. Langstone South
	Is the range of shopping facilities available likely to be adequate? (see Table 7.1) (4.5)	?				?								?										
	Are key local services within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 7.1)	?				?																	?	
	Are employment opportunities within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 3.4) or within 30 mins travel by public transport? (4.6)																						?	
	Are educational opportunities within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 3.4) or within 30 mins travel by public transport? (5.1)																							
19	Will the site negatively affect a Conservation Area? (3.9)																							
	Will the site negatively affect any listed buildings on or adjacent to the site? (3.9)																							
	Will the site negatively affect an Area of Archaeological Importance or potential																							

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name (right)																								
			1. Uskmouth/ Sloblands	2. Traston	3. Tredegar	4. St Cadocs	5. Solutia	6. Whiteheads	7. Royal Gwent	8. Rogerstone	9. Queenshill	10. Redwick	11. Pirelli	12. Petrepoeth	13. Pilton Vale	14. Penhow	15. Penrhos Farm	16. Peterstone	17. Ringland	18. Parc Seymour	19. Novelis	20. Michaelstone	21. Marshfield West	22. Marshfield East	23. Langstone South	
	archaeological site? (proximity: 40m) (3.16)																									
	Will the site negatively affect the Gwent Levels?																									
	Will the site negatively affect an area of ancient woodland?		?	?	?	?			?						?				?			?	?	?		
	Will the site negatively affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument? (proximity: 40m)		?		?	?			?	?	?	?	?			?		?		?						
	Will the site negatively affect a Registered Park or Garden? (proximity: 40m)								?							?				?						
21	Is the site proposed for employment or mixed use with employment included?																									
23	Is the site designated for tourism use?																									
	Will the site protect or enhance features which may have tourism value?																									
26	Is the closest bus route within walking distance (800m)? (4.2)																									

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name (right)																						
		1. Uskmouth/ Sloblands	2. Traston	3. Tredegar	4. St Cadocs	5. Solutia	6. Whiteheads	7. Royal Gwent	8. Rogerstone	9. Queenshill	10. Redwick	11. Pirelli	12. Petrepoeth	13. Pilton Vale	14. Penhow	15. Penrhos Farm	16. Peterstone	17. Ringland	18. Parc Seymour	19. Novelis	20. Michaelstone	21. Marshfield West	22. Marshfield East	23. Langstone South
	Is the nearest railway station within walking or cyclable distance? (800m or 2-5km) (4.4)	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Green	Green	Diagonal	Red	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Red	Red	Red	Diagonal
	Will the site connect to the wider walking and cycling network? (4.7)	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Red	Green	Orange	Green	Red	Green	Orange	Green
27	Is the site proposed for mixed use development including employment within the City Centre?	Orange	Diagonal	Orange	Red	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Diagonal	Green	Diagonal	Orange	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Orange	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal

Sites 24-46

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name	24. Langstone North	25. Herbert Road	26. Llanwern	27. Malpas	28. Duffryn	29. Celtic Manor	30. Coldra	31. Allt yr Yn	32. Bassaleg	33. Castleton	34. Bettws	35. Broadway	36. Caerleon North	37. Carcraft	38. 28 Retail East	39. Eastern Expansion Area	40. Coleg Gwent	41. Glan Llyn	42. Gloch Wen	43. Airport	44. adj Hartridge	45. Crindau	46. DIY	
1	Will the site enhance the quality of or lead to the increase of local valued landscapes? (3.12)																									
	Proximity to or affect on public rights of way (4.8)																									
	Is the nearest area of usable open space within walking or cyclable distance? (4.9)						?																			
2	Is the site subject any environmental protection designations (e.g. SSSI)? (or within 2km proximity) (3.7)																									
	Is it likely that there are any protected species on or near the site? (3.8)																									
	Does the site contain protected or important mature trees? (3.13)																									
	Does the site contain protected or important																									

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name																							
		24. Langstone North	25. Herbert Road	26. Llanwern	27. Malpas	28. Duffryn	29. Celtic Manor	30. Coldra	31. Allt yr Yn	32. Bassaleg	33. Castleton	34. Bettws	35. Broadway	36. Caerleon North	37. Carcraft	38. 28 Retail East	39. Eastern Expansion Area	40. Coleg Gwent	41. Glan Llyn	42. Gloch Wen	43. Airport	44. adj Hartridge	45. Crindau	46. DIY	
	hedgerows? (3.13)																								
	Will it protect, maintain or enhance green spaces or corridors important for ecological connectivity? (3.15)																								
3	Is the site previously developed land? (3.1)																								
	Is the site greenfield? (3.2)																								
	Will it lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3?) (3.11)							?					?												
	Is the site in a potential minerals safeguarding zone? (3.10)																								
	Will it lead to the remediation of contaminated land? (3.3)							?																	
4	Will the proposed use increase air pollution (from traffic or industrial processes)? (6.2)																								
	Is the site within an AQMA?																								

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name	24. Langstone North	25. Herbert Road	26. Llanwern	27. Malpas	28. Duffryn	29. Celtic Manor	30. Coldra	31. Allt yr Yn	32. Bassaleg	33. Castleton	34. Bettws	35. Broadway	36. Caerleon North	37. Carcraft	38. 28 Retail East	39. Eastern Expansion Area	40. Coleg Gwent	41. Glan Llyn	42. Gloch Wen	43. Airport	44. adj Hartridge	45. Crindau	46. DIY
6	Is the site to include a noisy land use next to a sensitive land use? (6.2)		Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Red
7	Is the site adjacent to a watercourse? (3.5)		Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green
	Does the site have adequate water and sewerage infrastructure? (6.3)		Orange	?	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Orange	Red	Green
9	Does the site lie within the development advice zone (TAN15) and have a non compatible use? (3.4)		Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	?	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Green	Orange	Green
12	Does the site have adequate waste management facilities? (6.3)		?	?	Green	?	Green	?	Green	Green	Green	?	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	?	?	Green
14	Will the site be located near or within a ward within the 100 most deprived in the country?		Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Diagonal	Diagonal	Red	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Diagonal	Red	Green	Orange
16	Will the development lead to a loss of community facilities? (5.4)		Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	?	Green	Green
	Is the local convenience shop		Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name																							
		24. Langstone North	25. Herbert Road	26. Llanwern	27. Malpas	28. Duffryn	29. Celtic Manor	30. Coldra	31. Allt yr Yn	32. Bassaleg	33. Castleton	34. Bettws	35. Broadway	36. Caerleon North	37. Carcraft	38. 28 Retail East	39. Eastern Expansion Area	40. Coleg Gwent	41. Glan Llyn	42. Gloch Wen	43. Airport	44. adj Hartridge	45. Crindau	46. DIY	
	within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 7.1) (4.5)	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Is the range of shopping facilities available likely to be adequate? (see Table 7.1) (4.5)	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	White?	Green	Red	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange
	Are key local services within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 7.1)	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Green	Orange
	Are employment opportunities within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 7.1) or within 30 mins travel by public transport? (4.6)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	White?	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green
	Are educational opportunities within walking or cycling distance? (see Table 3.4) or within 30 mins travel by public transport? (5.1)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	White?	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
19	Will the site negatively affect a Conservation Area? (3.9)	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	
	Will the site negatively affect any listed buildings on or	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name	24. Langstone North	25. Herbert Road	26. Llanwern	27. Malpas	28. Duffryn	29. Celtic Manor	30. Coldra	31. Allt yr Yn	32. Bassaleg	33. Castleton	34. Bettws	35. Broadway	36. Caerleon North	37. Carcraft	38. 28 Retail East	39. Eastern Expansion Area	40. Coleg Gwent	41. Glan Llyn	42. Gloch Wen	43. Airport	44. adj Hartridge	45. Crindau	46. DIY
	adjacent to the site? (3.9)																								
	Will the site negatively affect an Area of Archaeological Importance or potential archaeological site? (proximity: 40m) (3.16)																								
	Will the site negatively affect the Gwent Levels?																								
	Will the site negatively affect an area of ancient woodland?																								
	Will the site negatively affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument? (proximity: 40m)																								
	Will the site negatively affect a Registered Park or Garden? (proximity: 40m)																								
21	Is the site proposed for employment or mixed use with employment included?																								
23	Is the site designated for tourism use?																								

SA Objective	Detailed Criteria (below)	Site Name	24. Langstone North	25. Herbert Road	26. Llanwern	27. Malpas	28. Duffryn	29. Celtic Manor	30. Coldra	31. Allt yr Yn	32. Bassaleg	33. Castleton	34. Bettws	35. Broadway	36. Caerleon North	37. Carcraft	38. 28 Retail East	39. Eastern Expansion Area	40. Coleg Gwent	41. Glan Llyn	42. Gloch Wen	43. Airport	44. adj Hartridge	45. Crindau	46. DIY
	Will the site protect or enhance features which may have tourism value?		Diagonal	Green	Diagonal	Red	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	?	Red	Red	Diagonal	Diagonal	Red	Diagonal	Red	Diagonal	Red	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal
26	Is the closest bus route within walking distance (800m)? (4.2)		Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Red	?	Green	Green
	Is the nearest railway station within walking or cyclable distance? (800m or 2-5km) (4.4)		Diagonal	Orange	Green	Orange	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Orange	Diagonal	Green	Diagonal	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Green	?	Green	Orange
	Will the site connect to the wider walking and cycling network? (4.7)		Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	?	Green	?	Green	Green
27	Is the site proposed for mixed use development including employment within the City Centre?		Orange	Green	Orange	Diagonal	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Green	Green	Green

Table 9.5 - Recommendations by Site

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
1.	Uskmouth/Sloblands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROW 401 at Sloblands site: effect should be minimised through avoiding PROW or ensuring their retention/no negative effects. • Part of the site is within the SSSI Gwent levels -Nash and Goldcliff, Council Alpha Steel and Solutia Site- recommend site boundary be redrawn to be at least 2km away from this, or appropriate potential for mitigation proved. • TAN 15 DAM's will shortly be updated and will clarify the position- it is suggested that this site allocation be reviewed upon publication of TAN15 updates. • Convenience shop has been deemed 'not applicable'. It is recommended that this is re-visited as local facilities will be required for staff at employment sites/part of the mix of uses could potentially include convenient retail if required. • Directly adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels - likely to have a negative effect on the landscape character - site is characterised including abundant archaeological remains, which may be affected negatively by development adjacent.
2.	Traston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site on the fringe of the SSSI and may contain protected species- suggest any potential effects are mitigated through measures such as a buffer zone to prevent access and reduce effects. It should be ensured that the biodiversity value of the site is enhanced. • TPO 06/2006 mixed deciduous woodland- should be maintained through modification to allocation or through designation requirements. • Contaminated land risk should be investigated and remediated prior to development on site. • It should be ensured that the archaeology of the site (sensitive) is not negatively affected by any development proposals. • Directly adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels- likely to have a negative effect on the landscape character- site is characterised including abundant archaeological remains, which may be affected negatively by development adjacent. Recommend that potential effects are investigated and mitigated prior to commencement of development where possible.
3.	Tredegar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be ensured that potential for protected species is investigated and mitigated where possible before development is permitted. • The area of woodland TPO (mixed deciduous) should be retained and linkages to the wider ecological system maintained. • It is recommended that development leads to the enhancement of green infrastructure, and as such, this should be designed into the allocation. • Any potential contamination on the previously developed portion of the site should be investigated and remediated where necessary ahead of development.

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If development is to proceed it should be proved ahead of development that no negative effects on the watercourse will arise as a result. • Site is sensitive development in a known flood risk area. Subject to the revisions to TAN 15, it should be ensured that development will not increase the risk of flooding to people or property subject to advice from the EA. • Site contains a listed building: It is recommended that the setting and value of the listed building are enhanced through the development of the site.
4.	St Cadocs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The representation acknowledges the need for archaeological investigation works and avoidance of the area designated as flood zone C. • It should be ensured that potential for protected species is investigated and mitigated where possible before development is permitted. • It should be ensured that all TPOs and mature trees are retained. • The potential for the delivery of tourism facilities as part of the mix of uses, to enhance the attraction of the Roman settlement could be explored.
5.	Solutia	<p>It is recommended that this sites is not carried forward as part of the preferred development strategy for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site contains a part of the SSSI, SINC; is close to a SAC and SPA; • No designated open space for recreation- likely to lead to negative effects, from use of countryside areas for recreation, on designated sites for nature conservation; • Site contains a listed building: It is recommended that the setting and value of the listed building are enhanced through the development of the site loss of 141ha green space including some valuable agricultural land; • Increased potential for pollution to land, air, water and noise; • Flood risk area (C1); and • Directly adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels- likely to have a negative effect on the landscape character- site is characterised including abundant archaeological remains, which may be affected negatively by development adjacent.
6.	Whiteheads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of uses unknown- should be employment led to balance with the provision of housing on 198.C1; potential effects such as increased traffic levels and noise pollution should be mitigated through the design process. • SINC adjacent; close to SAC (river): It is recommended that the potential negative effects on biodiversity are investigated and mitigated prior to the commencement of development as part of a wider scheme to mitigate the potential of the development of the LDP on sites designated for nature conservation interests.

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
7.	Royal Gwent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be ensured that walking and cycling facilities are created and integrated into the surrounding area to reduce the need to travel by private car to services and facilities including employment. • As the site is next to Conservation Areas, the tourism potential of the site should be explored- facilities provided should seek to address any potential. • Although not in a flood zone, and increase in hard surfacing should ensure that net surface water runoff is unchanged. • It should be ensured that the potential for the creation of green infrastructure is realised. • Mitigation measures to prevent negative effects on the archaeologically sensitive area designation should be investigated and implantation ensured ahead of development.
8.	Rogerstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees/Hedgerows on site should be retained where deemed beneficial for the enhancement or maintenance of biodiversity and green infrastructure. • SINC Oaktree cottage fields, Monmouthshire B Canals (Crumlin Arm); Newport Environmental Space (Policy CE33); Cefn Council Wood (East + West) is a SINC- It should be ensured that potential for protected species is investigated and mitigated where possible before development is permitted. • The design of development should seek to enhance the setting of the Conservation Area. This could include the enhancement of the canal as a tourism attraction and the inclusion of tourist accommodation in the designations. This will also include the avoidance of any pollution to the watercourse. • It is recommended that there is no loss to community facilities, notably the allotments under site 1232.C1 and 53.C1. This part of the site should be retained as allotments. • The development of the settlement should seek to ensure that there is an appropriate range of local services and facilities within walking distance from residences, including health facilities. • It should be ensured that the development of the sites incorporates walking and cycling routes to connect to the national cycle network as well as to services and facilities including employment and education.
9.	Queenshill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees/Hedgerows on site should be retained where deemed beneficial for the enhancement or maintenance of biodiversity and green infrastructure. • Potential loss of school playing fields- compensatory provision should be provided.
10.	Redwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within SSSI, close to SPA, RAMSAR; Gwent Levels (Redwick/Magor/Undy: Redwick/Magwyr/Gwndy character area "Irregular field pattern of small fields (includes some regular areas), drainage features (reens, surface drainage) include major medieval reens, seawall includes relict sea wall (SAM)"): development unlikely to have direct effect in itself but any potential cumulative effects to be

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<p>mitigated through LDP policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Zone C1: mitigation should be included where possible. Bungalow style dwelling may not be appropriate as ground floor sleeping accommodation increases the risk from flooding. • The design of any development must take into account the environmental and historical designations of the site, ensuring no negative effects occur. • The sewerage infrastructure of the site should ensure that the potential for pollution to water resources is minimised.
11.	Pirelli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the mix of uses on site include some convenience retail as well as services and facilities to serve the new and existing population subject to needs assessment.
12.	Petrepoeth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May affect a SINC designated site: potential effects should be investigated and mitigated prior to development on site. • Public rights of way as well as additional walking and cycling routes (including safe routes to school) should be developed through the design process. • Development should be located away from the watercourse as part of the river walkway scheme to reduce potential pollution to water resources. • It is recommended that local convenience stores are provided as part of the mix of uses to reduce the need to travel.
13.	Pilton Vale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be ensured that any important landscape features such as trees or hedgerows are retained. • Any potential contamination of land or effect on watercourses should be minimised.
14.	Penhow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection of land for amenity space (2059.C1) is supported in sustainability term 2075.C2. The assessment in Table 3.5 is based on candidate site 2074.C1. • It should be ensured that development seeks to minimise its effect on landscape quality and PROWs. This could be achieved through the implementation of extensive green infrastructure. As part of this, existing trees and hedges should be retained. • It should be ensured that the setting of the listed building is not affected by development. • It is recommended that the development of the site includes a convenience store due to its relatively remote location. • Improvements to public transport and walking and cycling routes should be ensured ahead of development being permitted.
15.	Penrhos Farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of site appears to be within Flood Zone C2- it should be ensured that the development of the site does not increase the risk of or from flooding. • Site contains a listed building: proposals should seek to enhance this asset. • Close to SAC, SSSI and SINC designations: any potential effects should be investigated and mitigated prior to development on site

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<p>(see HRA also).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential contamination of land or effect on watercourses should be minimised. The site could seek to provide additional public transport provision to ensure that visitors are able to access the site sustainably and easily.
16.	Peterstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor development (2 x residential). Unclear whether brownfield or greenfield (contradictions in site form see 2.5, 3.1, 3.2) – potential flood risk issues. SSSI, close to SPA and RAMSAR: buffer zones should be created to avoid any potential negative effects. No designated open space for recreation- likely to lead to negative effects, from use of countryside areas for recreation, on designated sites for nature conservation. Archaeologically sensitive area: any potential effects should be investigated and mitigated prior to development onsite. Within the Peterstone: Llanbedr historic landscape characterisation area which may be affected by further development as the designation is “<i>characterised by trapezoidal blocks of very long, very narrow fields</i>”: the design of development should seek to ensure that the value of the landscape character is not negative affected.
17.	Ringland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be ensured that the space seeks to enhance the SINC on site.
18.	Parc Seymour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of housing to open space should seek to ensure the retention of local character and ecological value. This is especially the case for site 1341.C1 which includes a cSINC designation- it is recommended that the cSINC is retained as open space, and a buffer is created between development and the cSINC, as well as between development and the SSSI to the north. PROWs, TPOs and protected hedgerows should be enhanced throughout the sites. The provision of housing should include a convenience store on at least one of the sites. It is recommended that walking and cycling routes to key services and facilities including employment are enhanced as part of development proposals. Enhanced bus provision should also be considered to reduce the potential effect of traffic growth.
19.	Novelis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that the site be developed for a mix of uses, to include residential and employment. Adjacent to watercourse and SINC: any potential effects should be mitigated- it is recommended that a network of ecological corridors is integrated into the design of the site.
20.	Michaelstone	<p>It is recommended that the site does not go forward as part of the preferred development strategy for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINC designation- recommend don't develop if effect cannot be mitigated (exact location to be confirmed- designated area to be avoided); May affect setting of listed building;

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape effect unclear as comment on form is ambiguous; • Greenfield and loss of agricultural land; and • Poor public transport.
21.	Marshfield West	<p>It is recommended that the site does not go forward as part of the preferred development strategy for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Zone C1; • May affect SPA; RAMSAR; • Part of site is within SSSI; adjacent to SINC; • Likely to lead to significant increase in traffic dependent on volume of residential provision proposed- recommend development only be permitted if can be proven that public transport can be improved to increased frequency to centres of employment and the railway station; • Within Archeologically Sensitive Area and Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Characterisation Area Trowbridge: Trowbridge: “a very remote area of landscape)- development likely to significantly affect the character of the area as would be a large increase in existing settlement size (especially cumulatively with Marshfield East allocation); and • Increased pollution from traffic (air and noise).
22.	Marshfield East	<p>It is recommended that the site does not go forward as part of the preferred development strategy for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent to an Archeologically Sensitive Area and within Gwent Levels Historic Landscape Characterisation Area Trowbridge: Trowbridge: “a very remote area of landscape”- development likely to significantly affect the character of the area as would be a large increase in existing settlement size (especially cumulatively with Marshfield West allocation); • Bordered by SSSI; adjacent to SINC; • No designated open space for recreation- likely to lead to negative effects, from use of countryside areas for recreation, on designated sites for nature conservation; • Flood Zone C1; • May affect SPA; RAMSAR; • Would lead to loss of agricultural land and therefore employment in rural area- suggest site should include a mix of uses to include employment; • Likely to lead to significant increase in traffic dependent on volume of residential provision proposed- recommend development only be permitted if can be proven that public transport can be improved to increased frequency to centres of employment and the railway station;

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pollution from traffic (air and noise); and • No open space designated for recreation nearby.
23.	Langstone South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C2 in part of site: it is recommended that this part of the site is not developed and that green infrastructure is provided within the site to include SUDS. • SINC designated areas; close to SSSI: buffer areas should be created to avoid potential harm to these sites. • Primary facilities community hall and open space (inc. 'various community facilities' unspecified) to be provided as part of development- suggest some employment is also provided as part of the development (this could be in the form of live/work units). • Scheduled Ancient Monument; borders ASA: buffer areas free from development should be created if appropriate to retain the integrity and value of archaeological assets. • May harm potential of tourism assets including historic and environmental features: it should be ensured that the potential of the area of tourism development is investigated and realised onsite.
24.	Langstone North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use scheme on one portion of site- mix of uses should include a new village centre to include convenience shopping, health centre, post office, and educational facilities. Further investment in well off areas may increase inequalities across the plan area: It should be ensured that the benefits of the scheme are realised for the entire community through sustainable accessibility provision. It is recommended that the site be developed to link and promote accessibility by walking and cycling, including connection to wider routes, connecting the area to the city. • Development would lead to an increase in traffic and subsequent air and noise pollution. Potential noise pollution from A48 adjacent to site: these effects should be mitigated as part of any development which may include the use of vegetative buffers. • Although not in a high flood risk zone, it is recommended that the development include SUDS to ensure that there is no net increase in surface water runoff, to reduce the risk of an increase in flooding.
25.	Herbert Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May help to improve city centre investment adjacent to deprived area of Pillgwenlly: this effect should be ensured through design measures to improve accessibility and legibility. It should be ensured that clear, safe and direct walking and cycling routes are provided to connect the site to the city centre, as well as to recreational areas. • Flood zone C1: SUDS should be incorporated throughout the site. • Adjacent to watercourse: SSSI and SAC: any potential effects should be mitigated prior to development to ensure no negative effects. Development on the site should seek to connect to and enhance the ecological value of the area, integrating with the river corridor. • Site could enhance landscape appearance next to river – it should be ensured that the design of development is sympathetic to the local environment.

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
26.	Llanwern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that only the land that is previously developed is reused for the development proposals. • cSINCs - Spencer Works 3, Elver Pill Reen and Grassland and Pond, and Greenmoor Pool. Development on the site should seek to connect to and enhance the ecological value of the area. It is recommended that any development likely to harm the environmental designations or protected species should not be permitted. • SSSI - Gwent Levels. Development should seek to enhance the landscape character of the area. • Water quality should be maintained. • Development should ensure ease of access by public transport. • The mix of uses should ensure that a full range of community facilities is provided as part of development. • Proposals for energy from waste should seek to minimise air pollution. • Within The Levels ASA and within close proximity to Wilcrick Hill Fort Schedule Ancient Monument: it is recommended that development is not permitted where it may negatively affect the ASA, SAM, or Gwent Levels designations.
27.	Malpas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any public rights of way should be maintained and enhanced through development of the sites. • One of the sites is a SINC (Sneyd Park Wood); TPOs on sites: Development on the site should seek to connect to and enhance the ecological value of the area. It is recommended that any development likely to harm the environmental designations or protected species should not be permitted. • Listed buildings likely to be affected (setting): the design of development should ensure that this effect is not negative. • Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal Conservation Area adjacent- walking and cycling routes to benefit from this asset should be enhanced. Any potential for the development of employment uses for the tourism industry should be encouraged (this should be explored prior to development for residential use to ensure that any potential isn't lost).
28.	Duffryn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that only the previously developed sites are considered for development. Development in the ASA should be avoided where possible. • Public open space should be provided as part of development, especially where development includes residential provision or employment. • It should be ensured that there will be no net increase in surface water runoff as a result of development to reduce the increased risk of flooding through the development of the greenfield site, especially where this may include sensitive uses such as residential accommodation. • It should be ensured that the mix of uses provided on site cover the full range of community services and facilities required within walking distance including those in Table 3.4.

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
29.	Celtic Manor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 listed buildings on site- the proposed development cites the relocation of 1. It is recommended that this does not occur, and development ensures no negative effects to its setting or fabric. • ASA: any potential effects on the archaeological sites should be investigated and mitigated prior to development. • Connections to access the site by walking and cycling should be ensured. As part of this, the PROW throughout the site should be enhanced to ensure that the facility is accessible for recreational use for all members of the community. • Potential for enhancement of biodiversity, air, water and noise quality should be enhanced throughout the site. • Traffic increases that may result from the development of the site should be reduced through the introduction of an extensive travel plan that includes the provision of direct public transport to the site that is appealing to all members of the community including those who are members of the golf club.
30.	Coldra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape mitigation required- retention of woodland incorporated into development. • Should be ensured that walking and cycling routes are fully integrated as part of the site design.
31.	Allt yr Yn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SINC designation: likely that habitats and species will be negatively affected. Mitigation should be ensured before any development is undertaken on site to ensure that the reasons for the SINC designation are maintained. This could be possible given the proposed land use on site, however, it is recommended that no residential development is allowed, and access to visitor facilities is limited to public transport, walking and cycling.
32.	Bassaleg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure should be considered throughout the development of the site, especially as the railway corridor may be an important ecological route. • It should be ensured that development does not affect the watercourse negatively. • The development for elderly accommodation and mixed residential should include the provision of a local convenience shop to ensure the development of an inclusive community. • Walking/Cycling routes to key local facilities should be enhanced, and connection with the national cycle trails ensured.
33.	Castleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taken together the sites are likely to have a significant effect on the landscape and townscape as they pose a significant increase to the settlement. • PROWs should be retained and enhanced. • Sites should be surveyed for their potential for providing habitats for important species, and mitigation implemented where possible ahead of development. This is applicable to both brownfield and greenfield sites. • Part of site is adjacent to a main road which could lead to noise pollution effects on residents. Further, proximity to the road may exacerbate an increase in traffic which will necessarily increase from such as substantial increase in housing in an out of town

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<p>location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAM adjacent to site (2065.C1) - it should be ensured that the setting of the site is not negatively affected by development. • The sites could include some employment/mix use development to encourage local employment and reduce the need to travel. • Dedicated walking and cycling routes should be created and enhanced, especially to connect the settlement with centres of employment.
34.	Bettws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should include the provision of open space for recreation within 300m walking distance for all residents. • cSINC designations should be avoided included a substantial buffer area to protect important habitats and species. • The development should include a convenience store to reduce the need for travel. • Area of deprivation: it should be ensured that the local community benefits from the development. • It should be ensured that no residential development is built within the flood plain or increases surface water runoff (net). • It should be ensured that the woodland areas are not affected by development. • It should be ensured that the tourism potential of the woodland areas for example is not lost through the development of the area for housing. Mixed use development could be encouraged, to improve local sustainability, and improve employment rates. Walking and cycling routes to areas of employment should be fully developed alongside safe routes to schools.
35.	Broadway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next to SSSI and SAC (River Usk). Any development that could potentially affect the river should not be permitted. A significant buffer should be maintained between any development and the river. • Within ASA - adjoins amphitheatre. It should be ensured that any development or increase in visitors to the area does not negatively affect the conservation area and its assets. • It is recommended that the site be allocated to include facilities for use by tourists such as accommodation.
36.	Caerleon North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is large scale and thus is likely to have a large effect on the landscape quality of the area. Mitigation should be ensured through the masterplanning process as well as through design codes to minimise any negative effects. This could be done through the development of green infrastructure to provide ecological corridors as well as walking and cycling routes throughout the site and connecting the site to the wider area. This should incorporate any existing trees and hedgerows on the site. • Lodge Wood SINC should be maintained and enhanced where possible- development should not be permitted in this location. • Although the site is not within the flood plain, it should be ensured that there is no net increase in surface water runoff as a result of development, to reduce the increase in flood risk. Green infrastructure could incorporate SUDS to enable this. • It should be ensured that the development does not negatively affect the SAM or its setting. The mix of uses could include uses that may encourage the development of tourism in the historic town of Caerleon, and capitalising on its assets, alongside the provision of

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		facilities and services for local people.
37.	Carcraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green infrastructure could be used to enhance the ecological value of the site. • Housing should be located as far from road infrastructure as possible as part of the mix of uses.
38.	Retail East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next to SINC- any potentially negative effects on habitats or species should be investigated and mitigated prior to development on site. • Further development of the site should seek to enhance green space throughout, to connect to the nearby SINC as well as the wider biodiversity value of the plan area. • The site is in Pillgwenlly ward, which suffers from high levels of deprivation. As such, it is recommended that alongside the provision of retail, the site offers a wider range of community and local facilities to promote an increase in equality. As suggested in the submission, non-car accessibility should be enhanced through any development on site.
39.	Eastern Expansion Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar allocation site to site 23 (250.C1). • SINC designation- any potentially negative effects on habitats or species should be investigated and mitigated prior to development on site. • Part C2 designation: it is recommended that development does not occur within the flood plain, and that SUDS are implemented throughout the site to ensure that there is no increase in net surface water runoff. Avoiding the flood plain will also help to ensure that water quality is maintained. • The areas classified as high quality agricultural land should not be developed if possible. Further, the retention of the woodland is recommended. • It is recommended that the sites provides a mix of uses to include a full range of community facilities such as those included within Table 3.4 to reduce the need to travel and reduce potential inequalities. • There is a Scheduled Ancient Monument within the site - a Bronze Age round barrow (Mm 170) - near Underwood; and another - a motte (Mn59) - close to the site at Langstone Court Farm. ASA borders the southern limits of Llanwern Park. It should be ensured that the development of the site does not negatively affect the setting or integrity of archaeological features. Where possible these should be enhanced. The mix of uses could include tourist facilities to maximise the tourism potential of the area. • Public transport improvements should be required as part of development on the site.
40.	Coleg Gwent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to determine the best use for the site, the local need to educational facilities vs. employment and leisure facilities should be investigated. Whichever proposal is likely to enable the reduction in inequalities in the context of other sites being carried forward should be pursued. Either option is likely to improve employment opportunities in the area.

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green space should be enhanced as part of proposals. This should incorporate SUDS as part of a flood risk reduction strategy. • Any development on site should seek to avoid effect to the watercourse.
41.	Glan Llyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directly adjacent to SSSI. The comprehensive redevelopment of the site will enable the development of an extensive green infrastructure network to enhance the biodiversity potential of the site. This could also incorporate SUDS to minimise the risk of flooding, as well as walking and cycling routes, within the site and connecting to the wider area, to encourage a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport. • Development on the site could potentially include some tourist facilities, to capitalise on any archaeological assets, as the site is within the ASA. • It should be ensured that the proposed improvements to public transport are realised and will accommodate all access to, from and within the site. It is recommended that the site is not 'self contained' as this infers that it will not integrate with or benefit the existing community especially the community of Ringland, which suffers deprivation levels. It should be ensured that connectivity to surrounding areas is enhanced to enable the full integration of the new development within the community to reduce inequalities. • The full range of community facilities (Table 7.1) should be provided within development.
42.	Gloch Wen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would provide a substantial increase to the current settlement size, depending on the proportion of open space provided. It is recommended that the proportion of open space is substantial to reduce this effect. • It should be ensured that any PROWs are enhanced through the development of the site. • Adjacent to SINC (Ebbw river) - it is recommended that development is not permitted which may encroach or negatively affect the SINC. The ecological value of the site should be investigated and any potential effects mitigated before commencement of development. Similarly, the quality of the watercourse should be enhanced where possible. • Any trees, especially those protected by TPOs, should be retained on the site and their integrity maintained. • The importance of all hedgerows on site should be evaluated, and these features should be maintained where they are important to local biodiversity as part of a wider scheme to enhance ecological connectivity through the provision of green infrastructure. • SAM adjacent- it should be ensured that the setting of the SAM is not negatively affected by development. • The development of the site would lead to the loss of allotments- it should be ensured that development provides alternative provision, in favourable locations for those who currently use this community facility. • It should be ensured that walking and cycling routes are enhanced and connect to the wider area, not only to include the stated routes to school and employment, but to other local services and facilities such as health also.
43.	Airport	It is recommended that this site is not carried forward as significant negative effects are predicted against the following social and environmental designations and features:

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAC; • Flood Risk; • SSSI; • SINC; • SPA; • RAMSAR; • Public Rights of Way (x10); • TPOs (x2); • Loss of ecological connectivity; • Greenfield land; • Agricultural land; • Landscape value and visual intrusion; • Air quality; • Noise pollution; • Lack of existing infrastructure; • Water Quality and integrity of Severn Estuary; • Archaeological Sensitive Area (part of site); • Gwent Levels Historic Landscape; and • Tourism potential.
44.	adj Hartridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent to cSINC (Ringland Way Marsh) and part within SINC (Hartridge Wood): Any potentially negative effects from development should be mitigated wherever possible. • It is recommended that the site include a convenience store to reduce the need to travel for residents. • It should be ensured that accessibility by public transport, including bus, walking and cycling, is convenient and reliable ahead of occupation on site. • It should be ensured that enhancements to the sewerage network are ensured ahead of development to prevent potential pollution to land and water. • It is recommended that the part of the site within the ASA is avoided, or any potential effects mitigated ahead of development.

	Site name	Notes/ Recommendations (note: distances to designated areas unknown due to lack of scale on constraints maps)
45.	Crindau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the highway works proposed as part of the scheme, it is recommended that it includes improvements to sustainable transport including walking and cycling and public transport improvements. • It is recommended that no sleeping accommodation is provided on the ground floor of development. • Close to SAC, SINCC and SSSI- it should be ensured that the development and any associated works and traffic will not lead to negative effects on the environmental designations or their occupants in accordance with the River's Edge Strategy. • It should be ensured that the encouragement of public accessibility to the river does not compromise its features in terms of its environmental designation.
46.	DIY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential increase in air and noise pollution if site is used for residential development- it is recommended that the site is development for commercial purposes (employment or retail). The use of the site for either of these purposes may also help to reduce inequalities. In this case, employment uses are recommended.

10. Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment

Task B3

- 10.1 This stage seeks to predict the likely effects of the Preferred Strategy, in order that the development of the plan to Deposit stage is guided in such a way that the policies reflect the principles and priorities for sustainable development in Newport.
- 10.2 The LDP strategy was developed through collaboration between the NCC and the SA team, creating an iterative process leading to the Preferred Strategy that is the subject of this assessment. The full suite of LDP policies will not be developed until the Deposit LDP is produced. Consequently, at this stage, a high level assessment was undertaken using the assessment scale shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** This reflects the strategic nature of the Preferred Strategy content and the assessment has been designed to signpost appropriate approaches for embedding sustainability into the policies that will form the Deposit Plan.

Table 10.1 – Assessment Scale

 <p>In conformity with the SA Objective</p>  <p>Partially meets the SA Objective/ possibly in conflict with the SA Objective/ some constraints identified</p>  <p>In conflict with the SA Objective</p>	 <p>Not relevant to SA Objective / Neutral effects</p>  <p>Insufficient information is available</p>
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- 10.3 To enable the compatibility of the LDP Preferred Strategy to be assessed against the SA Objectives, it was necessary to create components for assessment. These components represent groupings of policy and strategy intent that are thematically linked. Consequently, some components contain more than one policy – grouping in this manner ensures that the SA process is effective but does not include unnecessary repetition.
- 10.4 The components developed for use in the Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment are presented in **Table 10.2**. It can be seen from this that where policies are included within the Preferred Strategy, a more detailed assessment was possible; and in all cases, supporting strategy text was used to inform the compatibility assessment process.
- 10.5 The rationale for the assessment, derived from the SA Framework (**Table 6.1**), can be found in **Table 10.4**. The results of the Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment are shown in **Table 10.5**, the recommendations from which are detailed in **Table 10.6**.

Table 10.2 - Assessment Components

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
1. Sustainability	<p>SP1 Sustainability</p> <p>PROPOSALS WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. THEY WILL BE ASSESSED AS TO THEIR POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO:</p> <p>I) REUSING PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED URBAN LAND;</p> <p>II) PROVIDING INTEGRATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, AS WELL AS ENCOURAGING THE CO-LOCATION OF HOUSING AND SERVICES, WHICH TOGETHER WILL MINIMISE THE OVERALL NEED TO TRAVEL, REDUCE CAR USAGE AND ENCOURAGE A MODAL SHIFT TO MORE SUSTAINABLE MODES OF TRANSPORT;</p> <p>III) REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION, INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENCOURAGING THE USE OF LOW AND ZERO CARBON ENERGY SOURCES;</p> <p>IV) THE MINIMISATION AND RE-USE AND RECYCLING OF WASTE;</p> <p>V) MINIMISING THE RISK OF AND FROM FLOOD RISK, SEA LEVEL RISE AND THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE;</p> <p>VI) IMPROVING FACILITIES, SERVICES AND OVERALL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EQUALITY OF EXISTING AND FUTURE COMMUNITIES;</p> <p>VII) ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND IN PARTICULAR IMPROVING THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF THE CITY CENTRE;</p> <p>VIII) PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT;</p> <p>IX) CONSERVING AND ENSURING THE EFFICIENT</p>	<p>Sustainability (2.3)</p> <p><i>“The plan will aim to protect the natural and built environment by basing the plan on integrated land use transportation principles, tackling energy consumption and waste production, reducing pollution, enhancing and protecting biodiversity and addressing flood risk management and the challenge of climate change. The plan also aims to address social issues such as equality of opportunities for all social groups. This will be achieved through improved opportunities to access services, providing safe neighbourhoods, and considering health and wellbeing in all development. The plan will promote sustainable modes of transport and assist economic growth, whilst assisting increased educational attainment and skill levels; for example the plan will ensure that there is an adequate supply of land to meet the employment needs of the population.”</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	USE OF RESOURCES SUCH AS WATER AND MINERALS.	
2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	<p>SP2 Flood Risk</p> <p>THE PLAN WILL SEEK TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT AWAY FROM AREAS OF FLOOD RISK. WHERE FLOOD RISK IS IDENTIFIED AS A CONSTRAINT, DEVELOPMENT WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE A DETAILED TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT IS PROVIDED TO ENSURE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT IS DESIGNED TO COPE WITH THE THREAT AND CONSEQUENCES OF FLOODING OVER ITS LIFETIME.</p> <p>SP3 Water Resources</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD REDUCE WATER CONSUMPTION AND RESULT IN NO NET INCREASE IN SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF THROUGH THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES BY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) THE USE OF SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, II) THE REUSE OF WATER AND REDUCTION OF SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF THROUGH HIGH QUALITY DESIGNED DEVELOPMENTS, AND III) CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE IMPACT UPON FINITE WATER RESOURCES, PARTICULARLY IN TERMS OF INCREASED PRESSURES ON ABSTRACTION AND THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE. 	<p>Flood Risk (2.8 and 2.9)</p> <p><i>“There is a clear requirement to address the issue of flood risk and flood resilience in developments...Development will be directed away from flood risk areas, and layouts and buildings will be expected to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) and water management techniques. Another key issue for the LDP is that of climate change and sea level rise, whilst the need for continued and improved flood risk management schemes remains.</i></p> <p><i>There is a clear requirement for reduced consumption and sustainable management of water resources. There is a need to deal with surface water drainage issues which can be addressed through the delivery of high quality, sustainably designed systems.”</i></p>
3. Green Belt and Countryside	<p>SP4 Countryside</p> <p>DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE (THAT IS, THAT AREA OF LAND LYING BEYOND THE SETTLEMENT</p>	<p>Green Belt (2.10)</p> <p><i>“There are still coalescence pressures between Newport and Cardiff. No change is proposed to the current boundary of the Green Belt, other than to extend it northwards from Druidstone Road to the M4, a small</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	<p>BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP) WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE THE USE IS APPROPRIATE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, RESPECTS THE CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING AREA AND IS APPROPRIATE IN SCALE AND DESIGN.</p> <p>SP5 Green Belt</p> <p>THE EXISTING GREEN BELT IS MAINTAINED ALONG THE NEWPORT – CARDIFF BOUNDARY AND EXTENDED NORTHWARDS TO THE M4 MOTORWAY.</p>	<p><i>area that was previously excluded.”</i></p>
4. Landscape	<p>SP6 Special Landscape Areas</p> <p>SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS ARE DESIGNATED AS FOLLOWS WITHIN WHICH PROPOSALS WILL BE REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO THE AREA THROUGH HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT SCHEMES THAT DEMONSTRATE A CLEAR APPRECIATION OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES:</p> <p>I) NORTH OF BETTWS II) WEST OF RHIWDERIN III) WENTLOOGE LEVELS IV) RIVER USK V) CALDICOT LEVELS VI) WENTWOOD VII) TREDEGAR PARK</p>	<p>Special Landscape Areas (2.14 and 2.16)</p> <p><i>“Special Landscape Area designation is a means of protecting sensitive landscapes as well as developing an understanding and awareness of those features and characteristics that give a locality its sense of place. Although this designation does not restrict acceptable development it does add an appreciation of the special features of an area and can assist design and management of that area.</i></p> <p><i>The final designation of SLAs is to be taken forward as part of the LDP process. Once adopted, Management Plans will be developed for each area to enable clear and effective implementation of the designation at the detailed level.”</i></p>
5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	<p>SP7 Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment</p> <p>IN ADDITION TO NATIONAL POLICY DESIGNATION THE</p>	<p>Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment (2.20-1, 2.23-5) Biodiversity</p> <p><i>“Locally designated sites such as the Local Nature Reserve at Allt-Yr-Yn and the wide variety of Candidate Sites of Importance for Nature</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	<p>PLAN WOULD SEEK TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE SITES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE. PROPOSALS AFFECTING SITES WILL BE REQUIRED TO CONSIDER THE IMPACT ON SUCH A FINITE AND DISTINCTIVE LOCAL RESOURCE.</p>	<p><i>Conservation located across the Borough are important to the overall biodiversity of the County Borough. Fragmentation of such sites or reduction in size may compromise their continued viability and should be avoided.</i></p> <p><i>The Gwent Levels, in addition to their ecological and landscape importance, are also one of the richest areas in Wales in archaeological terms, and probably the richest. This is an important resource.”</i></p> <p>Heritage</p> <p><i>“In recognition of this great variety of heritage assets within Newport requires new development to be of the very highest quality, and ensure that it does not prejudice the protection of such sites. A presumption in favour of the retention, safeguarding, conservation and enhancement of ancient monuments, and other sites recognised by the Council as being of archaeological or historic interest shall remain as a priority... Conservation Areas will be appraised on an ongoing basis with a view to furthering their preservation and enhancement, and to review their boundaries. The Council will continue to monitor its Register of Buildings at Risk Through Neglect and Decay in order to secure the safeguarding of important buildings.</i></p> <p><i>Buildings which are not statutorily listed by Cadw – Welsh Historic Monuments, but which are considered as having special local architectural or historic Interest, as well as being significant to the local community because of their contribution to the environmental and cultural heritage of the borough, will be recognised by the plan. It is therefore proposed to develop a Local List of such assets to ensure that those sites that are recognised as locally important have an added dimension in the overall consideration of planning applications, with emphasis given to the need for justification for the loss or unsatisfactory alteration of such buildings, and to intervention in development proposals to secure their conservation and enhancement.”</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
6. Housing Numbers	<p>SP8 House Building Requirement</p> <p>SUFFICIENT LAND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS AS FOLLOWS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011 – 2016: 3,200 • 2016 – 2021 3,200 • 2021 – 2026 3,200 <p>EACH PERIOD IS TO BE REGARDED AS SELF-CONTAINED, WITH EXCESSES OR DEFICITS OF HOUSE BUILDING NOT BEING CARRIED OVER INTO THE NEXT PERIOD. THE LAND WILL BE PROVIDED PRIMARILY ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) SITES WITH PLANNING PERMISSION, INCLUDING SITES UNDER CONSTRUCTION; ii) NEW ALLOCATIONS SET OUT IN POLICY H1; AND iii) INFILL AND WINDFALL SITES. <p>FURTHER MAJOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE EXISTING SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.</p>	<p>Housing Need (2.29-30)</p> <p><i>“A Housing Market Assessment was carried out in 2007 jointly for Newport, Torfaen and Monmouthshire as there is considerable overlap in housing markets. This found that there was not a high level of households with needs that could not be met by adaptations, improvements or other in situ changes to their existing accommodation. The remaining need ought to be met by the level of house building required to meet the Welsh Assembly trend projection, though clearly there will be issues of types of accommodation needed.</i></p> <p><i>The build rate needed to meet the trend projection would not be realistic in the current economic climate, but the plan period does not start until 2011. By then it is hoped that there will be recovery in the economy in general and in the housing market in particular. The rate of 640 per year is considered to be achievable; both in terms of providing the necessary land and in terms of what the sector can produce. This rate has been achieved on occasions in the past in Newport, though not frequently.”</i></p> <p>Household Types (2.32)</p> <p><i>“The Local Housing Market Assessment carried out in 2007 provides useful information on the composition of households and likely future requirements. The assessment found that 60% of Newport households were either one or two person. The Assessment also found that half of the current stock of housing is 3 bedroom, and demand for this size of property, whether owner-occupied or for rent (social or private) is relatively well provided for. There is, however, a need for 1-2 and 4-5 bedroom units, and of mixed tenures and densities.”</i></p> <p>Elderly Persons’ Housing (2.33-34)</p> <p><i>“In view of the increasing numbers of elderly people, new developments should make provision within their mix of house types for units that will be suitable for elderly persons.</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>The growing numbers of elderly persons is also resulting in new forms of development aimed specifically at this sector, such as Continuing Care Retirement Communities. These are a mixture of residential use (C3 under the Use Classes Order 1987 (Wales)) and residential institutions (Class C2), allowing a continuum of care from independent living to care home. Consultation responses at the Strategic Policies stage to this form of development were mixed. A strong theme was the need to maintain existing communities as far as possible, and remote locations were not generally seen as good, whether for residents, staff or visitors. No relaxation of normal policies to protect the countryside from new built development is therefore proposed for these uses, whether these are classed as residential or institutional.”</i></p> <p>Young People’s Housing (2.38-40)</p> <p><i>“The Council could choose to continue with the current supply of housing and to absorb the extra demand in the existing housing stock. However, given the extra demand from smaller household types, and the feedback received on consultation of this particular subject, it is intended that a more robust approach is taken to encourage accommodation that is attractive to young people and to allow for the specific provision of student accommodation. There is only limited such provision at present, and greater availability could help in the retention of people likely to be in professional and better paid jobs whose presence could boost the Newport economy.</i></p> <p><i>A modular study was carried out by town planning masters students at Cardiff University on the potential implications of houses in multiple occupation and student housing in the Stow Hill Ward. Although current impacts were found to be localised rather than widespread, the study did suggest that there was likely to be increased demand for such forms of housing in future. Various forms of policy will therefore be considered in the light of this study, and it may be considered necessary to produce updated Supplementary Planning Guidance on the subject.</i></p> <p><i>In view of the extra demand that is likely, the Local Development Plan</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>will encourage development proposals that seek to provide student specific accommodation and those that would be attractive to graduates and other young people in sustainable locations.”</i></p> <p>Affordable Housing (2.44-6 and 2.48)</p> <p><i>“The Council uses a Development Appraisal Toolkit to test the viability of schemes and their consequent ability to provide affordable housing as part of the development. This is consistent with the high level Guidance on Preparing Affordable Housing Viability Studies prepared for the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group in conjunction with developer and other interests. The guidance and toolkit are designed to facilitate meaningful discussions with developers to secure appropriate and realistic contributions of affordable housing.</i></p> <p><i>A target of up to 30% of the units on any qualifying housing development to be affordable is proposed as being a realistic maximum that could be achieved. The Council will therefore seek to negotiate up to 30% affordable dwellings on all developments of at least 10 dwellings or 0.33 ha (0.82 acres) in the urban area, and on developments of 3 or more dwellings or 0.2 ha (0.5 acre) in the rural area where there is a demonstrable local need.</i></p> <p><i>Where development is in the rural area and is of 3 or more dwellings, then a commuted sum may be required in lieu of on-site provision. Consideration will also be given to the approval of sites in or adjoining villages as an exception to normal policy where these are to be solely for affordable housing and to meet a proven local need.</i></p> <p><i>Affordable housing, whether for purchase, rent or shared ownership, should generally be provided as an integral part of new developments. Large single tenure estates should be avoided. In some circumstances off-site provision may be appropriate. Where it is on-site, the affordable housing should be of the same design as the rest of the development so as not to be readily distinguishable. The affordable units should be provided on a ‘neutral tenure’ basis; this gives the occupants choice as</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>to the type of tenure they hold, and also means that they can change tenure as their circumstances change without having to move.”</i></p>
7. Housing Standards	NO POLICY	<p>Housing Standards (2.49-50)</p> <p><i>“Recent national research has revealed dissatisfaction with the space standards in new housing, sometimes even down to there being inadequate space for basic appliances such as a toaster and microwave. While there will always be a trade-off between what people aspire to and what they can afford, there are longer term sustainability issues if the property is so inadequate that it has to be demolished as unfit for purpose before the end of its lifespan. The council will therefore seek to impose minimum standards on private housing development. Public sector housing already has to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard.</i></p> <p><i>The environmental performance of new housing is subject to increasing standards being laid down nationally. If there need to be specific local variations, it is proposed to deal with them by way of supplementary planning guidance, which will be subject to separate consultation.”</i></p> <p>Housing Regeneration (2.51)</p> <p><i>“The Council will be reviewing its Housing Strategy following the Housing Stock Transfer of 9,000 housing units and associated land to Newport City Homes. The transfer of major housing assets to the new Registered Social Landlord presents the opportunity to work with Newport City Homes to produce a strategy to meet the Welsh Assembly Government Quality Homes Targets. Important decisions will need to be made on upgrading the housing stock on an individual basis and in relation to area renewal of the established housing estates and the older private housing areas throughout the City, particularly in Communities First Areas.</i></p> <p><u>Housing Estate Regeneration (2.52-3)</u></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>The Council's Housing Strategy developed in conjunction with Newport City Homes has identified the need to tackle the housing stock and housing estates through comprehensive regeneration. Problems of housing and layout obsolescence can only be tackled through a comprehensive appraisal and regeneration strategy. Issues such as physical housing unit decay, lack of usable open space, lack of on-site facilities, poor highway layout, and car parking provision will be addressed in a development strategy and detailed planning briefs. Master Plans and an implementation strategy will need to be put in place for the larger estates.</i></p> <p><i>The strategy and briefs will be developed with Newport City Homes and the local residents, and will identify the physical regeneration options and the method of implementing the regeneration of the estates. The primary objective will be to create a desirable community through the provision of on-site facilities and through addressing existing layout shortfalls in terms of highway access, parking provision, usable open space and functional community/retail uses. Improved access to open space and increased opportunities for physical activity will be sought.</i></p> <p>Private Housing Stock Regeneration (2.55)</p> <p><i>The Housing Strategy review will appraise the options for action to tackle housing obsolescence and physical environment renewal, and prioritise action areas based on "sustainable area renewal" principles. Action Areas will be dealt with as part of wider Master Plans where the housing numbers are significant, or as planning briefs where the issues can be tackled through localised action."</i></p>
8. Efficient Use of Land	NO POLICY	<p>Brownfield Development Capacity (2.56-61)</p> <p><i>"The house building requirement for the 15 year plan period is forecast at 9,600, an annual average of 640 dwellings...Currently, there are brownfield sites available in Newport with a capacity of about 10,200 dwellings on sites of 10 or more units...A predominantly brownfield strategy can therefore be considered for the Newport LDP. One factor</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>that needs to be taken into account is the geographical spread of brownfield sites. In the East there is the redevelopment of the former Llanwern Steelworks, the largest brownfield site, with a capacity of about 4,000 dwellings. To the south-west of the city centre, there are the former Whiteheads Steelworks site and the adjacent Monmouthshire Bank Sidings site. On the riverfront, there are various sites, including the Old Town Dock in the south, and Crindau to the north. Due to their scale and location the sites have the ability to supply a mix and range of housing types and tenures across the city in sustainable locations.</i></p> <p><i>Another consideration is whether the assumed density on any of these brownfield sites might be reduced if fewer apartments and more houses were built. This is unlikely to be the case on the largest of the brownfield sites, the Llanwern Regeneration Sites (Glan Llyn), because this has always been considered as a complete community with a full range of housing types and densities. Many of the riverfront sites are more suited to apartments than houses. This is because in design terms, higher rise development is more appropriate near the city centre than suburban dwellings. In sustainability terms, higher densities are beneficial for sites near to public transport nodes and/or within walking distance of the city centre. In amenity terms, higher rise development will give more properties a view of the river than would be the case with housing.</i></p> <p><i>The current recession has seen many builders move away from building apartments, though it is yet to be seen what the situation will be as the economy recovers. In some cities, it would seem to be the case that that the apartment market is saturated, but in Newport there is still a relatively small supply of modern apartments. Given the needs of students and young people generally, there may well be a continuing demand for apartments. Any reduction in overall density on brownfield sites is therefore likely to be limited, and so a reduction of 10% in the overall capacity of brownfield sites may be realistic.</i></p> <p><i>During the course of the plan, it is likely that many infill sites will become</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>available for housing. The potential contribution of such sites is hard to estimate in that they are not currently known... An assumption that 50 dwellings per year could be provided on infill sites would... seem modest and achievable.</i></p> <p><i>Small sites (of less than 10 dwellings) ... have on average provided about 50 dwellings per year in Newport. A more modest assumption as to the future contribution of small sites ... of 35 dwellings is proposed."</i></p> <p>Greenfield Development Requirement/ Locations if necessary (2.65-66)</p> <p><i>"There are currently greenfield sites available with a capacity of approximately 1,500 dwellings. Most of this land has a current planning permission, such as the sites at Llanwern Village (1,100 dwellings) and the northern end of the former Tredegar Park Golf Course (150 dwellings).</i></p> <p><i>... there is likely to be an excess of supply over forecast demand. There is not, therefore, likely to be any need in numerical terms for the release of any significant amount of greenfield land for housing."</i></p>
9. Village Development	NO POLICY	<p>Village Development (2.67-68)</p> <p><i>"The widespread consultation...proved that sustainable expansion of some villages may be appropriate, but environmental and infrastructure constraints will be important considerations. For example, many villages are located in areas of potential flood risk where new housing will not be allowed.</i></p> <p><i>There will be some villages where it may be appropriate to keep the boundaries drawn tightly with little scope for further development, while others may be suitable for some limited expansion on the basis of sustaining local facilities, services and businesses, and providing affordable housing for local families and maintaining viable communities. A high level under the Code for Sustainable Homes would be required, or the Lifetime Homes standard if development were not to</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>the highest Code level where it is mandatory. This could be required in advance of the imposition of the same standard for urban development, given the propensity of rural development to be more car-dependent. Continuing care retirement communities may also be seen as appropriate in some villages, provided that environmental and infrastructure implications can be met.</i></p>
10. Community Facilities	<p>SP9 Community Facilities and Requirements</p> <p>WITHIN SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES AND IN LOCATIONS THAT ARE CLOSE TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT LINKS THE PLAN WILL ENOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY FACLIITIES INCLUDING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) PLACES OF WORSHIP AND CHURCH HALLS, COMMUNITY CENTRES, HEALTH CENTRES, DAY NURSERIES, CLINICS AND CONSULTING ROOMS, ii) MUSEUMS, PUBLIC HALLS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, EXHIBITION HALLS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTRES. iii) CINEMAS, MUSIC AND CONCERT HALLS, DANCE AND SPORT HALLS, SWIMMING BATHS, SKATING RINKS, GYMNASIUMS <p>OUTDOOR AND INDOOR SPORT AND LEISURE USES INCLUDING ALLOTMENTS AND COMMUNITY/ CITY GARDENS.</p>	<p>Community, Leisure and Recreation (2.69-71)</p> <p><i>“There is...a need to reduce further the inequalities between communities while retaining and building on their character and distinctiveness. A key challenge is to ensure that all parts of the community, including rural areas, have effective access to services and community facilities.</i></p> <p><i>...The community value of open and recreation spaces will be acknowledged through the retention and enhancement of existing provision. Additional provision will also be sought where there is a proven need. New housing and employment schemes should be designed to provide opportunities for physical activity and access to open space.</i></p> <p><i>Community development needs to be sustainable development. Conserving and celebrating the unique heritage of each area is important and this will be key to the successful nurturing of a sense of identity in different parts of Newport...Recognising the value of Newport’s diversity of landscapes, built environments and distinctive communities will be key to building confidence and helping to build Newport’s role in the region for inward investment and for tourism.”</i></p>
11. Developer Contributions	<p>SP10 Community Infrastructure Levy</p> <p>THE COUNCIL WILL WORK IN PARTNERSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS TO ENSURE THAT DEVELOPERS CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND WILL BRING FORWARD</p>	<p>Developer Contributions (2.90-1)</p> <p><i>“The infrastructure planning process is the opportunity to identify what is needed to implement the LDP and the Community Strategy. This will be set out as a list of projects, identifying responsibilities for implementation together with timescales. This will provide a coherent and coordinated programme that will be the product of a collaborative</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE TO SECURE THIS PROVISION.	<p><i>view across partners and service providers, with an agreed evidence base. This will provide the tools for managing and monitoring infrastructure provision against timescales and targets. There will need to be a strategic policy framework in the LDP, but with an implementation framework flexible enough to accommodate changes of circumstances and priorities. A well prepared and robust framework will support bids for funding and assist decision making.</i></p> <p><i>Infrastructure can cover a broad range of services and facilities with many different providers from the public, private and community sectors. Infrastructure planning can provide the 'route map' for the delivery of a community's vision and the catalyst for bringing together partners to deliver it. Demonstrating that proper discussion and deliberation have been given to the implementation of the LDP and Community Strategy will help credibility and ownership of the plan with partners and the community."</i></p>
12. Education	NO POLICY	<p>Education (2.72, 2.75 and 2.77)</p> <p><i>"... Other surplus educational land may also be released to assist school building or remodelling.</i></p> <p><i>... Other major developments will also need to address the issue of school provision. Usually this will mean on-site provision, either because of insufficient spare capacity in existing local schools, and/or because those schools are too far distant... there may be a need within the period of the LDP to identify a further Welsh medium primary school, and possibly a comprehensive school in Newport as well."</i></p>
13. Burial Grounds	NO POLICY	<p>Burial Grounds (2.78-80)</p> <p><i>"Newport City Council owns and manages three cemeteries – St Woolos, Christchurch and Caerleon. Future burial requirements are likely to be satisfied by a recently approved extension to the Christchurch cemetery. However, a condition attached to the permission restricts burial numbers to 50 per annum, until it has been demonstrated that there will be no adverse effect on groundwater and any other</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p><i>controlled waters. The necessary surveys are currently being undertaken, and it is hoped that within a short time frame the condition will be satisfied and the restriction on numbers removed. This situation will be monitored and possible implications reviewed once the outcome of the surveys is known.</i></p> <p><i>Green burial is an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional styles of burial and is catered for in St Woolos, with plans to provide the service also at Christchurch cemetery. Green burials are becoming more popular and it is anticipated that demand for this type of burial will increase during the plan period.</i></p> <p><i>The Local Development Plan should include a criteria based policy to assess burial sites that may come forward during the plan period, including private burial companies providing for increased demand in green burials.”</i></p>
14. Transport	<p>SP11 Transport Proposals</p> <p>WILL BE FAVOURABLY CONSIDERED WHERE THEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) PROVIDE FOR TRAFFIC FREE WALKING AND CYCLING FACILITIES AND EXPANSION OF THE NETWORK; ii) ENCOURAGE THE USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND OTHER MODES WHICH REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND POLLUTION; iii) IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY; iv) IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS; v) ASSIST THE LOCAL ECONOMY; vi) ASSIST URBAN REGENERATION; vii) PROVIDE ACCESS TO NEW DEVELOPMENT AREAS WHICH INCORPORATES SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT MODES; 	<p>Transport and Communications (2.97)</p> <p><i>“The Regional Transport Plan supports the development of an increasingly integrated and more efficient public transport, and is presented as a more favourable solution to road congestion than building additional road capacity. By supporting the growth in public transport capacity, through the provision of bus and rail services with greater frequency, a modal shift from car to public transport could be achieved. The SEWTA Rail Strategy identifies a number of new rail/park and ride/share stations on both the South Wales Main Line, Marches Line and Ebbw Valley Line.”</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	<p>viii) RELIEVE TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN THE LONG TERM;</p> <p>ix) RESULT IN OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING TO AIR QUALITY, NOISE REDUCTION, SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE AND ENHANCED BIODIVERSITY.</p> <p>SP12 Integrated Transport</p> <p>INTEGRATED TRANSPORT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE COUNCIL'S ADOPTION OF THE SEWTA REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN, INCLUDING:</p> <p>i) A CO-ORDINATED PEDESTRIAN NETWORK, INCLUDING SCHEMES SUCH AS "SAFE ROUTES IN COMMUNITIES";</p> <p>ii) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CYCLING STRATEGY;</p> <p>iii) INNOVATIVE FORMS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT SUCH AS BUS PRIORITY, SAFEGUARDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF RAIL ROUTES AND IDENTIFICATION OF NEW STATIONS;</p> <p>iv) DESIGNATION OF TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES FOR PARK AND RIDE, AND ROAD TO RAIL FREIGHT CENTRES;</p> <p>v) A CENTRAL AREA PARKING STRATEGY CO-ORDINATED WITH AND IN CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE SEWTA REGION;</p> <p>vi) APPROPRIATE PROVISION FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPERATION AT THE PLANNING STAGE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS;</p> <p>vii) URBAN VILLAGES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS IN THE</p>	

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	<p>BUILT-UP AREA SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT MEASURES;</p> <p>viii) FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING IN MAJOR NEW DEVELOPMENT;</p> <p>ix) INTERCHANGE BETWEEN BUS, BICYCLE AND CAR TO ENABLE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.</p> <p>SP13 Major Road Schemes</p> <p>LAND WILL BE SAFEGUARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIC HIGHWAY SCHEMES:</p> <p>i) M4 MOTORWAY JUNCTION 28 TREDEGAR PARK INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENT;</p> <p>ii) EASTERN EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROAD ALONG QUEENSWAY THROUGH THE GLAN LLYN REGENERATION AND CORUS STEELWORKS SITES;</p> <p>iii) WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROAD AS THE DUFFRYN LINK ROAD BETWEEN MAESGLAS AND COEDKERNEW.</p>	
15. Employment	<p>SP14 Employment Land</p> <p>PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR APPROXIMATELY 150 HECTARES OF EMPLOYMENT LAND FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2026.</p> <p>SP15 Employment Sites</p>	<p>Employment Needs (2.98 and 2.100)</p> <p><i>“The [2008-2011] Strategy aims to achieve the same balance between a focus on maximising investment and employment growth in the City, whilst at the same time ensuring that the benefits of this are maximised for the Newport citizens ... The Economic Development Strategy for Wales “Wales a Vibrant Economy” stresses the need for a high skilled, high value added economy that helps boost general prosperity and global competitiveness. This is translated in the Wales Spatial Plan to emphasise the particular role that Newport and Cardiff will have in delivering the new economic strength in the knowledge-based growth</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
	<p>NEW INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT WILL BE LOCATED MAINLY IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS WITHIN THE URBAN BOUNDARY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) WEST NEWPORT AT COEDKERNEW; ii) SOUTH EAST NEWPORT WITHIN THE EASTERN EXPANSION AREA; iii) URBAN AREA, RIVER USK CORRIDOR, AND DOCKS <p>SP16 Urban Regeneration</p> <p>PROPOSALS WILL BE FAVOURED WHICH ASSIST THE REGENERATION OF THE URBAN AREA, PARTICULARLY WHERE THEY CONTRIBUTE TO :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) THE VITALITY, VIABILITY AND QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CITY CENTRE; ii) THE PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE URBAN AREA; iii) REUSE OF VACANT, UNDERUSED OR DERELICT LAND. 	<p>sector.”</p> <p>Employment Land and Property (2.103)</p> <p><i>Even in the current conditions, there are perceived to be market gaps that need to be addressed through a number of key actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>A shortage of small industrial plots for owner occupier development, particularly business being encouraged to relocate from inner City regeneration areas such as Crindau, Riverside and Pillgwenlly.</i> 2. <i>A shortage of office sites and premises in the City Centre.</i> 3. <i>A diminishing supply of readily available motorway junction business sites.</i> 4. <i>Large areas of public (Welsh Assembly Government) ownership that are constrained by the uncertainty about the timing/alignment of the new M4 motorway and the future Quinn Therm project.</i> 5. <i>Some ageing of the industrial stock/estates and need to address environmental problems.</i> 6. <i>Cultural tourism as an area of further potential.</i> <p><u>Key Actions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Work with landowners/developers to help bring forward sites allocated in the UDP.</i> 2. <i>Review site opportunities for providing small development plots for owner occupiers.</i> 3. <i>Undertake review of employment land requirements in view of the proposed National Transport Plan cancellation of the New M4 which removes uncertainty of the project’s alignment and timing from sites owned by WAG in South East Newport and West Newport.</i> 4. <i>Work with the university to develop employment opportunities matched to course specialisms.</i>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
		<p>5. Protection of employment land from changes to other uses.</p> <p>6. Promotion of tourism based on Newport's many cultural assets including Caerleon, the Transporter Bridge and the Canal."</p>
16. Waste	<p>SP17 Waste</p> <p>LAND WILL BE SAFEGUARDED FOR WASTE DISPOSAL PURPOSES AT:</p> <p>i) DOCKSWAY WASTE DISPOSAL SITE</p> <p>ii) TATTON ROAD, QUEENSWAY MEADOWS</p> <p>SP18 Waste Management</p> <p>THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE ARISING IN NEWPORT WILL BE FACILITATED BY:</p> <p>i) PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING ADDITIONAL TREATMENT FACILITIES, MEASURES AND STRATEGIES THAT REPRESENT THE BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION, HAVING REGARD TO THE WASTE HIERARCHY AND THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE;</p> <p>ii) ENCOURAGING THE PROVISION OF IN-BUILDING TREATMENT FACILITIES ON EXISTING AND ALLOCATED AREAS OF GENERAL INDUSTRY;</p> <p>iii) THE PROVISION OF NEW FACILITIES FOR RE-USE, RECYCLING AND COMPOSTING; AND</p> <p>iv) SUPPORTING THE PROVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT STORAGE AND COLLECTION ARRANGEMENTS IN ALL APPROPRIATE NEW DEVELOPMENTS.</p>	<p>Waste (2.105-7)</p> <p><i>"Newport City Council has been pursuing opportunities to reduce waste going to landfill through a partnership of five local councils in the South East Wales Region – Newport, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Caerphilly and The Vale of Glamorgan, known as Prosiect Gwyrdd (Project Green). As part of this procurement process, land at Tatton Road, Queensway Meadows has been put forward as the 'Optional Site' for procurement bidders to base their waste technology solutions upon for the five authorities. It is proposed that land at Tatton Road, Queensway Meadows is safeguarded for waste disposal purposes until such time that the procurement process is complete and the location of the regional facility is known.</i></p> <p><i>The Regional Waste Plan 1st Review sets out the indicative new capacity required and indicative number of new non-landfill facilities required by each authority in South East Wales. In addition to the Prosiect Gwyrdd, Tatton Road proposal, it is proposed that new sustainable waste management methods will be accommodated on the existing landbank of sites for general industry, subject to detailed assessment.</i></p> <p><i>Docksway Waste Disposal site accommodates a number of waste management facilities in addition to its landfill element. Facilities include civic amenity, transfer station, compost facility and hopefully an anaerobic digestion facility will be located there in the near future. It is proposed that Docksway is retained as a waste disposal site to help achieve waste related management methods and targets."</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
17. Minerals	<p>SP19 Minerals</p> <p>THE PLAN WILL FULFIL ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL DEMAND BY:</p> <p>i) SAFEGUARDING LOCALISED POTENTIAL SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE BLOCKS;</p> <p>ii) PROTECTING EXISTING AND POTENTIAL WHARVES AND EXISTING RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE AT NEWPORT DOCKS TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION OF AGGREGATE;</p> <p>iii) ENCOURAGING THE USE OF SECONDARY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATES WHERE APPROPRIATE; AND</p> <p>iv) CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR THE WINNING AND WORKING OF MINERALS IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT, WHILST HAVING CLEAR REGARD TO LOCAL FACTORS.</p>	<p>Minerals (2.112)</p> <p><i>“The key actions for the LDP include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Safeguarding the localised potential sand & gravel resource blocks in the far west, as identified within Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates (MTAN1);</i> • <i>Penhow Quarry will not be designated as a mineral allocation within the LDP, due to the deterioration in quality of the aggregate; the site will remain as Countryside designation;</i> • <i>The existing and prospective wharves must also be safeguarded to enable the continued import of marine sand and gravel and the future possibility of other mineral flow into the area;</i> • <i>The rail sidings at Newport Docks also require safeguarding to maintain existing and potential use for the transportation of aggregates by rail.”</i>
18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<p>NO POLICY</p>	<p>Gypsy and Traveller Sites (2.83-4)</p> <p><i>“A joint Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs study was commissioned and completed in October 2009. The conclusions on pitch numbers and recommended locations for sites will form the content of criteria based policies and/or allocations for this plan. Any site selection process will be carried out in consultation with both settled and gypsy and traveller citizens.</i></p> <p><i>The Council is therefore required to assess the level of need for Gypsy and Traveller sites, and then to provide suitable site(s) accordingly. Such sites also have to be allocated in the Local Development Plan. The plan will also include a criteria based policy against which to assess any future proposals for Gypsy or Traveller sites, including for rural exception sites.”</i></p>

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (section 2)
19. Retailing and the City Centre	NO POLICY	<p>Retailing and the City Centre (2.114-5)</p> <p><i>“The city centre is also the most generally accessible location in public transport terms, so there would need to be strong justification for significant new retail development elsewhere, unless of limited size and that it is justified for local needs. The significant level of out-of-town retailing that is already available is thought sufficient for that segment of the market. Future investment should be concentrated in the city centre if further trade is not to be lost to competing centres, notably Cardiff and Bristol, which have both seen recent significant investments in their city centres.</i></p> <p><i>The city centre has many fine Victorian buildings which contribute to its sense of place. This is an important asset to be conserved, and particular attention will be given to the shopfronts.”</i></p>

Table 10.3 - Preferred Strategy Map

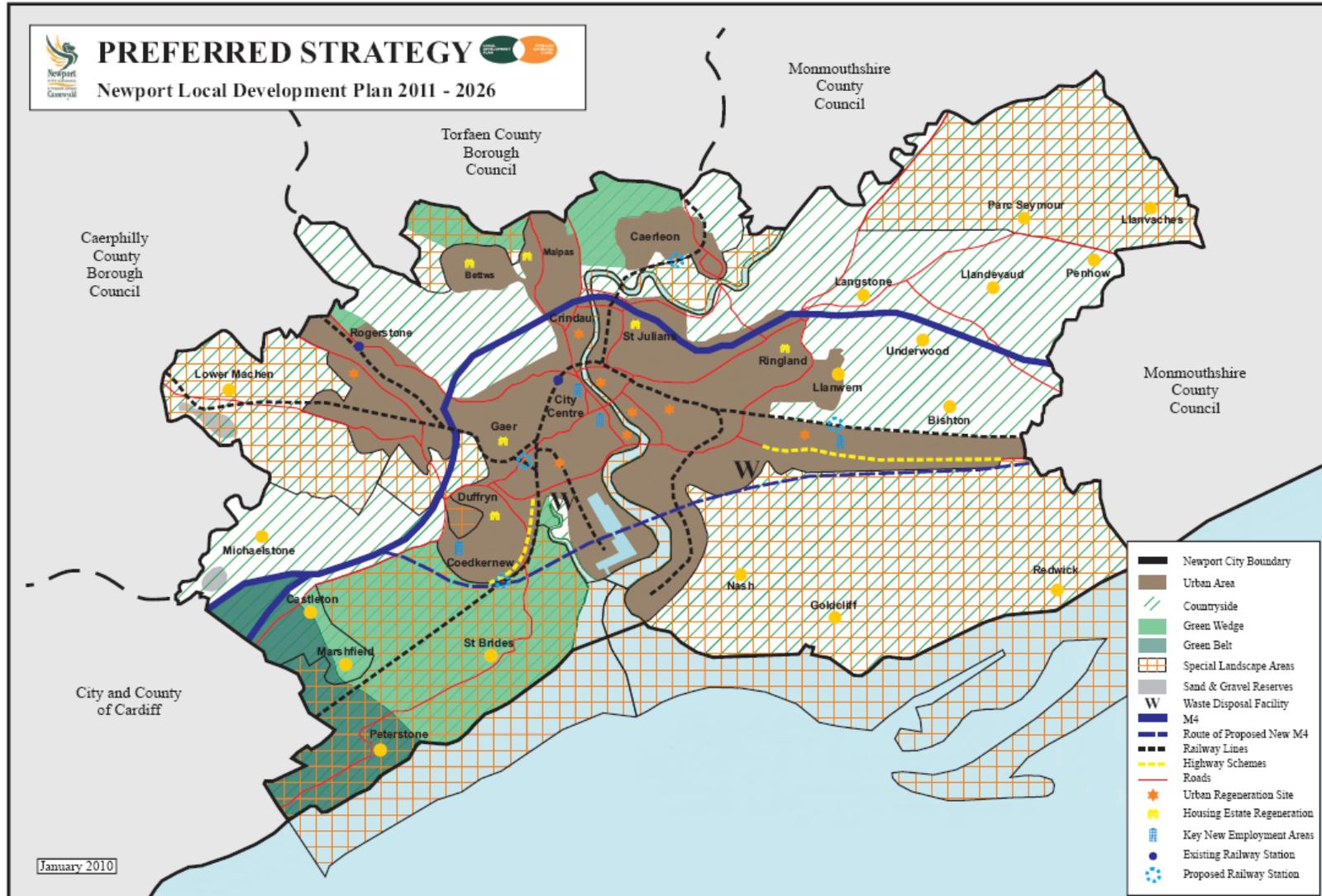


Table 10.4 - Strategic Policy Compatibility Assessment: Rationale

No.	Objective	Rationale
Environmental		
1	Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management.	<p>In order for the LDP to achieve this objective, policies should consider the need to balance the requirements of different landscape users, with a view to enhancing landscape character. Policies should include the consideration and management of accessibility to the countryside, which will include aspects such as the rights of way network and access via public transport.</p> <p>Additionally, policies should seek to limit the effect of development on the landscape, including open land lost to built development, as well as the efficient use of land and buildings. The design of development should seek to consider key views within and outside of areas of landscape value. Secondary beneficial effects will be associated with policies that will reduce traffic levels in the Council area, as well as other non-intrusive management and exclusion measures. The cumulative impact of encroachment on greenfield sites, air pollutants, noise and vibration as well as potential for incremental changes to the physical environment will be considered in relation to their effect on the landscape as well as its users from a physical as well as visual amenity perspective.</p>
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	<p>Policies should seek to enhance designated and non-designated habitats and species. This may be achieved through increasing connectivity and/or reducing disturbance. Connectivity is important in order to enable migration of species, especially in the changing climate, and to enhance biodiversity. This might be done through the reinstatement/enhancement of hedgerows as well as the development of green infrastructure across urban areas, connecting urban areas with rural. Trees are an especially pertinent element of the landscape that provide important biodiversity value as well as value for human wellbeing and health, air quality, and urban drainage.</p> <p>It is important that any vegetation types are native species to the area, to ensure the reduction of invasive species that may limit and damage biodiversity.</p> <p>The policies should also seek to result in the conservation, enhancement or creation of habitats, including those in both land and marine environments.</p> <p>The LDP should aim to protect the effective viability of protected sites and species through reference to their functional size and ecological connectivity and reference the duty on the LPA under Section 40(1) of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.</p>
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	<p>To enable the achievement of this sustainability objective, the LDP should seek to make the best use of land and buildings. This may be achieved through the encouragement of higher density development and the use of previously developed land and buildings as a priority. Where greenfield sites may be used, that of lowest agricultural value should be prioritised.</p> <p>Through using previously developed land, consideration should be given to land with a low biodiversity value in the first instance.</p> <p>In relation to areas of land that are contaminated, policies should seek to reduce land contamination through remediation and safeguard soil quality and quantity.</p> <p>Policies should seek to encourage the local sourcing of materials, in order to protect geodiversity and mineral resources, alongside soil resources. The use of reclaimed materials should also be prioritised as in objective 12. All policies should include full consideration of potential impacts on the natural environment particularly landscape and protected sites and species.</p> <p>In order to encourage the local production and consumption of food, soil resources and land should be protected and enhanced for supporting organic farming initiatives and allotments.</p> <p>Secondary consideration of the effects of climate change on soils, such as the loss of organic content, will be made and the policies within the LDP</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		should seek to mitigate these.
4	To improve air quality	<p>This sustainability objective should be sought to be achieved primarily through the reduction in the volume of motorised traffic through a modal shift to more sustainable modes and improved traffic flow and reduced congestion. Significant construction activities may reduce air quality during the period of works and the policies should promote mitigation of these effects.</p> <p>Local mitigation schemes may include planting schemes to provide ameliorative effects through absorption/cleansing of pollutants especially within the AQMA.</p> <p>There should be a positive correlation between air quality, health improvements and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.</p>
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	<p>The LDP should seek to achieve this objective through reducing emissions that arise from buildings, land use change, transport, agriculture and consumer goods, amongst others. Policies could encourage more sustainable layouts within development, including the co-location of employment, residential areas and services and facilities, as well as adherence to guidance such as the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM as identified in objective 13.</p> <p>A major consideration will be the extent to which policies reduce the need to travel and encourage a modal shift to more sustainable transport for access to decrease traffic congestion and volume, as identified in objectives 25 and 26.</p>
6	To minimise noise pollution	<p>In order that the LDP contributes to the achievement of this sustainability objective in the plan area, policies should seek to locate noisy uses away from noise sensitive uses, taking a holistic approach. Alongside this, policies should seek to ensure that any noise pollution is minimised and environmental inequalities from this perspective reduced.</p> <p>Significant construction activities may increase noise pollution during the period of works, and the policies should promote mitigation of these effects. Additionally, the encouragement of a shift to non-motorised forms of transport will enable a reduction in noise in the urban and rural areas.</p>
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	<p>LDP policies should seek to have a positive effect on maintaining and enhancing the quality of surface and ground waters. This will include policies to control the following, amongst others: surface water run-off from impermeable surfaces; proximity of development and agriculture to watercourses; and intensity of development. Sewage discharges into watercourses should be prevented. The opening up of culverts into watercourses and increasing the length of watercourse restored/impacted on should be considered. SUDS identified in Objective 9 may help to reduce surface water runoff and subsequently improve water quality.</p>
8	To reduce water consumption	<p>In order to reduce water consumption through the LDP, its strategy should seek to deliver measures to encourage a responsible approach to water use, re-use and conservation. Conservation methods may include grey water recycling, incorporation of dual water supplies, low water use appliances, other water efficient fixtures and water metering, to reduce pressure on potable water resources.</p>
9	To minimise the risk of and from flooding	<p>Minimising the risk from flooding to people and property, as well minimising the frequency of flooding events should be a key consideration in the LDP. This is especially important with the increasing effects of climate change. Assessments will include the consideration of effects on flood risk from all sources either directly or indirectly through proximity/ location within areas of flood risk (for example through locating development in flood plains), or indirectly through exacerbation of effects downstream or increasing the proportion of impermeable surfaces. Policies should result in a decrease in flood risk, which may include policies to encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.</p> <p>An increased risk from flooding to people and property may be reduced through policies to prevent increased density of development in flood risk areas. Other possible risk reduction measures that could be included within policy may include the following:</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a change in land use to reduce the vulnerability of the proposed development; • a reduction in the building platform area; • the raising of internal floor levels and flood proofing (within existing buildings) to reduce potential flood damage; • the rearrangement of buildings within the site to remove obstructions to overland flow paths; and • the placement of buildings to higher areas within the site to limit the risk of flood damage and/or enable the provision of escape routes • alternative uses for flood risk areas in terms of biodiversity, flood storage/alleviation, managing coastal squeeze etc
10	Increase energy efficiency	<p>The LDP should include policies that will encourage the implementation of the energy hierarchy, that will directly reduce energy demand and encourage energy efficiency. This may include the encouragement of improving the energy efficiency of dwellings through measures such as improved insulation; efficient heating and hot water systems; eco labelled white goods installed; and the use of low energy lighting.</p> <p>Assessment of the achievement of this sustainability objective will also consider indirect effects such as development located to reduce transport distances and design factors such as building orientation (linked to passive solar gain) and building form.</p> <p>The extent to which policies promote the use of low embodied energy materials from sustainable sources and material from local sources and suppliers in the construction of new developments will be assessed.</p> <p>This objective is directly linked to objective 13 which encourages sustainable design and construction.</p>
11	Promote renewable energy production and use	<p>In order to promote low and zero carbon energy solutions through the LDP, policies could specify the need for all developments to assess the potential for generation within their sites, implementing wherever possible as a condition of permission to provide residual energy following a series of energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Policies could also specify that a certain percentage of energy used on the site must come from renewable sources, generated either on site, or elsewhere where on site generation is not feasible. Policies should promote new energy generation, to include full evaluation of potential impacts on the natural and historic environment, particularly landscape and protected sites and species.</p> <p>This objective is also directly linked to objective 13 to encourage sustainable design and construction.</p>
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	<p>In order for the LDP to achieve more sustainable waste management, the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, it could include policies that directly reduce the generation of waste and increase the recycling of waste against standard levels expected for development, e.g. by providing recycling and composting facilities within and near to homes as well as public buildings and areas. Policies should also specifically refer to the need to reduce, re-use and recycle construction waste.</p> <p>The LDP should also include the allocation of sufficient land to enable as much self sufficiency in waste management and processing as possible.</p>
13	Promote sustainable, high quality design in	<p>To enable the promotion and subsequent installation of sustainable and high quality design in all development, the LDP could include policies that encourage the adherence to standards as outlined in BREEAM, The Code for Sustainable Homes, and Secured By Design guidance. This will enable development to reduce its impact on as well as adapt to climate change effects such as temperature change. Additionally, policies should</p>

No.	Objective	Rationale
	all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change	encourage the consultation of the Design Commission for Wales in all major developments, as well as require the submission of design statements for all developments.
Social		
14	Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups	In order to contribute towards this objective, the LDP should seek to improve the distribution of and access to employment opportunities, services and facilities across the plan area. Improving standards and affordability in housing and encouraging a varied social mix within communities may also be included. Measures to improve the image of some areas should be considered, including improving safety, discouraging crime through design and increasing community involvement in development activities, for example through policies promoting public art. Policies should focus efforts on the areas suffering from the highest levels of deprivation.
15	Improve the health and wellbeing of the population	In order to improve the health and wellbeing of the population, the LDP could seek to improve access to health facilities. Indirectly, health levels could be improved through secondary effects of policies to reduce air pollution; ensuring homes are of a decent standard and decreasing noise pollution as well as traffic congestion. Improving walking and cycling facilities (as identified in objective 26) as well as community facilities (as identified in Objective 16) for both purposeful and recreational trips will both improve physical activity levels as well as decrease air pollution and traffic. Improving access to and provision of greenspace and improving the physical environment in general may increase both informal and formal physical activity levels, as well as create a general sense of wellbeing.
16	Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them	Accessibility might be improved in the LDP to improve public rights of way and their integration and connectivity within new development. The LDP could include new or enhanced provision of facilities, including open space and space for play/sport/recreation, as well as improved access either directly through increased provision in areas of deficiency, or indirectly through improved transport links in relation to the thresholds indicated in Objective 25. This policy is also related to objective 26 which seeks to improve public transport provision and use, improving accessibility for all sectors of the community.
17	Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing	The LDP should seek to ensure a supply of housing that is appropriate to local needs, especially in relation to population growth. The affordability, high quality and mix of housing to create more sustainable communities should be prioritised. This might be ensured through the requirement for all housing, including private housing, to meet the Welsh Housing Quality Standard. Affordable housing should be provided within a mix of types and tenures of housing to ensure mixed communities. Policies should consider whether residential development is in accessible locations and supported by adequate infrastructure capacity, including transport, waste and water considerations. Additionally, the LDP should provide a policy to cater for the needs of gypsies and travellers within the

No.	Objective	Rationale
		plan area.
18	To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods	The LDP should include policies that engender a sense of safety and reduce crime and fear of crime through indirect measures such as incorporating design features in new development (such as additional lighting, CCTV, active street frontages, development reaching 'secured by design' standards). The LDP could seek to discourage incidences of anti-social behaviour and opportunistic crime, often attributed to 'boredom' or a 'lack of things to do', through increasing the range and availability of community facilities, especially open and green space and leisure facilities.
19	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport	<p>The LDP should seek to have a positive effect on Listed Buildings, Buildings at Risk, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Ancient Woodlands and the Gwent Levels historic landscape. Negative physical change or increased disturbance should be avoided. Policies should seek to encourage sympathetic integration of development with local character.</p> <p>Alongside designated features, non-designated features of local historical and architectural interest and value should also be considered, since these can make an important contribution to creating a sense of place, local identity and distinctiveness in both rural and urban areas. Beyond site specific areas, consideration should be given to landscapes and townscapes, as well as the potential for unrecorded archaeological interest.</p> <p>Policies that reduce traffic levels will provide secondary benefits, as will other non-intrusive traffic management and exclusion measures.</p> <p>Policies to reduce the effects and contribution to climate change could help to reduce the impact on heritage sites from weather events.</p> <p>The impact of encroachment on greenfield sites, air pollutants, noise and vibration as well as consideration of the cumulative impact of incremental changes to the physical environment, particularly in the setting of sensitive sites/ buildings, will also be reflected in the assessment.</p>
20	To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport	The LDP should seek to identify the cultural identity of Newport in order to enable a policy direction that seeks to promote, strengthen and enhance this identity. Policies may include the encouragement of an increase in welsh speakers, community groups, cultural events and activities, and welsh medium education.
Economic		
21	To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport	In order to contribute to local employment levels, the LDP should seek to provide land and buildings for employment use, in locations that are accessible by sustainable modes. Assessment of LDP policies will consider the creation of new employment opportunities and the characteristics of the employment provided including aspects such as employment sector, wage levels, skill requirements, and the contribution this will make to the long term sustainability of employment opportunities in the area. This objective will be furthered through the development of objective 24.
22	To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve	The LDP may contribute to economic growth in a variety of different ways – availability of different employment types; enhanced access to employment sites for all modes; enhancement of infrastructure to support the development of new areas; secondary, multiplier or 'seeding' effects of particular types of development; measures to attract and retain a more diverse workforce; and enhancement of the landscape, townscape and/or other aspects of local 'image' to support investment. Most of these measures are addressed within other objectives in the SA Framework,

No.	Objective	Rationale
	economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment	and cumulatively will help to improve the economy. The LDP could encourage a range of facilities to enable a diverse range of employment opportunities to arise, creating more viable and sustainable economic growth.
23	To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets	<p>In order to contribute to the achievement of this objective, the LDP should include policies that seek to encourage other sustainability objectives within the framework. Improvements in accessibility to, as well as within the plan area, will also increase its appeal as a visitor attraction. Decreasing air pollution through a shift to more sustainable modes of transport; improving the recreational and leisure offer; enhancing the landscape and historic assets; and enhancing green spaces and biodiversity will also enhance environmental, heritage and leisure assets and their settings.</p> <p>Additionally, the LDP should seek to improve visitor specific facilities such as accommodation. The combination of these factors, alongside an encouragement of visitors to the plan area, encouragement of improved visitor facilities at attractions such as that at the Newport wetlands, and ensuring sustainable modes of transport include linkages within as well as to areas outside of Newport, will help to improve the tourism economy.</p>
24	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	<p>In order to promote the development of the knowledge based economy, the LDP should contribute towards improvements in existing education facilities or the creation of additional educational facilities, specifically tertiary and higher education centres. Non-academic education should also be encouraged, such as schemes including 'The Basic Skills Employers Pledge'.</p> <p>The increase in skills levels in relation to improving business competitiveness is a priority in the area. Measures included within policies to augment passive education such as interpretation of the natural and historic environment and community involvement in development initiatives will also be included in assessments.</p>
25	Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision	<p>The LDP should encourage a reduction in the need to travel, through ensuring that development is served by an adequate range of local facilities and employment opportunities to meet community needs. The following services may be included as priorities alongside other employment opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nursery/first school; • primary/middle school; • secondary school; • health centre; • local shop; • pub; • post office;

No.	Objective	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community centre; • local centre; • district centre/superstore; • leisure centre; • place of worship; • outdoor open access public area; • children's play area; and • pharmacy. <p>(for thresholds see Barton et al. (2003), reproduced in Table 7.1)</p> <p>Policies that encourage home working through the installation of home offices – a requirement of BREEAM – and IT infrastructure will be commended.</p>
26	Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling	This objective should be achieved through LDP policies to accommodate the residual travel requirements after objective 25 'to reduce the need to travel' has been met. The 'transport hierarchy' should be prioritised, as identified in the Manual for Streets. The LDP should prioritise the encouragement of walking and cycling as the first option to reduce the current reliance on the private car, to decrease overall reliance on motorised transport. This might include the identification where possible and integration of the national Sustrans network within developments. Policies should subsequently seek to encourage a modal shift to bus and train transport, by improving frequency, reliability and convenience of services, especially with regard to journeys to work and school. This will have positive effects on greenhouse gas emissions, as well as human health and local air quality. Specific journeys such as travel to work and routes to school could be prioritised as an initial focus for policy development.
27	To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre	In order to contribute to this objective, the LDP should include policies to support the regeneration of the City Centre, through the allocation of sites for retail use as part of a mix that includes residential, leisure and employment uses, to encourage an increase in footfall throughout the day and into the evening.

Table 10.5 - LDP Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment Table

SA OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT COMPONENT																			
	1. Sustainability	2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	3. Green Belt and Countryside	4. Landscape	5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	6. Housing Numbers	7. Housing Standards	8. Efficient Use of Land	9. Village Development	10. Community Facilities	11. Education	12. Burial Grounds	13. Transport	14. Developer Contributions	15. Employment	16. Waste	17. Minerals	18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	19. Retailing and the City Centre	
Environmental																				
1. Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management.	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	White	Yellow	?
2. To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White	Yellow	?
3. To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Diagonal	Yellow	Yellow	Green	White	Green	?
4. To improve air quality	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	?	Yellow	?	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	White	Yellow	?
5. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	?	Yellow	?	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	White	Yellow	?
6. To minimise noise pollution	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	?	Green	Yellow	?	Green	White	Yellow	?

SA OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT COMPONENT																		
	1. Sustainability	2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	3. Green Belt and Countryside	4. Landscape	5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	6. Housing Numbers	7. Housing Standards	8. Efficient Use of Land	9. Village Development	10. Community Facilities	11. Education	12. Burial Grounds	13. Transport	14. Developer Contributions	15. Employment	16. Waste	17. Minerals	18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	19. Retailing and the City Centre
7. To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	?	Green	Yellow	Green	?	Yellow
8. To reduce water consumption	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Red	Green	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	?	Diagonal
9. To minimise the risk of and from flooding	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	?	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	?	Yellow
10. Increase energy efficiency	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	?	Green
11. Promote renewable energy production and use	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	?	Diagonal	?	Diagonal
12. Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Diagonal	Diagonal	?	Yellow	Green	Green	?	Diagonal
13. Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	?	Green

SA OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT COMPONENT																		
	1. Sustainability	2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	3. Green Belt and Countryside	4. Landscape	5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	6. Housing Numbers	7. Housing Standards	8. Efficient Use of Land	9. Village Development	10. Community Facilities	11. Education	12. Burial Grounds	13. Transport	14. Developer Contributions	15. Employment	16. Waste	17. Minerals	18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	19. Retailing and the City Centre
adapting to the potential impacts of climate change																			
Social																			
14. Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups																			
15. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population																			
16. Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them																			
17. Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing																			
18. To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods																			

SA OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT COMPONENT																		
	1. Sustainability	2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	3. Green Belt and Countryside	4. Landscape	5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	6. Housing Numbers	7. Housing Standards	8. Efficient Use of Land	9. Village Development	10. Community Facilities	11. Education	12. Burial Grounds	13. Transport	14. Developer Contributions	15. Employment	16. Waste	17. Minerals	18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	19. Retailing and the City Centre
19. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport																?		?	
20. To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport																?		?	
Economic																			
21. To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport							?												
22. To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment																			?
23. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on																			?

SA OBJECTIVE	ASSESSMENT COMPONENT																		
	1. Sustainability	2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	3. Green Belt and Countryside	4. Landscape	5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	6. Housing Numbers	7. Housing Standards	8. Efficient Use of Land	9. Village Development	10. Community Facilities	11. Education	12. Burial Grounds	13. Transport	14. Developer Contributions	15. Employment	16. Waste	17. Minerals	18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	19. Retailing and the City Centre
environmental, heritage, and leisure assets	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Yellow	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	White	Green
24. To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	White	Diagonal
25. Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Diagonal	White	Green
26. Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Diagonal	Diagonal	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Red	Diagonal	Diagonal	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green
27. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the City Centre	Green	Green	Diagonal	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Diagonal	Diagonal	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Diagonal	White	Green

Table 10.6 - Assessment Results: Explanations and Recommendations

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
1. Sustainability	<p>The assessment component, including the policy content and supporting text in section 2 of the LDP Preferred Strategy, is predicted to be compatible with the significant majority of the SA Objectives and is considered to be comprehensive in its approach to addressing the issues facing Newport in terms of land use planning. Cumulatively, the policy is likely to enable reduced greenhouse gas emissions over the long term, as well as enable increased adaptation to the effects of climate change. Notably, reducing the need to travel and encouraging a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, in combination with an improvement in facilities and services available, should help to reduce reliance on the private car. This will not only have benefits for reducing CO₂ emissions, but also help to further reduce social and geographical inequalities. Reducing energy consumption through the requirement for the application of the energy hierarchy should reduce emissions from built development. The application of the waste hierarchy and ensuring the efficient use of minerals will enable a reduction not only in the embodied energy of the manufacture of new products (through a reduced demand), but also reduce waste going to landfill, from which methane is another significant greenhouse gas. The application of the principle to increase energy and water efficiency will also help to adapt to the effects of climate change, through an increased ability of buildings and developments to cope with increased temperature variations. Minimising the risk of flooding in new development is also especially important in the Newport area and will help to reduce this effect of climatic change.</p> <p>Economic diversification, in combination with the other policy elements, is likely to enable sustainable growth, which could have benefits for increasing the vitality and viability of the plan area. Ensuring social and environmental equality for the communities will help to reduce crime levels and improve other social indicators related to deprivation such as health. Improving environmental equality should reduce the effects of noise pollution as well as flood risk.</p> <p>A couple of minor modifications to the policy could be made to improve its potential to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that point I) refers specifically to the need for the priority of and efficient use of PDL ahead of greenfield sites. • Point II) could seek to encourage the co-location of employment along with the co-location of housing and services, to further reduce the need to travel as well as improve equality of opportunity and economic wellbeing.
2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	<p>The LDP area has a large number of zones that are at high risk of flooding. Sea level rise and climate change are likely to exacerbate this constraint to development, and thus the inclusion of a strong policy relating to flood risk is essential. This initial assessment predicts that the policy is compatible with a number of the SA Objectives, although the full potential for enabling more sustainable development to occur has not been realised at this stage.</p> <p>Preventing development in areas of flood risk may help to retain large areas of countryside in the flood plain, which could be beneficial for maintaining landscape quality and access to the countryside. Strong management of development in flood risk areas and ensuring flood resilience should also assist in managing risk to businesses and homes, with attendant economic benefits.</p>

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	<p>Policy SP3 is likely to have beneficial effects in relation to a number of objectives, including objectives seeking to maintain and enhance water quality and reduce water consumption. Soil resources may also benefit from the use of SUDS and consumption of water through a reduced potential for pollution. The use of SUDS could also potentially help to improve biodiversity and landscape quality, depending on measures employed.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that policy SP2 includes a criterion to ensure that the detailed technical assessment also considers the potential for increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere as a result of the development, ensuring that this event does not occur. Furthermore, it could be added that ‘sustainable solutions to managing flood risk should be prioritised’, to ensure that SuDS are used over harder engineering techniques where possible. • It is recommended that reference should be included in SP3 to ensure that the quality of water resources is also protected.
3. Green Belt and Countryside	<p>The assessment has found that the preferred LDP approach in relation to Green Belt and countryside is likely to have positive effects on some of the SA Objectives, including positive effects relating to environmental quality and the related effects on social wellbeing. Policy SP4 seeks to prevent inappropriate development in the countryside, which may have positive effects on environmental objectives, supporting the green belt policy area and beyond. Safeguarding against coalescence may have economic advantages insofar as the natural heritage assets of the area will be afforded continued protection, with opportunities to realise recreational tourism potential and limits to physical expansion will encourage more inward focused development within the existing settlement boundaries.</p> <p>Effects on economic and social equality may be positive, as a safeguarded natural environment may assist in presenting an image of high environmental quality, thus encouraging investment and providing opportunities for recreation and access to greenspace that contribute to quality of life for residents. However, the countryside policy largely refers to the character of the landscape, without referring to the need for development to be sensitive to the natural environment, sustainable transport, and other considerations that could lead to potential conflicts. Conflicts may arise if development were permitted in the countryside, through an increase in traffic and pollution associated with this as well as an increase in built development. However, adherence to the other strategy policies should seek to reduce these effects and deem them inappropriate.</p> <p>It is unlikely that a conflict will arise between the need to provide land for housing and employment and the designation of SLAs, as the strategy clearly states that there is an adequate supply of previously developed land for this provision within the plan area.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further explanation could reinforce other policies to explain what is meant by ‘appropriate design’ in the countryside. Reference to reducing the potential effect of development on the habitats of international importance and the need to maintain green space in the plan area could be included in this. Policy SP4 could be reworded to this end as such: “...respects <i>and enhances the landscape character and biodiversity of the immediate and surrounding area</i>...” The policy could also seek that development in the countryside adheres to the highest sustainable design principles, such as CfSH Level 5/6 or BREEAM Outstanding, to reduce potential effects on

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	<p>the surrounding area further.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Preferred Strategy map shows the 'urban area', which is assumed to be the same as the 'settlement boundary' as described in SP4. Although 'countryside' is also designated on the map, the wording relating to the settlement boundary could be clarified and the same terminology used in both SP4 and the proposals map key, to avoid confusion. The relationship between the Green Belt and Green Wedges (as shown on the Preferred Strategy map) should be made clearer in policy SP5 and the supporting text.
4. Landscape	<p>The designation and subsequent protection and management of the Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) in the plan area are considered to be compatible with the SA Objectives relating to tourism and the historic environment as well as natural environmental objectives. Once produced and implemented, Management Plans are likely to help to minimise noise, air and water pollution in designated areas, which are clearly listed in the policy wording to help deliverability.</p> <p>Potential conflicts may arise through the designation of SLAs and the need for increased generation of energy from renewable sources as generation opportunities such as wind energy may not be compatible with Management Plan objectives.</p> <p>It is unlikely that a conflict will arise between the need to provide land for housing and employment and the designation of SLAs, as the strategy clearly states that there is an adequate supply of previously developed land for this provision within the plan area.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting text could indicate the type of information that should be included in management plans. This might include the potential effects of development on the SLA and seek their avoidance. For example the effect of development outside the SLA on key views. Management Plans might also seek to enable ways in which renewable energy generation can be sought, without harming landscape quality. Management Plans could include a list of types of development that would be suitable for inclusion in the SLAs, and those that would not.
5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	<p>It is understood that the intention of the LDP is not to repeat national policy in the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally designated sites. The policy therefore supplements national policy in seeking to protect and enhance locally designated sites for both the natural and built environment. This is compatible with a number of the SA Objectives.</p> <p>Supporting text includes further detail about the local sites for protection in the local area. Site of heritage value, as recognised by the council, will be conserved and enhanced. The character of areas will be appraised on an ongoing basis, which should help to retain their integrity. Potential conflicts may arise between the protection of specific areas with the need for the generation of energy from renewable sources or the creation of high quality sustainable design in conservation areas on the basis that modern technologies may be deemed inappropriate in the context of management objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is suggested that the issues relating to the natural and built environment differ in character, and that two separate policies should be

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	<p>created to this end, to provide improved deliverability to the LDP text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that sites of local importance for both biodiversity and heritage are designated on the Preferred Strategy map or an environmental assets map, and referred to in the policy wording. This can be added to as further sites are identified over time. The LDP could take a more proactive approach to the enhancement of the natural environment within the County Borough. The significant resource that the area contains in terms of international, national and locally designated sites could give rise to the development of a green infrastructure strategy for inclusion within the LDP. This may include the mapping of all of the nature conservation designations, as well as the incorporation or creation of linkages between these areas, to enable wildlife migration. This may also link to the green belt, as discussed under component 3, and SLAs as discussed under component 4. Green Infrastructure can also provide benefits in terms of flood risk management (through the incorporation of SUDS) and create a walking and cycling network throughout Newport, helping to improve accessibility, reduce social and geographical inequalities, and improve air quality. Policy relating to the built environment should also seek to address how low and zero carbon aspirations could be met (to achieve national BREEAM requirements of 'Very Good' for refurbishments) in sites on the 'local list'. As discussed above under housing quality, this could be included in a local variations requirement for BREEAM/CfSH. It is recommended that supporting text discussing Conservation Areas in section 2 (2.23-5) is slightly revised to read "with a view to furthering their <u>conservation</u> and enhancement" as conservation, as opposed to preservation, will allow the continued management and use of heritage assets. The Habitats Regulation Assessment ISR recommends that: <i>"additional wording is included in policy SP7 of the LDP which specifically commits to delivering the plan without causing significant adverse effects to the five European and Ramsar sites identified during this study. Such policy wording should not be considered in isolation from the other policies within the LDP. It must be ensured that the delivery of policy SP7 can still be achieved considering the potential cumulative effects of all other policies within the plan, such as employment, housing and water resources..."</i> <p><i>It is considered that further investigation may be required with regards to in combination effects of aerial pollution on Cardiff Beechwoods SAC, Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC and the Wye Valley Woodlands SAC as well as the impacts of water usage on the River Usk SAC and River Wye SAC, such further investigations may require consultation with neighbouring authorities, CCW, the Environment Agency and utilities companies.</i></p> <p><i>Bird surveys, or a strategic level assessment of potentially suitable high tide roost and foraging habitat for SPA/Ramsar bird species could be carried out to assess the potential for disturbance and habitat loss outside of the Severn Estuary SPA/Ramsar boundary."</i></p>
6. Housing Numbers	<p>The provision of housing to meet the specific needs of the plan area locally, such as the provision of housing for young people and students in sustainable locations, may help to improve the skills base of the community with resulting benefits for the local economy. The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs is also likely to benefit the community in terms of health and social wellbeing. However, the provision of the different types of housing to meet local needs is not specifically included in the policy wording.</p>

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	<p>The preferred sites for the delivery of housing as a result of the SA at the previous stage are not yet available. To this end, the potential compatibility of housing development with some of the environmental SA objectives is unknown. However, policy to protect features such as SLAs and sites designated for biodiversity may avoid any potential adverse effects. The potential cumulative effect of extensive new housing development is likely to have negative effects overall on water and energy consumption as well as increasing contributions to greenhouse gas emissions. This may be minimised however as WAG requirements seek that all development is zero carbon by 2011 – there is a need to ensure that the LDP policies support the Assembly’s aspirations in this respect.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that a housing policy be developed to include housing numbers and proportions, types and tenures required in different strategic locations to aid regeneration and social and geographical equality. This could cross reference a proposals map when available. The recommendations from Table 9.5 should be considered in the development of a policy to allocate strategic sites for the provision of housing.
7. Housing Standards	<p>National policy for sustainable design standards will ensure that the quality of housing will seek to enhance environmental objectives for mandatory Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) credits along with other LDP policies. Mandatory credits under the CfSH include the following topic areas: waste; materials; surface water runoff; energy and CO₂ emissions; Water and Health and Wellbeing (level 6). The regeneration of existing housing stock will help to improve environmental performance, minimise the use of natural resources and improve community health and wellbeing. Regeneration schemes will focus on areas of deprivation, which will help to achieve not only environmental objectives, but is likely to contribute to social and economic objectives as well, including increased accessibility to facilities and community uses as well as open space and opportunities for physical activity.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>It is recommended that a housing policy be developed to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A requirement or cross reference to national CfSH levels expected- although the Preferred Strategy text states that where local variations are required, SPG will be developed, it is recommended that this is included within policy. Locally specific requirements could include the mandatory inclusion of biodiversity credits, to reflect local importance. A requirement that the regeneration of housing stock/housing areas should seek to provide associated employment opportunities and sustainable transport infrastructure to enable the creation of sustainable communities. The policy could also cross reference the Preferred Strategy map which shows the locations of the housing regeneration sites.
8. Efficient Use of Land	<p>The reuse of PDL is the preferred approach in the LDP, and is likely to be compatible with the environmental SA Objectives in that the potential remediation of land will improve soil quality, as well as protect soils in Greenfield locations from development. The approach may also have beneficial effects on water, noise and landscape quality. The location of the PDL may also lead to the development of land in more accessible locations than greenfield sites. The development of contaminated sites, however, may reduce the potential for the</p>

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	<p>provision of onsite renewable or low carbon energy or SUDS, through restrictions on digging into soils.</p> <p>The approach seeks to provide a variety of densities of housing in sustainable locations. This could improve community wellbeing through improved housing choice, improved accessibility to services and facilities as well as improved health through an improvement in local environmental quality.</p> <p>The approach could enhance economic wellbeing through an improvement in the local and built environment and subsequent increased attractiveness and capacity for employment development over the long term. However, in the short term the potential contamination of previous developed sites may create a barrier to inward and indigenous investment. Tourism may also increase through the reuse and enhancement of sites of historic value.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As recommended for policy SP1 above, it is recommended that a policy is developed that seeks to encourage a sequential approach to the development of PDL over greenfield land, specifically to ensure that the forecast excess in supply of PDL should mean that there is no requirement for greenfield development. Within this policy, the specific areas identified in the supporting text could be included along with suitable housing densities to ensure that the potential of the land is realised. • Text could include the need for the reuse of existing buildings on PDL sites where possible. • It should be ensured that the potential for biodiversity on each site is examined ahead of development, as PDL can have significant biodiversity potential. Appropriate policy content should be developed to ensure avoidance and mitigation of predicted adverse effects; and integration and enhancement of biodiversity value. • In developing the policy for the LDP, there may be merit in broadening the scope such that it supports the use of previously developed land for all land uses – the emphasis in the Preferred Strategy is on housing development, yet potential also exists to adopt this approach for employment development.
9. Village Development	<p>The allowance of the physical expansion of some villages may conflict with objectives to enhance landscape quality and countryside accessibility as well as other objectives such as biodiversity. Requirements to adhere to CfSH will go some way to delivering benefits against environmental SA Objectives; however, this standard does not include actions linked to promoting sustainable travel and thus other potentially negative effects include a likely increase in traffic and associated air, noise and water pollution and GHG emissions.</p> <p>Although the text states that development will be allowed provided that ‘environmental and infrastructure implications can be met’ potential effects are not specified. Infrastructural implications could range from foul drainage, to services and facilities, or to transport and accessibility.</p> <p>In addition to the environmental implications, the specification that high levels of CfSH will be required for village development may also have positive effects against some of the social objectives, as examined in more detail under component 7. The text seems to imply that Lifetime Homes standards will be required even where not mandatory under the code level to which the development will be built. Reference is also made to car-dependency; however, this is not related to Lifetime Homes standards as these exclusively address building</p>

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	<p>design.</p> <p>The expansion of villages could have positive social and economic effects in that it may help to improve the viability and vitality of the existing village communities through an increase in population, thus swelling the local catchment for employment opportunities, services and facilities, increasing accessibility for more people and helping to provide further housing choices.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that specific villages where expansion may be appropriate are referred to within policy and shown on the Preferred Strategy map. Types of development that may be appropriate along with the drawing of village boundaries may be necessary. • It is recommended that policies governing the expansion of villages are phrased to ensure that local character is enhanced through new development, strategies for which could be defined through policy. • It is recommended that the specific types of environmental and infrastructural implications to be considered are specified in the text. • In relation to the recommendation above under Component 6, it is recommended that the development of a locally specific requirement for CfSH is developed as part of policy wording. It is recommended that what is meant by 'high' is specified. This may include up to CfSH Level 6, where Lifetime Homes standards are mandatory. Text in paragraph 2.68 should be rephrased to make clearer its intention with regards to seeking a requirement that Lifetime Homes standards²³ are made mandatory under all levels of the CfSH for development in villages. • CfSH does not include transport standards. On this basis, it is recommended that additional requirements are included in policy to ensure that rural development encourages self-sufficiency, through the provision of local services and facilities to meet day-to-day needs, reducing the need for car travel and promoting increased levels of walking and cycling. • The expansion of villages could include the provision of limited employment opportunities to reduce the need for residents to travel to access jobs; this may include opportunities for development of the tourism industry – these could be explored through other policies.
10. Community Facilities	<p>The encouragement of the development of community facilities within developments and close to public transport links may help to improve predicted performance against environmental SA Objectives through the reduced reliance on the private car for short trips, which may improve air quality, landscape and biodiversity. In addition, in line with national requirements, non residential development will have to be built to BREEAM 'Excellent' standards. Mandatory BREEAM requirements include the following topic areas: management; health and wellbeing; energy; water and land use and ecology – achievement of these standards will therefore have positive effects on a number of the environmental objectives.</p> <p>Social SA Objectives are also compatible with this policy component, and effects are likely to include increased health and wellbeing of the community arising from improved access to facilities, increased physical activity, improved air quality and increased community interaction</p>

²³ <http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/>

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	<p>and cohesion.</p> <p>Improving the range of community facilities also offers the potential to increase local employment opportunities and may enhance the range of activities that share tourism appeal. This, coupled with the potential for increased vocationally based education through local jobs, may have economic benefits.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the policy seeks to reduce the need to travel by motorised uses in the first instance, with public transport being the second choice in preference to car travel. This may help to reduce social as well as environmental inequalities through improved air and environmental quality through reduced car use, and through increased health through physical activity as well as increased ability for all, especially those without a car, to access services and facilities effectively. Secondary benefits will arise through an increase in a sense of community arising from increased interaction, which could reduce crime or a fear of crime. To this end, it is recommended that the policy includes reference to, or requirements specifying that, certain facilities should be within specified walking distance from residential catchments. This may include specific pedsheds or accessibility guidelines such as those included in Table 7.1. • Furthermore, it is recommended that the list of community facilities encompasses retail facilities including a local convenience store within walking distance, a post office, and local centre within walking or cycling distance, and a district centre or superstore within 30 mins travel by public transport. • Further consideration could be given to how the cultural heritage of the area could be enhanced and capitalised upon to enable increased community cohesion. • In relation to discussion under component 7, which refers to requirements for housing design standards, local variations in relation to BREEAM national requirements should also be included in LDP policy. It is not clear as to how the LDP seeks to address design standards for non residential buildings, as a similar approach could be taken to the approach to housing standards. In Addition, policy for non residential buildings could require that the creation of buildings for public use is of a higher standard than the mandatory requirements, to provide examples of best practice. Should this approach be supported, it should be reflected in policy. • The HRA ISR also makes recommendations in relation to SP9 which should be taken into consideration: <i>“It is recognised that there are provisions within the LDP for developers to contribute to recreational facilities within Newport within policy SP9. It is recommended that the Supplementary Planning Guidance referred to within this policy has wording to ensure the reduction of recreational pressures the various European sites identified in this study, especially the River Usk SAC , Cardiff Beechwoods SAC and the River Severn SAC/SPA/Ramsar. It is obviously appreciated that such recreational facilities may not attract specialist visitors, such as bird watchers or mountain bikers; however, it could attract casual use such as dog walking, which in particular is disturbing to birds and otters.”</i>
11. Education	<p>In line with national requirements, schools development will have to be built to BREEAM ‘Excellent’ standards. This will have positive effects on a number of the environmental objectives. Mandatory BREEAM requirements include the following topic areas: management; health and wellbeing; energy; water and land use and ecology.</p>

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	<p>Onsite provision could include equality of opportunities for communities leading to positive effects. Other positive effects relating to social objectives are likely to ensue through the provision of additional educational facilities, such as a potential enhancement of cultural identity, through the provision of welsh medium education. Educational facilities can also provide key community resources which could increase the number of community groups and add to interaction and a sense of wellbeing. If this were to be provided, it could potentially lead to lower levels of crime. However, this potential is not specified in the LDP text. The requirement for educational provision is not specified in policy wording which could reduce the deliverability of such schemes.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that a policy is created that includes the requirement for educational provision to be delivered as part of development; and which contributes to meeting the wider needs for community facilities, for example through evening classes and community use of school sports facilities (see recommendations under component 14). • In relation to discussion under components 7 and 10, local variations in relation to BREEAM national requirements should also be included in LDP policy. It is not clear as to how the LDP seeks to address design standards for non residential buildings, as a similar approach could be taken to the approach to housing standards. In addition, policy for non residential buildings could require that the creation of buildings for public use is of a higher standard than the mandatory requirements, to provide examples of best practice. Should this approach be supported, it should be reflected in policy.
12. Burial Grounds	<p>The extension of an existing cemetery as well as the potential accommodation of further provision in green burial sites as an alternative to traditional burial has the potential to deliver beneficial effects on the SA Objectives. Green burials have a much lower carbon footprint than cremations or traditional burials. Any potentially negative effects on the surrounding environment will be prevented through agreed outcomes from mandatory consultation with the Environment Agency - this will include managing the potential conflicts between burial sites and flood risk areas (the compatibility between which is currently unknown as burial sites are not included within the classification table provided in TAN15- figure 2²⁴) However, the location of sites is unknown, as is accessibility. This could potentially lead to negative effects on air quality and GHG emissions through the effects of an increase in localised traffic. Enabling an increase in green burial sites may have social benefits through increasing personal choice, although there is no policy in the LDP relating to this at present.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the demand for 'green burials'²⁵ is to increase, the plan should include a policy to ensure that no negative environmental effects result. 'Ideal topological requirements'²⁶ : <i>"A burial ground would have a water table below three metres, with a soil depth of at least</i>

²⁴ <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan15?lang=en>

²⁵ "Green burials differ from normal burials as a result of differences in the materials used for enclosing the body, commonly a cardboard container or a shroud instead of a coffin, the absence of embalming and the use of shallower burial depths, around 1.3 metres deep compared with typically 1.8 metres for a normal burial. In principle, the rate of decay from a green burial is relatively rapid due to the readily degradable nature of the materials used." <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200001/cmselect/cmenvtra/91/91m62.htm>

²⁶ <http://www.fwi.co.uk/Articles/2008/06/13/109604/So-you-want-to.-Open-a-green-burial-ground.htm>

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	<p><i>three metres. Areas used for burials should not be within 250m of any spring or well used for drinking water, or within 50m of any other spring, borehole, well or watercourse.”</i></p>
13. Transport	<p>The LDP Preferred Strategy for transport states that it will favour more sustainable modes of transport over increasing road capacity as a more favourable solution to road congestion. However, policy SP13 goes on to outline strategic highways schemes that will increase road capacity. The conflicting objectives of policies SP11 and SP12 with SP13 lead to the scoring in the table, which shows that potential benefits and conflicts can be identified for most of the environmental SA Objectives. For example, air quality may be improved through increasing traffic free walking and cycling routes and encouraging the use of more sustainable modes of transport as well as, to a lesser extent, tackling pockets of poor air quality through reducing congestion. However, this achievement may be nullified through the creation of additional highways infrastructure elsewhere which may encourage an increase in growth of road based traffic. The Preferred Strategy map shows reserved routes for highway schemes, but not walking and cycling routes. This may create a bias in deliverability in that, if they are not planned strategically, walking and cycling routes may become discontinuous and difficult to use, which will reduce their effectiveness in enabling a modal shift to more sustainable modes.</p> <p>Improvements to the transportation network are likely to create positive effects against social and economic objectives, as an improvement in public transport accessibility will improve social and economic equalities. Accessibility is also a core requirement for economic growth. The vitality and viability of the City Centre and the employment opportunities in the plan area are likely to also benefit from road building schemes.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP11 should include incorporation of, or cross-reference to, the transport user hierarchy. This will support the aspiration that all transport development should seek to prioritise users in the correct order in accordance with the Manual for Streets. The following point could be added: ‘prioritise accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists over vehicular traffic’. • It is recommended that a strategic network of walking and cycling routes is designated as part of the preferred strategy map to demonstrate the commitment of the council to prioritising sustainable modes of transport throughout the plan area, over the use of the private car, and help the delivery of more sustainable developments. This could be referred to in policy SP11, where the traffic free ‘network’ is referred to (i).
14. Developer Contributions	<p>The policy states that the council will bring forward SPG to secure the provision of contributions from developers towards the costs of infrastructure and environmental improvements. Based on the definition of ‘infrastructure’ provided in The Planning Act 2008, and in combination with other policies, there is potential for the LDP to be compatible with a number of the SA Objectives.</p> <p>The requirement for developer contributions may create a barrier to inward investment, depending on the extent to which contributions are required.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the policy includes reference to both CIL and Planning Obligations- <i>“Planning obligations will also continue to</i>

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	<p><i>be used to secure affordable housing. The Government's policy is that, in order to secure mixed communities, affordable housing should where possible be provided in kind and on the development site. Planning obligations provide the facility to tailor affordable housing contributions to the particular circumstances of the site... Even when a planning obligation is sought on the basis of a 'tariff' in a development plan, such a tariff is a policy only and therefore is ultimately always subject to negotiation, even if the developer contribution policy is presented as a clear fixed 'tariff'. CIL will be mandatory. This clearly empowers the local authority to require the specified payment and so provides greater certainty of income, but it also has benefits for developers in that a level playing field is created between different developers as to what they will pay.</i>²⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy, or forthcoming SPG, could include a flexible list of projects to be provided through the CIL, as well as the framework to support bids for funding, both of which are referenced in the LDP text. The Planning Act 2008 states that: "Subject to section 219(5), CIL regulations must require the authority that charges CIL to apply it, or cause it to be applied, to funding infrastructure." 'Infrastructure' is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) "roads and other transport facilities, b) flood defences, c) schools and other educational facilities, d) medical facilities, e) sporting and recreational facilities, f) open spaces, and g) affordable housing (being social housing within the meaning of Part 2 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (c. 17) and such other housing as CIL regulations may specify).²⁸
15. Employment	<p>It is unclear how the candidate sites are related to the broad employment development allocations in policy SP14 and the map provided in the Preferred Strategy as only indications have been made on the map. Consequently, the identification of potential conflicts with the SA Objectives, in relation to previous sites assessments or as standalone, is inaccurate. However, it appears that two of the sites shown on the Preferred Strategy map broadly correlate with sites 26 Llanwern (South East Newport) (ii) and 28 Duffryn (West Newport) (i) – the extent of potential employment allocations on these sites is as yet unknown; however, SA site options work predicted that these sites may have direct negative effects on heritage assets, flood risk, as well as landscape and biodiversity considerations. Further detail can be found in Tables 9.4 and 9.5. It is unclear which sites from the Candidate Sites assessment correspond with the third site in policy SP15 (iii) and those indicated on the Preferred Strategy map. Therefore, specific consideration of these sites in relation to the employment policy</p>

²⁷ CLG 2009, *Community Infrastructure Levy: Detailed proposals and draft regulations for the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy: Consultation*, <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/communitylevyconsultation.pdf>

²⁸ Planning Act 2008, 2008 CHAPTER 29, http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_16#pt11-11q205

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	<p>is not possible at this stage.</p> <p>It is likely that employment development will be in accordance with national BREEAM 'Excellent' standards. This will have positive effects on a number of the environmental objectives. Mandatory BREEAM requirements include the following topic areas: management; health and wellbeing; energy; water and land use and ecology, which may help to minimise any negative effects predicted as a result of the locations of sites (although BREEAM requirements will not include consideration of heritage assets). BREEAM requirements, along with the other policies in the Preferred Strategy, are likely to help to minimise some negative effects that may otherwise arise as a result of employment development, including reducing flood risk.</p> <p>SP16 favours the regeneration of the urban area, reusing vacant, underused or derelict land, which is likely to encourage the more efficient use of land and contribute to improving the vitality and viability of the City Centre and may have some positive effects on protecting valuable landscapes from inappropriate development. This could lead to enhancement of the built environment, which could help to enhance heritage assets in the city centre; so long as character value is retained through high quality design (see comments under component 5) - adherence to national standards will contribute to this aim. Developing within the urban boundary may also help to reduce reliance on the private car as urban areas are, generally, more likely to be accessible by public transport. This approach could therefore result in positive effects for accessibility, air quality and GHG emissions, supported by policy SP1.</p> <p>Supporting text in the Strategy relating to key actions for employment provision indicate a strategy direction towards regeneration and cultural tourism, as well as a focus on knowledge-based growth. This is likely to have beneficial effects for a number of the social SA objectives.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that a map be provided to depict the broad strategic employment areas and how they correlate to the candidate sites/preferred sites for employment. The recommendations in Table 9.5 should be taken into account in the development of corresponding areas. These could take the form of policy requirements to be included in policy SP15. • It is recommended that SP16 includes the requirement for not only residential and employment opportunities, but also a variety of community services and facilities to create sustainable communities. • Locally specific sustainability issues could be addressed through the inclusion of a reference to mandatory requirements under BREEAM for employment development.
16. Waste	<p>The potential effects of the waste disposal sites are unknown at this stage, as no map showing the exact locations of the sites has been made available for SA purposes. This is especially the case for the proposed new site at Tatton Road, Queensway Meadows. The Preferred Strategy map shows the broad locations of waste disposal facilities. Based on constraints maps, these two sites could have the potential to have negative effects in terms of Flood Risk and biodiversity considerations (SSSI and SINC). These effects should be minimised through implementation of the other LDP policies in the strategy. Both sites are within the urban boundary, which could have positive effects on conserving the natural and historic landscape.</p>

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	<p>Landfill gases can contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions. The policy does, however, seek to reduce this effect through encouraging an increase in more sustainable waste management practices.</p> <p>Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate new developments may include local 'bring' sites to increase accessibility and encourage people to walk or cycle to these facilities. Reducing the need to travel will be maximised through the use of the proximity principle²⁹.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the intended use for the Docksway Waste Disposal Site cited in the text should be made clearer in the policy wording, as at present the wording infers landfill use only. • It is recommended that the intention to reduce waste going to landfill through increasing the capacity for sustainable waste management is made clearer in the policy. Sites for sustainable waste management should be shown on the proposals map of Preferred Strategy map, showing how sustainable transport measures have also been taken into consideration (proximity principle). • The policy could include the potential for the generation of energy from waste. • The policy could reference the requirement relating to the use of secondary and recycled aggregate for construction in policy SP10 (Minerals) and add a requirement for construction waste management plans to be developed for all new development. • Potential effects on local communities from odour and noise should also be mitigated.
17. Minerals	<p>Safeguarding rail transportation for the importing of minerals as well as encouraging the use of secondary and recycled aggregate is predicted to be compatible with a number of the SA Objectives as potential effects from transportation associated with minerals development will be minimised. Encouraging the reuse of secondary and recycled aggregate will help to ensure the efficient use of natural resources and reduce waste. Ensuring that any new development will have clear regard to local factors could also minimise potential effects on communities and the environment whilst enabling the continuation of mineral working.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having 'clear regard to local factors' could be made more specific, to ensure that ambiguity does not lead to significant negative effects. For example, the policy could include reference to the need for any new minerals development to mitigate potential effects relating to: landscape quality; sites of heritage value; biodiversity; noise and air pollution (dust); and effects on water resources. • The LDP could include consideration of the use of local minerals as building materials locally, to enhance a sense of place and help to increase the rejuvenation of local craft skills in fields such as stonemasonry, where feasible.

²⁹ The Proximity Principle is an important factor in the assessment of waste disposal. Waste should be disposed of as close to its source as possible. This reduces time, energy, the possibility of accident and the expense of long distance transport, all of which may eventually outweigh the benefits of options such as recycling or composting. The proximity principle also alerts waste producers and the general public to factors concerning quantity and disposal, which in turn encourages waste reduction. http://www.wasteonline.org.uk/resources/Wasteguide/mn_sustainable_wm.html

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18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	<p>The text in the LDP provides explanation pertaining to the need for the LDP to include criteria based policy against which to assess future proposals for Gypsy and Traveller sites. However, this is not included within this draft of the LDP, and neither are the results of the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs study, so potential compatibility with most of the SA Objectives is uncertain at this stage.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that the criteria based policy for inclusion in the next iteration of the LDP, with accompanying allocations on a proposals map, reflects the SA Objectives as well as the recommendations of the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs study.
19. Retailing and the City Centre	<p>The retail strategy in the LDP is considered likely to be compatible with the SA Objectives in that the approach seeks to ensure retail development is directed towards the City Centre. This will improve the potential for accessibility by more sustainable modes, benefiting SA objectives to varying degrees. The approach will also be compatible with economic objectives, seeking to enhance the vitality and viability of the City Centre as well as objectives to improve tourism assets and heritage value through the retention of Victorian shopfronts and buildings. The reuse of buildings is likely to be more energy efficient than demolition and reconstruction.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that a policy is included in the LDP, outlining the sequential approach to retail development detailed in the text. This may include a map demonstrating what is meant by the 'City Centre' in terms of allowable areas for retail development. This will help to prevent ambiguity and focus retail investment for a more cohesive approach to resisting competition from the centres of Cardiff and Bristol.

11. Next Stages

- 11.1 This Report is the ISAR for the Newport LDP. This Report will be subject to consultation, and is intended to inform the development of the LDP. Subsequent stages of the SA will be documented in the Final SAR, to be published alongside the Deposit LDP. The SA stages still to be completed are listed in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1 – SA Stages to be completed

B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan, including options
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of the plan's implementation
STAGE C: PREPARING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT
C1: Preparing the SA Report
STAGE D: CONSULTING ON THE DRAFT PLAN AND THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT
D1: Consulting on the draft plan and the SA Report
D2: Appraising significant changes
D3: Decision-making and providing information
STAGE E: MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN
E1: Finalising aims and methodology for monitoring
E2: Responding to adverse effects

12. Key References

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