ATKINS

Newport City Council
Local Development Plan
Revised Deposit Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Main Report

January 2015

Plan Design Enable

Newport Local Development Plan
Revised Deposit Plan

Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Main Report

January 2015

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Consultation

This report is the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Newport Local Development Plan (LDP) and accompanies the adopted Newport LDP (January 2015). This Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR) sets out the process, which has enabled better integration of the principles of sustainable development into the LDP process.

This fifth iteration of the SAR follows on from the Inspectors Report (December 2014), the consultation on the previous revised SAR in June 2013, the SAR in April 2012, the Initial SAR in January 2010 and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report in October 2008. As a result of all consultation exercises, revisions have been made to the initial stages of the SA, addressing stakeholder responses. These revisions have informed the development of this SAR and the detailed assessments and recommendations contained within it.

This SAR is available at Newport City Council Offices, all Council libraries, the Council Information Station 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.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ASA	Area of Archaeological Sensitivity
ASIDOHL2	Assessment of the Significance of the Impact of Development on Historic Landscape: A staged process for assessing the significance of the impact of development on historic landscape areas on the non-statutory Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales. ASIDOHL2 refers to the updated guidance (2nd Edition, 2007)
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.
BME groups	Black and Minority Ethnic Groups
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method.
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
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 Natural Resources Wales and Cadw.
County Borough	Newport City Council is entitled as such, although the administrative area is described as a County Borough.
CfSH	Code for Sustainable Homes
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

Term	Meaning / Definition
	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.
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
Mitigation	Used in this guidance to refer to measures to avoid, reduce or offset significant adverse effects.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste.
NCC	Newport City Council
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.
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation (internationally designated for nature conservation).
SAP Rating	Standard Assessment Procedure. The SAP is the UK Government's recommended system for energy rating of dwellings.
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.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Significant effect	Effects which are significant in the context of the SA of the Plan. (Appendix II of the SEA Directive gives criteria for determining the likely environmental significance of effects).
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (locally designated for nature conservation).
SFCA	Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment.
SPA	Special Protection Area (internationally designated for nature conservation).
SPZ	Groundwater Source Protection Zone. Defined by the Environment Agency into three zones: Inner Protection Zone, Outer Protection Zone, Source Catchment Protection Zone.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest (nationally designated for nature conservation).
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 that 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	Open space that provides benefits to the local community through recreation; storm-

[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

Term	Meaning / Definition
Space	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).
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 has prepared 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 completed 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 Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR) 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 SAR accompanies the Newport LDP Adopted Plan (January 2015). It builds on the earlier SA work undertaken on behalf of the Council for the Revised Sustainability Appraisal Report (June 2013, and December 2013) and Sustainability Appraisal Note (June 2014) to accompany the Revised Deposit Plan June 2013; the Sustainability Appraisal Report (February 2012) to accompany the LDP Deposit Plan for consultation; the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (January 2010) and 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 undertaken by the SA Team. Stages A to D, as described below, have been completed thus far. Stage E Monitoring will be undertaken by the LDP team.

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, housing, retail, community facilities, minerals and waste;
- Completing an overarching and strategic assessment to appraise the Preferred Strategy policies against the SA Objectives;
- Completing an assessment to appraise the Deposit Plan policies;
- Identifying the cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects likely to arise as a result of the implementation of the LDP strategy and policies;
- Identifying appropriate mitigation to avoid predicted negative effects and making recommendations to further enhance predicted beneficial effects, where appropriate; and
- Identifying a suitable monitoring strategy.

Stage C

- Preparation of Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany the Preferred Strategy LDP for consultation.

Stage D

- Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany Deposit LDP for consultation.
- Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany Newport LDP Revised Deposit Plan (June 2013) for consultation.
- Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany Newport LDP Revised Deposit Plan (December 2013) for submission.
- Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany Newport LDP Revised Deposit Plan (December 2014) for adoption.

Stage E

- Monitoring implementation of the plan and responding to adverse effects.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

There is a requirement for any policies, plans or projects with potential to affect designated European sites to undergo Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) under the European Habitats Directive. The NCC administrative area contains the River Usk Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which is a European designation. 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 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 and the HRA has informed the SA.

The HRA (April 2013, December 2013 and Screening report January 2015) considers the following seven European Sites within the influence of the Newport City Council Deposit LDP:

- River Usk SAC;
- Severn Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site;
- River Wye SAC;
- Cardiff Beechwoods SAC;
- Wye Valley Woodland SAC;
- Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat SAC; and,
- Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC.

The HRA concluded that "*the findings of the assessment indicate that the Revised Newport City Council Deposit LDP in implementation will not have a likely significant effect on the European site[s] considered as part of the HRA screening alone or in combination and will not require full AA under the Habitats Regulations".*

The June 2014 HRA screening assessment and the subsequent January 2015 iteration accounting for the MACs reconfirmed the above, by concluding that with mitigation, (this includes various policies and caveats found within the plan), and that there would be no likely significant effect of the Newport Deposit LDP on any of the internationally designated sites within Newport or within a 15km radius of the Newport boundary.

Appendix E of the HRA (January 2015) documents the results of the screening and assessment exercise on allocations within policy H1 (Housing). For those sites requiring assessments it was concluded that with suitable conditions [planning] there would be no adverse effects on the internationally protected sites alone or in combination.

Contents and Main Objectives of the Adopted 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 fifteen years and beyond. The 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 varied 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, minimise the impact on the environment and make a positive contribution to local communities.

Climate Change

Objective 2: To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to minimising, adapting or mitigating against the causes and impacts of climate change, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, changes to travel behaviour, managing the risks and consequences of flooding, and improving efficiency in the use of energy, waste and water.

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 Provision

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 of the Built 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 historic and built environment.

Conservation of the Natural Environment

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including landscape, protected habitats and species of principal importance for biodiversity in Wales, (regardless of greenfield or brownfield status), and the protection of controlled waters.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

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

Health and Wellbeing

Objective 9: To provide an environment that is safe and encourages healthy lifestyle choices and promotes wellbeing.

Waste

Objective 10: To ensure that waste management choices are based on the proximity principle, where appropriate, and a hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recovery and safe disposal, and that there is adequate provision for facilities to enable this to happen.

The LDP document outlines a Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies covering the following topics:

SP1	Sustainability
SP2	Health
SP3	Flood Risk
SP4	Water Resources
SP5	Countryside
SP6	Green Belt
SP7	Green Wedges
SP8	Special Landscape Areas
SP9	Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment
SP10	House Building Requirement
SP11	Eastern Expansion Area
SP12	Community Facilities
SP13	Planning Obligations
SP14	Transport Proposals
SP15	Integrated Transport
SP16	Major Road Schemes
SP17	Employment Land
SP18	Urban Regeneration
SP19	Assessment of Retail Need
SP20	Waste Management
SP21	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 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Newport. The primary source of nitrogen oxides (NO_2) 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 miles[3]" and associated pollution, and reduction in packaging and waste of valuable resources.

CO_2 emissions: NCC's per capita emissions of CO_2 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.

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. The Newport City Council (2009) Designation of Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) identified seven areas as SLAs.

Conserving water resources and reducing water usage: Water quality, availability, management and usage are regarded as key issues and opportunities for the LDP. The majority of Newport's watercourses areas are currently at "Moderate" status under the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP), and would therefore need to be improved in order to comply with the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The major part of the plan area is underlain by a secondary aquifer and these should be protected from adverse impacts. The Great Spring Source Protection Zone (SPZ) provides an indication of the risk to groundwater supplies, which may result from potentially polluting activities and accidental releases of pollutants. The Ebbw and Lwyd Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) and the Wye CAMS indicate that the catchments are over abstracted. The Usk CAMS encompasses the main urban area of Newport. Within the Usk catchment, surface water is the dominant source. The CAMS shows that water will be 'available' for abstraction from Sor Brook up to 2019 (target status).

Flood risk, coastal erosion 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. The Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2) details coastal policy guidance for theme areas that cover the plan area, which are: Caldicot Levels, Newport and Usk, and Wentlooge. The majority of policies are 'hold the line' although there are instances where the policy is 'no active intervention' or 'managed realignment' in these coastal areas.

Land affected by contamination: More sites with known areas of contamination are likely to be cleaned up through development control processes. Site investigations for locations

[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)

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).

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 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 and 140 SINCs.

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.

Waste: Newport currently has very limited facilities available for the treatment and disposal of waste. However, the Docksway Landfill has 16 years worth of landfill capacity with the potential to extend this by five years as tonnage reduces. Newport contains the greatest producers of hazardous waste in South East Waste due to presence of the Eco-Oil facility.

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. The overall trend is for an increase in population in the city, with a higher numerical growth in those under 16 or over 65/66. These sectors traditionally have a higher incidence of utilising sustainable modes (either too young to drive or eligible for free bus travel). These trends indicate the likelihood of a greater demand for alternatives to the private car.

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 and/or driver for development.

Health: Some of the main challenges for Newport, which contribute to disadvantage within local communities, are health inequalities and child poverty. In addition, there are considerable differences in health status between the richer and poorer areas.

Physical Activity: Judged against the Field in Trust 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 City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh (2011) highlights recent initiatives that could encourage cycling and an opportunity to improve sustainable access to the countryside for the residents of Newport. The completion of the Connect2 cycle scheme to Caerleon provides opportunities to develop sustainable tourism initiatives linking key attractions. 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.

Gypsies and travellers: The majority of Gypsy and Travellers in Newport live in temporarily tolerated unauthorised sites or on sites with temporary consents. A local needs assessment commissioned by NCC has indicated that there is a local need for both permanent and transient pitches for Gypsy and Traveller communities. This showed an immediate need for 7 transit pitches by 2019, and for accommodation for three families totalling 23 pitches, increasing to 43 pitches by 2026.

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: 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. The Newport Economic Development Strategy 2011 provides analysis of Newport's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in terms of its potential for economic growth. These can be summarised as:

- **Strengths:** Location & Connectivity; Varied Economic Base; Significant Regeneration Achieved; Land Supply & Modern Business Space; Good Technical Skills/Labour Force; Credibility in Major Events & Quality; Facilities available
- **Weaknesses:** Poor City Centre Image & Offer; Public Sector Employment Focus; Academic Skills/Economic indicators; Land Constrained – Services/Flood Risk
- **Opportunities:** New City University Campus; Technical Excellence in Specialist; Manufacturing; Severnside catchment - cost advantages over Cardiff & Bristol; Back-Office Business Functions to Existing; Manufacturing – Consolidation; Local/Regional Logistics – Internet Delivery Growth; M4 Congestion further west
- **Threats:** M4 Congestion – generally; Severn Tolls into Wales; Improving Competition Nationally (UK); Continued Squeeze Between Bristol & Cardiff; Priorities for Valleys and West – Further European Funding.

Travel to Work: According to the City-Wide Transport Strategy Refresh (2011), Newport has significant commuter flows, with a net inflow of 9,200 commuters per day. The principal inflows originate in Caerphilly, Cardiff and Torfaen. Outflows were principally to Cardiff and Bristol. These demonstrate the regional economic role of Newport as a significant employment location. In addition, there are 40,200 daily commuting trips within Newport itself.

Deprivation: Some of the main challenges for Newport, which contribute to disadvantage, are across educational achievement and employment, crime and anti-social behaviour, health inequalities, and child poverty. 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. Pillgwenlly has the worst levels of income deprivation throughout Wales, and the largest levels of unemployment and overall deprivation in Newport.

Education: The Local Education Authority (LEA) identified a major issue over the period 2003-8 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: Tourism provides a significant opportunity for areas to benefit from the 'drip-down' effects of regeneration. In 2008, approximately 7% of Newport's employment was in the tourism industry. Growth on the scale of the past few years may not be sustainable owing to, loss of major sporting events in Cardiff to the redeveloped 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. Newport's environmental assets could also be used to enhance the tourism offer.

Retail: There are 9 District Centres in Newport City. Newport City Centre has benefited from relatively little new retail investment in recent decades. The Newport Retail Study (July 2010, Colliers International) recommends *"a strong city centre first approach in order to maximise the prospects for new development coming forward which will enable the city centre to compete with larger centres elsewhere, and to control the level and type of competition with other retail facilities within the wider city area."*

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework (SAF) 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 SAF comprises a series of SA Objectives, supported by indicators that provide detail of the intention of the objectives and positive outcomes sought. The SA Objectives and indicators are used as an assessment tool, enabling an assessment of the sustainability performance to be evaluated against each SA Objective. The SA Objectives were also developed over the iterative SA process due to changes in the planning policy framework and baseline data, as well as consultation comments received between assessment iterations. As a result the LDP SA objectives used for the assessment of the Deposit Plan (February 2012), and subsequent iterations of the SA, differ slightly from those used in the earlier assessment stages. The version used for the latest assessment is shown below:

Environmental

1. Protect and enhance existing protected or important 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 the effects of noise pollution
7. To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality, quantity and flow
8. To reduce water consumption
9. To take a long term view and minimise the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion
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 and improve health and wellbeing
15. Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare
16. Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing
17. To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods
18. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport
19. To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport

Economic

20. To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport
21. To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment
22. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally
23. To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a greener, knowledge based economy
24. Reducing the need to travel and encourage resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns
25. Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling
26. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the district centres and 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 the SA objectives.

Overall, the succinct nature of the document, aiming to provide a clear direction, was commended. Furthermore, the assessment has highlighted that the LDP vision and objectives were broadly compatible with the SA objectives. The SA recommended a number of changes to the vision and LDP Objectives, which were considered and, where appropriate, integrated into the final vision and LDP Objectives presented in the Newport LDP Revised Deposit Plan (December 2013) and adopted Plan (January 2015)

Plan Issues and Options

A set of eight strategic options were developed by the Newport City Council (NCC) 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 SA 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[4] 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 early on (2009) as part of the LDP process were 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[5].

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: Retail East.

The sites considered to be the least sustainable were:

- Site 5: Solutia;
- Site 20: Michaelston;
- Site 21: Marshfield West;

[4] First reported upon in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, consulted on in January 2010
[5] First reported upon in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, consultation January 2010

- 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 initially undertaken, to evaluate and predict the likely effects of the plan[6]. The aim was to ensure that the development of the Preferred Strategy be guided in such a way that the policies reflect the principles and priorities for sustainable development in Newport.

Deposit LDP Policies Assessment

The Preferred Strategy was then developed by NCC to arrive at the Deposit LDP (February 2012) which was the subject of a detailed assessment. In order to undertake the SA, the LDP policies (February 2012) were grouped by the SA team into the following 27 components for assessment:

1. Sustainability
2. Health and Amenity
3. Service Infrastructure
4. Energy
5. Flood Risk, Coast and Water Resources
6. Green Belt, Landscape and Countryside Development
7. Conservation of the Natural Environment
8. Design
9. Historic Environment
10. Housing Supply
11. Eastern Expansion Area
12. Housing Standards
13. Existing and New Community Facilities
14. Developer Contributions
15. Transport
16. Recreational Accessibility
17. Highways Infrastructure
18. Employment
19. Regeneration

[6] First reported upon in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, consultation January 2010

20. Rural Economy
21. Tourism
22. Waste
23. Minerals
24. City Centre
25. District Centres
26. Large Scale Out of Centre Retailing
27. Other Retail

The assessment of the policies indicated that the Deposit LDP was likely to have significant benefits for sustainable development, particularly relating to the following:

- Improving equality of opportunities amongst all social groups and improving health and wellbeing;
- Protecting and providing improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improving access to them to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare;
- Improving the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing;
- Contributing to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods;
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment of Newport;
- Indentifying, promoting, strengthening and enhancing the cultural identity of Newport;
- Enabling high and stable levels of local employment in Newport;
- Supporting diverse and viable business growth to achieve economic growth and to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment;
- Enhancing the profile of Newport, and strengthening the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally;
- Contributing to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a greener, knowledge based economy;
- Reducing the need to travel and encouraging resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns;
- Promoting attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling; and
- Seeking to improve the vitality and viability of the district centres and City Centre.

A mixture of significant positive and negative effects was predicted against the following environmental contributors of sustainable development:

- Protecting and enhancing existing protected or important landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management;
- Protecting, managing and enhancing biodiversity;
- Ensuring efficient use of land and protecting geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources;

- Improving air quality;
- Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases;
- Minimising the effects of noise pollution;
- Maintaining and, where possible, enhancing water quality, quantity and flow;
- Reducing water consumption;
- Taking a long term view and minimising the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion;
- Increasing energy efficiency;
- Promoting renewable energy production and use;
- Promoting the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increasing levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management; and
- Promoting 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.

LDP Revised Deposit Plan (December 2013) and Adopted Plan (2015) Policies Assessment

The assessments of the 2013 (June and December) policies saw the addition of a new assessment component, 28, Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation. These policies had previously been assessed under the housing component (10). Additional assessment work, assessing 11 potential gypsy and traveller sites, developed through an extensive consultation programme, was undertaken ahead of the 2013 assessments, in December 2012.

Overall, between the February 2012 and 2013 iterations of assessment, the predicted effects of the policies on sustainability improved. Notable differences were experienced in the assessments under component 8 (design), where an increase in significant positive effects was predicted. The assessments under policy component 22 (waste) and 23 (minerals) were also changed considerably, through a significant reduction in predicted significant negative effects

Further changes during 2014 following the nspectors examination have resulted in additional improvements including changes under 18 (Employment) which reduced potentially negative effects to environmentally designated sites by the reduction in the areas of some allocations and or boundary adjustments, additional modifications under 23 (Minerals) have further strengthened the policies in relation to the development of future mineral extraction sites by consideration of the natural environment in assessing development proposals, and changes under 10 (Housing supply) increase sustainability in terms of avoidance of flood risk by removing some locations known to be in areas at risk of flooding as well as strengthening supporting policy text for remaining sites.

In addition to the benefits listed above, the following effects were improved from a mix of positive and negative effects in the assessment of the Deposit LDP in 2012 and after the consultation and examination process in 2014, to achieving largely positive effects in the assessment of the LDP Adopted Plan:

- Ensuring efficient use of land and protecting geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources (SA Objective 3);
- Increasing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy production and use (SA Objective 10/11);
- Promoting the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increasing levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management (SA Objective 12);
- Reducing water consumption (SA Objective 8); and

- Promoting 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 (SA Objective 13).

Significant negative effects are still predicted against the following contributors to sustainable development:

- Protecting and enhancing existing protected or important landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management (SA Objective 15);
- Protecting, managing and enhancing biodiversity (SA Objective 1);
- Ensuring efficient use of land and protecting geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources (SA Objective 3);
- Improving air quality (SA Objective 4);
- Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (SA Objective 5);
- Minimising the effects of noise pollution (SA Objective 6); and
- Maintaining and, where possible, enhancing water quality, quantity and flow (SA Objective 7).

It is considered that the mitigation of most of the predicted significant negative effects of the LDP, indicated above, can be achieved through the effective implementation of measures included within the LDP Policies as well as supporting documents to the LDP. Supporting documents that contain further policy guidance and mitigation include: the Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (SFCA) Stage 3; Wildlife and Development SPG; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework; and East Newport Development Framework Plan SPG. Further protection and management of potential impacts will also be achieved through established licensing and permitting procedures for example abstraction licences, and flood defence consents,

The only exceptions are two policies under components 17 (Highway Infrastructure), and 18 (Employment) as summarised below:

Component	Policy and site	Objectives affected	Reason for negative effect
17	SP16 (ii) Eastern Periphery Road) allocated within SSSIs, but given that the scheme has been completed, the option to de-allocate these sites from the SSSI designations is no longer available.	SA objective 2 (biodiversity)	Potential impacts to designated site.
18	Policy EM1 Gwent Europark EM1 (v) where Gwent Levels- Redwick and Llandevenny SSSI comprises 100% of the site area. (Extant permission means deallocation is not possible).	SA objective 2 (biodiversity)	Potential impacts to designated site

It should be noted that two other policies (EM1(v) Gwent Euro Park and For Gwent Euro Park, there is an imperative need for the conservation and enhancement of the SSSI features to be central to the consideration of any future strategic employment proposals for this area.

Conclusions

It is considered that the large majority of the policies assessed in the LDP Adopted Plan 2015, taken together, and considered alongside national planning policies, will help to lead to sustainable development in Newport over the plan period.

The Adopted LDP is generally considered to offer potentially significant positive effects on environmental, social and economic objectives, with the proportion of significant positive sustainability effects far

outweighing the predicted significant negative effects against some of the environmental objectives. The predicted significant negative effects are mainly a direct result of the infrastructure, employment, waste and minerals development proposals. The plan development process has incorporated recommendations to avoid or reduce allocations in designated nature conservation sites. Previous iterations of the plan placed four sites within designated sites; the implementation of recommendations has greatly reduced the designated areas affected by allocations. The ongoing monitoring programme will determine the progress of achievement of sustainability objectives and provide timely opportunities for the consideration of plan and policy updates in the event objectives are not being met.

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR) for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Newport City Council Local Development Plan (LDP) Revised Deposit Plan (December 2013) and Adopted Plan 2015. 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 been preparing 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 initial stages of the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) in parallel with the SA/SEA, as described below. Subsequent stages of the HRA were undertaken by NCC Officers.

1.4 This SAR outlines the SA Process to date, including the results of the formal consultation on the Scoping Report that was undertaken in October 2008 (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 Following the Scoping Report, an Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) was developed and consulted upon in January 2010. The ISAR encompassed the evaluation and development of options for the LDP. Using the framework established at Stage A, the ISAR undertook Stage B of the SA process (see ***Figure 2.1***) as far as the evaluation of 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 outcomes of the consultation process on the ISAR, including how the comments have shaped the subsequent SARs[7], can be found in ***Appendix F***.

1.6 Stage C of the SA process resulted in the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (February 2012) that accompanied the LDP Deposit Plan for consultation and the outcomes of the consultation process on this version of the report can be found in **Appendix I.**

1.7 Stage D of the SA process lead to the preparation of the Revised Sustainability Appraisal Report (June 2013) that accompanied the Revised Deposit Plan June 2013 for consultation and the outcomes of the consultation process can be found in **Appendix K**.

1.8 A further iteration took place through the preparation of the Revised Sustainability Appraisal Report (December 2013) that accompanied the Revised Deposit Plan December 2013.

[7] The second iteration of SAR (following the ISAR) is dated February 2012. The third iteration of the report is the February 2013 and This report is the final report incorporating assessment of MACs and Inspectors changes from June – November 2014.

1.9 The final component of stage D is the preparation of the final plan iteration to account for post inspection comments and reassessment of any resultant policy and allocation changes. The reassessment is documented in **Appendix L** and **M.**

1.10 This report is the last iteration of assessment in Stage D of the SA process.

The Newport Local Development Plan

1.11 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 fifteen years and beyond. As outlined below, the SA[8] assessed the compatibility between the LDP Vision and Objectives and the SA Objectives, leading to a number of recommendations (January 2010). 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 varied 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."

1.12 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, minimise the impact on the environment and make a positive contribution to local communities.

Climate Change

Objective 2: To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to minimising, adapting or mitigating against the causes and impacts of climate change, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, changes to travel behaviour, managing the risks and consequences of flooding, and improving efficiency in the use of energy, waste and water.

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 Provision

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 meet the needs of the population. Also to foster the creation of places which contribute to local distinctiveness and thriving communities.

Conservation of the Built 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 historic and built environment.

Conservation of the Natural Environment

[8] First reported upon in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, consultation January 2010

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including landscape, protected habitats and species principal importance for biodiversity in Wales, (regardless of greenfield or brownfield status) and the protection of controlled waters.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

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

Health and Wellbeing

Objective 9: To provide an environment that is safe and encourages healthy lifestyle choices and promotes wellbeing.

Waste

Objective 10: To ensure that waste management choices are based on the proximity principle, where appropriate, and a hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recovery and safe disposal, and that there is adequate provision for facilities to enable this to happen.

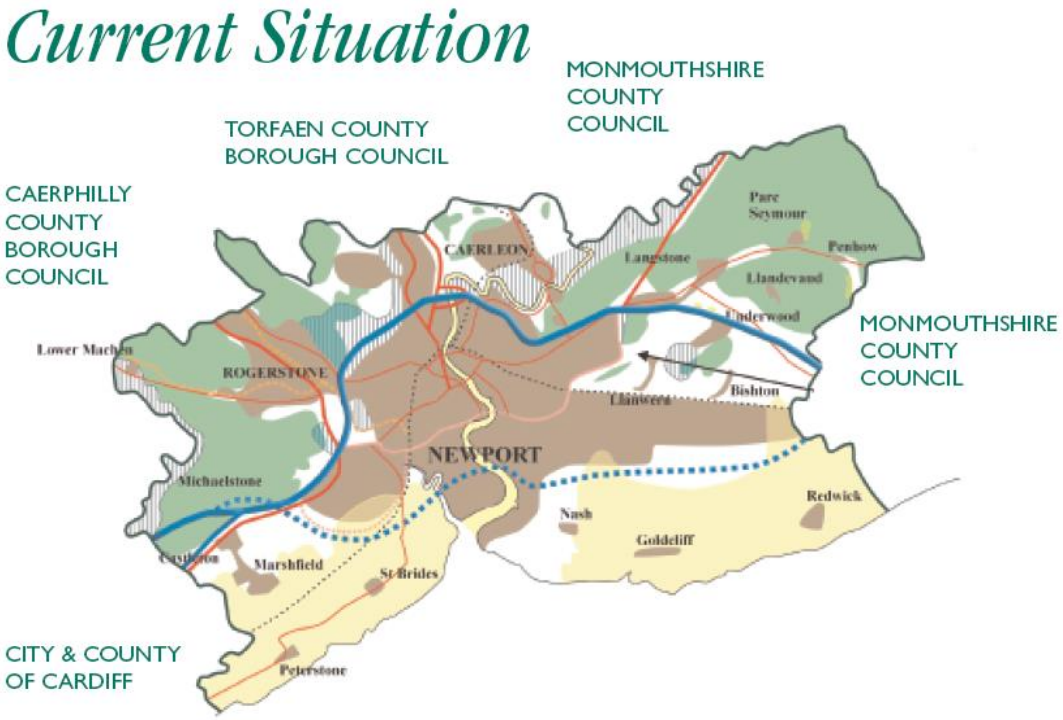
1.13 The LDP Deposit Plan is structured by the following chapters:

1. Introduction and Overview
2. Spatial Strategy and Strategic Policies
3. General Policies
4. Environment
5. Housing
6. Employment
7. Transport
8. Retailing and the City Centre
9. Community Facilities and Other Infrastructure
10. Minerals
11. Waste
12. Monitoring Framework
13. Infrastructure Requirement
14. Procedures

Study Area

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

Figure 1.1 – Newport City Council Area in Context



Key:	
	Urban boundary
	Countryside
	Historic landscape

Source: Newport City Council Waste Management Strategy 2004

Sustainable Development and Climate Change

1.15 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)

1.16 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.

1.17 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.

1.18 Sustainable Development is seen as the *"central organising principle for Government and the wider public sector in Wales,[9]"* 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. According to Planning Policy Wales (Edition 5, 2012) sustainable development in Wales means:

"enhancing the economic, social and environmental well-being of people and communities, achieving a better quality of life for our own and future generations in ways which:

- *promote social justice and equality of opportunity; and*
- *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."

1.19 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 (The Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government, May 2009), 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."

1.20 In order to achieve this goal, the 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 a stated goal of achieving 70% recycling of municipal waste by 2025;

[9] 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

- Travel less by car, and create a stronger connection with local economies and communities;
- Have a resilient and sustainable economy that is able to develop whilst stabilising, then reducing its use of natural resources, reusing sites and buildings and reducing its contribution to climate change;
- Source more of our food locally and in season, within a natural environment where ecosystems are managed sustainably; and
- Do all this in ways which make us a fairer society, building on our commitments to tackling child and fuel poverty.

1.21 Planning Policy Wales includes planning policy guidance that seeks to deliver these targets and other. This and 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 ***Table 6.1***.

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

1.22 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.

1.23 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)

1.24 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.

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

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human Health;
- Flora and Fauna;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets;

- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and architectural heritage;
- Landscape; and
- The interrelationship between these factors.

1.26 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 Regulations[10] stipulate that SAs of LDPs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

The SA Process

1.27 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are thus distinct, but the Welsh Assembly Government (now Welsh Government (WG)) guidance for LDPs concurs with the ODPM's SA guidance[11] in stating that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process (commonly designated as SA/SEA[12]) 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 therefore integrates both the SA and SEA requirements, and subsequent reference to SA in this document should be taken to mean SA incorporating SEA.

1.28 SA ensures that social, environmental and economic concerns are addressed and fully considered during the production of a planning document and that integration of these issues is achieved as far as possible.

1.29 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.

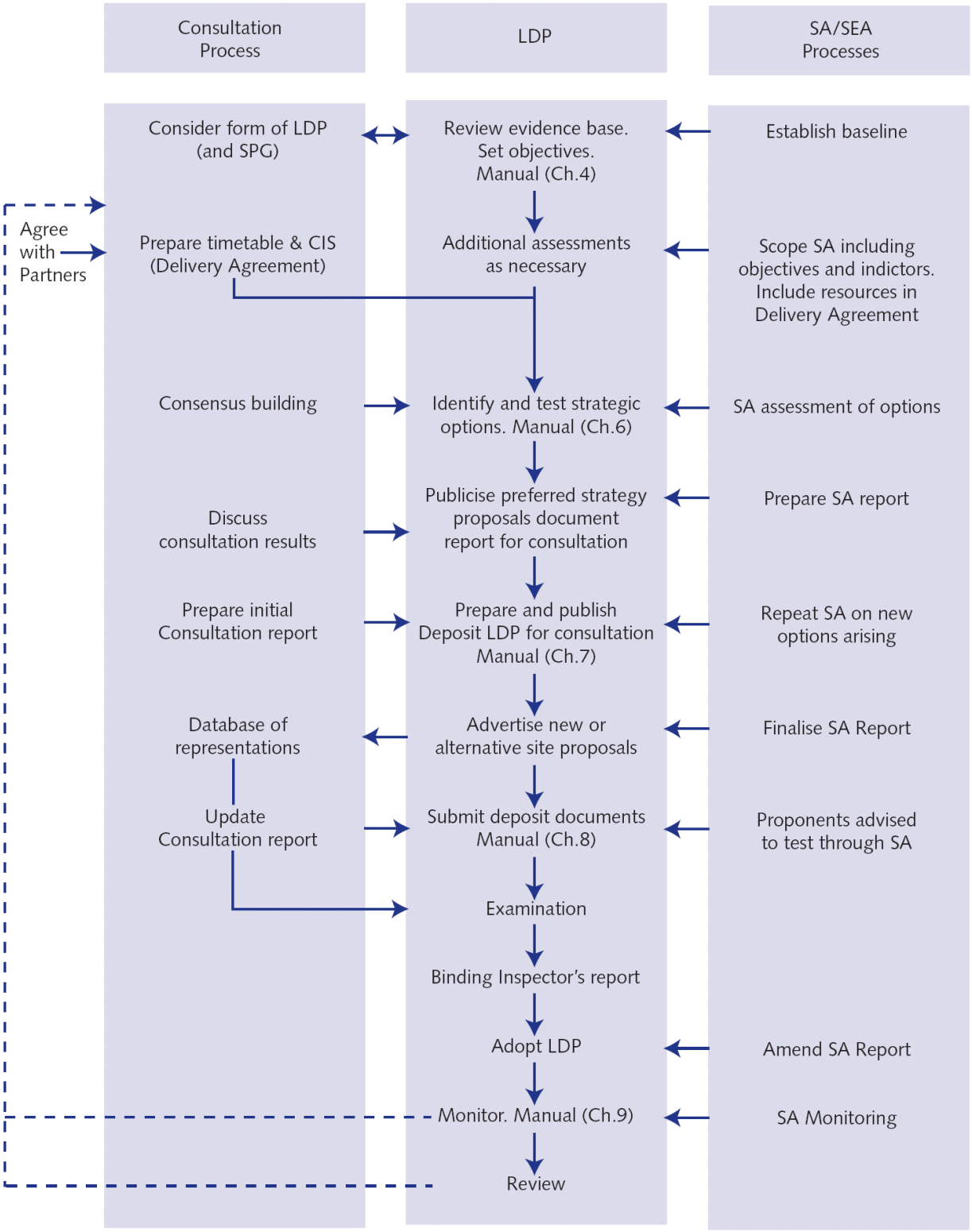
1.30 ***Figure 1.2*** sets out the various stages, tasks and relationships with the plan preparation contained in the WG/ODPM guidance, which have been applied to the SA of the NCC LDP.

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

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

[12] 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 Sustainability Appraisal Report

1.31 The overarching purpose of an SAR is to report on the SA process, and how it has informed the development of the LDP Policies. This SAR has been informed and refined by the consultation at the Scoping Stage (A)[13] (see ***Appendix B***); the non-statutory consultation on the ISAR[14], which reported on the SA of high level strategic policies and sites; and the consultation on various iterations of the SAR[15], which accompanied the consultation on the LDP Deposit Plan (see ***Appendices G, I and K***); and by update assessments accounting for the examination process (Appendix L & M) . This SAR 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;
- Assessment of the preferred detailed policies of the LDP Deposit Plan
- Assessment of the preferred detailed policies of the LDP Revised Deposit Plan;
- Assessment of changes made during the examination process as documented within the MAC Schedules and Inspectors Report; and
- Next stages of the SA.

Consultation

1.32 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 SA. These are termed the statutory Consultation Bodies and, in Wales, comprise Natural Resources Wales (from April 2013), formerly Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Environment Agency (Wales) (referred to as EA); as this report pre-dates the formation of Natural Resources Wales, both forms of the organisations will be referred to in this report) and Cadw (Historic Environment Service of the Welsh 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.

1.33 Previously the SAR, underwent cconsultation alongside the Deposit Plan (December 2013), which is a statutory part of the SA process, to be used to further enable the integration of sustainability principles into the plan making process.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.34 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 Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Newport also sits on the western bank of The Severn Estuary, which is recognised through its designation as a Ramsar Site, a Special

[13] October 2008
[14] January 2010
[15] February 2012

Protection Area (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, which may be affected by development within the Plan area should also be considered within the HRA.

1.35 Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning[16] states that:

'One of the principal requirements of Part IVA of the Habitats Regulations is that before a local planning authority adopts a development plan, it must consider the potential effects of the plan on European sites and European offshore marine sites… both alone and in combination with other plans or projects. The European site(s) or European offshore marine site(s) potentially affected may be within or outside Wales. ***The Regulations apply to all development plans, irrespective of when the local planning authority started the development plan.*** *The overall process of considering the effects of a development plan on European sites and European offshore marine sites is referred to in this guidance as the 'Habitat Regulations Appraisal' (HRA), in order to distinguish the overall process from the step within it commonly referred to as the 'appropriate assessment'* (AA).

1.36 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 any of the European Sites, then it will be necessary to undertake an Appropriate Assessment (AA) (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 that would potentially be affected. The AA must determine whether the LDP would adversely affect the integrity of the site in terms of its nature conservation objectives.

1.37 Technical Advice Note 5[17] also states that:

"Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Environmental Assessment of plans (SEA) are also iterative processes and must…be carried out at each stage of the plan preparation process...However, HRA should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA processes. It should be run in parallel with these processes, utilising common stages such as environmental information gathering. If the HRA is integrated with SA or SEA Environment Reports by the local planning authority, the elements forming the HRA must be kept clearly distinguishable."

1.38 The WG LDP Manual[18] intends that 'appropriate assessment will be integrated with development plan Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating SEA.'

1.39 An Initial Screening Report (ISR) for HRA was produced as a parallel process to the SA ISAR in January 2010. The HRA data collection and desk based review work findings were 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 Chapter 3 and ***Appendix A***), derivation of issues and identification of appropriate objectives and indicators within the SA Framework.

1.40 The ISR concluded that the emerging LDP had the potential for likely significant effects on European and international sites through several pathways. Recommendations were made to NCC at this point including amendment of the policy wording and the addition of text to some of the emerging Policies (see ISR, January 2010).

1.41 In January 2012 further screening of the Pre-Deposit LDP was carried out by NCC's Ecology Officer. The 2012 screening identified thirteen policies that required further research to determine if any significant effect on European/International sites was likely.

[16] Welsh Assembly Government 2009, Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning, http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/100730tan5en.pdf .
[17] Welsh Assembly Government 2009, *Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning*, http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/policy/100730tan5en.pdf .
[18] Welsh Assembly Government 2006, *Local Development Plan Manual*

1.42 To address the issues raised during the screening process, a number of recommendations, including additional text to be incorporated into the Plan, were made to ensure that the policies would not cause likely significant effects on the designated sites (see ISR, January 2010).

1.43 The HRA further screening of the Deposit Plan (February 2012) was prepared ahead of the finalisation of the SA of the Deposit Plan for consultation (February 2012). As such, the Deposit LDP version that is the subject of this iteration of the SAR has already integrated the results and recommendations of the HRA, as considered appropriate by NCC. The HRA (February 2012) considered the following seven European Sites to be within the influence of the NCC Deposit LDP:

- River Usk SAC;
- Severn Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site;
- River Wye SAC;
- Cardiff Beechwoods SAC;
- Wye Valley Woodland SAC;
- Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat SAC; and
- Aberbargoed Grasslands SAC.

1.44 The HRA Screening Report has since been updated, following the results of the 2012 consultation, the 2013 LDP Revised Deposit Plan and the Matters Arising Changes in 2014. The HRA concluded that "*the findings of the assessment indicate that the Revised Newport City Council Deposit LDP in implementation will not have a likely significant effect on the European site[s] considered as part of the HRA screening alone or in combination and will not require full AA under the Habitats Regulations".*

1.45 The January 2015 HRA screening study reconfirmed this, by concluding that with mitigation, (this includes various policies and caveats found within the plan), there would be no likely significant effect of the Newport Deposit LDP on any of the internationally designated sites within Newport or within a 15km radius of the Newport boundary.

Navigating between the Tasks

1.46 There are 5 stages of SA, A to E. Stages A to D are encompassed within this SAR. 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 SA process. In order to achieve this, colour coding has been applied as follows and is used throughout the report to assist in navigation. A diagram of the process can be found in Chapter 2, ***Figure 2.1***.

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 (note: where B2 also includes B3, colouring for B2 is used)
B3: Predicting the effects of the plan, including options
B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan, including options (note: B4 colouring also used where B3, B4 and B5 stages are presented together)
B5: Consider 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 SA REPORT
STAGE D: CONSULTING ON THE DRAFT PLAN AND THE SA REPORT
D1: Consulting on the Draft Plan and SA Report

2. Methodology

Overview of Approach

2.1 SA 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 Stage A, B, C and D. This SAR forms Stage D of the SA process, having iteratively been back between stages C and D. ***Figure 2.1*** can also be used as a cross-reference to support the description of the subsequent stage (E) of the process that is 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 LDP Deposit Plan.

2.4 The approach used in the SA of the Newport LDP is based on the process set out in national guidance[19], which concurs with guidance from the ODPM – now the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) – 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 Regulations[20].

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***.

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. Following consultation on the ISAR, this stage of the SA was further updated in August 2011, to reflect the most up to date baseline and policies, plans and programmes (PPPs), in preparation for the assessment of the detailed policies of the LDP.

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

2.7 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 relevant 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 that may need to be addressed as part of the process.

2.8 To be comprehensive, higher tier PPPs are included in the list to show the hierarchy and relationships between the various documents. The PPPs reviewed are outlined in Chapter 3.

2.9 This stage of the SA process was initially undertaken as part of the 'scoping stage' in 2008. However, plans and programmes dated later than 2008 have since been included, mainly to

[19] Welsh Assembly Government 2006, Local Development Plan Manual
[20] 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.

address consultation responses received during the various consultation exercises that have taken place since.

A2: Collecting baseline information

2.10 To accurately predict how the LDP proposals could affect environmental, 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.

2.11 Baseline information and data are summarised in Chapter 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.

2.12 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

2.13 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.

2.14 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 could be over the longer term i.e. 10 years +.

2.15 In addition to this, the consultation responses to the Scoping Report (October 2008) 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 Chapter 5.

A4: Developing the SA Framework

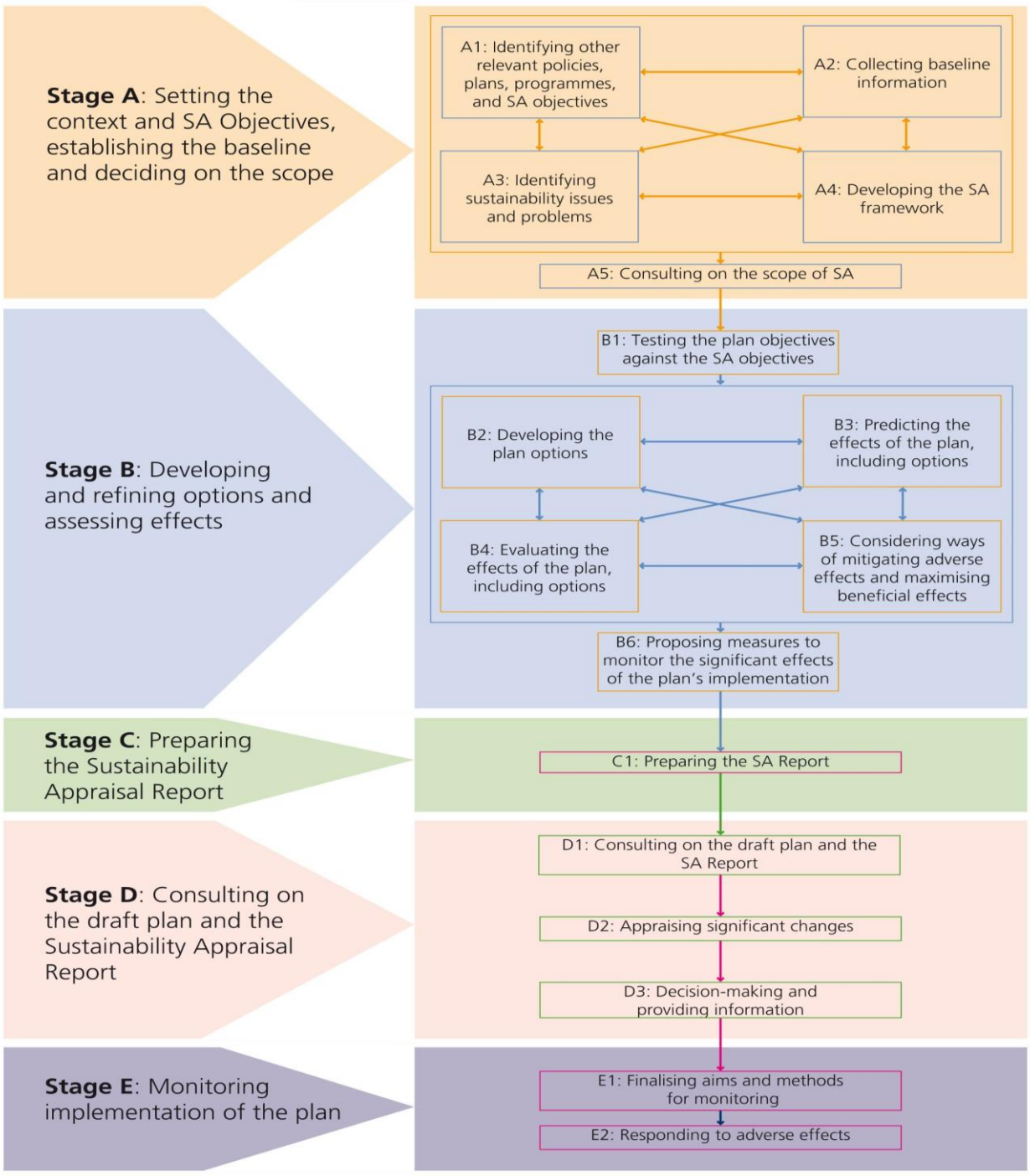
2.16 A framework of objectives, indicators and targets, against which the proposals in the LDP have been assessed, was drawn up under the three sustainable development dimensions: social, economic and environmental. This framework was developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant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

A5: Consulting on the scope of SA

2.17 The first iteration of the SA Framework was produced in 2008 for the SA Scoping Report, and included consultation comments from a workshop undertaken in July 2008. As a result of the October 2008 Scoping Report consultation, the SA Framework was updated. This was used for the assessment of the Preferred Strategy LDP, reported upon in the ISAR (January 2010).

2.18 Following consultation on the ISAR, the SA Framework was further revised, to improve the efficiency of the assessment process and direct links to the LDP. The resulting SA framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which the Deposit LDP (February 2012) and the LDP Revised Deposit Plan (June 2013) have been assessed is set out in ***Table 6.1***.

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

2.19 A compatibility matrix was developed (January 2010) to identify to what extent the objectives of the LDP were 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
X	Potential Conflict
?	Dependent on Nature of Implementation Measures
	Not Relevant

B2: Developing the plan options

Assessment of Strategic Options

2.20 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.

2.21 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***.

2.22 The assessment of the LDP policies of the Preferred Strategy (January 2010) allowed the most and least sustainable aspects of each policy to be identified, with the aim of, where necessary, recommending amendments to 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 Chapter 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
--	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

2.23 The proposed strategic sites were also assessed in January 2010 in order to identify those potential development sites predicted as likely to give rise to the most sustainable effects.

2.24 The original site appraisal was undertaken by NCC, following the initial call for sites in September 2008 (major sites) and March 2009 (other sites), 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 ***Appendix D***. Sites were assessed from a strategic perspective to reduce repetition in assessments due to their similar locational characteristics. Where there were notable differences, these were noted in the SA commentary and recommendations. The original candidate sites were first assessed for compatibility by the LDP team using the candidate sites form. The subsequent candidate 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 for each site was collated by NCC under the site names included in ***Table D.1*** (***Appendix D***)***.*** 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		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		

2.25 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 D***.

December 2012: Assessment of additional Gypsy and Traveller Sites

2.26 In December 2012, NCC reviewed its Gypsy and Traveller Site allocations across the plan area, in response to consultation on the Deposit Plan (April 2012). A cross-party project team was set up by the Scrutiny Committee for Community Planning and Development after it agreed to re-examine the issue of where to locate Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. The NCC Policy and Review Group prepared a report for consideration by the Community Planning and Development Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 29 October 2012.

2.27 Identified sites were shortlisted to 11, from a list of over 240, following site visits and an assessment by the Scrutiny Committee Working Group and NCC officers. Identified sites were subject to SA in order to determine their performance in sustainability terms, with reference to social, environmental and economic factors.

2.28 The SA Framework used to assess the Gypsy and Traveller sites was largely the same as that used in the assessment of candidate sites, shown in ***Appendix D***. Five modifications were made to the SA Framework as the criteria were not considered to be relevant. The detail of these modifications is shown in ***Appendix J***. The assessment scale used is shown in ***Table 2.3***.

2.29 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 undertaken in December 2012 can be found in ***Appendix J***.

B3: Predicting the effects of the plan, including options

Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment

2.30 A high level assessment of the LDP Preferred Strategy was undertaken in January 2010 to identify the compatibility of the policies and strategy presented in the LDP Preferred Strategy with the SA Objectives. This was reported in the ISAR (January 2010).

2.31 The assessment was undertaken using the following assessment scale:

Table 2.4 – Preferred Strategy Assessment Scale

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

Deposit Plan Assessment

2.32 This assessment stage formed the statutory assessment of the Deposit Plan policies and was published in the SAR (February 2012). The methodology adopted for this assessment was broad-brush and qualitative, which is generally accepted as good practice by the SA guidance.

2.33 The assessment of the preferred plan was been broken down into 'evaluation' of effects and 'mitigation' of effects.

2.34 The prediction of effects was undertaken for each proposal being implemented through the LDP against the SA Framework.

2.35 The Deposit Plan assessment was updated in December 2012, following the consultation on the SAR (February 2012).

LDP Revised Deposit Plan Assessment December 2013

2.36 The 2013 Revised Deposit Plan LDP policies include changes based on updates to national guidance, as well as the addition of and removal of allocated sites based on the latest guidance, evidence, consultation responses and SA recommendations.

LDP Adopted Plan Assessment January 2015

2.37 The adopted Plan includes an update of the assessment to account for the January 2015 iteration of the Deposit Plan LDP. The 2015 Revised Deposit Plan LDP policies include changes based on the Matters Arising Changes and Inspectors Recommendations.

2.38 It is acknowledged that this is an iterative process and therefore work done under B3 and other later stages have been revised as a result of Stages C and D.

B4: Evaluating the effects of the plan, including options

2.39 The next stage of the assessment is the evaluation of the predicted significant effects. The evaluation involves forming a judgement on whether or not the predicted effects would be environmentally significant. The principal technique used to assess the significance of effects in this assessment is a qualitative assessment based on expert judgement. Other techniques include consultation with stakeholders involved in the SA process, geographical information systems and reference to key legislation, primarily the SEA Directive.

2.40 As with the prediction of the effects, the criteria of assessing the significance of a specific effect used in this assessment, as outlined in Annex II of the SEA Directive, is based on the following parameters to determine the significance:

- Scale;
- Permanence;
- Nature and sensitivity; and
- Cumulative effects.

2.41 In the current practice of sustainability appraisals, the broad-brush qualitative prediction and evaluation of effects is based on a qualitative seven point scale in easily understood terms. In general, this assessment has adopted the scale set in ***Table 2.5*** to assess the significance of effects of the LDP proposals.

Table 2.5 – Criteria for Assessing Significance of Effects

Assessment Scale	Assessment Category	Significance of Effect
+++	Strongly positive	Significant
++	Moderately positive	
+	Slightly positive	Not Significant
0	Neutral or no obvious effect	
-	Slightly negative	
--	Moderately negative	Significant
---	Strongly negative	
?	Effect uncertain	

2.42 Moderately and strongly positive and negative effects have been considered of significance whereas neutral and slightly positive and negative effects have been considered non-significant.

Secondary and Cumulative Effects Assessments

2.43 Annex I of the SEA Directive requires that the assessment of effects include secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.

2.44 Secondary or indirect effects are effects that are not a direct result of the Plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of the complex pathway (e.g. a development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland). These effects are not cumulative and have been identified and assessed primarily through the examination of the relationship between various objectives during the assessment of environmental effects.

2.45 Cumulative effects arise where several proposals individually may or may not have a significant effect, but in-combination have a significant effect due to, for example, spatial crowding or temporal overlap between plans, proposals and actions and repeated removal or addition of resources due to proposals and actions. Cumulative effects can be:

- Additive – the simple sum of all the effects;
- Neutralising – where effects counteract each other to reduce the overall effect; and

- Synergistic – is the effect of two or more effects acting together which is greater than the simple sum of the effects when acting alone. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.

2.46 Many environmental problems result from cumulative effects. These effects are very hard to deal with on a project by project basis through Environmental Impact Assessment. It is at the SA level that they are most effectively identified and addressed.

2.47 Cumulative effects assessment is a systematic procedure for identifying and evaluating the significance of effects from multiple activities. The analysis of the causes, pathways and consequences of these effects is an essential part of the process.

2.48 Cumulative (including additive, neutralising and synergistic) effects have been considered throughout the entire SA process, as described below:

- As part of the review of relevant strategies, plans and programmes and the derivation of draft SA objectives, key receptors that may be subject to cumulative effects have been identified;
- In the process of collecting baseline information, cumulative effects have been considered by identifying key receptors (e.g. specific wildlife habitats) and information on how these have changed with time, and how they are likely to change without the implementation of the LDP. Targets have been identified (where possible), that identify how close to capacity the key receptor is, which is a key determining factor in assessing the likelihood of cumulative and synergistic effects occurring, and their degree of significance;
- Through the analysis of environmental issues and problems, receptors have been identified that are particularly sensitive, in decline or near to their threshold for accommodating change (where such information is available);
- The development of SA objectives, indicators and targets has been influenced by cumulative effects identified through the process above and SA objectives that consider cumulative effects have been identified;
- The likely cumulative effects of the strategic alternatives have been identified, highlighting potential cumulative effects that should be considered later in the SA process; and
- The likely cumulative effects of the LDP policies have been identified.

B5: Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

2.49 Mitigation measures have been identified during the evaluation process to reduce the scale/importance of significant negative effects.

B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of the plan's implementation

2.50 SA monitoring involves measuring indicators that will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the Plan and the likely significant effect (positive or negative) being monitored. It thus helps to ensure that any adverse effects that arise during implementation, whether or not they were foreseen, can be identified and that action can be taken by NCC to deal with them.

Stage C: Preparing the SA Report

2.51 The ISAR, published in January 2010 was the outcome of Stage C in the SA Process and was used to inform the LDP Preferred Strategy consultation, supported by the second iteration of the SAR, undertaken in February 2012.

Stage D: Consulting on the Draft Plan and the SA Report

2.52 This Sustainability Appraisal Report is the output of Stage D of the SA process and accompanied the LDP Revised Deposit Plan (December 2013) on submission. This version of the SA Report accompanies the LDP Revised Deposit Plan (Jnauary 2015).

Meeting the requirements of the SEA Directive

2.53 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.

2.54 This SA has been undertaken so as to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive for environmental assessment of plans. ***Table 2.6*** 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 2.6 – 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	Chapters 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	Chapter 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.	Chapters 9, 10, 11 and Appendix G

Requirements of the Directive	Where Covered in Report
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Chapters 10 and 12
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	Chapter 2, Chapter 8 and Appendices C and D
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring (in accordance with regulation 17)	Chapter 13
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 are 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 Flood Directive (2007/60/EC)
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
The Future of our Farming (DEFRA) – July 2009
Welsh Assembly Government - Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 5) – November 2012
A Living Wales – a new framework for our environment, our countryside and our seas Consultation - September 2010
Climbing Higher – The Wales Assembly Government Strategy for Sports and Physical Activity 2005
Welsh Assembly Government Play Policy 2002 and Implementation Plan - February 2006
Welsh Medium Education Strategy - April 2010
Child Poverty Strategy for Wales – February 2011
Getting On Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales – November 2009

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines – July 2009
'Travelling to a Better Future'- A Gypsy and Traveller Framework for Action and Delivery Plan – September 2011
Refugee Inclusion Strategy Action Plan - 2011
Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales – July 2009
A Low Carbon Revolution: Wales' Energy Policy Statement - March 2010
A Climate Change Strategy for Wales – October 2010
Welsh Assembly Government – Fuel Poverty Strategy 2010
National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan – 2011
One Wales, One Planet, The Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government- May 2009
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 2002
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, TAN 5 Nature Conservation and Planning 2009, TAN6 – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities 2010, 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 2009, TAN13 – Tourism 1997, TAN14 – Coastal Planning 1998, TAN15 – Development and Flood Risk 2004, TAN16 – Sport, Recreation and Open Space 2009, TAN18 – Transport 2007, TAN19 – Telecommunications 2002, TAN20 – The Welsh Language – UDPs and Planning Control 2000, TAN21 – Waste 2001; TAN 22 – Sustainable Buildings (2010)
Minerals Planning Policy Wales 2001
Minerals TAN 1 – Aggregates 2004
'Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales' – April 2010
Living Well – Living Independent Lives – 2009
The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2008- 2013
Food for Wales, Food From Wales 2010:2020 (October 2010 Consultation) and Local Sourcing Action Plan (2009)
Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach - October 2007
Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, Draft Water Resources Management Plan, January 2009
Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, Surface Water Management Strategy
Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water: Our Sustainable Future 2007
Environment Agency, Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales - March 2009
Environment Agency, GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice)
Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales 2003 and Review 2007
Wales Coastal Tourism Strategy - 2008

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Action Plan for the Countryside Experience 2004
Achieving Our Potential A Tourism Strategy for Wales 2006-2013
Sustainable Tourism Framework 2007
Well Being In Wales 2002
Environment Strategy for Wales and Action Plans 2006
Towards Zero Waste - the Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales - June 2010
Welsh Assembly Government - Strategic Policy Position Statement on Water 2011
National Transport Plan – March 2010 and Prioritised National Transport Plan - December 2011
A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales 2008-2013 – December 2008
Woodlands for Wales - March 2009 and Action Plan 2010-2015, March 2011
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007
Regional level
South East Wales Regional Waste Plan 2004 and Regional Waste Plan 1st Review – September 2008
Framework for Regeneration Areas - October 2010
European Structural Funds 2007-2013 Strategic Framework, Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales – December 2009
South East Wales Development Strategy – Enter the dragon 2005
The South East Wales Strategic Tourism Framework- Capital Region Tourism – August 2008
Monmouthshire UDP 2006
Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit - June 2011
Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan, Adopted November 2010
Blaenau Gwent Unitary Development Plan 2006
Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit - March 2011
Torfaen Local Plan 2000
Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit - March 2011
City of Cardiff Local Plan 1996
The Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan 2000 and Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Review (SMP2) – Consultation November 2009
South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA) – Regional Transport Plan - March 2010
River Usk Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) 2007 and Update December 2010
Ebbw and Lwyd Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) 2006 and Update December 2010
The Wye Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy March 2010 and Update December 2010
Eastern Valleys Catchment Flood Management Plan – January 2010
Wye and Usk Catchment Flood Management Plan – January 2011

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
Severn River Basin Management Plan – December 2009
River Usk Salmon Action Plan – October 2003
South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party, Regional Technical Statement, October 2008
Local level
Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006
Unitary Development Plan Supporting Documents: Sustainability Appraisal - 2nd Proposed Changes Sustainability Appraisal – 3rd Proposed Changes
Adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance: Alway Regeneration Area Development Brief Crindau Development Brief Planning and Design Guidelines Eastern Expansion Area George Street Development Brief Monmouthshire Bank Sidings/Whitehead Works Planning Framework Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision Old Town Dock Development Brief Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework Rodney Parade Development Brief Station Yard Urban Design Framework The River Usk Strategy Accessibility Design Guide Nature Conservation Strategy (Draft) Affordable Housing Draft Design Guide for Infill and Backland Development – Adopted September 2009 Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage Systems House Extensions Newport Public Realm Strategy Parking Guidelines - including revised Central Area requirement Planning Obligations Residential Design Guide Security Measures for Shopfronts & Commercial Premises Flat Conversions and Houses in Multiple Occupation Outdoor Play Space Provision – February 2007 Town Centre Shopfront Policy: A Design Guide Wildlife and Development – March 2010
Newport City Council Rights of Way Improvement Plan May 2008
Newport Economic Development Strategy 2011-2015
Newport Unlimited & Newport City Council, City Wide Transport Strategy Review: Strategy Refresh - Final Report September 2011
Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision January 2012
Tourism Strategy 2009-2011
Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2002
Air Quality Action Plan for Newport Consultation May 2006 and Air Quality Progress Report – April 2011

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes
A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Newport Draft Under Review 2008
Landscape Strategy: Landscape working for Newport Volumes 1,2,3,5 2006
Single Integrated Plan 'Feeling Good About Newport' - April 2013
Newport Updated Local Housing Strategy 2007
Newport City Council Waste Management Strategy March 2004
Newport Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Plan 2008-2011
Newport Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment Stages 1 and 2, August 2011 and Addendum January 2012 and Stage 3, March 2013.

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 and geodiversity	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 edition 4; TAN5 – Nature Conservation and Planning; Woodlands for Wales; Environment Strategy for Wales; The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; Conserving Biodiversity- the UK Approach; Coastal Tourism Strategy; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan; River Usk CAMS; Ebbw and Lywd CAMS; Wye CAMS; River Usk Salmon Action Plan; Severn River Basin Management Plan; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006; Local Biodiversity Action Plan; River Usk Strategy SPG; Wildlife and Development SPG	Policies should positively contribute to wider biodiversity and geodiversity and connectivity between sites of biodiversity importance and significance. Planning should seek to ensure that development does not produce irreversible harmful effects on the natural environment and support measures that allow the natural heritage to adapt to the effects of climate change. The LDP should not repeat the requirements of any relevant SPG as these provide detailed guidance on planning policy locally. The LDP should promote the conservation and enhancement of statutorily designated areas and undeveloped coast and ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance.	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		
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 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 Liability Directive;	PPW edition 4; TAN5 – Nature Conservation and Planning; Conserving Biodiversity- the UK Approach; Sustainable Tourism Framework; Environment Strategy for Wales; Woodlands for Wales; Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water: Our Sustainable Future	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006, Local Biodiversity Action Plan; River Usk Strategy SPG; Wildlife and Development SPG	Policies should protect and enhance important habitats and species. See above.	Biodiversity; Flora and Fauna; Landscape	2
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	PPW edition 4; TAN11 – Noise; Environment Strategy Wales; Regional Transport Plan	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006,	Policies should minimise noise creation and separate noise sensitive uses from noise generating uses.	Human Health; Population	6

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					
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 edition 4; Environment Strategy Wales, Air Quality Strategy for the UK; National Transport Plan; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Regional Transport Plan; Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan	Newport Unitary Development Plan 2006, Air Quality Action Plan and Progress Report, Waste Management Strategy	Policies should reduce air polluting uses. Measures could include supporting sustainable transport measures such as: Improve cycle network across Newport; Improve cycling links between Caerleon Village and Newport; Promote walking with improved pedestrian facilities; Support building of St Cadoc's Railway station and footbridge; support measures to reduce travel to school and travel to work journeys by car; promote mixed use development; Continue to stipulate air quality assessments for planning applications in sensitive areas, and take air quality into account when making planning decisions; support park and ride.	Human Health; Population	4, 5
Reduce the risk of flooding and/or coastal erosion by assessing developments against the precautionary principle, and promote	The EU Water Framework Directive, EU Flood Directive, European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment	PPW edition 4; TAN15 - Development and Flood Risk; Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan; The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; Surface Water Management Strategy; Eastern Valleys CFMP; Wye and Usk CFMP; SMP2; Severn River Basin	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage Systems SPG, Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment; NCC Flood Risk Management Plan	Policies should take account of flood risk in determining the location, layout and design of new development, particularly in identified tidal and surface water flood risk areas. Policies should safeguard against increased risk of flooding and adapt to the predicted effects of climate change, including managing	Water, Human Health, Material Assets	7, 9

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		
protection of floodplains or areas of managed realignment from inappropriate development		Management Plan; Welsh Government's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for Wales March 2014 Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Wales, published by the Welsh Government in January 2012		the consequences of flooding. Sustainable Drainage Systems can reduce pressure on surface water drainage systems and reduce the risk of flooding and associated pollution. Flood proofing properties could help to reduce risk. The LDP should take into consideration the proposals included in the Shoreline Management Plan to ensure that development is not at increased risk from coastal erosion.		
Encourage sustainable use, enjoyment and management of the countryside	European Sustainable Development Strategy, European Landscape Convention, EU Rural Development Policy	Action Plan for the Countryside Experience; PPW edition 4; The Future of our Farming; Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; Coastal Tourism Strategy; Sustainable Tourism Framework; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; TAN6- Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water: Our Sustainable Future	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Landscape working for Newport	Policies should promote access and use of the countryside to help foster a sense of place; community cohesion; improved health as well as environmental stewardship.	Population, Human Health, Landscape	1
Promote protection and enhancement of	European Landscape Convention, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending	Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan; Woodlands for Wales;	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan;	Policies should promote the protection of valued landscape character in Newport, to foster	Landscape; Cultural Heritage	1, 18

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		
valued landscape character	Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, EU Rural Development Policy, Environmental Liability Directive	Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan; PPW edition 4; The Future of our Farming; Wales Sustainable Tourism Framework; TAN6-Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities	Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy, Landscape working for Newport	a sense of place; particularly in relation to the Gwent Levels; as well as protect cultural heritage and intrinsic environmental value.		
Achieve an integrated system of water protection, improvement and sustainable use	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	Severn Estuary Shoreline Management Plan; The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; PPW edition 4; Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan; River Usk CAMS; Ebbw and Lywd CAMS;	Newport Unitary Development Plan; Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy; Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy, Flood Risk & Sustainable Drainage Systems SPG; Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment	Policies should consider water quality, quantity and flow (surface and groundwater), water supply and capacity, wastewater treatment and flood risk should be considered. Impacts of biodiversity should also be considered. Policies should ensure development is adequately drained; ensure that contaminated soils and/or new development do not lead to the contamination of water resources. Water resources should be managed	Water; Human Health	7, 8, 9

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		
		Wye CAMS; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; Strategic Policy Position Statement on Water 2011; Draft Water Resources Management Plan; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales; Surface Water Management Strategy; Severn River Basin Management Plan; Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water: Our Sustainable Future		sustainably meeting the needs of society without causing damage to the environment. Policies should prevent deterioration in water status/improve water status by ensuring suitable waste water infrastructure is provided.		
To ensure prudent use of land and other resources and promote resource-efficient and climate change resilient settlement patterns	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Agenda 21, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Statement of Principles of Forests, EU Rural Development Policy, Environmental Liability Directive	TAN1 – Joint Housing Land Availability Study; PPW edition 4; Wales Spatial Plan; The Future of our Farming; WAG Energy Policy Statement; One Wales, One Planet; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; TAN6-Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Contaminated Land Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy, City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	Policies should promote sequential approach to development encouraging development of Previously Developed Land (PDL) as well as develop a sustainable land use pattern and promote minimum development densities.	Population; Human Health; Climatic Factors, Cultural Heritage	3, 5, 10, 13, 24
Encourage the use of more sustainable forms of transport and	European Sustainable Development Strategy,	PPW edition 4; TAN18; Wales Spatial Plan; The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development;	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan,	Policies should provide opportunities to access new and existing developments by a range of travel modes as	Population; Human Health; Climatic	5, 24, 25

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		
development locations, reducing the need to travel by car		National Transport Plan; Regional Transport Plan; Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan; One Wales, One Planet; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; TAN6-Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	Air Quality Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy; Single Integrated Plan; City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh	well as develop a sustainable land use pattern and promote minimum development densities.	Factors; Air	
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	Environment Strategy for Wales; Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; Wales Spatial Plan; The UK's Shared framework for Sustainable Development; National Transport Plan; Regional Transport Plan; Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough	Single Integrated Plan;, Draft Air Quality Strategy, Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Waste Management Strategy, City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh	Policies should aim to reduce the causes of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with all aspects of new developments, transportation and utilities infrastructure.	Air; Climatic Factors	5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25

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		
	amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan; The Future of our Farming; WAG Energy Policy Statement; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Climate Change Strategy for Wales; One Wales, One Planet; Sustainable Tourism Framework; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; Draft Water Resources Management Plan; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); Surface Water Management Strategy; TAN6-Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; TAN 22 – Sustainable Buildings; Food for Wales, Food from Wales; Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water: Our Sustainable Future				
Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of	The EU Landfill of Waste Directive, EU Waste Framework Directive, European Sustainable Development	Environment Strategy Wales, The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; TAN21 – Waste; PPW edition 4;	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	Population, Air, Climatic Factors	3, 12

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		
recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	Strategy, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive	South East Wales Regional Waste Plan; Wales a better Country; Wales Spatial Plan; One Wales, One Planet; Towards Zero Waste; Sustainable Tourism Framework; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; Food for Wales, Food from Wales		amount of waste that is sent to landfill. Policies should be in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which requires emphasis to be applied to waste prevention and reuse, followed by recycling, then energy recovery and finally disposal to landfill which is given the lowest priority.		
Increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy production and use with the aim of creating zero carbon developments	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	The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; One Wales, One Planet; Wales a better country; PPW edition 4; TAN8 – Renewable Energy; TAN6-Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities; Wales Spatial Plan; WAG Energy Policy Statement; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Climate Change Strategy for Wales; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; Draft Water Resources Management Plan; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales; TAN 22 – Sustainable Buildings	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Air Quality Action Plan; Single Integrated Plan	Policies should promote reduced energy usage and energy efficiency in new developments and the creation of energy from renewable sources.	Population, Air, Climate Factors	5, 10, 13, 24, 25
Safeguard non renewable resources and use	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Kyoto protocol on climate	The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development; PPW edition	Newport Unitary Development Plan	The use of renewable resources and of sustainably produced materials from local	Population, Material Assets	3, 8, 10, 11, 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		
all resources wisely	change, EU Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on Environmental Impact Assessment, Renewable Energy Coalition	4; South East Wales Regional Waste Plan; Minerals Planning Policy Wales; MTAN1; Wales Spatial Plan; WAG Energy Policy Statement; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Towards Zero Waste; Sustainable Tourism Framework; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; Regional Technical Statement (SWRAWP); Strategic Policy Position Statement on Water 2011; Draft Water Resources Management Plan; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); River Usk CAMS; Ebbw and Lywd CAMS; Wye CAMS; Severn River Basin Management Plan; Food for Wales, Food from Wales		sources should be encouraged. Policies should safeguard minerals and other non-renewable resources. The LDP should play an appropriate role in securing the provision of infrastructure to form the physical basis for sustainable communities (including water supplies, sewerage and associated waste water treatment facilities, waste management facilities, energy supplies and distribution networks and telecommunications), while ensuring proper assessment of their sustainability impacts.		
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	Environment Strategy for Wales; Wales Spatial Plan; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); Surface Water Management Strategy; The Future of our Farming; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan; Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy; Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Policies should ensure soil resources are not adversely affected by development. Where development will lead to the remediation of contaminated land, policies should ensure that this does not increase the potential for the pollution of groundwater resources.	Soil, Landscape, Water	3

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		
	Assessment, Environmental Liability Directive					
Promote sustainable design in all new development to contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Intelligent Energy Europe	PPW edition 4, TAN12 – Design; TAN 22 – Sustainable Buildings; TAN 10- Tree Preservation Orders; TAN 6- Sustainable Rural Communities; WAG Energy Policy Statement; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Fuel Poverty Strategy; One Wales, One Planet; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales; Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); Surface Water Management Strategy	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Residential Design Guide SPG, Newport Public Realm Strategy - SPG; Single Integrated Plan; Station Yard Urban Design Framework SPG; Local Housing Strategy, City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh	Policies should ensure good design which respects the local vernacular and complements the area in which they are located. *Planning authorities should not duplicate national planning policy which sets out minimum expectations on sustainable building standards, but should apply the policy to their local circumstances and explore opportunities to promote the underlying objectives of the policy in moving towards more sustainable and zero carbon buildings in Wales. New development can be located so as to maximise opportunities for delivering higher sustainable building standards. This may, for example include locating sites of specific uses together so as to make community heating schemes more viable by providing a sufficient heat load.(TAN22)*	Human Health, Climatic Factors, Population, Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape	10, 13
Social						
Protect and enhance the		PPW edition 4; Cultural Tourism Strategy; Coastal	Newport Unitary Development Plan, A	Policies should protect and enhance valued historic	Cultural Heritage,	1, 18

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		
valued historic environment and its setting		Tourism Strategy; Sustainable Tourism Framework; Regional Transport Plan; TAN12 – Design	Masterplan for Central Newport	environment and cultural heritage and its settings, acknowledging and fostering local diversity.	Landscape	
Improve accessibility and transport links to key services from residential areas through improved travel choices maximising opportunities for community development and social welfare		TAN18 - Transport; National Transport Plan; Wales Spatial Plan, PPW edition 4; Child Poverty Strategy for Wales; Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales; The Strategy for Older People in Wales; Regional Transport Plan; Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Accessibility Design Guide - SPG; Single Integrated Plan, City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh	Policies should ensure developments and key services are served by a range of transport options to improve accessibility	Population; Human Health; Air	14, 15, 24, 25
Improve the health and wellbeing of the population as a core component of sustainable development and responding to	European Sustainable Development Strategy, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Agenda 21	PPW edition 4; Wales Spatial Plan; Well Being In Wales; Play Policy Implementation Plan; Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Fuel Poverty Strategy; One	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Single Integrated Plan; Outdoor Play Space Provision SPG; A Masterplan for Central Newport; City Wide	Policies should promote healthy and active lifestyles and allow access to recreation opportunities. Health facilities should be located to maximise accessibility. Accessibility to and linkages between areas of	Population, Human Health	4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 24, 25

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		
climate change		Wales, One Planet; Living Well – Living Independent Lives; The Strategy for Older People in Wales; Towards Zero Waste; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Regional Waste Plan 1st Review; Surface Water Management Strategy; Severn River Basin Management Plan; The Future of our Farming; Food for Wales, Food from Wales; Travelling to a Better Future	Transport Strategy Refresh.	open space providing both formal and informal recreational opportunities should be considered in terms of the potential benefits to health, from both the perspective of air quality and sustainability modes of travel, psychological benefits from green space, and the benefits arising from formal and passive physical activity. Consideration of the possible impacts of developments - positive and/or negative - on people's health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account. Policies should consider enabling the growing of food locally to improve health as well as reduce air pollution and encourage improved local biodiversity.		
Raise educational attainment to help improve opportunities for life	Aarhus Convention, PSI Directive	South East Wales Economic Development Strategy; Wales Spatial Plan; Welsh Medium Education Strategy; Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales; Refugee Inclusion Strategy Action Plan; Framework for Regeneration Areas;	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Single Integrated Plan, Waste Management Strategy, A Masterplan for Central Newport, Newport Economic Development Strategy	Policies should ensure the opportunity to access educational facilities is available to all.	Population, Human Health	15, 23

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		
		Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales				
Raise skill levels to enable individuals to equip themselves with the necessary skills to find and remain in work		A Winning Wales – The National Economic Development Strategy of the WAG; Wales a Better Country; Wales Spatial Plan; Welsh Medium Education Strategy; Child Poverty Strategy for Wales; Refugee Inclusion Strategy Action Plan; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Single Integrated Plan, A Masterplan for Central Newport, Newport Economic Development Strategy; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework	Policies to enable training and educational facilities are located so as to maximise accessibility.	Population	15, 23
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, TAN12 – Design; Wales Spatial Plan; PPW edition 4; Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; Travelling to a Better Future; Fuel Poverty Strategy; Improving Lives and Communities; Living Well – Living Independent Lives	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Single Integrated Plan, Local Housing Strategy, Affordable Housing SPG; Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy	Policies should ensure that housing of a range of types and tenures is provided to meet the needs of all communities including gypsy and traveller groups.	Population, Human Health,	16
Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime and promote safer neighbourhoods		TAN 12- Design, PPW edition 4; Play Policy Implementation Plan; Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales; Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; Refugee Inclusion Strategy Action Plan	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Single Integrated Plan, Local Housing Strategy; Community Safety Partnership Plan; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework	Policies should promote safe and sustainable communities.	Population, Human Health	17

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		
Reduce poverty and social exclusion and improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups	European Sustainable Development Strategy, Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Agenda 21, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Aarhus Convention, PSI Directive	TAN6 –Sustainable Rural Communities; Play Policy Implementation Plan; Child Poverty Strategy for Wales; Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales; Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; Refugee Inclusion Strategy Action Plan; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Fuel Poverty Strategy; Living Well – Living Independent Lives; The Strategy for Older People in Wales; Framework for Regeneration Areas; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Single Integrated Plan, Local Housing Strategy; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	Policies should promote safe and sustainable communities and allow people to access employment and other opportunities.	Population, Human Health	14
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; TAN6 – Sustainable Rural Communities; Regional Transport Plan (Consultative Draft); PPW edition 4; The Future of our Farming; Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales; Gypsy Traveller Good Practice Guidelines; Refugee Inclusion Strategy Action Plan; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Living Well – Living Independent Lives; A	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Single Integrated Plan; Local Housing Strategy, A Masterplan for Central Newport; City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	Polices should provide for a range of housing, employment and other opportunities to enable people to realise their individual aspirations	Population, Human Health	1, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 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		
		Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Framework for Regeneration Areas; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales; Food for Wales, Food from Wales				
Protect and provide local social, recreational and leisure facilities		TAN16 – Sport, Recreation and Open Space; Climbing Higher, Climbing Higher – The WAG Strategy for Sports and Physical Activity, Play Policy Implementation Plan; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Rights of Way Improvement Plan; Single Integrated Plan; A Masterplan for Central; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	The LDP should set out the strategic vision for the authority with regard to providing, protecting and enhancing facilities for sport, physical activity, open space and recreation, and provide clear area-based or criteria-based policies. Plans should consider the scale and distribution of facilities and activities when allocating sites for open space and recreational use. Particular regard should be given to the needs of communities, which have poor provision of open space and recreation facilities, and to those of socially and economically disadvantaged communities (TAN16).	Population, Human Health	14, 15, 26
Economic						
Promote quality, lasting, environmentally-sound and flexible	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, The European Employment	PPW edition 4; Winning Wales; Coastal Tourism Strategy; The National Economic Strategy of WAG,	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Waste Management Strategy; Single	Policies should ensure adequate provision of local employment opportunities.	Population	20, 21, 22, 23, 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		
employment opportunities	Strategy, European Sustainable Development Strategy, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,	South East Wales Economic Development Strategy, Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Draft Deposit; Caerphilly County Borough Council Local Development Plan; Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan Deposit; City of Cardiff Local Plan; Child Poverty Strategy for Wales; Green Jobs Strategy for Wales; Sustainable Tourism Framework.	Integrated Plan, Newport Economic Development Strategy; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision			
Promote economic growth, diversity and business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment, supporting viable new business start ups and ensuring a supply of local employment sites	European Spatial Development Perspective, The European Employment Strategy, European Common Agricultural Policy	A Winning Wales, The National Economic Strategy of WAG, South East Wales Economic Development strategy, Wales Spatial Plan; National Transport Plan; Regional Transport Plan; South East Wales Development Strategy; Framework for Regeneration Areas; Achieving Our Potential; Farming for the Future, PPW; Climate Change Strategy for Wales; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales; The	Newport Unitary Development Plan; A Masterplan for Central Newport; Newport Economic Development Strategy; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	Policies should encourage the creation of infrastructure and networks which enable business innovation, improves access to R&D and stimulate high value business growth. This will include a range of employment sites and premises to meet business needs.	Population	21

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		
		Future of our Farming				
To promote/ develop a greener, knowledge based economy and social enterprises	European Spatial Development Perspective	A Winning Wales, South East Wales Economic Development strategy; Wales a better country; Green Jobs Strategy for Wales; National Energy Efficiency and Savings Plan; Climate Change Strategy for Wales; Towards Zero Waste; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales; EA GP3 (Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice); Severn River Basin Management Plan; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	A Masterplan for Central Newport; Single Integrated Plan; Newport Economic Development Strategy	Policies should ensure supporting educational and ICT infrastructure	Population	21, 22, 23
Establish a strong tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring the benefits are experienced locally		TAN13 – Tourism, Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales; Coastal Tourism Strategy; Wales Spatial Plan; Achieving Our Potential; Sustainable Tourism Framework; SE Wales Strategic Tourism Framework; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales	Newport Unitary Development Plan, Newport Tourism Strategy, A Masterplan for Central Newport' Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	Policies should promote the use and enhancement of landscape, coastal, cultural and historic resources for tourism development.	Population, Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets, Biodiversity	22
Improve the vitality and viability of towns and	European Sustainable Development Strategy	PPW edition 4; TAN4 – Retailing and Town Centres; National Transport Plan; Regional Transport Plan;	Newport Unitary Development Plan, A Masterplan for Central Newport; Newport 2020	Policies should enhance the accessibility and role and function of centres, which should be the focus for	Population, Material Assets	4, 15, 17, 18, 20, 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		
neighbourhood centres		TAN12 – Design; Child Poverty Strategy for Wales; Sustainable Tourism Framework; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales;	Unlimited Vision; Single Integrated Plan; City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework	community life.		25, 26
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 edition 4; The Wales Spatial Plan; UK Sustainable Development Strategy Wales a better country; National Transport Plan; A Walking and Cycling Action Plan for Wales; Framework for Regeneration Areas; Regional Transport Plan; TAN6 –Sustainable Rural Communities; Child Poverty Strategy for Wales; Sustainable Regeneration – South East Wales; Food for Wales, Food from Wales	Single Integrated Plan; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework; Newport 2020 Unlimited Vision	Policies should promote safe, sustainable communities with access to a range of essential services.	Population; Human Health	13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 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 Plan Area

4.3 Standing at the gateway to Wales, the Newport City Council area covers a geographical area of just over 73.5 square miles and includes a vibrant, forward-thinking city. With around 70% of the plan area being countryside, Newport has the highest proportion of land given over to sites of national and international wildlife and habitat importance in Wales.

4.4 Steeped in history, the urban area 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 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 process.

Methodology

4.7 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.

4.8 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.

4.9 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).

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

4.11 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

4.12 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 and Updates

4.13 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.

4.14 At the ISAR stage, there were 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, the data sets available did provide a comprehensive overview of the sustainability situation in Newport at that time. Data gaps included:

- Local level data on Agricultural Land Classification;
- Noise tranquillity mapping; and
- Historic Landscape Characterisation.

4.15 As part of the iterative SA process, the 2011 iteration led to the Stage A work being updated, which also sought to address the data gaps identified at the previous stage. To this end, data sources were either updated, or provided as new. This information is provided in ***Appendix A*** and integrated into the Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities, and subsequently the SA Framework, as appropriate. This process has ensured that the appraisal of the LDP is based on the most up to date information available. However, the data gaps above remain at this time. The following data sources have been added to or updated:

- Air quality;
- Economic development;
- Geological landscape;
- Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) potential;
- Water quality and availability;
- Shoreline management;
- Health and wellbeing including local inequalities and child poverty;
- Access to open space;
- Population figures;
- Affordable housing;
- Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (2008);
- Fuel Poverty;
- Vitality and viability of district centres (retail);
- District centres and deprivation by local area;
- Transport and accessibility;
- City centre retail; and
- Employment in the tourism industry.

5. Identifying Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

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 chapter 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			
Poor Air Quality 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 (NO_2) was not likely to be met by the target date of December 2005. The 2011 Air Quality Progress Report provides detail of 9 AQMAs declared in Newport, 2 of which are proposed (2011). The primary source of NO_2 in these areas was from traffic emissions, particularly from the M4 motorway and its immediate arteries. Although there are also several large industrial operations discharging to air e.g. two power stations and a steelworks plant, these industrial sources are not considered to impact sensitive receptor areas due to their relatively isolated locations. The 2011 Air Quality Progress Report indicates that the 2010 report concluded that there had been a significant improvement in air quality at many monitoring locations particularly within those AQMAs located adjacent to the M4 motorway due to traffic management measures. The reduction in recorded NO_2 levels at AQMAs adjacent to the M4 now means that there are no monitoring locations near the M4 that show whether or not the Statutory Air Quality Objective of 40$\mu g/m^3$ has been exceeded. Poor air quality can have negative implications for human health, climate change and the natural and built environment.	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 as well as improve air quality through the filtering of pollutants. Newport City Council has identified the following new or previously unidentified local developments which may impact on air quality in the Local Authority area. • Llanwern Steel Works Road • Uskmouth Gas Turbine Power station • Vogen Pelleting and Power Plant • Nevis wood pellet power plant • BioGenPower Ltd (energy from waste) These will be taken into consideration in the next Updating and Screening Assessment, scheduled for 2012.	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	4, 5, 14
Local Food Production Organic farming can have a considerable impact on the biodiversity of the area by improving and managing valuable habitats for wildlife. Fruit and vegetables bought direct from the producer tend to be fresher and have	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	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Human	3

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
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. 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.	information should then be used to inform strategies and approaches to conserve valued habitats and landscapes. Awareness of the link between landscape and food production and the local produce itself needs to be actively promoted to urban populations. 'Encouraging people to grow their own food' is an objective of the Welsh Government (Local Sourcing Action Plan 2009). All avenues for promotion need to be explored e.g. healthy living initiatives such as "walk to health" events could visit local producers en route.	Health, Water, Soils	
CO_2 emissions Newport City Council's Per capita emissions of CO_2 were 12.5 tonnes in 2005, which was high compared with the Welsh average of 9.0 tonnes. It is likely that this is partly due to the presence of the M4, which traverses the plan area. This will have implications for climate change and human health as well as many other factors such as biodiversity.	The LDP should seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of measures such as improved housing stock, reducing the need to travel and improved travel choices.	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	5
Energy Efficiency and Fuel Poverty 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. In Newport, the worst affected wards are Pillgwenlly, Stow Hill and Victoria, with pockets of fuel poverty also evident in parts of Lliswerry, Shaftesbury, St Julians and Allt-yr-yn.	The LDP could integrate the principles of 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. The LDP should seek to encourage the regeneration of existing housing stock in terms of energy efficiency, particularly in the	Human Health, Climatic Factors, Population	10, 13, 14, 16

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Living in a cold, damp home can have a significant detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of the occupants and may: • Make an existing illness/condition worse; • Increase the risk of heart attack, stroke or other circulatory illness; • Increase the risk of developing a respiratory condition e.g. asthma or bronchitis; • Weaken the immune system; • Cause misery and anxiety and mental health problems; • Cause mobility problems, often resulting in accidents or falls; • Cause or worsen allergies (rhinitis, alveolitis, itching, sneezing, wheezing, conjunctivitis etc.); • Contribute to Wales' excess winter mortality rate of 1500 cold-related deaths each year. As is stated in the Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy, between 2001 and 2004 Newport was the fourth worst local authority in Wales for excess winter deaths of older people. Fuel poverty has also been demonstrated to adversely affect children across a wide range of areas including: • Physical ill health (proven links to respiratory disease such as severe asthma, and increased accident risk); • Psychological health (cold, damp homes are linked with depression, fatigue and nervousness); • Educational attainment (cold, damp homes are not conducive to study and resulting ailments can lead to missed school attendance); • Social exclusion (the home does not provide a welcoming environment for friends	areas suffering from the highest levels of fuel poverty in the County Borough.		

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
to visit).			
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. It is noted that in the study A Technical Capacity Study of Wind Turbines within Newport County Borough, it was found that within the authority there is no potential for large wind farm development. The technical possibility only lies in small areas along the coastal strip, consisting of the Gwent Levels SSSI and industrial land around Newport docks and Llanwern. The Newport City Council (2009) *Designation of Special Landscape Areas* identified the following areas as SLAs: SLA 1: North of Bettws SLA 2: West of Rhiwderin SLA 3: Wentlooge Levels SLA 4: River Usk SLA 5: Caldicot Levels SLA 6: Wentwood SLA 7: Tredegar Park	Areas protected for their landscape value and their settings should be preserved and, wherever possible, enhanced. Policies should seek to safeguard the integrity of recognised historic landscapes (such as the Gwent Levels) recognised for the interaction between existing features.	Landscape, Human Health, Flora and Fauna	1,3,18

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Conserving water resources and reducing water usage Water quality, availability, management and usage are regarded as key issues and opportunities for the LDP. The Severn Basin District River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) (2009) provides updated information on the quality of the watercourses within the Newport Area in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Within the RBMP, Newport includes land within the Usk catchment. The majority of Newport's watercourses area is currently at "Moderate" status under the RBMP, and would therefore need to be improved in order to comply with the WFD. The major part of the plan area is underlain by a secondary aquifer and these should be protected from adverse impacts. The Great Spring 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 SPZ falls across the boundaries of Newport's Authority Area covering an area of approximately 12 square miles, which will influence proposals to the East of Newport. 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. The development of contaminated land could lead to the potential for the remobilisation of contaminated sediments and subsequent pollution to water resources. The Ebbw and Lwyd CAMS and the Wye CAMS indicate that the catchments are over abstracted. For the Ebbw and Lwyd catchment, there will be 'no water available'	The LDP should ensure that new development seeks to enhance the quality of surface and ground waters, and mitigate any potential direct and cumulative effects. The LDP should ensure that the remediation and development of contaminated sites (see below) does not lead to the remobilisation of contaminated sediments and subsequent pollution to water resources. 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. Development in SPZs may be restricted, which should be considered in the development of the plan and its policies. Water efficiency measures will help to protect the local environment through a reduction in pressure on local aquifers, but also help to reduce energy consumption (see energy efficiency for homes) as well as protect European designated sites for biodiversity.	Water, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Soil	2, 3, 7, 8, 9

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
by 2016. For the River Wye SAC and SAC tributaries, for 2014 and 2016, *"the Wye Habitats Directive RoC process will determine the level of abstraction where "no adverse effect" on the integrity of the SAC can be concluded. For non SAC watercourses, CAMS will be followed."* The Usk CAMS encompasses the main urban area of Newport. Within the Usk catchment, surface water is the dominant source. The CAMS shows that water will be 'available' for abstraction from Sor Brook up to 2019 (target status). For the Usk itself, *"the Usk Habitats Directive RoC process 26-2 will determine the level of abstraction where 'no adverse effect' on the integrity of the SAC can be concluded."* No water will be available in the Bettws/Malpas Brook by 2019. Cumulative effects could arise in associated with the management of agricultural land added to the development of greenfield sites. This may be particularly acute within or adjacent to the Gwent Levels SSSI.	Measures such as the promotion and implementation of SuDS, limiting surface water runoff and mitigating against the effects of climate change could enable the LDP to help to contribute to meeting the requirements of the WFD.		
Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Water Quality Risks of and from flooding, shown in mapped form in Appendix A, 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. The Wye and Usk CFMP indicates that over 1000 properties in Newport urban area are at risk from flooding. This is by far the greatest risk area in the catchment.	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 (including hard standing). Policies should safeguard against increased risk of flooding to the development and elsewhere, unless the risks and consequences of flooding are demonstrated	Water, Human Health, Material Assets, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	6, 9

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
The SMP2[21] details policy guidance for theme areas that cover the plan area, which are: Caldicot Levels, Newport and Usk, and Wentlooge. The majority of policies are 'hold the line' although there are instances where the policy is 'no active intervention' or 'managed realignment' in these coastal areas.	as being acceptably managed. Policies will need to take into account the future effects of climate change through adaptation and mitigation measures. Specific allocations and policies in the LDP that relate to coastal areas should consider the specific policy considerations included in the SMP2 in relation to coastal erosion and flood risk as some areas may not be suitable for development, particularly in the long term. New development should seek to minimise net increase in surface water runoff to minimise potential pollution to water resources. Sustainable 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. The application of SuDS may require space on development sites to be set-aside. This could be taken into consideration.		

[21] http://www.severnestuary.net/secg/smp2partb.html

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Land affected by contamination 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. 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. 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.	The LDP should seek to encourage the remediation of contaminated land, for its use as developable land. This should ensure, however, that no increased risk to the water environment or biodiversity is increased. The potential implementation of SuDS or other activities that may disturb soils should seek to ensure that the potential for contamination is identified and remediated to reduce the spread of contamination.	Soil, Human Health, Water	3
Commons 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	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.	Biodiversity, Material Assets, Human Health, Population	2

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
general consensus as to how these areas should be managed or regulated. It should also be noted that access to common lands for recreation has importance for human health and wellbeing.			
Biodiversity **<u>Threats to designated habitats and species</u>** 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. These are the River Usk SAC and the Severn Estuary RAMSAR, SAC AND SPA. Other European Sites that may be affected by the LDP are included in the HRA. The River Usk comprises a large, linear ecosystem that acts as an important wildlife corridor, an essential migration route and a key breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species, namely; sea lamprey, brook lamprey river lamprey, twaite shad, Atlantic salmon, and bullhead. The Severn Estuary is an important wintering ground for a range of migratory wildfowl and waders, being a vital link of bird migration that stretches from Siberia to Africa. Birds come to the estuary both to over-winter and while on passage to and from their final wintering grounds. Key species of international significance include European white-fronted goose, bewick's swan, shelduck, dunlin and redshank. Migratory fish species include salmon, sea trout, river and sea lamprey and twaite and allis shad, Nationally designated 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	The acknowledgement of the significant value of the natural environment in Newport is important to ensure that these valuable habitats remain protected. The likely significant effects of the LDP on European Protected Sites are being assessed in the HRA. 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 the integrity of designated sites, in order that the environmental, social and economic goals can be achieved concurrently. 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.	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	2

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1

part. These are:
• The River Usk SSSI;
• The Severn Estuary;
• The Gwent Levels (six separate, contiguous SSSIs, comprising (from west to east). In total the SSSIs cover some 5,700ha, about 4,500ha of which lies within the City of Newport. The Gwent Levels lie along the whole length of the seaward edge of the City.):
  • Rumney and Peterstone SSSI (eastern part only)
  • St Brides SSSI
  • Nash and Goldcliff SSSI
  • Whitson SSSI
  • Redwick and Llandevenny SSSI (all except south-easternmost portion)
  • Magor and Undy SSSI (this lies adjacent to the latter, but falls outside of the NCC boundary)
  • Penhow Woods SSSI and NNR
  • Parc Seymour Woods SSSI
  • Langstone-Llanmartin Meadows SSSI
  • Plas Machen Wood SSSI
 	
There are 140 SINC designations within the City of Newport area, as included in the April 2012 Background Paper for the LDP[22].
	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.		

[22] http://www.newport.gov.uk/stellent/groups/public/documents/plans_and_strategies/cont655693.pdf

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
With respect to European Protected Species, a number of them are known to be present in Newport such as otters, bats, dormice and great crested newts. **<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: 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 Grazing Marsh, and gardens. Threats to these habitats include: • 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.			
Waste In accordance with national requirements, Newport should seek to implement the waste hierarchy, through the prioritisation of the reduction in the generation of waste	The LDP should demonstrate how the requirements of the South East Wales	Human Health, Soil, Material	12

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
above all other measures. Following this, a recycling programme should be implemented. The 2004 Newport City Council Waste Management Strategy[23] study states that "although 67% of MSW is potentially either recyclable or compostable, the maximum amount which could be targeted for recycling by local authorities may only be around 60% of the overall MSW arisings if standard recycling procedures are maintained." 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. Newport currently has very limited facilities available for the treatment and disposal of waste. However, the Docksway Landfill has 16 years worth of landfill capacity with the potential to extend this by five years as tonnage reduces. Newport contains the greatest producers of hazardous waste in South East Waste due to presence of the Eco-Oil facility. With the aim of building on current skills and technology base, green waste technology treatment companies should be encouraged into the area.	Regional Waste Plan will be delivered and how the generation of waste could be reduced. Allocations for waste management facilities for all relevant waste streams should be included in the LDP. The LDP should encourage the development of sustainable waste management facilities that will enable the achievement of national targets (Towards Zero Waste). However, policies should seek to ensure that the environmental effects of waste management facilities are minimised through consideration of both the positive and negative effects of facilities such as Energy from Waste plants.	Assets	
Social			
Access 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 2008. 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.	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 Including the consideration of the changing population structure of the city and the need for greater public transport provision.	Human Health, Population, Material Assets	1, 14, 15, 24, 25

[23] http://www.newport.gov.uk/xpedio/groups/public/documents/plans_and_strategies/n_028536.pdf

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
The City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh (2011) highlights improvements to public transport including the rail station, which has been increased with the completion of a new station at Rogerstone on the Ebbw Valley Line. This also has secure cycle storage and park and ride facilities to provide opportunities for integrated travel, reducing total car mileage. In 2011, the population of Newport was estimated at 145,736 with 51% female and 49% male. The overall trend is for an increase in population in the city (6% since 2001), with a higher numerical growth in those under 16 or over 65/66. These sectors traditionally have a higher incidence of utilising sustainable modes (either too young to drive or eligible for free bus travel). These trends indicate the likelihood of a greater demand for alternatives to the private car. The greater number of elderly persons will also necessitate careful consideration of the location of public transport facilities.			
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 or archaeological interest (see Appendix A) including the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape. 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. 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.	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. Policies should seek to integrate historical features and awareness into the realisation of new development. The ASIDOHL (The Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscape[24]) assessment could be used to help to identify and mitigate for any potential significant negative effects.	Cultural Heritage, Material Assets	18, 19

[24] http://www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/asidohl/asidohl2.pdf

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Health Some of the main challenges for Newport, which contribute to disadvantage within local communities, are health inequalities, and child poverty. 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. There was a large increase of people with a limiting long term illness between 1991 and 2001. Most recent figures indicate that 21.6% of the Newport population are living with a long term limiting illness and 7.9% of people are permanently sick or disabled. As life expectancy grows, the incidence of limiting long term illness is likely to increase with age (Health Wellbeing and Social Care Strategy 2011/14). 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 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. Although the overall health status of Newport is comparable to the rest of Wales, the prevalence of obesity, coronary heart disease, strokes and respiratory disease are marginally lower than the Welsh average but are still high compared to the rest of the UK. In addition there are considerable differences in health status between the richer and poorer areas.	Access to health facilities 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. Policies should seek to create environmental that encourage more active lifestyles. The LDP should seek to allocate appropriate accommodation within accessible distance to local services and facilities, particularly to address the needs of the older people, people with a limiting illness, and disabled people.	Human Health	14,15, 25
Access to Open Space Judged against NPFA standards (included in the Outdoor Play Space Provision SPG), in the majority of wards there is a shortfall in provision of accessible open space. When broken down to ward level, 13 out of Newport's 20 wards have an overall shortfall in provision. Where a surplus of provision exists this is primarily as a	The LDP should ensure that there is a sufficient and equitable distribution of open space throughout the plan area. The Active Newport Strategy 2011-14's key aim is to increase sport and physical activity amongst the population by 1% year on year. Amongst	Human Health, Landscape	1, 14, 15

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
result of a citywide facility being situated in the ward, for example Spytty Park in Liswerry and Tredegar Park Sports Ground in the Gaer ward. 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.	these measures are measures that should be supported through the LDP and include: *to develop and maintain a physical environment that makes it easier and safer for people to choose to be more physically active.*		
Cycling The City Wide Transport Strategy Refresh (2011) highlights recent initiatives that could encourage cycling and an opportunity to improve sustainable access to the countryside for the residents of Newport. The completion of the Connect2 cycle scheme to Caerleon provides opportunities to develop sustainable tourism initiatives linking key attractions. The completion of the landmark Newport City Bridge creates new opportunities to access the city centre by sustainable modes, which provides an opportunity to improve health and wellbeing for all sections of the community. 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.	The LDP should take into account the proposals for an improved cycle network, ensuring integration of new proposals with this facility is maximised.	Human Health, Landscape, Cultural Heritage	1, 4, 14, 15, 24, 25
Gypsies and travellers The majority of Gypsy and Travellers in Newport live in temporarily tolerated unauthorised sites or on sites with temporary consents. A local needs assessment commissioned by NCC has indicated that there is a local need for both permanent and transient pitches for Gypsy and Traveller communities. This showed an immediate need for accommodation for three families totalling 23 pitches, increasing to 43 pitches by 2026. 7 pitches were identified for transit sites by 2019.	The LDP should address the accommodation and related needs of gypsies and travellers in Newport through the provision of a range of sites, including transit sites and residential sites for longer term use There may be a need to create guidance to overcome the potential cultural barriers between the planning authority and the Gypsy and Traveller communities.	Human Health, Population	14, 15, 16, 17

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
Households and Housing In 2011 the population of Newport was estimated at 145,736. The LDP Assessment of Housing Requirements (NLP, February 2013) assesses a number of population growth scenarios, leading to predictions for housing requirements in Newport up to 2026: *"The core demographic scenarios result in a requirement for 7,400 (baseline) and 9,900 (long term past trend) dwellings over the LDP period from 2011 to 2026. The adjusted Cardiff population scenario would result in a higher dwelling requirement of 11,600 units over the same period…Taking account of [NLP's] assumptions about a reduction in unemployment to the long term average level of 8%, an appropriate dwelling requirement is defined to be 10,350 dwellings."* Increasing house prices has meant demand for affordable housing has remained buoyant. Newport has an impressive record in the delivery of affordable housing with over 750 new units being provided since 2007. 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. • Budgets 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	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.	Human Health, Population	13, 14, 16

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
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. 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 rise in house prices, along with incomes that are considerably lower than the UK median. 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. 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. Homeless households in the greatest need have increased in the last three years. The housing requirement for the county borough is outlined in the baseline description.			
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. ***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. ***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	This analysis of educational attainment, housing, educational and employment data suggests there are varying levels of disadvantage amongst Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities and that a one size fits all solution would not be appropriate. The LDP should ensure that the needs of all sections of the community are addressed through its policies.	Human Health, Population	14, 16

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
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.			
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.	The LDP could provide facilities for the furthering of Welsh language, culture and identity, as part of a wider strategy to strengthen national identity.	Human Health, Population	19
Economic			
Employment Growth Some of the main challenges for Newport, which contribute to disadvantage, are across educational achievement and employment. 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 Pillgwenlly ward. There has been an increase in those who are economically active in the county borough. However, the Experian 2012 forecasts (in *Employment Land Review March 2013, Peter Brett Associates, Roger Tym and Asbri Planning*) show that between 2011 and 2026, employment numbers in Newport are projected to grow by some 7,400 jobs, which is a 9% increase on current (2011) levels. *"The employment growth is primarily*	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. The LDP should seek to ensure that there is	Population, Material Assets	20, 21, 22, 23

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
driven by 'Administrative & Supportive Services', 'Finance', and 'Professional Services', which will relate to local business performance and future inward investment. There is also strong growth in 'Retail', and tourism in the form of 'Accommodation & Food Services', "Education", "Health", and 'Residential Care & Social Work', reflecting demographic changes such as a population growth as well as a shift towards an aging population. Employment declines are also projected mostly in the manufacturing sectors." 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. The Newport Economic Development Strategy 2011 states that 80% of employment 2009 was in the service sector, with 50% of services in the public sector. The Newport Economic Development Strategy 2011 provides analysis of Newport's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in terms of its potential for economic growth. These can be summarised as: **Strengths** • Location & Connectivity • Varied Economic Base • Significant Regeneration Achieved • Land Supply & Modern Business Space • Good Technical Skills/Labour Force • Credibility in Major Events & Quality • Facilities available **Weaknesses**	provision of an appropriate range of facilities for the improvement of skills levels in the existing workforce. Key aims of the Newport Economic Development Strategy that could be reflected in the policies of the LDP include: • Newport must establish a more coherent and confident identity and sense of place as a true economic city. • To ensure that land supply does not constrain economic potential and future growth. • Newport must remain at the forefront of sustainable transport and technological improvements to maintain competitive advantage. • To improve skills at all levels above the Welsh average as a hallmark of a dynamic city economy. • To create the infrastructure and networks which enable business innovation, improves access to R&D and stimulates high value business growth. • To establish Newport's credentials as a sustainable and green city.		

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
• Poor City Centre Image & Offer • Public Sector Employment Focus • Academic Skills/Economic indicators • Land Constrained – Services/Flood Risks **Opportunities** • New City University Campus • Technical Excellence in Specialist • Manufacturing • Severnside catchment - cost advantages over Cardiff & Bristol • Back-Office Business Functions to Existing • Manufacturing – Consolidation • Local/Regional Logistics – Internet Delivery Growth • M4 Congestion further west **Threats** • M4 Congestion – generally • Severn Tolls into Wales • Improving Competition Nationally (UK) • Continued Squeeze Between Bristol & Cardiff • Priorities for Valleys and West – Further European Funding. The Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment cite the following threats to the economy in Newport: ***Land***	In line with the above aims, the LDP should also consider the negative effect of the M4 on the economy, which also has negative effects on social and environmental aspects as a result of congestion. As a result, the LDP should seek to reduce congestion through a focus on the creation of sustainable transport and a reduction in travel distances.		

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
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. ***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. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment) 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. **Skills** 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).			
Travel to Work The proportion travelling in from outside Newport has increased. The numbers commuting to work in Newport were much higher than residents travelling out to	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. Public transport solutions	Population, Human Health, Climate	25

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
work, illustrating the importance it has to the surrounding region. The majority of people in Newport drove to work by car or van (2001). According to the City-Wide Transport Strategy Refresh (2011), Newport has significant commuter flows, with a net inflow of 9200 commuters per day. The principal inflows originate in Caerphilly, Cardiff and Torfaen. Outflows were principally to Cardiff and Bristol. These demonstrate the regional economic role of Newport as a significant employment location. In addition, there are 40,200 daily commuting trips within Newport itself. Newport did, however, have the second highest proportion of people commuting to work by public transport in Wales. (Overview & Scrutiny Forum for Development & Employment)	are considered to be needed for the business parks.	Change	
Deprivation Some of the main challenges for Newport, which contribute to disadvantage, are across educational achievement and employment, crime and anti social behaviour, health inequalities, and child poverty. The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is the official measure of deprivation of small areas in Wales. The WIMD 2011 is made up of eight types of deprivation or domains: employment, income, education, health, community safety, geographical access to services, housing and physical environment. Newport is ranked as the fourth most deprived local authority in Wales, with 16% of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in Wales. Newport has 56% of its LSOAs in the most deprived 50% in Wales. In general, the Valleys and urban local authorities tend to be more deprived than those which are largely rural. (SIP 2013). 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.	Reducing inequalities and deprivation across the Council area should be delivered through the LDP policies alongside other SPG including the Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework (2009). The LDP should take into account the aims of the SIP, 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.	Human Health, Population, Material Assets	14, 15, 17, 20, 23

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
"Pill has the worst levels of income deprivation throughout Wales, and the largest levels of unemployment and overall deprivation in Newport. It is also in the bottom 10% of Welsh wards for its physical environment, education and training. Pill also demonstrates a high proportion of people claiming housing benefits and council tax benefits, compared with the rest of Newport and Wales." (Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework 2009) In accordance with the SIP (2013), The main challenges and those which contribute to disadvantage are across educational achievement and employment, crime and anti social behaviour, health inequalities, and child poverty. Economic regeneration, alongside community regeneration, form key factors that can transform local neighbourhoods and the lives of local people. Focus must be on narrowing the gap between the least and most affluent areas of the city by addressing areas of activity including employment, health, housing, education, community safety and the environment.			
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	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.	Human Health, Population	15, 23

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
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 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. ***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%. 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.			
Tourism Tourism provides a significant opportunity for areas to benefit from the 'drip-down' effects of regeneration. In 2008, approximately 7% of Newport's employment was in the tourism industry. 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. 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	Build on positive tourism assets for a greater increase in tourism activity across a range of sectors. The principal aim of the tourism function is to encourage tourists to Newport for the economic, environmental and social well being of the Newport citizen. This is supportive of the aims of the LDP and should be reinforced. 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.	Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape	22, 26

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
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.	The LDP can support the development of the tourism industry through the creation of an improved built and natural environment and the protection of key heritage and environmental assets; the allocation of land for tourism functions and accommodation; and the allocation of land for sustainable transport.		
Retail There are 9 District Centres in Newport City. Newport City Centre has benefited from relatively little new retail investment in recent decades, with the original construction of the Kingsway Shopping Centre dating from 1969, although it was refurbished and extended in both 1986 and 2008. Moreover, the planned and eagerly awaited Friars Walk retail development was killed off by the recent economic recession when the developer went into administration. (source: Newport Retail Study July 2010[25]) The city centre has therefore effectively 'stood still' in retail terms for many years, whilst throughout the rest of the UK new shopping centres have been built (e.g. the out of town regional malls), and others have experienced significant expansion and improvements, including the two 'competitor' retail destinations of Cardiff and Bristol. In addition, over the past 20 years there has been substantial out of centre retail development within Newport City, particularly in comparison goods shopping, and this has soaked up a sizeable share of locally available consumer expenditure. The creation of Newport Unlimited in 2003 was intended to lead, or facilitate, the	The LDP should seek to address indicators of multiple deprivation in order to improve the vitality and viability of district centres for sustainable communities. Further, many of the district centres straddle busy roads. A reduction in traffic and move towards more sustainable forms of transport could help to improve footfall and increase the viability of the district centres. The Newport Retail Study (July 2010, Colliers International) recommends *" **a strong city centre first approach** in order to maximise the prospects for new development coming forward which will enable the city centre to compete with larger centres elsewhere, and to control the level and type of competition with other retail facilities within the wider city*	Material Assets	26

[25] Newport City Council/Newport Unlimited Retail Study and Capacity Assessment – July 2010

Key Issues/Opportunities	Implications for LDP	Relevant SEA Topic	Relationship to SA Objectives in Table 6.1
regeneration of major areas of the City, including the City Centre. The Master Plan for the central area revolves around shopping and the City Council is currently assembling a substantial site through CPO and is in discussions with potential developers. The intention is to see major retail development on the same area as the previous Friar Walk scheme, which has been shelved. The city centre accounts for just 23% of currently occupied sales floorspace within the City as a whole (excluding local centres/small stores). As can be seen from the data in Appendix A, there is a correlation between the vitality and viability of district centres and levels of deprivation. District centres in areas with higher levels of multiple deprivation have lower vitality and viability levels. Maindee and Caerleon Road are the most vital and viable and are located in areas with low levels of deprivation, whereas Commercial Road, Clarence Place, Bettws and Ringland are situated in areas characterised by high levels of deprivation. 46% of the City's retail stock is located out of centre, a proportion that reaches 63%, or almost two-thirds, if the retail warehouses and stores at the Newport Retail Park are included. It is interpreted that there is no quantitative need for additional retail development as indicated by the capacity analysis in the Newport Retail Study 2010. New retail capacity may lead to the redistribution of stores across the city, leading to job losses elsewhere.	*area... The primary role of the city centre is the sale of non bulky comparison goods and that it should be the leading destination for the sale of these goods. It is the improved offer of this type of product which will enable the city centre to compete more effectively with other large centres and other provision across the city, and to trade in a more sustainable manner."* *The definition of district centres [should] be reviewed to ensure those defined as such more closely match the TAN4 definition. The benefit of this approach would be to reduce the policy support for large new stores outside the city centre whereas the re-designation of some as local centres would still enable appropriate local level provision to be made. We consider that the centres at Clarence Place, Bettws and Ringland all be considered for reclassification."*		

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 was developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant PPPs, 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. Amendments have been made to the overall framework since the publication of the SA Scoping Report in October 2008. These reflect the comments received from consultees, as detailed in ***Appendix B***. Comments received on the ISAR and updates made to the PPP review and baseline/key sustainability issues to reflect the changing context of the LDP, also led to the updating of the SA Framework to ensure that the LDP Deposit Plan was assessed against the latest context and criteria available.

6.4 The original SA Framework is included in ***Appendix E*** for reference, as this was the framework used for the assessment of the previous SA stages (up to the assessment of the Preferred Strategy, reported upon in the ISAR, January 2010).

6.5 It is considered that the resulting 26 objectives listed in ***Table 6.1*** adequately address the matters required to be considered in the SA. The SA Framework developed for the Newport LDP also includes a series of carefully selected indicators that provide a clarification of the intended interpretation of each objective. These have also been revised as above and have also been streamlined to improve the efficiency of the assessment process and direct links to the LDP. The resulting SA framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which the Deposit LDP (February 2012), the LDP Revised Deposit Plan (June 2013 and December 2013), the MAC schedule (June 2014 and N0vember 2014) and final plan have been assessed is set out in ***Table 6.1***.

6.6 Key changes made to the SA Framework in the previous iteration were:

- Objective 1: Changed wording of objective from 'valued' to 'protected or important' for greater clarity.
    - Indicator changed from 'Proportion of open landscape…' to 'Proportion of landscape outside of the settlement boundaries lost to development' for clarity.
    - Indicator added: Number of new developments that will affect an SLA to ensure protection of Special Landscape Areas.
    - Indicators deleted in response to NCC comments to simplify and include indicators only directly related to land use planning:
        - Woodland schemes implemented
        - Countryside management schemes implemented

- Objective 2:

  Removal of indicators:

  - Length of hedgerow (difficult to monitor)
  - % change in tree planting (difficult to measure)
  - Species of acknowledged conservation concern (difficult to measure for LDP)
  - Amount of important wildlife species lost to other uses (illogical)
  - No of businesses achieving the biodiversity benchmarking award (not directly linked to LDP)
  - The area of land affected by planning applications approved that lead to loss of species, habitats of important biodiversity value (repetitive with other indicators)
  - Extent of important habitats or landscapes present in commons (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Extent of invasive species (not directly linked to LDP)

  Addition of indicators/targets:

  - Indicator 'Numbers, area and condition of international, European, national, regional and local designated sites' changed to 'Condition of international, European, national, regional and local designated sites' in response to consultee comments and to reflect the remit of the local authority.
  - Target for '% trees lost to development that are replaced' changed to 100% to provide a correction.

- Objective 3: removal of indicators:
  - Number of empty properties (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Number of organic farming initiatives (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Number and take-up of allotments (repeated under health objective)
- Objective 4:
  - Move of 'Nitrous Oxide (NO_2) emissions per capita' from objective 5 in response to CCW comment (for clarity)
- Objective 7:
  - Addition of 'quantity and flow' to objective wording to cover a broader range of aspects in response to consultation comments.
  - Addition of indicator: 'Development which includes improvements to local sewerage, water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations' in response to consultee comments.
  - Deletion of 'Development buffer zones along water courses' as the intention of the indicator (flood risk and water pollution) is covered by other indicators.
- Objective 8:
  - Removal of 'increasing water abstraction at source' to reflect consultee comments.
  - Addition of water consumption (per person per day) to reflect consultation comments.
- Objective 9:

- Addition of 'and coastal erosion' to objective wording to reflect the SMP2.
- Addition of indicator: '% of developments approved in C1 and C2 development advice map zones against the advice of the Environment Agency.'

- Objective 10
  - Provision of eco-labelled white goods (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Number of businesses achieving Green Dragon Standard (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Addition of indicator: 'Development which includes improvements to local energy supply and telecommunications to cope with residual demand through planning obligations' to reflect consultee comments
  - Addition of indicator: '% of new developments considered to be 'zero carbon'' to reflect PPP review
  - Addition of indicator: 'Owner occupiers signing up to NCCs energy performance and generation programme for existing dwellings' to replace 'Exiting dwellings improved for their energy efficiency, addressing fuel poverty' to reflect NCC Officer comments about a Council run scheme and to improve relevance.
  - Addition of indicator: 'Use of zero carbon wastewater treatment in new development (such as reed beds)' to reflect PP review updates.
- Objective 12
  - Addition of 'Development which includes improvements to waste management infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations' indicator to reflect consultee comments.
  - Indicators simplified and targets added and modified to reflect PPP review 'wise about waste' and 'towards zero waste' and consultee comments.
- Objective 13
  - Targets and indicators updated to reflect PPW Edition 4 (2011) (Feb 2012 iteration)
- Objectives 14 and 15
  - Merging of objectives as have similar aims and indicators in relation to land use planning to: 'Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups and improve health and wellbeing'
  - Removal of indicators as not directly linked to LDP:
    - % of people of working age claiming benefits
    - Proportion of children under sixteen living in low income households
    - Infant mortality rates
    - Limiting long term illness
    - % extracurricular activities (7-11/11-16 year olds)
    - Adult physical activity
  - Addition of indicator: '% of new development that includes space for the growing of food locally' to reflect One Wales: One Planet
  - Addition of indicator: 'New development that develops or maintains a physical environment that makes it easier and safer for people to choose to be more

physically active' and target 'Increase sport and physical activity amongst the population by 1% year on year' to reflect updates to PP review.

  - Change of target to 'increase' from 100% conformity for access to natural greenspace (CCW) as 100% conformity may not always be possible due to available space
  - Merging of indicators relating to open space, accessible greenspace and NPFA standards.

- Objective 16 (now 15)
  - Addition of 'to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare' to reflect PPP review revision.
- Objective 17 (now 16)
  - Modification of indicator: 'Amount of land provided *or planning permission granted for sites* to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers' to allow for the application for planning permission for site that may not be designated in the LDP.
- Objective 18 (now 17)
  - Deletion of indicator: Proportion of city centre covered by CCTV (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Deletion of indicator relating to crime rates as not directly influenced by the LDP.
- Objective 20 (now 19)
  - Deletion of indicator: Cultural and arts events and activities taking place within Newport (not directly linked to LDP)
  - Deletion of indicator: % people benefiting from the Chartist Citizenship project (not directly linked to LDP)
- Objective 22 (now 21)
  - Addition of indicators to reflect the Economic Development Strategy:
    - Number of new developments that will contribute to the creation of infrastructure or networks enabling business innovation
    - Available suitable sites for economic development vs. demand
- Objective 23 (now 22)
  - Addition to objective of 'and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally' to reflect PPP Review revisions.
  - Removal of the following indicators as are covered under other broader indicators:
    - Expenditure by sector
    - Revenue by category of visitor
    - Tourist Days
    - Bed Space Availability
  - Addition of indicator: 'Number of visitors to sporting attractions' to reflect local aspirations
- Objective 24 (now 23)
  - Addition of 'greener' to knowledge economy, to reflect PPP Review revisions.

- Addition of 'Proportion of people with skills levels above the Welsh average' to reflect the aspirations of the Economic Development Strategy.
- Deletion of indicators as not directly linked to LDP (new indicators to be developed at monitoring stage as a result of key sustainability effects identified through the assessment process):
  - % increase in adult education courses
  - % of people with basic skills through 'The Basic Skills Employer Pledge'
  - Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSE A*-C or NVQ equivalent)
  - % of population attaining highest qualification – Level 4/5
  - % of young people in post-16 education
  - % with no qualifications
  - % of school age pupil exclusion rates
  - Key Stage 4 achievement levels

- Objective 25 (now 24)
  - Addition of 'and encourage resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns' to reflect PPP Review revisions
  - Added indicator 'Proportion of people that travel out of Newport for work' to reflect Transport Strategy.
- Objective 26 (now 25)
  - Change safe routes to school indicator to 'Modal Split - % of population travelling to school by sustainable modes' to encompass more travel modes under consideration.
  - Swapped 'Integration of Sustrans routes with built development' indicator for 'National Cycle Network Users' to reflect Transport Strategy monitoring.
  - Added indicator: 'Proportion of older (over 65/66) and younger (under 16) people without access to suitable public transport' to reflect the Transport Strategy.
- Objective 27 (now 26)
  - Addition of 'district centres' to reflect PPP Review revisions.

Assessment Rationale

6.7 ***Table 8.1*** and ***Table 9.4*** 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 Stage B3- Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment). The assessment rationale for the Candidate Sites Appraisal can be found in ***Appendix D***. 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 are 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/data would be available through development management process

Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown

NB Data sources have been included in the monitoring strategy, developed following the B3/4 assessments, to enable the monitoring of indicators only where these relate to predicted significant effects.

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
Environmental				
1	Protect and enhance existing protected or important landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management	**% of new development within walking distance (3km) of natural greenspace in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Toolkit**	Increase	Population, Human Health, Landscape, Soil
		% change in accessibility and connectivity of public rights of way due to new development[26]	Increase	
		Amount of urban and rural public open space lost to new development	Minimise- target of nil	
		Total area of open space used for recreation (informal and formal)	Increase	
		Amount or proportion of landscape subject to enhancement associated with new development	Increase	
		Number of new developments that will affect an SLA[27]	Decrease	
		Proportion of landscape outside of the settlement boundaries lost to new development	Minimise- target of nil	

[26] Public rights of way include: footpaths; bridleways; Byways Open to All Traffic (BOATs) and Restricted Byways (formally designated as Roads Used as Public Paths)
[27] Development that will affect an SLA may include development that is deemed to have an effect on its setting or character, as determined through the development management process.

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	**Condition of international, European, national, regional and local designated sites** (including sites for geodiversity)	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, Human Health,
		Loss of trees covered by TPOs as a result of new development	Minimise- target of nil	
		% trees lost to new development that are replaced	100%	
		Amount of green space important for ecological connectivity identified and safeguarded from new development	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	
		Area of important wildlife habitat lost to other uses affecting functional viability	Zero	
		Number and area of land and aquatic habitat creation schemes associated with new development	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.	
		% of new development and land use incorporating Green Infrastructure	Increase	
		% native species used in landscaping schemes as part of new development	Increase	
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral	**% dwellings built on previously developed land subject to assessment against the sustainability objectives**	No target set- to be prioritised where appropriate for development	Landscape, Soil, Climatic Factors, Air, Human Health,
		% of residential sites developed at a density of 30-50 dph	Increase- target 100%	
		% development built on sites of importance for geodiversity (using LANDMAP)	Decrease	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	resources	Area of potentially contaminated land remediated and brought back into use (without negative effects on the water environment)	Increase	Biodiversity
		% of building materials used that have been sourced from the local area in new development	Increase	
		% of reclaimed materials used in new development	Increase	
		% of planning permissions granted resulting in loss of grades 1,2 and 3a land	Decrease	
4	To improve air quality	**Number of (NO_2) designated AQMAs**	Decrease – target of nil	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health
		Other recorded pollutants (Ozone, PM_{10})	To meet statutory UK air quality criteria objectives	
		Number of exceedences of the 100ug/m3 8 hr mean NO_x	No target identified	
		Nitrous Oxide (NO_2) emissions per capita	Decrease 3% per annum	
		Number of implemented measures of Air Quality Action Plan	Increase	
		Number of native vegetation and planting schemes to provide carbon sink capacity and improve air quality locally in new development	Increase	
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	**Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) emissions per capita**	Decrease 3% per annum	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health
		Methane emissions per capita	Decrease 3% per annum	
		Water vapour emissions	Decrease 3% per annum	
		Halocarbons emissions	Decrease 3% per annum	
		Ozone emissions	Decrease 3% per annum	
6	To minimise the effects of noise	**Number of residential permissions granted in TAN11 category C and D locations**	Nil	Human Health,

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	pollution	**Number of new developments in noisy locations that include noise minimisation measures such as buffers**	Increase if development meets other sustainability criteria	Population
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality, quantity and flow	Improvements to existing off-line drainage as a result of new development	Increase	Water, Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
		Number of developments on contaminated soils implementing measures to protect water quality	Increase	
		Number of new developments which include improvements to local sewerage, water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations	Increase	
		Number of Rivers achieving 'good' status	Increase	
		Proportion of development in areas of identified zones for the protection of groundwater'	Increase	
8	To reduce water consumption	Number of grey water systems used in new developments	Increase	Water, Human Health, Climatic Factors
		Number of new developments with incorporation of dual water supplies	Increase	
		Internal potable water use of less than or equal to 32m³ per bedspace per year in new developments	Increase	
		Installation of water efficient fixtures in new developments	Increase	
		Rainwater collection system for watering gardens and landscaped areas in new developments	Increase	
		Per capita consumption (water use per person per day)	Decrease	
9	To take a long term view and minimise the risk of and from flooding and	**% of development approved in flood risk areas contrary to TAN15**	Zero	Water, Human Health, Climatic Factors,
		% of new developments approved in C1 and C2 development advice map zones against EA advice	Zero	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	coastal erosion	**% 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: Hard surface runoff Roof runoff	Population, Landscape, Material Assets
		Number of new properties at risk of flooding	Decrease	
		% of new development approved in areas of managed realignment	Zero	
		% of flood plain used for flood storage/alleviation, coastal squeeze management, biodiversity enhancement	Increase	
10	Increase energy efficiency	Energy consumption per capita	Decrease	Climatic Factors, Population, Air, Human Health
		% of new developments considered to be 'zero carbon'	Increase	
		% of owner occupiers signing up to NCCs energy performance and generation programme for existing dwellings	Increase	
		% of 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	
		%SAP ratings of new housing equal or higher than 65	The target SAP for all dwellings is a minimum of 65 described under the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) 1995	
		% of development which includes improvements to local energy supply and telecommunications to cope with residual demand through planning obligations	Increase	
		Use of zero carbon wastewater treatment in new development (such as reed beds)	Increase where appropriate	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		% of new development where 75% dedicated low energy lights have been specified	Increase	
11	Promote renewable energy production and use	*% of new development where residual electricity is generated from renewable sources following energy efficiency measures*	Increase	
		Number 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	**% waste reduced (including through reuse)**	By 2025, 27% reduction in waste compared to 2007 levels[28]	Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape, Human Health, Soil
		% new development that uses recycled or sustainably produced materials from local sources	Increase to contribute to national targets	
		% of new development which includes improvements to waste management infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations	Increase	
		% of waste recycled (including composting)	**municipal:** 52% 2012/13 58% by 2015/16 64% by 2019/20 70% by 2024/25 **commercial:** 57% by 2015/16 **commercial and industrial:** 67% by 2019/20 70% by 2024/25	
		% energy from waste	maximum 42% by 2015/16[17]	

[28] http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/100621wastetowardszeroen.pdf

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
			maximum 36% by 2019/20 maximum 30% by 2024/25	
		% level of waste sent to landfill	Phased out by 2025[17]	
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	% of new dwellings meeting Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and the relevant credits under Ene1[29]	100%	Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Human Health
		% of new commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' Standard and 'Excellent' rating under Ene1[18]	100%	
		% of development with a design and access statement submitted	100%	
		% of major schemes where DCfW has been consulted	Increase	
Social				
14	Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups and improve health and wellbeing	**Number of wards in the 100 most deprived wards according to Index of Multiple deprivation**	Decrease	Population, Human Health
		% of new development that develops or maintains a physical environment that makes it easier and safer for people to choose to be more physically active[30]	Increase sport and physical activity amongst the population by 1% year on year	
		% of new development where distance and transport accessibility to access health care facilities is improved	Improve	
		% of new development that includes space for the growing of food locally		
15	Protect and	**Provision of accessible open space and play areas**	Improve existing or increase provision based	Population,

[29] http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/110228ppwchapter4en.pdf
[30] Active Newport Strategy 2011-14

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare		on local needs	Human Health, Material Assets, Air
		Level of community infrastructure by ward	Increase	
		Loss of local community facilities	Decrease	
		Number of S106 agreements secured on new developments for improvements in community facilities	Increase	
16	Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing	**Number 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	
		Amount of land provided or planning permission granted for sites to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers	Increase	
17	To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods	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	Population, Human Health
		% of new development that meets the 'secured by design' certification criteria	Increase	
		% of public realm with natural surveillance	Increase	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
18	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport	**Number and condition of listed buildings**	No target identified	Material Assets, Landscape, Climatic Factors
		Number of buildings on buildings at risk register	Decrease	
		Number of 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 new development in Gwent Levels	100%	
		Area of ancient woodland and planted ancient woodland	Increase	
		No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments adversely affected by new development	Nil	
		No. of Historic Parks and Gardens adversely affected by new development	Nil	
19	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	Increase	
Economic				
20	To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport	**% change in economically active population**	Increase	Material Assets, Population
		% employment opportunities that are considered environmentally 'sound'	Increase	
		% of population employed	Increase	
		% good quality local jobs created	Increase	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
		Density of jobs per hectare	No target identified	
		% change in provision of highly skilled employment opportunities	Increase	
21	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
		Number of new developments that will contribute to the creation of infrastructure or networks enabling business innovation	Increase	
		Available suitable sites for economic development vs. demand	Ensure adequate availability of land	
22	To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally	**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	
		Number of visitors to the wetland reserve	Increase within carrying capacity	
		Number of visitors to sporting attractions	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	
23	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill	**% increase in Welsh Medium education**	Increase	Population, Material Assets
		Proportion of people with skills levels above the Welsh average	Improve	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	levels to promote/develop a greener, knowledge based economy	Number of students staying in Newport following study	Increase	
		S106 agreements that provide educational facilities in accordance with local needs	Increase	
24	Reducing the need to travel and encourage resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns	Provision of sufficient IT infrastructure and space within new dwellings to enable home working	Increase	Population, Material Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health
		Proportion of people that travel out of Newport for work	Decrease	
		Provision of a sufficient level of local facilities according to thresholds	Increase see Appendix A for thresholds	
25	Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling	**Modal Split - % of population travelling to school by sustainable modes**	Increase % by sustainable modes	
		Proportion of older (over 65/66) and younger (under 16) people without access to suitable public transport	Decrease	
		Proximity of new development to public transport nodes	Increase	
		Number 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 (Transport Strategy)	
		National Cycle Network Users	Increase (Transport Strategy)	
		Number and value of S106 agreement secured for improvements in public transport, cycling and walking where appropriate	Increase	
26	To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the	City Centre Footfall	Increase (Transport Strategy 2011)	Population, Material Assets
		Proportion of District Centres that feature a heavily trafficked high street	Decrease	

No	SA Objective	Potential Indicators	Target	SEA Topics
	district centres and City Centre	Independent retailer representation	Increase	
		Mix of uses in the City Centre	No target identified	
		Vacancy rates and % of available floorspace that is vacant	Decrease: below 10% ATCM	
		Rental levels per square foot	Increase	
		Residents' and visitors' satisfaction with local area and facilities	Improve	

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

7.1 This chapter sets out the iterative process of assessment that has been completed in respect of the Vision and LDP Objectives set out in the LDP Preferred Strategy ISAR (January 2010). The initial assessment of the first iteration[31] of Vision and LDP Objectives is described, followed by the findings of an updated appraisal[32]. This highlights those elements of the SA recommendations that have resulted in alterations to the LDP Vision and Objectives, resulting in the version that appears in the LDP Revised Deposit Plan (June 2013). A commentary on the latest version of the LDP Vision and Objectives and their overall compatibility with the SA Objectives completes the chapter. It should be noted that this assessment was carried out using the previous iteration of the SA Framework, included in ***Appendix E***.

Task B1

7.2 The LDP Revised Deposit Plan 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 Single Integrated Plan and the Wales Spatial Plan. Importantly, it is also distinctive to Newport.

7.4 In order to achieve this vision, the Preferred Strategy LDP (January 2010) 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.

[31] January 2010
[32] February 2012 and February 2013

- **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 Preferred Strategy LDP (January 2010) objectives were tested for compatibility with the SA objectives (see ***Figure 7.1***). This helped to consider to what degree they were in accordance with sustainability principles, with a view to developing and refining the LDP objectives for subsequent development of the LDP through an iterative process. The Preferred Strategy (January 2010) LDP Vision was subject to a broad assessment, which led to a number of recommendations being made. However, as the objectives, which directly stem from the Vision, were assessed individually against the SA objectives, it was not considered necessary to include the vision in ***Figure 7.1***.

Overall Compatibility Assessment Outcomes

7.6 Overall, the succinct nature of the document, aiming to provide a clear direction, was commended. Furthermore, the assessment highlighted that the Preferred Strategy LDP (January 2010) 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 The recommendations, that were made in the ISAR (January 2010) 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 Hierarchy[33]. 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 is related to the waste hierarchy[34], 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

[33] DfT, WAG & CLG 2007, Manual For Streets, p28, http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/manforstreets/pdfmanforstreets.pdf
[34] http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/topics/pdf/waste-hierarchy.pdf

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.

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 Standards[35]

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.

[35] 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 (from ISAR 2010)

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 revised LDP Vision and Objectives that were published in the LDP Revised Deposit Plan are outlined below. These were revised following consultation on the Preferred Strategy (January 2010); and again following consultation on the Deposit Plan LDP (February 2012) for the LDP Revised Deposit Plan. It is considered that the Deposit Plan LDP Objectives represented an improvement on the previous objectives from the perspective of sustainable development and thus need no further assessment was undertaken under SA. This is also the case for the June 2013 iteration of the LDP.

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 varied 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, minimise the impact on the environment and make a positive contribution to local communities.

Climate Change

Objective 2: To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to minimising, adapting or mitigating against the causes and impacts of climate change, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, changes to travel behaviour, managing the risks and consequences of flooding, and improving efficiency in the use of energy, waste and water.

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 Provision

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 of the Built 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 historic and built environment.

Conservation of the Natural Environment

Objective 6: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including landscape, protected habitats and species including those of principal importance for biodiversity in Wales, (regardless of greenfield or brownfield status) and the protection of controlled waters.

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

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

Health and Wellbeing

Objective 9: To provide an environment that is safe and encourages healthy lifestyle choices and promotes wellbeing.

Waste

Objective 10: To ensure that waste management choices are based on the proximity principle, where appropriate, and a hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recovery and safe disposal, and that there is adequate provision for facilities to enable this to happen.

Impact of Changes on the Sustainability Performance of LDP Objectives

7.34 In the main, the LDP team has acted upon the recommendations included within the SA of the Preferred Strategy (January 2010) 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 (Preferred Strategy 2010) and second iteration of the LDP Vision and Objectives (Deposit Plan LDP, February 2012 SAR), it is not considered valuable or necessary to revise the compatibility assessment.

7.36 LDP Revised Deposit Plan (December 2013) further updated the LDP objectives. These are considered to further improve their potential for the contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Changes include:

- Objective 2 - The inclusion of improving efficiency in the use of energy, waste and water; minimising, adapting to or mitigating the effects of climate change; and seeking to change travel behaviour.
- Objective 5 - adding of historic to built environment.
- Objective 6 - addition of landscape and habitats and species including those of principle importance for biodiversity in Wales,
- Objective 7 - addition of ‘well used’ to protect important community facilities.
- Objective 9 - reworded for clarity in response to consultation comments.
- Objective 10 – added words ‘where appropriate’ after ‘proximity principle’.

8. Developing the Plan Options

Task B2

8.1 Stage B2 of the SA/SEA process involved the assessment of plan options to assist their development by the LDP team. 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 Ih).

Development of Options

8.2 A set of eight strategic options were developed by the NCC Planning Policy Team:

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 was used in the table to highlight the most sustainable option or options within each of the Strategic Options assessed. Where no clear preference emerged from the assessment, as was the case for the 'Housing Numbers' Strategic Option, there is no highlighting. Details of the assessments, the recommendations of which were made to NCC in January 2010 are provided in ***Appendix C***.

8.5 It should be noted that a simplified approach was been taken in order to give an indication of the most sustainable options. This approach assumed 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 was 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 was interpreted during the assessments. It should be noted that this assessment was carried out in January 2010 using the previous iteration of the SA Framework, included in ***Appendix E***. In addition, a number of assumptions were made in order to inform the appraisal. These included the following:

- 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 Chapter 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 (2010)
Environmental		
1	Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management.	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. 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.
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	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. 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. The policies should also seek to result in the conservation, enhancement or creation of habitats, including those in both land and marine environments. 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.
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	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. Through using previously developed land, consideration should be given to land with a low biodiversity value in the first instance. In relation to areas of land that are contaminated, policies should seek to reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
		quantity. 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. 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. 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.
4	To improve air quality	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. 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. There should be a positive correlation between air quality, health improvements and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	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. 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.
6	To minimise noise pollution	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. 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.
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	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

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
		development and agriculture to watercourses; and intensity of development. Sewage discharges into watercourses should be prevented and the adequacy of infrastructure for new development should be ensured. 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	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. Options should result in a decrease in flood risk, which may include policies to encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. 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: • 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	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. Assessment of the achievement of this sustainability objective

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
		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. 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. This objective is directly linked to objective 13 which encourages sustainable design and construction.
11	Promote renewable energy production and use	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. 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. This objective is also directly linked to objective 13 to encourage sustainable design and construction.
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	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. The LDP should also include the allocation of sufficient land to enable as much self sufficiency in waste management and processing as possible.
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	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.
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

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
		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. 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.
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.

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
19	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport	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. Options should seek to encourage sympathetic integration of development with local character. 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. Options that reduce traffic levels will provide secondary benefits, as will other non-intrusive traffic management and exclusion measures. Options to reduce the effects and contribution to climate change could help to reduce the impact on heritage sites from weather events. 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.
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

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
		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	In order to contribute to the achievement of this objective, the LDP should include options 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. 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.
24	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	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'. 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.
25	Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision	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: • 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;

No.	Objective	Rationale (2010)
		• pharmacy (for thresholds see Barton et al. (2003)) Policies that encourage home working through the installation of 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 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 was 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 was considered 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 was considered to have the least environmental impact of all of the options. It was noted that 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 were considered likely to increase economic investment. At the time of the assessment (January 2010), many of the potential effects of these options were unknown. In order for a preferred option to be determined, it was 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 was recommended that option HN2 be carried forward as the preferred option for development from the perspective of sustainability. This would minimise the impact on the environment, whilst enabling the achievement of social and economic objectives. However, it should be stressed that this was a marginal recommendation and further clarity on the means of implementing the option could influence the recommendation.

8.12 The LDP Deposit Plan (2012), which was published subsequent to the completion of the SA of plan options, provides an explanation of the preferred option chosen by NCC in relation to housing numbers. This explains that the environmental impact of the strategy was considered in relation to the capacity of the Plan area to accommodate such numbers, with a focus on the development of previously developed sites. NCC stated that the development of this option bears in mind the findings of the SA. *"The focus on reusing previously developed land will help in the protection of the countryside, including the Green Belt on the Cardiff boundary (currently the only formally designated Green Belt in Wales). Areas which are assessed as being of particular value using the Landmap methodology will have their character protected as Special Landscape Areas."*

Housing Delivery

8.13 Option HD1 was considered likely to be unsustainable, particularly from an environmental perspective, if development follows the requirements of the market. Predicted effects included 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 was 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.

8.14 In conclusion, it was recommended that option HD3 be carried forward as the preferred option from the perspective of sustainability.

Accommodation for Students and Young People

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

8.16 In conclusion, it was recommended that option Y3 be 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

8.17 Option OAP1 was predicted to have no significant effects against the sustainability objectives, as the option would 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' was not considered to create any negative effects against the sustainability objectives.

8.18 Option OAP2 was considered likely to generate beneficial effects against many of the objectives, although only one of the effects was predicted to be significant, which is related to the provision of a mix of types and tenures of housing.

8.19 Option OAP3 was considered likely to generate the greatest number of significant beneficial effects against social and economic objectives, but was also considered likely to create some environmentally adverse effects. If this option were to go forward, the recommendation was to ensure that adequate mitigation measures are employed before development commences.

8.20 In conclusion, it was recommended that option OAP3 be carried forward as the preferred option from the perspective of sustainability. However, it should be noted that this was a marginal recommendation and assumed that appropriate mitigation, particularly in relation to landscape, soil quality and flood risk, is incorporated into policies emerging from the Strategic Option.

Village Development

8.21 Option V1 would restrict development of the villages, which was predicted to have significantly positive effects on environmental quality. However, effects predicted against social and economic objectives were not significant, and thus it was considered unlikely that this option would bring about beneficial change. Option V3 was predicted to have significantly negative effects on environmental indicators including air quality which, it was predicted, would not be easily mitigated due to the extent of development proposed. Ecohomes criteria were considered to be inappropriate as a way of 'offsetting' car dependency, and it was recommended that reducing the need to travel should be considered as part of this calculation.

8.22 On balance, it was considered that Option V2 would have the most beneficial effects against the sustainability objectives. The option was 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 were predicted against the environmental objectives including air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and noise pollution. In order to reduce this effect, it was suggested that

specific affordable housing and Ecohomes criteria levels be specified to the levels cited in Option V3. This would create a hybrid of the two options – with only the Ecohomes (now Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH)) from option V3 being considered from that option, with the main element of option V2 being carried forward – it was recommended that this hybrid form the option that is carried forward as the preferred option.

8.23 Other mitigation and enhancement measures could include:

- Enhancement of public transport accessibility;
- Enhancing air, water, biodiversity and human health through the provision of green infrastructure;
- Creating buffer zones from activities that may generate increased noise pollution;
- Sensitive design; and
- Enhancing community integration through the provision of facilities and employment as part of the site development.

Employment

8.24 Option E1 proposed the carrying forward of the existing UDP allocations for employment. No significant effects against the sustainability objectives, either positive or negative, were 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 were 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 was considered in general, however, that this option may not be viable on the basis that site delivery had not occurred to date (January 2010) despite support through current planning policy.

8.25 It was considered that option E2 presented a more favourable option compared to E1, as it would lead to the reappraisal of sites. However, re-appraisal using market-led forces was predicted to have negative effects against some of the environmental objectives including air quality. This conclusion was based on the likelihood that market forces would 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.

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

8.27 It was 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 was 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

8.28 The consideration of development of the Celtic Manor site on a case by case basis was predicted to create some beneficial effects. Although the predicted negative effects were

not significant, it was considered that this approach would not fully enable the potential of the site to be realised.

8.29 Option CM2 was considered to provide the most significant beneficial effects against the sustainability objectives. This was largely because the development of a masterplan would allow a strategic approach to be taken, which would 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.

8.30 In conclusion, it was recommended that option CM2 be carried forward from a sustainability perspective.

Airport

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

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

8.33 Opposing the concept of an airport, as presented in Option A3, was predicted to have beneficial effects for the environment, especially landscape and biodiversity, as the estuary is an internationally and nationally protected area and would 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 was not likely to generate the economic growth predicted if the airport were to proceed, it was considered that increasing the profile of Newport could be achieved through alternative mechanisms.

8.34 Option A4 suggested noting the concept of an airport, which would allow the council to await further information before a decision needs to be made. It was considered that this may enable further research and mitigation strategies to be developed, which would enable more informed decisions to be made, which may be beneficial for environmental, social and economic objectives.

8.35 In conclusion, it was 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 was 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. Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment (January 2010)

Task B3

9.1 This stage sought to predict the likely effects of the LDP Preferred Strategy, published in January 2010, to help guide the development of the plan to Deposit stage in such a way that the policies reflect the principles and priorities for sustainable development in Newport.

9.2 The LDP Preferred Strategy was developed through collaboration between the NCC and the SA team, creating an iterative process leading to the Preferred Strategy that was the subject of the January 2010 assessment reported in this chapter. The Preferred Strategy did not include the full suite of LDP policies, which were subsequently assessed in February 2012 (see ***Chapter 10*** and ***Appendix G***). Consequently, the assessment of the overarching Preferred Strategy required a high level assessment only, using the assessment scale shown in ***Table 9.1.*** This reflects the strategic nature of the Preferred Strategy content and the assessment was designed to signpost appropriate approaches for embedding sustainability into the policies that would subsequently form the Deposit Plan.

Table 9.1 – Assessment Scale

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

9.3 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.

9.4 The components developed for use in the Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment are presented in ***Table 9.2.*** It can be seen from this that where policies were 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.

9.5 It should be noted that this assessment was carried out using the January 2010 iteration of the SA Framework. The rationale for the assessment, derived from the SA Framework (***Appendix E***), can be found in ***Table 9.3***. This assessment rationale differs slightly from that presented in ***Table 8.1***, which was designed to be more applicable to the assessment of options.

9.6 The results of the Preferred Strategy Compatibility Assessment are shown in ***Table 9.4***, the recommendations from which are detailed in ***Table 9.5***. These recommendations were first published in the ISAR, in January 2010 to accompany the consultation on Preferred Strategy LDP.

Table 9.2 – Assessment Components

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
1. Sustainability	**SP1 Sustainability** PROPOSALS WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. THEY WILL BE ASSESSED AS TO THEIR POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO: I) REUSING PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED URBAN LAND; 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; III) REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION, INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ENCOURAGING THE USE OF LOW AND ZERO CARBON ENERGY SOURCES; IV) THE MINIMISATION AND RE-USE AND RECYCLING OF WASTE; V) MINIMISING THE RISK OF AND FROM FLOOD RISK, SEA LEVEL RISE AND THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE; VI) IMPROVING FACILITIES, SERVICES AND OVERALL SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EQUALITY OF EXISTING AND FUTURE COMMUNITIES; VII) ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND IN PARTICULAR IMPROVING THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF THE CITY CENTRE; VIII) PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT; IX) CONSERVING AND ENSURING THE EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES SUCH AS WATER AND	**Sustainability (2.3)** *"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."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	MINERALS.	
2. Flood Risk and Water Resources	**SP2 Flood Risk** 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. **SP3 Water Resources** 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: 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.	**Flood Risk (2.8 and 2.9)** *"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.* *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."*
3. Green Belt and Countryside	**SP4 Countryside** DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE (THAT IS, THAT AREA OF LAND LYING BEYOND THE SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES SHOWN ON THE PROPOSALS MAP)	**Green Belt (2.10)** *"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 area that was previously excluded."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	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. **SP5 Green Belt** THE EXISTING GREEN BELT IS MAINTAINED ALONG THE NEWPORT – CARDIFF BOUNDARY AND EXTENDED NORTHWARDS TO THE M4 MOTORWAY.	
4. Landscape	**SP6 Special Landscape Areas** 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: I) NORTH OF BETTWS II) WEST OF RHIWDERIN III) WENTLOOGE LEVELS IV) RIVER USK V) CALDICOT LEVELS VI) WENTWOOD VII) TREDEGAR PARK	**Special Landscape Areas (2.14 and 2.16)** *"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.* *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."*
5. Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	**SP7 Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment** IN ADDITION TO NATIONAL POLICY DESIGNATION THE PLAN WOULD SEEK TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE SITES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE. PROPOSALS	**Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment (2.20-1, 2.23-5)** **Biodiversity** *"Locally designated sites such as the Local Nature Reserve at Allt-Yr-Yn and the wide variety of Candidate Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation located across the Borough are important to the overall biodiversity of the County Borough. Fragmentation of such sites or*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	AFFECTING SITES WILL BE REQUIRED TO CONSIDER THE IMPACT ON SUCH A FINITE AND DISTINCTIVE LOCAL RESOURCE.	*reduction in size may compromise their continued viability and should be avoided.* *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."* **Heritage** *"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.* *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."*
6. Housing Numbers	**SP8 House Building Requirement**	**Housing Need (2.29-30)** *"A Housing Market Assessment was carried out in 2007 jointly for Newport,*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	SUFFICIENT LAND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS AS FOLLOWS: • 2011 – 2016: 3,200 • 2016 – 2021 3,200 • 2021 – 2026 3,200 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: i) SITES WITH PLANNING PERMISSION, INCLUDING SITES UNDER CONSTRUCTION; ii) NEW ALLOCATIONS SET OUT IN POLICY H1; AND iii) INFILL AND WINDFALL SITES. FURTHER MAJOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE EXISTING SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.	*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.* *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."* **Household Types (2.32)** *"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."* **Elderly Persons' Housing (2.33-34)** *"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.* *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*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
		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." **Young People's Housing (2.38-40)** *"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.* *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.* *In view of the extra demand that is likely, the Local Development Plan 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."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
		Affordable Housing (2.44-6 and 2.48) *"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.* *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.* *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.* *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 to the type of tenure they hold, and also means that they can change tenure as their circumstances change without having to move."*
7. Housing	**NO POLICY**	**Housing Standards (2.49-50)**

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
Standards		*"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.* *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."* **Housing Regeneration (2.51)** *"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.* **<u>Housing Estate Regeneration (2.52-3)</u>** *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*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
		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. *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.* **Private Housing Stock Regeneration (2.55)** *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."*
8. Efficient Use of Land	**NO POLICY**	**Brownfield Development Capacity (2.56-61)** *"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 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*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
		mix and range of housing types and tenures across the city in sustainable locations. *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.* *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.* *During the course of the plan, it is likely that many infill sites will become 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.* *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."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
		Greenfield Development Requirement/ Locations if necessary (2.65-66) *"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).* *… 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."*
9. Village Development	**NO POLICY**	**Village Development (2.67-68)** *"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.* *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 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."*
10. Community Facilities	**SP9 Community Facilities and Requirements** WITHIN SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES AND IN LOCATIONS THAT ARE CLOSE TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT LINKS THE PLAN WILL ENOURAGE THE	**Community, Leisure and Recreation (2.69-71)** *"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.*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY FACLIITIES INCLUDING: 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 OUTDOOR AND INDOOR SPORT AND LEISURE USES INCLUDING ALLOTMENTS AND COMMUNITY/ CITY GARDENS.	*…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.* *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."*
11. Developer Contributions	**SP10 Community Infrastructure Levy** 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 SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE TO SECURE THIS PROVISION.	**Developer Contributions (2.90-1)** *"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 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.* *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*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
		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."
12. Education	**NO POLICY**	**Education (2.72, 2.75 and 2.77)** *"… Other surplus educational land may also be released to assist school building or remodelling.* *… 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."*
13. Burial Grounds	**NO POLICY**	**Burial Grounds (2.78-80)** *"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 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.* *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.* *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."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
14. Transport	**SP11 Transport Proposals** WILL BE FAVOURABLY CONSIDERED WHERE THEY: 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; viii) RELIEVE TRAFFIC CONGESTION IN THE LONG TERM; ix) RESULT IN OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING TO AIR QUALITY, NOISE REDUCTION, SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE AND ENHANCED BIODIVERSITY. **SP12 Integrated Transport** INTEGRATED TRANSPORT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE COUNCIL'S ADOPTION OF THE SEWTA REGIONAL TRANSPORT PLAN, INCLUDING: i) A CO-ORDINATED PEDESTRIAN NETWORK,	**Transport and Communications (2.97)** *"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."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	INCLUDING SCHEMES SUCH AS "SAFE ROUTES IN COMMUNITIES"; ii) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CYCLING STRATEGY; iii) INNOVATIVE FORMS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT SUCH AS BUS PRIORITY, SAFEGUARDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF RAIL ROUTES AND IDENTIFICATION OF NEW STATIONS; iv) DESIGNATION OF TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES FOR PARK AND RIDE, AND ROAD TO RAIL FREIGHT CENTRES; v) A CENTRAL AREA PARKING STRATEGY CO-ORDINATED WITH AND IN CO-OPERATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE SEWTA REGION; vi) APPROPRIATE PROVISION FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPERATION AT THE PLANNING STAGE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS; vii) URBAN VILLAGES AND NEIGHBOURHOODS IN THE BUILT-UP AREA SUPPORTED BY SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT MEASURES; viii) FACILITIES FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WALKING AND CYCLING IN MAJOR NEW DEVELOPMENT; ix) INTERCHANGE BETWEEN BUS, BICYCLE AND CAR TO ENABLE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE. **SP13 Major Road Schemes** LAND WILL BE SAFEGUARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING STRATEGIC HIGHWAY SCHEMES: i) M4 MOTORWAY JUNCTION 28 TREDEGAR PARK	

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENT; ii) EASTERN EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROAD ALONG QUEENSWAY THROUGH THE GLAN LLYN REGENERATION AND CORUS STEELWORKS SITES; iii) WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTOR ROAD AS THE DUFFRYN LINK ROAD BETWEEN MAESGLAS AND COEDKERNEW.	
15. Employment	**SP14 Employment Land** PROVISION WILL BE MADE FOR APPROXIMATELY 150 HECTARES OF EMPLOYMENT LAND FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2026. **SP15 Employment Sites** NEW INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT WILL BE LOCATED MAINLY IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS WITHIN THE URBAN BOUNDARY: i) WEST NEWPORT AT COEDKERNEW; ii) SOUTH EAST NEWPORT WITHIN THE EASTERN EXPANSION AREA; iii) URBAN AREA, RIVER USK CORRIDOR, AND DOCKS **SP16 Urban Regeneration** PROPOSALS WILL BE FAVOURED WHICH ASSIST THE REGENERATION OF THE URBAN AREA, PARTICULARLY WHERE THEY CONTRIBUTE TO : i) THE VITALITY, VIABILITY AND QUALITY OF THE	**Employment Needs (2.98 and 2.100)** *"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 sector."* **Employment Land and Property (2.103)** *Even in the current conditions, there are perceived to be market gaps that need to be addressed through a number of key actions:* *1. 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.* *2. A shortage of office sites and premises in the City Centre.* *3. A diminishing supply of readily available motorway junction business sites.* *4. 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.* *5. Some ageing of the industrial stock/estates and need to address*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	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.	*environmental problems.* *6. Cultural tourism as an area of further potential.* *<u>Key Actions</u>* *1. Work with landowners/developers to help bring forward sites allocated in the UDP.* *2. Review site opportunities for providing small development plots for owner occupiers.* *3. 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.* *4. Work with the university to develop employment opportunities matched to course specialisms.* *5. Protection of employment land from changes to other uses.* 6. *Promotion of tourism based on Newport's many cultural assets including Caerleon, the Transporter Bridge and the Canal."*
16. Waste	**SP17 Waste** LAND WILL BE SAFEGUARDED FOR WASTE DISPOSAL PURPOSES AT: i) DOCKSWAY WASTE DISPOSAL SITE ii) TATTON ROAD, QUEENSWAY MEADOWS **SP18 Waste Management** THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE ARISINGS IN NEWPORT WILL BE FACILITATED BY: i) PROMOTING AND SUPPORTING ADDITIONAL TREATMENT FACILITIES, MEASURES AND STRATEGIES THAT REPRESENT THE BEST	**Waste (2.105-7)** *"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.* *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*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
	PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION, HAVING REGARD TO THE WASTE HIERARCHY AND THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE; ii) ENCOURAGING THE PROVISION OF IN-BUILDING TREATMENT FACILITIES ON EXISTING AND ALLOCATED AREAS OF GENERAL INDUSTRY; iii) THE PROVISION OF NEW FACILITIES FOR RE-USE, RECYCLING AND COMPOSTING; AND iv) SUPPORTING THE PROVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT STORAGE AND COLLECTION ARRANGEMENTS IN ALL APPROPRIATE NEW DEVELOPMENTS.	*methods will be accommodated on the existing landbank of sites for general industry, subject to detailed assessment.* *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*."
17. Minerals	**SP19 Minerals** THE PLAN WILL FULFIL ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL DEMAND BY: i) SAFEGUARDING LOCALISED POTENTIAL SAND AND GRAVEL RESOURCE BLOCKS; ii) PROTECTING EXISTING AND POTENTIAL WHARVES AND EXISTING RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE AT NEWPORT DOCKS TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION OF AGGREGATE; iii) ENCOURAGING THE USE OF SECONDARY AND RECYCLED AGGREGATES WHERE APPROPRIATE; AND iv) CONSIDERING PROPOSALS FOR THE WINNING AND WORKING OF MINERALS IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT, WHILST HAVING CLEAR REGARD TO LOCAL FACTORS.	**Minerals (2.112)** *"The key actions for the LDP include:* *Safeguarding the localised potential sand & gravel resource blocks in the far west, as identified within Minerals Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregates (MTAN1);* *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;* *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;* *The rail sidings at Newport Docks also require safeguarding to maintain existing and potential use for the transportation of aggregates by rail."*

Component	Policy Content	LDP Preferred Strategy: selected text (Chapter 2)
18. Gypsy and Traveller Sites	**NO POLICY**	**Gypsy and Traveller Sites (2.83-4)** *"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 and more up to date information will form the content of criteria based polices and/or allocations for this plan. Any site selection process will be carried out in consultation with both settled and gypsy and traveller citizens.* *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."*
19. Retailing and the City Centre	**NO POLICY**	**Retailing and the City Centre (2.114-5)** *"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.* *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."*

Figure 9.3 – Preferred Strategy Map

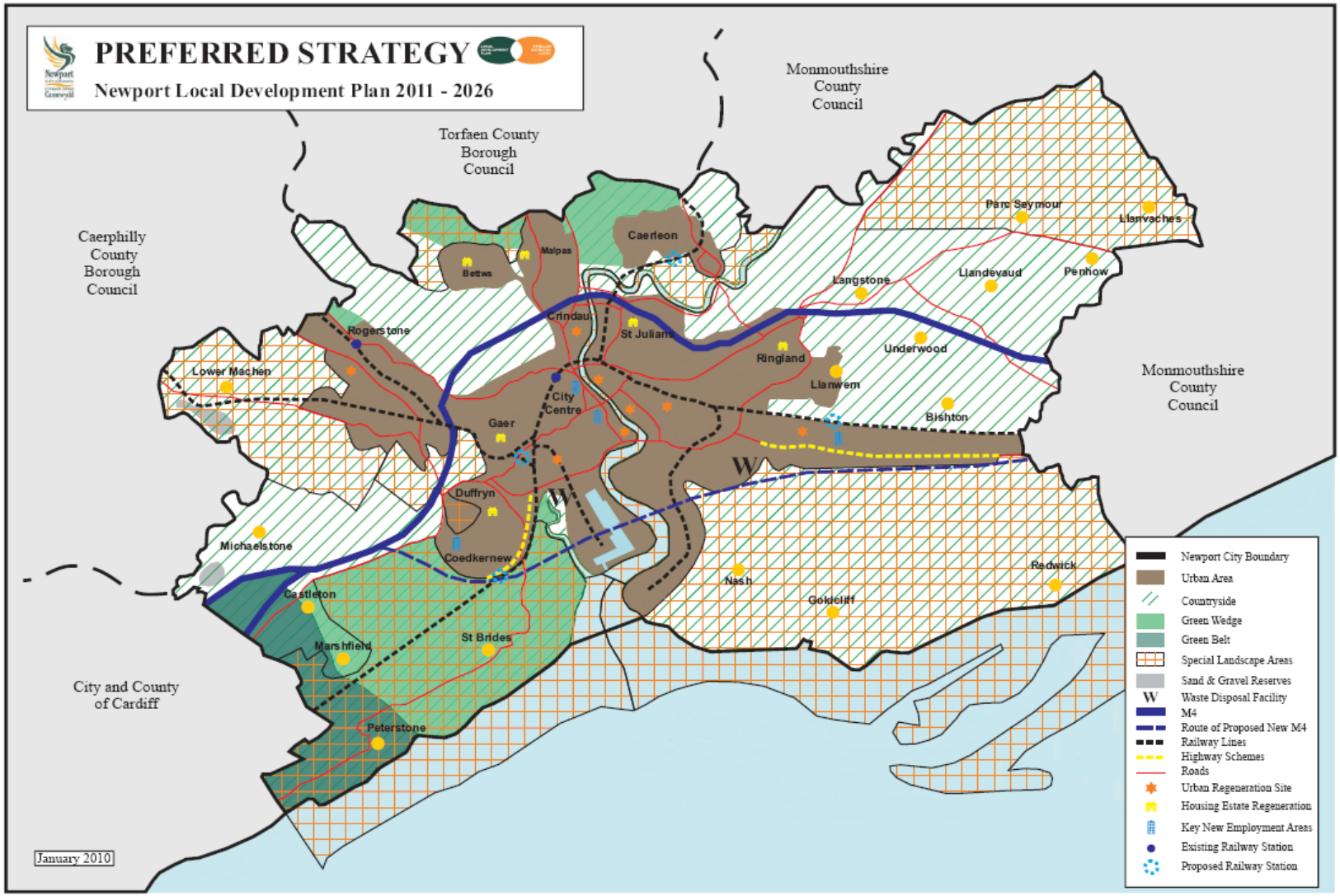


Table 9.3 – Strategic Policy Compatibility Assessment: Rationale

No.	Objective	Rationale
Environmental		
1	Protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management.	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. 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.
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	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. 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. The policies should also seek to result in the conservation, enhancement or creation of habitats, including those in both land and marine environments. 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.
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	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. Through using previously developed land, consideration should be given to land with a low biodiversity value in the first instance. In relation to areas of land that are contaminated, policies should seek to reduce land contamination through remediation and safeguard soil quality and quantity. 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. 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. 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

No.	Objective	Rationale
		should seek to mitigate these.
4	To improve air quality	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. Local mitigation schemes may include planting schemes to provide ameliorative effects through absorption/cleansing of pollutants especially within the AQMA. There should be a positive correlation between air quality, health improvements and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	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. 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.
6	To minimise noise pollution	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. 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.
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality	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.
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	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. 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:

No.	Objective	Rationale
		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	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. 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. 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. This objective is directly linked to objective 13 which encourages sustainable design and construction.
11	Promote renewable energy production and use	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. 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. This objective is also directly linked to objective 13 to encourage sustainable design and construction.
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	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. The LDP should also include the allocation of sufficient land to enable as much self sufficiency in waste management and processing as possible.
13	Promote sustainable, high quality design in all development to	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 encourage the consultation of the Design Commission for Wales in all major developments, as well as require the submission of design statements

No.	Objective	Rationale
	contribute to a higher quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change	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 plan area.

No.	Objective	Rationale
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	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. 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. Policies that reduce traffic levels will provide secondary benefits, as will other non-intrusive traffic management and exclusion measures. Policies to reduce the effects and contribution to climate change could help to reduce the impact on heritage sites from weather events. 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.
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	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

No.	Objective	Rationale
	business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment	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	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. 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.
24	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	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'. 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.
25	Reducing the need to travel by improving local service provision	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: • nursery/first school; • primary/middle school; • secondary school; • health centre; • local shop; • pub; • post office; • community centre; • local centre;

No.	Objective	Rationale
		• district centre/superstore; • leisure centre; • place of worship; • outdoor open access public area; • children's play area; and • pharmacy. (for thresholds see Barton et al. (2003), reproduced in ***Table 7.1***) Policies that encourage home working through the installation of 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 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 9.4 – 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.																		?	
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														?		?		?	

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														?				?	
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																		?	

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																			
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																		?	

Table 9.5 – Assessment Results: Explanations and Recommendations

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
1. Sustainability	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 CO_2 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. 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. A couple of minor modifications to the policy could be made to improve its potential to achieve sustainable development. **Recommendations** 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	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. 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. Policy SP3 is likely to have beneficial effects in relation to a number of objectives, including objectives seeking to maintain and enhance

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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. **Recommendations** 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	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. 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. 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. **Recommendations** 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 *and enhances the landscape character and biodiversity of the immediate and* surrounding area…" 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 the surrounding area further.

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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	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. 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. 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. **Recommendations** 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	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. 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. **Recommendations** It is suggested that the issues relating to the natural and built environment differ in character, and that two separate policies should be created to this end, to provide improved deliverability to the LDP text.

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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 *conservation* 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: *"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…* *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.* *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."*
6. Housing Numbers	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. 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

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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. **Recommendations** 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 ***Appendix D*** should be considered in the development of a policy to allocate strategic sites for the provision of housing.
7. Housing Standards	National policy for sustainable design standards will ensure that the quality of housing will seek to enhance environmental objectives for mandatory CfSH credits along with other LDP policies. Mandatory credits under the CfSH include the following topic areas: waste; materials; surface water runoff; energy and CO_2 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. **Recommendations** It is recommended that a housing policy be developed to include: 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	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 provision of onsite renewable or low carbon energy or SuDS, through restrictions on digging into soils. The approach seeks to provide a variety of densities of housing in sustainable locations. This could improve community wellbeing through

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	improved housing choice, improved accessibility to services and facilities as well as improved health through an improvement in local environmental quality. 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. **Recommendations** 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	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. 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. 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 design. The expansion of villages could have positive social and economic effects in that it may help to improve the viability and vitality of the

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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. **Recommendations** 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 standards[36] 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	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. 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 and cohesion. Improving the range of community facilities also offers the potential to increase local employment opportunities and may enhance the

[36] http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	range of activities that share tourism appeal. This, coupled with the potential for increased vocationally based education through local jobs, may have economic benefits. **Recommendations** 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 that 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: *"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."*
11. Education	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. 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,

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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. **Recommendations** 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 that the mandatory requirements, to provide examples of best practice. Should this approach be supported, it should be reflected in policy.
12. Burial Grounds	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 2[37]) 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. **Recommendations** If the demand for 'green burials[38]' is to increase, the plan should include a policy to ensure that no negative environmental effects result. 'Ideal topological requirements'[39] : *"A burial ground would have a water table below three metres, with a soil depth of at least 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."*

[37] http://wales.gov.uk/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan15?lang=en

[38] "*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 typical1y 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

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

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
13. Transport	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. 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. **Recommendations** 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	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. The requirement for developer contributions may create a barrier to inward investment, depending on the extent to which contributions are required. **Recommendations** It is recommended that the policy includes reference to both CIL and Planning Obligations- *"Planning obligations will also continue to 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*

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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."[40] 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: 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)."*[41]
15. Employment	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 ***Appendix D***. 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 is not possible at this stage. It is likely that employment development will be in accordance with national BREEAM 'Excellent' standards. This will have positive effects

[40] 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

[41] Planning Act 2008, *2008 CHAPTER 29*, http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_16#pt11-l1g205

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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. 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. 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. **Recommendations** 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 ***Appendix D*** 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	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. 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.

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
	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 principle[42]. **Recommendations** 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	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. **Recommendations** 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.
18. Gypsy and Traveller	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

[42] 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

Component	Assessment Explanation and Recommendations
Sites	and Traveller accommodation needs study, so potential compatibility with most of the SA Objectives is uncertain at this stage. **Recommendations** 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	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. **Recommendations** 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.

Integration of SA Recommendations into Deposit LDP

9.7 ***Table 9.6*** shows how NCC took the SA recommendations from the ISAR (as detailed in ***Table 9.5***) into account in the development of the detailed policies of the Deposit LDP (February 2012). The assessment of the detailed policies included within the February 2012 iteration of the assessment is included within ***Chapter 10*** and ***Appendix G*** (this includes updates from December 2012 and the latest iteration of assessments, June 2013).

Table 9.6 – SA Recommendations (January 2010) and NCC Responses

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
Sustainability	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.	The policy already affirms the prioritisation of PDL. Agree to add a criterion for proposals to consider the efficient use of land. Agee, text added to include the co-location of employment and housing.
Flood Risk and Water Resources	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.	Agree and wording to the Strategic policy concerning flood risk has been amended to include both the need to ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere and the need for a prioritisation of sustainable solutions to flood risk. Agree and wording to the Strategic policy concerning Water Resources has been amended to reflect that water quality must be protected.
Green Belt and Countryside	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 *and enhances the landscape character and biodiversity of the immediate and* surrounding area…" 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 the surrounding area further. 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.	Noted. Settlement boundaries have been drawn so as to be sensitive to the natural environment and sustainable transport options. It is considered that the plan takes a consistent approach in this regard. Policy SP4 reworded "…respects and enhances the landscape character and biodiversity of the immediate and surrounding area…" Identical wording re 'urban boundary and settlement boundary' and clarification provided on settlement boundary definition. Green Belt and Green wedge policies have been developed (SP6 & SP7) which outline the differences between these designations.
Landscape	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	The supporting text will reflect the general requirements of the proposed management plans, it

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	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.	will not however be an exhaustive list. Supplementary Planning Guidance for SLAs will be produced in the future to cover detailed issues including design.
Conservation of the Natural and Built Environment	It is suggested that the issues relating to the natural and built environment differ in character, and that two separate policies should be created to this end, to provide improved deliverability to the LDP text. 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 *conservation* 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: *"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*	It is accepted that the issues relating to the natural and built environment differ however the creation of two policies at the strategic scale would result in clear duplication. The more detailed policies will cover the specific and distinct issues. Sites of local importance for biodiversity will not be shown on the LDP plan as they are too many to be visible on a plan so the detail will be set out in a paper. For heritage the scale is too large for the sites to be visible on a plan and so the detail will be set out in a paper. The nature conservation sites within Newport have been mapped where possible and will be identified on the proposals/constraints map where appropriate. A Green Infrastructure plan is a consideration for a later date, however the data does form the evidence base for the plan. The requirement for sustainable build standards is set out in national guidance and legislation and is encouraged by the general development principles set out in the plan. Agree the term conservation has replaced the term preservation. Agree that it for the entire plan to be mindful of its impact on Natura 2000 sites. Where appropriate policy wording and or supporting text will reflect this.

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	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… *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.* *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."*	
Housing Numbers	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 SA recommendations should be considered in the development of a policy to allocate strategic sites for the provision of housing.	The housing policies within the plan outline the housing numbers and the locations of these sites and link to regeneration areas where relevant.
Housing Standards	It is recommended that a housing policy be developed to include: 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.	Policy sets out the need for development to meet the relevant CfSH or BREEAM levels. There are no specific housing renewal areas identified in the plan. A policy for housing estate regeneration has been developed and the general development policies will seek to ensure that development is sustainable. The housing locations are identified on the proposals map
Efficient Use of Land	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	The plan has a clear policy which identifies the overall preference of PDL.

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	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.	SP1 identifies the potential for reusing empty properties The plan identifies and outlines the importance of nature conservation on brownfield sites in the Natural Environment Chapter The strategic policy outlines an overarching preference for brownfield development this is not specifically outlined for residential development.
Village Development	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 standards[43] are made mandatory under all levels of the CfSH for development in villages.	Agreed. The assessment of village boundaries has found that most of them are unsuitable for expansion mainly because of their unsustainable locations. Many of the villages have very few essential facilities. The results of village appraisal questionnaires show that most residents travel by car out of their village rather than by foot, cycle or public transport. This would suggest they are the types of location where development should not be encouraged. Underwood is a village that does have many core facilities so a relaxation of tight boundaries in this location is considered justified. The Council is not intending to provide a policy on expansion to villages. Based on evidence this is not considered to be an appropriate strategy to take. No expansion is now proposed. Given that expansion to villages is not now proposed

[43] http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk/

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	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.	application of the highest code for sustainable homes is not considered necessary. Given that expansion to villages is not longer considered appropriate it is no longer considered necessary to encourage self sufficiency. Employment expansion of villages of villages in no longer considered appropriate.
Community Facilities	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. 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 that the mandatory requirements, to provide examples of best practice. Should this approach be supported, it should be reflected in policy.	Agreed, however the planning policy in the Local Development will not look to be as specific as referring to walking distances. Local level facilities may be a more realistic reference. Increasing integrated transport and encouraging walkable permeability as part of new development schemes will be addressed by specific policies in the Deposit Plan. The list of facilities in Policy SP12 is not an exhaustive list. Other facilities that are proposed will be considered on their merits. Cultural Heritage is referred to in Paragraph 9.3 of the Deposit Plan. The General Design principles of the deposit plan refer to all development proposals. Noted.

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	The HRA ISR also makes recommendations in relation to SP9 which should be taken into consideration: *"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."*	
Education	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 that the mandatory requirements, to provide examples of best practice. Should this approach be supported, it should be reflected in policy.	Where educational requirements are known these are set out in the plan. Proposals which create educational requirements will be subject to the relevant CIL/Planning Obligations requirements of the plan Policy sets out the requirement for all development to meet the relevant levels for CfSH and BREEAM.
Burial Grounds	If the demand for 'green burials[44]' is to increase, the plan should include a policy to ensure that no negative environmental effects result. 'Ideal topological requirements'[45] : *"A burial ground would have a water table below three metres, with a soil depth of at least 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."*	It is anticipated that green burials will increase in popularity over the plan period. Newport's existing cemeteries provide a green burial service. Future proposals will be subject to assessment of the Local Development Plan policies, including the General Development Principles policies. The policies cover a number of environmental considerations including groundwater and water pollution. Statutory

[44] "*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 typical1y 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
[45] http://www.fwi.co.uk/Articles/2008/06/13/109604/So-you-want-to.-Open-a-green-burial-ground.htm

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
		consultees, including the Environment Agency would be consulted on any proposals that come forward.
Transport	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).	The Deposit Local Development Plan will include a specific policy identifying and seeking improvements to the strategic cycle network. The route will also be identified on the proposals plan. In addition, the Local Development Plan will include a series of General Development Principles policies, one of which will cover the issue of sustainable forms of transport and the need to make developments accessible by a choice of means of transport.
Developer Contributions	It is recommended that the policy includes reference to both CIL and Planning Obligations- *"Planning obligations will also continue to 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."*[46] 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: *20. "roads and other transport facilities,*	The plan outlines a strategic policy concerning CIL and a SPG on planning obligations will be produced. The details of CIL will be outlined in supplementary papers.

[46] 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

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	21. flood defences, *22. schools and other educational facilities,* *23. medical facilities,* *24. sporting and recreational facilities,* *25. open spaces, and* *26. 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).”*[47]	
Employment	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 SA recommendations 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.	The specific employment areas for allocation will be outlined on the proposals plan The policy outlines the opportunity for use of facilities such as schools, clinics by the regeneration of an area. The general policies outline the need for Community Facilities in creating a sustainable development. Policy sets out the requirement for all development to meet the relevant levels for CfSH and BREEAM.
Waste	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	It is agreed that the range of waste facilities located at the Docksway Waste Facility could be made clearer. There are a number of waste related facilities at Docksway including a household waste recycling centre, an open windrow composting facility and landfill gas engines. The supporting text relating to the Docksway allocation will set out waste facilities on the site. Proposed waste sites will be identified on the proposals plan. The Strategic Policy relating to waste facilities sets out the requirement for waste

[47] Planning Act 2008, *2008 CHAPTER 29*, http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_16#pt11-l1g205

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
	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.	proposals to meet the waste hierarchy (i.e. landfill being the least preferred option) and proximity principle. It should be noted, however, that in accordance with TAN 21, Local Planning Authorities have to have the potential to accommodate facilities to serve the region. In some instances therefore, the proximity principle needs to relate to a regional scale and not just a Newport level. The Local Development Plan should not repeat National Planning Guidance. TAN 21 is considered to provide the level of guidance necessary to determine a planning application for waste proposals, including the generation of energy from waste. Strategic Waste Policy also sets out the need for proposals to be in accordance with the waste hierarchy which puts energy from waste before landfill. Agree to cross reference the Strategic Waste Policy with the Strategic Minerals Policy. The preparation of Site Waste Management Plans is not a legal requirement in Wales at present, however the Welsh Government is looking at developing regulations requiring their preparation. It is likely that such regulations will be monitored and enforced through Building Control and Environment Agency and therefore covered by other regulations to those relating to the Local Development Plan. The supporting text relating to the strategic policy concerning Waste Management will, however, set out that it is good practice to produce Site Waste Management Plans. The Local Development Plan will contain a series of General Development Principles Policies which will cover common development considerations. The issue of odour and noise on the local community and

Component	SA Recommendation	Council Response
		amenity is included in the GP – Amenity.
Minerals	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.	A criteria based policy for proposed mineral developments will be included in the plan. The plan must be read as a whole therefore issues such as noise, heritage, etc. is covered by the General Development Principles and other policies. There are no mineral workings within Newport, the sustainable use of materials e.g. recycling and reuse of materials is encouraged. Mineral Safeguarding Resource area has been identified and set out on the Proposals plan.
Gypsy and Traveller Sites	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.	Agreed. A Gypsy and Traveller criteria based policy is being provided in the Deposit Plan that clearly sets out the criteria for forthcoming planning applications for such uses of land. The Deposit Plan also identifies sites to meet Newport's immediate Gypsy and Traveller accommodation need. This situation will continue to be monitored.
Retailing and the City Centre	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.	An inset plan outlines the City Centre Shopping Area. District Centres are also set out in the Inset Plans. SP20 Assessment of Retail need outlines the sequential test.

10. Assessment of Detailed policies (Deposit LDP, February 2012; LDP Revised Deposit Plan, June 2013; December 2013, Adoption January 2015)

Tasks B3 and B4

Introduction

10.1 The SEA Directive states that in the Environmental Report, *'the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme….and reasonable alternatives….are [to be] identified, described and evaluated' (Article 5.1).* The Environmental Report should include information that may *'reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme [and] its stage in the decision-making process'* (Article 5.2).

10.2 In addition, the SEA Directive requires the Environmental Report to outline measures to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme (Annex I (g)).

10.3 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 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.

10.4 ***Table 10.1*** presents a summary of the LDP policies appraisal process to date. Chapter 9 details how the SA reported in the ISAR in January 2010 influenced the development of the Strategic Policies of the LDP. This chapter outlines the LDP Preferred Policies that were produced by NCC to take the SA recommendations from the Strategic Policy assessment into account. This chapter presents the methodology that has been used for the assessment of significant effects as part of Stage B of the SA process, and provides a qualitative assessment of each policy.

10.5 ***Appendix G*** presents the results of the February 2012 assessments, which were subject to consultation. The policies assessed are presented in ***Table G.1 (Appendix G)***. As a result of the consultation on the SAR (February 2012) alongside the Deposit LDP, updates were made to the assessments in December 2012. These updates have been subsumed into the February 2012 assessments included within ***Appendix G***. Further updates have been made in accordance with assessments of the MAC Schedules (as documented in Appendix L and M). Detail of the updates made, including the consideration of specific environmental data relating to the proximity of site allocations to nature conservation designations, is documented in response to the consultation comments, included within ***Appendix I***.

10.6 A further stage of assessment was undertaken (2013), which assesses the changes to the policies, for submission within the LDP Revised Deposit Plan. ***Table G.1 (Appendix G)*** presents the changes to the policies that have been made within the LDP, between the

February 2012 and 2013 assessments. The table also includes a commentary of whether the changes to the LDP have necessitated a revision to the assessments for this SAR iteration (December 2013).

10.7 Detail of the updates made in response to the consultation comments to the June 2013 consultation are included within ***Appendix K***.

10.8 In order to undertake the assessment, the LDP policies (LDP Revised Deposit Plan December 2013) were grouped under 28 assessment components:

1. Sustainability
2. Health and Amenity
3. Service Infrastructure
4. Energy
5. Flood Risk, Coast and Water Resources
6. Green Belt, Landscape and Countryside Development
7. Conservation of the Natural Environment
8. Design
9. Historic Environment
10. Housing Supply
11. Eastern Expansion Area
12. Housing Standards
13. Existing and New Community Facilities
14. Developer Contributions
15. Transport
16. Recreational Accessibility
17. Highways Infrastructure
18. Employment
19. Regeneration
20. Rural Economy
21. Tourism
22. Waste
23. Minerals
24. City Centre
25. District Centres
26. Large Scale Out of Centre Retailing
27. Other Retail
28. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

10.9 This includes the addition of a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation component, which was previously been included within Component 10 (Housing Supply). The addition of the component relates to the further detail received and assessment work undertaken in relation to

Gypsy and Traveller sites, and the recognition of their particular characteristics in relation to their potential effects in terms of sustainable development.

10.10 Each assessment component has been assessed separately – this approach facilitates the effectiveness of appraisal and reduces the potential for repetition or contradiction. The validity of recommendations set in the 2012 iteration of assessment has been checked for the revised policies. Previous recommendations have either been removed or retained depending on whether they have been addressed in the LDP and new recommendations have been made as necessary at this stage.

10.11 In response to earlier consultation comments on the ISAR, updates and revisions were made to Stage A of this iterative SA process. Consequently, the SA Framework was also updated in February 2012. This can be found in ***Table 6.1*** of this report. As a result, a revised assessment rationale to aid the assessment of the LDP Deposit Plan February 2012 and subsequently the two versions of the LDP Revised Deposit Plan (June and December 2013) was created. This can be found in ***Table 10.2*** and demonstrates the criteria used in the assessments.

10.12 The Strategic Candidate Sites assessments (see ***Appendix D***) assessed sites submitted to the Council for consideration in the LDP, in September 2008 (major sites) and March 2009 (other sites). Sites were initially assessed by the Council, and the 2009 candidate sites were then assessed in relation to SA objectives on a broad scale. These assessments have been used to inform the SA of the LDP Deposit Plan policies (February 2012) that contain site allocations (components 10, 11, 18 and 19). The candidate sites information was updated in December 2012, the results of which were integrated into an update to the policies assessment in December 2012 (***Appendix G***). Sites that were not considered as Candidate Sites, but were included within the LDP Deposit Plan policies as site allocations, have also been assessed. Information has been provided by NCC pertaining to other sites that are included in the policies but were not assessed as candidate sites at the earlier stage. Further assessment sites as a result of amendments made in 2014 is documented within the Sustainability Appraisal Note (June 2014), **Appendix L**. Specific site assessment information is integrated into the LDP Deposit Plan policies assessments (February 2012), where appropriate. Again, this information was updated in December 2012, 2013 and 2014 and integrated into the final policies assessment included within ***Appendix G***.

10.13 Eleven additional Gypsy and Traveller sites were assessed following the consultation on the Deposit LDP and accompanying SAR (February 2012 consultation). These assessments were undertaken to inform the development of the Revised Deposit LDP. The resulting policies included with the Revised Deposit LDP were assessed as part of the 2013 assessments. Revisions to the assessment were documented in the adopted Plan and Appendix M following the examination process in 2014.

10.14 The updated 2013 HRA concluded *"the findings of the assessment indicate that the Revised Newport City Council Deposit LDP in implementation will not have a likely significant effect on the European site[s] considered as part of the HRA screening alone or in combination and will not require full AA under the Habitats Regulations"*.

10.15 The conclusions of a further HRA screening exercise (2014) also concluded that LDP in implementation will not have a likely significant effect on the European site[s].

10.16 Some further changes during examination in 2014 have occurred. Appendix L and M document further assessment of these changes.

Table 0.1 – Process Undertaken to Date

LDP Stage	What was assessed	First reported within/date
Preferred Strategy LDP	LDP Objectives, Strategic Options, Candidate Sites Appraisal, Preferred Policies (high level compatibility assessment)	ISAR, January 2010
Preferred Strategy LDP and ISAR consultation	Updates to reporting and assessments based on comments received.	SAR, February 2012 (table of changes included within Appendix F, February 2013 SAR)
LDP Deposit Plan	Preferred detailed policies assessment including consideration of allocated sites, chosen based on, *inter alia,* ISAR results.	SAR, February 2012
LDP Deposit Plan and SAR February 2012 consultation	Updates to assessments in response to consultation comments received June 2012.	Table of changes included within Appendix I, SAR, February 2013; (Appendix I provides detail of changes made to Appendix G in December 2012)
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation: new sites	Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Sites	Appendix J December 2012, February 2013 SAR
LDP Revised Deposit Plan June 2013	Revised assessments based on revisions to detailed policies within the LDP including the deletion and introduction of sites.	June 2013 SAR.
LDP Revised Deposit Plan December 2013	Revised assessments based on revisions to detailed policies within the LDP taking into account June 2013 iteration of assessment results.	December 2013 SAR.
LDP Revised Deposit Plan June 2014 – under examination	Matters Arising changes made during the examination process reflected in policy updates and amendments	June 2014 Sustainability Appraisal Note
Adopted LDP January 2015	Revised assessments based on revisions to detailed policies within the LDP taking into account July to November MACs and Inspector Changes.	Final iteration of SA Report January 2015

Table 0.2 – Assessment Rationale

No.	Objective	Rationale
Environmental		
1	Protect and enhance existing protected or important landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management	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. 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. This will be particularly in relation to the effects on Special Landscape Areas (further detailed information on the characteristics of the SLAs can be found in the 2009 report) 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.
2	To protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	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. 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. The policies should also seek to result in the conservation, enhancement or creation of habitats, including those in both land and marine environments. 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.
3	To ensure efficient use of land and protect geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources	**Note: detailed information on the agricultural land classification for candidate sites should be referred to where appropriate/available** 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. Through using previously developed land, consideration should be given to land with a low biodiversity value in the first instance. In relation to areas of land that are contaminated, policies should seek to reduce land contamination through remediation and safeguard soil quality and quantity. Where the remediation of land may be proposed or required, it should be ensured that this will not have effects

No.	Objective	Rationale
		on water quality. 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. 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.
4	To improve air quality	**Note: for more detailed information for assessment purposes refer to the Air Quality Action Plan** 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. Local mitigation schemes may include planting schemes to provide ameliorative effects through absorption/cleansing of pollutants especially within the AQMA. There should be a positive correlation between air quality, health improvements and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
5	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	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. Policies may also consider the use of low carbon methods to manage waste or wastewater; encourage home working; or achieve other elements included under objective 10. 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 24 and 25.
6	To minimise the effects of noise pollution	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. 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.
7	To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality, quantity and flow	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 remediation of contaminated soils should ensure that no effects on water resources result. 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. Policies and/or site allocations should consider the potential capacity of local sewerage, water and wastewater infrastructure before allowing development to take place. Policies should seek that the local area is able to adapt to the potential increase in development

No.	Objective	Rationale
		levels within the carrying capacity of the local environment. Secondary considerations might include the potential of development to contribute to the urban heat island effect or similar, which could increase demand for water through consumption and evaporation.
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. Policies may encourage such facilities on a development-wide or building specific basis.
9	To take a long term view and minimise the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion	**Note: the appraisal of policies against this objective should take into consideration the results of the SFCA Stage 2 and SMP2.** 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. Assessment of sites and policies should also include consideration of the potential for coastal erosion (SMP2) and the proposed management of the area in the long term (eg managed realignment). 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: • 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	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. Policies could include consideration of the energy requirements of new development and whether increased infrastructural capacity for low carbon energy generation may be required. Assessment of the achievement of this sustainability objective will also consider indirect effects such as development located to reduce

No.	Objective	Rationale
		transport distances and design factors such as building orientation (linked to passive solar gain) and building form. 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. This objective is directly linked to objective 13, which encourages sustainable design and construction.
11	Promote renewable energy production and use	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. 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. It should be noted that the generation of energy from wind is unlikely to be appropriate except for in small industrial areas near the coast. This objective is also directly linked to objective 13 to encourage sustainable design and construction.
12	Promote the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increase levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	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. The LDP might also encourage the creation of more green jobs and a skilled workforce (in line with Towards Zero Waste- WG) to support an economy where 70% of materials are recycled. The LDP should also include the allocation of sufficient land to enable as much self sufficiency in waste management and processing as possible.
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	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 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 and improve health and wellbeing	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 such as Pillgwenlly. (**note: consider the content of Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework)**

No.	Objective	Rationale
		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. 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.
15	Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare	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 24. This policy is also related to objective 25, which seeks to improve public transport provision and use, improving accessibility for all sectors of the community.
16	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 plan area through the provision of sites as well as the provision of a criteria based policy to allow the consideration of applications to cope with increased need.
17	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.
18	To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport	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. 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

No.	Objective	Rationale
		and urban areas. Beyond site specific areas, consideration should be given to landscapes and townscapes, as well as the potential for unrecorded archaeological interest. Policies that reduce traffic levels will provide secondary benefits, as will other non-intrusive traffic management and exclusion measures. Policies to reduce the effects and contribution to climate change could help to reduce the impact on heritage sites from weather events. 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.
19	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		
20	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. In particular, 'green' employment opportunities will be the most significant in terms of sustainability. 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 23.
21	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 and innovation/R&D; 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' and sense of place 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. The LDP should also ensure that there is a sufficient supply of appropriate employment sites for the development of high value and sustainable business growth.
22	To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that benefits are experienced locally	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. Additionally, the LDP should seek to improve visitor specific facilities such as accommodation and restaurants. The success of the Ryder Cup could be built upon to promote the area as a sporting destination. 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

No.	Objective	Rationale
		improve the tourism economy.
23	To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a knowledge based economy	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'. Policies could increase favourability towards improved accessibility to educational facilities for those with low skills levels through their location. 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.
24	Reducing the need to travel and encourage resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns	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: • 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; and • pharmacy. (for thresholds see Barton et al. (2003), reproduced in ***Table 7.1***) Policies that encourage home working through the installation of home offices – a requirement of BREEAM – and IT infrastructure will be commended.

No.	Objective	Rationale
25	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 24 '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. Furthermore, the provision of specific public transport to meet the needs of the increasing population of over 65s and under 16s should be considered.
26	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. Policies that seek to encourage sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel will encourage a reduction in city centre traffic and increase footfall, which will lead to benefits against this objective. Policies and measures that will increase the quality of the built environment will also have benefits for this objective.

Results of the Assessment

10.17 ***Appendix G*** presents the results of the detailed appraisal of the potential effects of the LDP policies (February 2012 and 2013) predicted to arise from their implementation. Appendix M and L documents the assessment of policy amendments following examination (June – December 2014). The text below presents a summary analysis of the detailed appraisal, focusing on significant effects and setting out recommendations for improving the sustainability of the policies. ***Table 10.3*** presents a summary of the significance of direct effects of the 28 policy components from the detailed appraisal.

10.18 The significance of effects is denoted using the following system of symbols:

+++	Strongly positive
++	Moderately positive
+	Slightly positive
0	No effect
-	Slightly negative
--	Moderately negative
---	Strongly negative
+/-	Combination of positive and negative effects / neutral effect

10.19 For the purposes of analysing the results of the assessment, significant effects are those that result in strongly or moderately negative or positive effects.

10.20 It should be emphasised that the information quality, and attendant uncertainties and assumptions required to address them, vary across the evidence base for the SA objectives. This has been systematically recorded and taken into account in the detailed appraisal sheets (see ***Appendix G, L and M***). Thus, where a major effect has been predicted for a particular SA objective, but the evidence base for this contains uncertainties or its interpretation requires a number of assumptions, the measure of information quality recorded in the appraisal has been reduced, and this is reflected in the calculation of the effect significance (see Chapter 2 for further details of the appraisal methodology).

10.21 The assessment is based on certain important assumptions with regard to the SA Objectives, which are detailed in ***Table 10.2***.

Table 0.3 – Summary of Significance of Effects of the LDP Policies

SA obj	LDP Assessment Components																										
	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	28
1	++	++	0	+	++	+/-	++ +	++	++ +	+/-	-	+	+	+/-	+/-	+	--	--	+	+/-	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	++
2	++ +	+	0	+	++	++	++ +	0	++	--	+	+	---	+/-	---	++	---	---	--	+/-	+	-	--	0	0	0	0	-
3	++	++	+	++	+	+	++ +	0	0	++	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+	+	--	+/-	++ +	+	-	-	++	+	0	+	0	+/-
4	++	++	0	++	0	+/-	+	+	0	+/-	-	+	+/-	+/-	0	+	--	--	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
5	++	+	-	++ +	0	+/-	0	++	0	--	-	+	+/-	+/-	++	+	--	--	+	+/-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
6	+	++	0	+/-	0	+	+	++	0	-	-	+	+/-	+/-	++	+	--	--	-	+	+/-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
	++	+	++	+	++ +	0	++	0	0	-	-	+	--	0	--	0	--	-	+	+/-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-
8	++	0	0	+	++	0	0	++	0	-	-	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+/-	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-
9	++	+	+	+/-	++ +	+	++	0	+	--	-	+	-	+	+/-	+	-	-	--	0	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	-
10	++ +	0	0	++	0	0	0	++	+/-	+	++	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
11	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	+/-	+	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	+/-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	++	+	-	-	+	0	--	+	+	-	-	++ +	++	0	0	0	0	++
13	++ +	+	0	+	+	+/-	+	++	+/-	+	++ +	++	-	+	++	+	--	+	++	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
14	++	++	0	++	+	++	++	++	0	+	++ +	++ +	++ +	++	++	+	-	++	++	++ +	+	-	-	0	0	0	0	+
	++	++	0	0	+	++	++	0	+	++	++	+	++ +	++ +	++	+	+	0	++	++ +	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	++
	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	++	++ +	++ +	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++
17	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	++	++	+	+	+	0	-	0	++	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+
18	+	0	0	+/-	+	+	+	++	++ +	+	+	+	+/-	0	-	0	+/-	-	+	+	-	0	0	+	0	0	0	-
19	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	++ +	++ +	+	++	++	-	+	0	0	0	0	++	0	++ +	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
20	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	+	+/-	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	0
21	++	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	++	+	+	+	+	0	++	++	+	+/-	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	-

SA obj	LDP Assessment Components																											
	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	28
																					+							
22	+	+	0	+/-	+	0	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	0	++	+	++ +	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
23	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++ +	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	+/-	+	++	+	--	+/-	++	+	-	+	0	0	+	-	+	+
	++	++	0	0	0	+/-	+	++	0	++	+	0	+/-	+/-	++	+	--	+/-	++	+	-	0	+	++	0	0	0	+
26	++	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	++	++	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	0	+	0	0	++ +	++ +	0	0	+

SA Objectives

1. Protect and enhance existing protected or important 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 the effects of noise pollution
7. To maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality, quantity and flow
8. To reduce water consumption
9. To take a long term view and minimise the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion
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 and improve health and wellbeing
15. Protect and provide improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improve access to them to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare
16. Improve the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing
17. To contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods
18. To conserve and enhance the historic environment of Newport
19. To identify, promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport
20. To enable high and stable levels of local employment in Newport
21. To support diverse and viable business growth and to achieve economic growth to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment
22. To enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally
23. To contribute to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a greener, knowledge based economy
24. Reducing the need to travel and encourage resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns
25. Promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling
26. To seek to improve the vitality and viability of the district centres and City Centre

Component 1: Sustainability

- SP1: Sustainability
- GP1: General Development Principles – Climate Change

Summary

10.22 Significant positive effects have been predicted against most of the SA Objectives for the policies in this component. No negative effects have been predicted. The positive significance of the effects against SA objective 2 has increased between the 2012 and the 2013 assessment iterations.

10.23 Policy SP1 sets out the overarching LDP strategy, which focuses on the regeneration of previously developed sites. The efficient use of land will add to this policy direction, which should help protect greenfield land. The policy promotes a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport and a reduction in the reliance on the private car. This may help to minimise such impacts as additional land take for new road infrastructure, transport noise, light, and hence protect the quality and tranquillity of local landscapes. Other aspects of the natural environment such as biodiversity and air quality are also likely to be protected by this policy. Policy SP1 states that development will be assessed in relation to its potential for conserving, enhancing and linking green infrastructure. Effects as a result of this may also have benefits for human health and wellbeing.

10.24 The re-use and recycling of existing materials for construction and compliance with BREEAM and CfSH requirements required through Policy GP1 should help minimise the use of primary mineral resources and materials as well as reduce the potential impacts from waste. The policies within the component promote sustainable waste management (point (v) in Policy SP1 - minimisation, re-use and recycling of waste). Requiring new development to adhere to high standards of design and construction should also help reduce the amount of waste generated and disposed off at landfill (Policy GP1) leading to significant positive effects.

10.25 Support for low carbon energy development and sustainable building design is one of the main goals of Policies SP1 and GP1. Measures that will contribute to this include promoting sustainable modes of transport and reducing the need to travel, encouraging energy efficient design, reducing energy consumption and using low carbon and renewable energy instead of carbon based energy sources. Policy GP1 (point ii) requires that development be designed to minimise energy requirements and incorporate appropriate renewable, low or zero carbon energy sources, including on-site energy provision where possible. High energy efficiency and the use of renewables will be ensured through adherence to CfSH and BREEAM standards (Policy GP1 point iv). Significance of effects will increase in the long term, as design standards become more stringent.

10.26 As part of this, policy SP1 aims to (x) conserve and ensure the efficient use of resources such as water and minerals. Reducing water consumption is a compulsory element of CfSH and requires consumption per person/ per day to go down from a typical 150 litres to 105 litres (Level 3) to as low as 80 litres per day (Level 6). This should lead to significant positive effects.

10.27 Both policies in this component place an emphasis on minimising the risk of flooding and sea level rise. This demonstrates good understanding of the importance of this issue, given the area's sensitivity to the risk of flooding. Risks of flooding and coastal erosion may become more difficult to manage in the long term due to potential effects of climate change, therefore, the significance of positive effects is predicted to diminish with time. This issue is addressed in more detail within policies in assessment component 5.

10.28 The promotion of high quality sustainable design and sustainable settlements through criteria such as reducing the need to travel, promoting improved accessibility to services and facilities,

as well as environmental improvements, should have benefits for future and existing residents' wellbeing. This should also help to reduce social and geographical inequalities. This could also provide benefits for the prevention of anti-social behaviour and stimulate positive interactions within the communities.

10.29 Policy SP1 aims to encourage economic diversification, which could help to strengthen the local economy, provide employment opportunities and improve the vitality and viability of the city centre and district centres. Indirect effects are associated with the support for low carbon energy use, which should stimulate the development of this relatively new sector of the economy. This is reflective of the Economic Development Strategy (2011-15), which recommends that Newport establishes itself as a 'sustainable and green city' in order to encourage sustainable economic growth. This could also have benefits for tourism.

10.30 Policies within this component set out overall principles to ensure that Newport's future is shaped in a sustainable way. Not surprisingly, the component scores highly against the bulk of the SA objectives. The following recommendations have been set out to further enhance its potential to achieve sustainable development.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that point ii) of Policy SP1 refers specifically to a sequential approach utilising previously developed land and empty properties in preference to greenfield sites, where possible. This would amplify the policy's message.

   2013: The policy was modified taking into account the above recommendation, although 'where possible' has been removed from the policy.

2. Recommendation removed: The wording of Policy SP1 could be strengthened through the inclusion of specific reference to Green Infrastructure. This could be added to point (ix) to read as ' Protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment. This will include conserving, enhancing and linking Green Infrastructure'. Measures would include green roofs and walls, as well as the linking of cycle paths and walking routes, river corridors, hedgerows and open spaces.

   2013: The policy was been modified taking into account the above recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

3. Recommendation removed: It is suggested that that the text referring to green roofs and green walls (para 3.9) be extended to acknowledge that apart from other benefits, green walls and roofs can support biodiversity in buildings and can provide a valuable part of a wider SuDS scheme. This would strengthen the case for the use of green walls and roofs to encourage and enhance biodiversity in the built environment.

   2013: The policy was been modified taking into account the above recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

4. Recommendation partially still valid: It is recommended that supporting text for Policy SP1 elaborates on what should be considered when judging social and environmental equality of existing and future communities. This could include the pollution of various environmental media, including noise pollution. The supporting text could also refer to Policies GP2 and GP7, which provide further relevant details.

   2013: Paragraph 2.9 of the supporting text provides a cross reference to policies GP2 and GP7 but recommendation partially still valid regarding the supporting text suggestions.

5. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that Policy SP1 wording be strengthened by referring not only to risk of flooding and sea level rise but also to coastal erosion. This would provide a link with the topic specific Policy CE10 Coastal Zone.

2013: The policy was been modified taking into account the above recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

6. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that Policy GP1 wording be amplified by adding a reference to adapting to potential impacts of changing climate, apart from flood risk. This could be added to point (i) to read as follows: 'Be designed to withstand the predicted changes in the local climate and to reduce the risk of flooding [...]'. Green roofs and walls referred to in the supporting text for this policy are an example of such buildings' design adaptation. Green Infrastructure (GI) could be referenced for the part it can play in enabling species to adapt to the change in habitats, through enabling their migration to other areas. Reference could also be made to the inclusion of allotments in the green infrastructure strategy, as included under Policy CF6.

   2013: The policy was been modified taking into account the above recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

7. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that point viii of SP1 be modified to include reference to the vitality and viability of district centres as well as the city centre.

   2013: The policy was been modified taking into account the above recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 2: Health and Amenity

- SP2: Health
- GP2: General Development Principles – General Amenity
- GP7: General Development Principles – Environmental Protection and Public Health
- CF6: Allotments

Summary

10.31 Significant positive effects are predicted against nine of the SA Objectives for the policies within this component. No negative effects have been predicted. The positive significance of the effects against SA objective 25 increased between the 2012 and the 2013 assessment iterations.

10.32 Ensuring development makes a positive contribution to health and well-being is the primary objective of Policy SP2. Supporting text within the Revised Deposit LDP states that the development of a Noise Action Plan, could lead to the identification of urban 'quiet areas', which could lead to benefits over time. Policy GP7 also aims to ensure that development will not be permitted which would cause or result in unacceptable harm to health. Policy GP2 seeks to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour. It also promotes inclusive design both for the built development and access within and around the development. This should help improve equality of opportunities for those who are considered more vulnerable groups from health impact assessment perspective.

10.33 In addition, Policy SP2 provides support for open space and various facilities and Policy CF7 safeguards allotments, which should provide local communities with opportunities for active and varied leisure time spending and divert from anti-social behaviour. Policy SP2 includes a requirement for development to be located in the most sustainable locations, close to public transport links and providing efficient walking and cycling routes (GI). This requirement could help to ensure that development contributes to achievements for accessibility and health and wellbeing over time.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that the supporting text for Policy SP2 be elaborated to increase the coverage of health determinants that can be influenced

through the Plan. This should cover climate change consequences. Adaptation measures to cope with changing climate could be beneficial for public health. This can refer to resilient settlement patterns and buildings and infrastructure design and can also emphasise the importance of GI with its multi-faceted benefits. See recommendations under assessment component 1. The enhancement of GI can be linked to opportunities for walking and cycling and can refer to Policy GP5 (General Development Principles – Natural Environment for GI support) and Policy T5 (Walking and Cycling) for further details.

2013: Revised policy text takes into account the above SA recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation removed: Policy CF6 could include criteria encouraging the development of additional allotment provision where a need is identified.

2013: Response to recommendation by NCC has highlighted that Policy SP12 - Community Facilities covers the provision of new community facilities, including allotments. Policy SP13 - Planning Obligations enables the Council to seek additional allotment provision in relation to new developments if need is identified. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 3: Infrastructure

- GP3: General Development Principles – Service Infrastructure

Summary

10.34 Generally, this policy component does not introduce identifiable effects. It is likely to have a beneficial effect on water as a result of providing water and sewerage infrastructure, which could lead to environmental benefits.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that the policy be renamed to 'service infrastructure' to reflect the narrow interpretation of infrastructure included under the policy.

   2013: Revised policy text takes into account the above SA recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation removed: Text "IN AREAS SERVED BY THE PUBLIC FOUL SEWER, DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WITH CONNECTIONS TO PRIVATE FACILITIES" - is at variance with para. 3.14. If NCC will consider applications in exceptional circumstances, then the policy needs to be amended to allow for this. This might include the addition of 'unless there are exceptional circumstances that prevent connection'.

   2013: Revised policy text takes into account the above SA recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 4: Energy

- CE11: Renewable Energy

Summary

10.35 The policy promotes the use of renewable energy (RE) sources, taking into account environmental and amenity considerations and scoring positively from a sustainability

perspective.. It performs well across six of the SA Objectives with no significant negative effects predicted. The clarifications introduced regarding the most appropriate locations for different size of renewable energy schemes and the range of micro-generation technology that is permitted development provide more certainty for developers and are likely to encourage further take up of these type of schemes in new development with added sustainability advantages. The Council's Renewable Energy Assessment (2013) sets the potential for RE resources and technologies within Newport, and should be considered when assessing RE proposals, in order to facilitate the deliverability of benefits against the SA objectives.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that a robust evidence base be prepared to underpin this policy to support and facilitate the deployment of renewable and low carbon energy systems, in addition to the study on the potential for generating energy from wind[48]. Specifically, the evidence base should include an assessment of the potential for renewable and low carbon energy generation, at different scales, and at different levels of detail. WG Practice Guidance 'Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - A Toolkit for Planners', 2010, could be used to prepare this study.

   2013: A Renewable Energy Assessment has been prepared in line with the WG Toolkit. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

a. Recommendation partially still valid: The policy could benefit from further supporting guidance on the way in which RE technologies can be carefully designed to integrate into sensitive environments, including established urban areas. Carefully designed RE schemes could enhance the identity of the place, especially community-owned energy-generation projects. These could be encouraged through the policy.

   2013: Supporting text indicates that care should be taken in assessing proposals for RE projects in sensitive, designated areas, such as areas of high landscape quality and areas of nature conservation, or archaeological or historical importance. It is still recommended that specific guidance could be included within SPG, providing examples to demonstrate what is meant by 'care' in the context of the policy and offering advice to developers on the appropriate scope and interpretation of the policy as it relates to sensitive environments. The supporting text to the policy should include cross-reference to the SPG.

1. Recommendation removed: Suggest change 'urban' to 'settlement' with regards to the boundary description for consistency and to remove potential confusion.

   2013: Revised policy text takes into account the above SA recommendation. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 5: Flood Risk, Coast and Water Resources

- SP3: Flood Risk
- SP4: Water Resources
- CE10: Coastal Zone

Summary

10.36 The policies in this component are predicted to lead to significant positive effects against five of the SA Objectives. No significant negative effects are predicted.

[48] Wadelin, GD (year unknown) A Technical Capacity Study for Wind Turbines within Newport County Borough

10.37 The component supports sustainable solutions to manage flood risks and coastal erosion taking a long term view on the predicted changes. The supporting text elaborates on the evidence base for these policies, e.g. Shoreline Management Plans, Catchment Flood Management Plans, and Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment. These documents evaluate flood risks and coastal erosion over the long term, e.g. 100 years; therefore, aligning flood and coastal erosion management with the recommendations within these documents should ensure sustainable solutions.

10.38 Safeguarding the coastal area from inappropriate development will provide benefits for landscape and biodiversity objectives, as there are many environmental designations from local to international level within the coastal area. The component is also predicted to have beneficial effects through promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems and including safeguards for protecting water quality. Policy SP4 within this component also aims to protect water quality and reduce water consumption through such measures as the incorporation of SuDS in the development, the re-use of water, appropriate location of development, design measures and reduction of the levels of run-off. The policy also seeks to ensure that water quality is protected during and after construction, which could lead to enhanced benefits for water quality over the plan period and developments are created.

Recommendations

10.39 No recommendations were made for this component specifically in 2012 and cross-referred to the recommendations in component 1. See component 1.

Component 6: Green Belt, Landscape and Countryside Development

- SP5: Countryside
- SP6: Green Belt
- SP7: Green Wedges
- SP8: Special Landscape Areas
- H10: Conversions in the Countryside
- H11: Outbuildings and Extensions to Conversions
- H12: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
- H13: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside

Summary

10.40 Overall, this policy component seeks to protect the Green Belt and Countryside and supports the provision of green wedges, all of which could assist in encouraging increased outdoor recreation and is considered likely to create conditions that would support the future development of new infrastructure that could benefit communities and the environment. Significant positive effects are predicted against two of the SA Objectives.

10.41 The changes introduced to Policies SP6 and SP7 remove the proposed extension of the Green Belt northwards to the M4 motorway and instead allocate the area at Newport and Cardiff as Green Wedge. The changes also set the acceptable level of volume increases to existing dwellings inside Green Belt and Green Wedges to no more than 30% of the original volume.

10.42 The changes to Policy SP5 represent a relaxation of the protection to be afforded to the countryside by cross-referencing to policies H12 and H13. These two policies have themselves been relaxed by allowing the 30% volume limit for new dwellings or extensions to existing dwellings in the countryside to be increased if it can be demonstrated that an increase above 30% will not have a detrimental impact.

10.43 Overall, this policy component protects the Green Belt and the Countryside and identifies Green Wedges to prevent the coalescence of settlements, all of which could assist in encouraging increased outdoor recreation and is considered likely to create conditions that would support the future development of new infrastructure that could benefit communities and the environment.

10.44 Recommendations

2014: It is recommended that Policy SP5 aligns with paragraph 4.1 of the LDP.

Component 7: Conservation of the Natural Environment

- SP9: Conservation of the Natural, Historic and Built Environment
- GP5: General Development Principles – Natural Environment
- CE3: Environmental Spaces and Corridors
- CE8: Locally Designated Nature Conservation and Geological Sites

Summary

10.45 Generally, this policy component introduces predicted significant positive effects against the environmental sustainability objectives. Significant positive effects have been predicted against eight of the SA Objectives. No negative effects have been predicted.

10.46 The policies within this component seek to protect and encourage conservation of the natural environment and include a specific policy on 'Environmental Spaces and Corridors'. It also recognises that green spaces have importance for recreational and amenity purposes as well as providing habitat value. Further, supporting text identified that a number of Environmental Spaces have been identified as urban ‘quiet areas’ in the preparation of a Noise Action Plan. This could have additional health benefits.

10.47 The policies should help to protect, manage and enhance biodiversity - development will only be permitted where they can show this has been considered. Furthermore, policy provisions require landscape schemes for all development proposals and stipulate a need for all proposals to seek to provide biodiversity enhancement. Sites with high biodiversity - and designated sites in particular - could be tourist attractions that can strengthen the tourist economy. Further, the identification of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal as a green corridor could help to provide benefits for tourism.

10.48 Policy CE8 states that proposals affecting locally designated sites will only be permitted where there would be no significant adverse effect on the geological interest of that site. Soil quality should be maintained as the policies in this component include protection of the best and most versatile agricultural soils and state that development would only be permitted where there would not be an unacceptable impact on water quality.

10.49 Provision of green space and protection of biodiversity can improve water quantity and flow by minimising surface run off directly into drains. Water quality could also be maintained as water will be naturally filtrated. Provision of green space can also reduce flood risk through maintaining greenfield run off rates.

10.50 No recommendations are made for this assessment component.

Component 8: Design

- GP6: General Development Principles – Quality of Design

Summary

10.51 Generally, this policy introduces positive sustainability effects as it encourages high quality design. The policy seeks to ensure that development reflects the character of the locality and

is designed to respond to the context of the site. This should ensure that development is sensitively designed and detailed, leading to benefits for the natural and built environment. Significant positive effects are predicted against 11 of the SA Objectives. No negative effects have been predicted. There are, however, a number of recommendations for improvement including cross referencing to other policies and the inclusion of climate change adaptation.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: Include reference in the policy to noise pollution. Any development should be designed to minimise noise pollution – this should be related to layout of development as noise insulation in individual buildings is covered by building regulations. This could include cross reference to policy GP2 (General Amenity).

   2013: The policy seeks that all development should be laid out so as to minimise noise pollution. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation removed: Include reference in the policy to the delivery of flood resilient design and considering climate change within the preparation of development proposals, as part of good design. This could comprise a cross reference to policy GP1 (General Development Principles- Climate Change)

   2013: Policy GP6 seeks that new development should be flood resilient. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

3. Recommendation removed: Policy GP2 requires that development will be permitted where "The proposal seeks to design out the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour". Reference to this policy should be made in the supporting text of Policy GP6.

   2013: Reference to Policy GP2 has been added to Policy GP6. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

4. Recommendation removed: The policies in component 9 are concerned with preservation of the historic environment. Reference to these policies should be made in the supporting text of Policy GP6.

   2013: Paragraph 3.39 of the LDP refers to the historic environment policies. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 9: Historic Environment

- CE4: Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefields
- CE5: Locally Listed Buildings and Sites
- CE6: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
- CE7: Conservation Areas

Summary

10.52 This component is concerned with the conservation and enhancement of historic environment, covering all assets and their settings. Preserving Newport's heritage will help strengthen its cultural identity, capitalise on its valuable assets and make the area more attractive for tourists, bringing benefits to the local residents and economy. Significant positive effects have been predicted against five of the SA Objectives. No significant negative effects are predicted.

10.53 Policies within this component are concerned with the protection of the historic assets, including historic landscapes, parks and gardens, which provide habitats for local biodiversity. Policy CE7 requires that special attention is paid to the settings of buildings and the loss of domestic gardens and open spaces that contribute to historic character is avoided. This should benefit local biodiversity. The Gwent Levels is a particularly important historic landscape in the area. Supporting text requires that development of a sufficient scale within

the Gwent Levels historic landscape will have to undertake an Assessment of the Significance of Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL2), where developments are deemed to have more than a local impact on the landscape. This is likely to have beneficial effects against the landscape objective.

10.54 The conservation and enhancement of the historic environment could help to capitalise on heritage assets and make the area more attractive for tourists, bringing benefits to the local residents and economy.

10.55 Conservation of historic assets may be perceived as an obstacle for the application of energy efficiency measures and renewable technologies, even though these two areas do not have to be in conflict. The sensitive addition, on a case-by case basis, of RE technologies and energy efficiency measures can help minimise the risk of fuel poverty and improve the level of comfort without adversely affecting the historic and architectural character of these valuable buildings.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation partially still valid: The Plan's performance could be strengthened through the incorporation of the recommendation for Policy CE11 Renewable Energy in relation to SA objective 18, e.g. to include further guidance (or reference to it) on a sympathetic integration of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient measures in historic buildings (as a 'sensitive environment'). More generally, guidance on how the potential conflicts between sustainable design and the historic environment could be overcome would be a useful addition to supporting text.

   2013: Supporting text indicates that care should be taken in assessing proposals for RE projects in sensitive, designated areas, such as areas of high landscape quality, and areas of nature conservation, or archaeological or historical importance. It is still recommended that specific guidance could be included within SPG, on how care should be taken in enabling the delivery of renewable energy schemes in sensitive environments, with a cross-reference to this SPG included in the supporting text to policy (see also the recommendation for Component 4).

Component 10: Housing Supply

- SP10: House Building Requirement
- H1: Housing Sites

Summary

10.56 The policies within this component have been predicted to lead to both significantly positive and significantly negative effects against the SA Objectives. Five significant positive effects and three significant negative effects have been predicted.

10.57 This component is concerned with the provision of housing in Newport. Strategic Policy SP10 makes sufficient land available for a total of 111,623 new dwellings from 2013 to 2026 in primarily previously developed land. A target of 2,061 affordable units is set. Policy H1 identifies 8,847 units to accommodate such residential development and 1,547 affordable housing units. Contributions from total completions 2011-2013, small sites below 10 units and windfall sites make up the total supply of 11,623 dwellings. .

10.58 This component has the potential to deliver positive effects against social sustainability objectives through the development of new housing, leading to the provision of high quality new dwellings and communities, an increased sense of community and benefits in deprived areas.

10.59 Sites H35, H49 and H50 removed from allocation. These were known to be at risk of flooding and removal represents a positive in the context of sustainability. H1 supporting text paragraph 5.4 of the LDP strengthens flood risk policy by stating allocation in table H1 for those sites at

risk of flooding does not mean they will be considered for residential and reflects extant permission.

10.60 Positive effects are also predicted for economic sustainability objectives as an improved built environment through housing development may increase the number of potential employees in the area and attract business investment. A number of sites (H16, H47, H51, H52, H54) are regeneration sites, which should help create a mix of uses that could lead to more sustainable development patterns. Additionally, an increase in housing development could increase the vitality and viability of local centres as more people will live in these areas, increasing the catchment for local services and facilities.

10.61 From an environmental perspective, the supply of housing focused on brownfield sites and sites within settlement boundaries should contribute to protecting areas of landscape quality from development and lead to the remediation of contaminated brownfield sites.

10.62 A number of sites are adjacent to or contain areas of high levels of environmental protection and could cumulatively lead to significant negative effects on biodiversity, even with the application of the relevant LDP policies. An increase in housing levels is also likely to contribute to an increase in greenhouse gases emissions from increased traffic and emissions from new dwellings.

10.63 Nine new sites were added at the Revised Deposit LDP stage for housing provision, five of which already have planning permission and four of which were new sites.

Sites with planning permission

- Panasonic (H58)
- Belmont Lodge (H56)
- Parry Drive (H60)
- Treberth Crescent (H57)
- 24 Crawford St (H59)

New sites

- Telford Depot (H63)
- Postal Exchange (H61)
- Queens Hill School (H62)
- Uskside Paints Mills (H64)

10.64 The assessments of these sites are provided in Appendix A of **Appendix L**. Recommendations to reduce the negative effects identified are also detailed in Appendix A of **Appendix L** and are embedded in existing Plan policies.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It should be ensured that encouragement of public accessibility to the River Usk does not compromise its environmental value. This could be included in policy CF4 (assessment component 16). The cumulative environmental effect of housing development should be considered when individual planning applications are assessed against other LDP policy criteria that seek to protect the natural and built environment. This consideration could be included in policy SP10.

   2013: response to recommendation by NCC has highlighted that the plan should be considered as a whole. As such, policy GP5 includes a requirement for the protection of sites of environmental value. Supporting text to policy H1 highlights than an HRA would

be required for development proposals adjacent to the River Usk SAC. This would include a requirement for the assessment of cumulative effects. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation to be noted: Detailed Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to be produced on outdoor play space (see component 13) should include the consideration of amenity for existing residents alongside new communities.

   2013: It is noted that the SPG content will be considered at drafting stage. Therefore this recommendation should be carried across and is not relevant for this stage of the LDP preparation.

3. Recommendation removed: Policy R9 could include a requirement that developers could enable the provision of local shops for new residential development where a shortfall has been identified by NCC.

   2013: The policy states that retail facilities would be permitted where new residential development would be served or the proposal would cater for under-provision in the area. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 11: Eastern Expansion Area

- SP11: Eastern Expansion Area

Summary

10.65 Policy SP11 identifies, identifies the former Llanwern Steelworks site and three housing sites which together would that together would provide a range and choice of housing, employment and community uses. The change to the Proposed Actions and priority make it a high priority development. The assessment of this regeneration area policy has led to the prediction of a range of effects, with significantly positive effects predicted against 13 of the SA Objectives. Although significant negative effects have been predicted for particular periods of time against some of the other SA Objectives, the overall effects have not been predicted as

10.66 The Eastern Expansion Area continues to include the development of both previously developed and greenfield land. The development of the former steelworks site requires an extensive remediation programme, which should help to improve the quality of the land as well as landscape quality in this location. However, the loss of greenfield land in other locations could lead to negative effects. The development of such a significant area of land could have effects on greenhouse gas emissions through an increase in trip generation; built development (and the embodied energy in the building materials as well as the emissions from use); and a loss of carbon sink capacity from the natural environment including soils and vegetation. The significance of effects could be minimised through the implementation of sustainable design principles as required through other plan policies such as SP1 and GP1.

10.67 Glan Llyn (which already has permission and is being developed) includes the development of a mix of uses including employment, housing and community uses, which could help to create a development that encourages a reduction in the need to travel. This could also provide benefits for community wellbeing and cohesion. The development of a sense of 'community' should increase over time as communities become more established in the local area. Supporting text to the policy in the LDP Revised Deposit Plan states that the area has good access to the city centre via the road network, which facilitates good public transport opportunities. Further, the Air Quality Action Plan considers *"that improved accessibility and links including the expansion of the Southern Distributor Road will have a positive impact on traffic flow in Newport, including the city centre, and improve congestion. This may have an impact on air quality along major distributor roads including two of the AQMA sites at Caerleon Road and Malpas Road."*

10.68 The East Newport Development Framework SPG (2007) provides further guidance on development in this area of Newport including other sites. The SPG includes a requirement for the provision of up to 30% affordable housing to be provided. The SPG and National Guidance, alongside other policies within the LDP, should ensure that housing is development to a high quality of sustainable design, the level of which is likely to be greatest in the long term, as standards increase. The SPG includes specific reference to a number of requirements, which could help to reduce the potential for negative effects and encourage positive effects. These measures include:

- *"The structure and design of the steelworks site should respond to the wider landscape context of the Levels to the south and the rising ground to the north."* The SPG goes on to specify design requirements and concepts that could enable the minimisation of negative effects on the landscape.
- Identification of the importance of local biodiversity, including ancient woodland and that much of the Eastern Expansions Area (EEA) south of the steelworks falls within the Nash and Goldcliff Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The site is now cleared and the SPG seeks to maintain ecological connectivity and provide mitigation through conserving and enhancing the features of the SSSI. This includes the creation of new areas of habitat, incorporating planned lake features, which could contribute to improved biodiversity and connectivity with existing features over time, as planting matures.
- A strategy for the small pockets of land that contain the 'best and most versatile' agricultural land.
- The proposals envisage a system of water bodies in the form of reens, channels, streams and lakes, providing a setting for very high quality developments. Particular care will be needed in the maintenance of these areas and their water quality. The low lying nature of the land means that these water bodies are an essential part of the handling of water on the site.
- The aim of the SPG is to cut water consumption by half ('measured against a standard specification'). A number of measures of how this may be applied are outlined in the policy document.
- A target for 50% household waste reduction and 50% use of materials from sustainable sources. Further detail about how construction; operation and demolition wastes should be managed is outlined in the SPG.
- The requirement for retail, leisure and community facility provision/assessment of need.
- 'Ensure safety is prioritised and integrated within the design' (Secure by Design principles).
- Energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy and combined power solutions.

10.69 The policy seeks to create a sustainable urban expansion, which has good access to the city centre by public transport, and also includes a proposed rail station and park and ride. The development of a range of uses including community facilities and employment locally could reduce the need to travel and encourage walking and cycling as modes of transport for shorter journeys. However, no specific cycle and walking routes are detailed in the SPG, just that they should be provided. This may reduce the effectiveness of routes as different developers are likely to be developing different parts of the site. Although the policy seeks to encourage more sustainable modes of transport, the principal routes into the city centre are by road. This could encourage the improved use of public transport, but could also increase the number of people using private cars to access the city centre, particularly in the short term. The encouragement of rail services and a park and ride may reduce the significance of negative effects.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation to be noted: It is recommended that the SPG is adopted following the adoption of the LDP and subject to SA. Policy SP11 does not draw in many of the good features of the East Newport Development Framework SPG (2007) beyond transport. It is recommended that some of the other key issues (e.g. flood risk; biodiversity enhancement; landscaping; employment types etc.) are also highlighted within the supporting text and clearly state that development of the EEA must be in accordance with the SPG and the LDP policies. Other recommendations in relation to the SPG are made in Appendix G.

   2013: It is noted that the SPG content will be considered at drafting stage. Therefore this recommendation should be carried across and is not relevant for this stage of the LDP preparation.

2. Recommendation removed: It is also suggested that the Council may benefit from introducing a requirement for development proposals to be supported by an ASIDOHL when they affect the Gwent Levels (this would also need to appear in the historic environment policies).

   2013: An ASIDOHL2 assessment is required within paragraph 4.21 of the LDP. Subject to discussion between the SA and LDP team, additional text to state that as a result of the assessment, required outcomes should be implemented 'for those developments deemed to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape'. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 12: Housing Standards

- H2: Housing Standards
- H3: Housing Mix and Density
- H4: Affordable Housing
- H5: Affordable Housing Rural Exceptions
- H6: Sub-division of Curtilages, Infill and Backland Development
- H7: Annexes to Residential Dwellings
- H8: Self Contained Accommodation and Houses in Multiple Occupation
- H14: Caravans

Summary

10.70 This component contains a number of policies setting standards for the delivery of housing. Significant positive effects were predicted for six of the SA Objectives. No negative effects have been predicted. Policy H2 requires new housing to be built to high environmental standards.

10.71 Policy H3 requires the provision of a mix of housing types and densities; and policies H4 and H5 set the standards for the percentage of affordable housing in different settings. Policies H6 to H8 set conditions for development within existing residential areas and properties. Static caravans, mobile houses and park homes will be treated as any other residential application (Policy H14) and conditions are also set for proposals for gypsy and traveller caravan sites.

10.72 Policy H3 reflects the minimum density set out in the monitoring section of the Plan which is at least 30 dwellings per hectare for residential development of 10 dwellings or more. The policy has also been worded to allow some level of flexibility where appropriate through setting acceptability conditions for a lower than 30 dwellings density.

10.73 Policy H4 has reflects a revised approach to the provision of affordable housing. It introduces a split target approach for affordable housing percentages (rather than a flat 30% requirement) for sub market areas and the use of commuted sums for developments below the threshold of 10 dwellings per hectare.

10.74 Policy H7 forms a criteria based approach for annexes to residential dwellings rather than considering such annexes new dwellings because of their self contained accommodation. An important aspect of the policy is that an annexe is defined as accommodation that is ancillary to a main dwellinghouse. This means that even a self-contained annexe must support a house in some way, not function independently of one.

10.75 The policies in this component continue to deliver many positive effects against the set of sustainability objectives. In particular, adherence to high levels of the CfSH should lead to achievements of high levels of energy efficiency in new development. Effects are likely to be more significant in the medium and long term as an increased proportion of dwellings meet higher standards. Policy H2 seeks that the whole life of the building is considered in development, which could reduce requirements for increased building in the long term..

10.76 An improvement in housing standards across all built development should create a level playing field to enable all members of the community to live in a high quality home. This effect is likely to increase over time as all housing stock is gradually replaced or improved. Policy H3 requires a mix of housing to meet a range of needs and the requirement for the provision of affordable housing to meet the identified need in changed Policy H4 and Policy H5 should continue to lead to positive effects against improving health and wellbeing. An improvement in housing standards across all built development should create a level playing field to enable all members of the community to live in a high quality home. This effect is likely to increase over time as all housing stock is gradually replaced or improved.

10.77 The creation of high quality and mixed developments should lead to an increase in the mix of communities from a range of backgrounds. In addition, the development of sustainable settlement patterns through a mix of densities and housing types should lead to an increase in footfall within the community, contributing to increased natural surveillance and a sense of community.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed Policy H2 – consider adding specific reference to ‘adaptability and flexibility of accommodation’

   2013: Supporting text to the policy, included within paragraph 5.12, incorporates the suggested text. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation removed: It is also recommended that the wording of housing policy H2 is changed to 'residential development should be built to high standards of sustainable design, taking into account the whole life of the dwelling' to ensure that dwellings are built to improve economic and social sustainability (energy efficiency from an economic perspective including fuel poverty as well as aspects such as health and wellbeing, both mental and physical that can be influenced by design) as well as environmental.

   2013: The proposed wording is set out in the policy. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

3. Recommendation removed: Reference could be made in the supporting text to Building for Life standards.

   2013: Supporting text to the policy includes reference to Lifetime Homes standards within paragraph 5.11. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

4. Recommendation to be noted: SPG will be produced on the specific application of the CfSH for housing. The SPG could usefully include how caravan developments may incorporate requirements for sustainable design and lower resource consumption. Other recommendations relating to the SPG are made in ***Appendix G***.

   2013: It is noted that the SPG content will be considered at drafting stage. Therefore this recommendation should be carried across and is not relevant for this stage of the LDP preparation.

5. Recommendation removed Policy H3 – consider whether to specify potentially suitable housing densities.

   2013: Following discussion with NCC, it has been agreed that this recommendation be removed, because the widely differing site characteristics mean that creating wide policy applicability would be inappropriate.

6. Recommendation removed: Policy H4 – consider also specifying a minimum requirement for affordable housing. This would fit better with the supporting text provided (which suggests that all sites should make some contribution).

   2013: Policy H4 requires a minimum of 30% affordable housing. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

7. Recommendation removed: Policy H6 – With reference to backland development, it is considered prudent to reference specific additional protection of domestic gardens that make a positive contribution to conservation areas, with reference to the relevant conservation area appraisal.

   2013: This issue is addressed within the relevant SPG on backland development. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 13: Existing and New Community Facilities

- SP12: Community Facilities and Requirements
- CF1: Protection of Playing Fields, Land Used for Sport and Recreation and Areas of Play
- CF2: Outdoor Play Space Requirements
- CF12: Protection of Existing Community Facilities
- CF13: School Sites

Summary

This policy component encourages the development of new community facilities through Policy SP12. Significant positive effects are predicted for three of the SA Objectives. Proposals that would result in the loss or change of use in building use for community facilities (Policy CF12) and in redevelopment for other purposes of land used for sports and recreation (Policy CF1) are heavily conditioned.

The provision of outdoor play open space will be sought in all development where there is a deficit (Policy C2) and new or enlarged schools are required at four sites (Policy CF13). During the plan development process three sites were removed as specific needs had yet to be identified for this. Overall, this policy component is likely to lead to an increase in the community facilities which will offer potential local employment opportunities. Together with the provision of outdoor play open space and the protection of existing facilities this component will deliver clear health and wellbeing benefits for communities by increasing the range of recreational activities.

10.78 Two significant negative effects are predicted, against SA Objectives 2 (biodiversity) and 7 (water quality). Some of the sites allocated for new school facilities as included within policy CF13 may have negative impacts on environmental designations:

- CF13 (i) is less than 1km from the River Usk SAC/SSSI and Usk Way SINC.
- CF13 (ii) is immediately adjacent to the Afon Ebbw River SINC.
- CF13 (iii) is less than 2km from the River Usk SAC/SSSI and is 0.02km from the Gwent Levels- Nash and Goldcliff SSSI. 0.03% and 0.01% of each of the respective school sites is within the Monk's Ditch SINC.
- CF13 (iv) is in a greenfield location, 0.07km from Monk's Ditch SINC and less than 2km from the Gwent Levels - Nash and Goldcliff SSSI.

10.79 The interconnected nature of the drainage system means that there is the potential for detrimental effects over a wider area of the Gwent Levels - St Brides SSSI, which could exacerbate existing water quality concerns. However, the provisions included within LDP policy GP5 as well as national and international requirements, should enable the appropriate levels of mitigation to be implemented and significant effects avoided for all sites identified .

Recommendations

1. **2013 new recommendation**: It is recommended that school site allocation CF13 (vii) is removed from the LDP given that it is wholly located inside the Gwen Levels- St Brides SSSI.

2014: This has been addressed by removal of CF13 (vii) from the LDP.

2. Recommendation removed: The policy could further emphasise the importance of walking/cycling accessibility to certain types of facilities and the importance of incorporating security and safety principles in future developments.

   2013: This is addressed in other LDP policies. The above recommendation was fully addressed.

3. Recommendation removed: It should be ensured that no negative effects arise as a result of the development of new sites for schools, through the implementation of other LDP policies and national guidance.

   2013: This will be addressed through other LDP policies and national guidance.

Component 14: Planning Obligations

- SP13: Planning Obligations

Summary

10.80 This policy requires development to make contributions to local and regional infrastructure in proportion to its scale and sustainability of its location. Overall, this policy will secure new infrastructure that will benefit existing and new communities.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation to be noted: The supporting text of the policy should be expanded to include further information relating to the types of infrastructure that could be delivered and the conditions when the policy would apply.

   2013: It is noted that the SPG and subsequent CIL work will set out this required detail and therefore this recommendation should be noted.

2. Recommendation removed: The policy could further emphasise the importance of linking infrastructure (transport or green infrastructure for example) to sustainable

modes of transport and specific types of infrastructure that will require walking/cycling accessibility. See recommendations under policy component 1.

2013: This has been implemented under the recommendations of component 1. The above recommendation has been fully addressed during the plan development process.

Component 15: Transport

- SP14: Transport Proposals
- SP15: Integrated Transport
- GP4: General Development Principles – Highways and Accessibility
- T1: Railways
- T2: Heavy Commercial Vehicle Movements
- T5: Walking and Cycling
- T6: Public Rights of Way Improvement
- T7: Public Rights of Way and New Development

Summary

10.81 This policy component sets out the conditions under which transport proposals will be supported (Policy SP14) and how Integrated Transport will be implemented in line with SEWTA regional transport plan (Policy SP15). Significant positive effects are predicted against seven of the SA Objectives. No significant negative effects are predicted.

10.82 General development principles associated with development proposals for highways and accessibility are set out in Policy GP4. Policy GP4 aims to promote mode shift to sustainable modes for existing and new developments reducing the volume of traffic and therefore reducing the need for new infrastructure improving the efficiency of land use, reducing congestion and thereby improving air quality and reducing noise pollution and greenhouse gases emissions. Long term effects are predicted due to the nature of travel behaviour change programmes. This policy aims to provide good level of non-motorised accessibility to new developments. The promotion of the Active Travel modes and rail services in Policy GP4 and T1 will encourage a healthier workforce and develop a streetscape that is less car-dominant and therefore creating a more attractive environment. Medium to Long term positive effects are predicted as increases as travel behaviour change programmes need to mature to have the biggest reduction in motorised travel.

10.83 Policy T1 does not safeguard the railway system as the powers to deliver a railway lie with the Welsh Government. The Council will however support the delivery of the identified Railway Schemes but is no longer responsible for safeguarding areas for their future rail development.

The ability of this policy to facilitate the delivery of sustainability benefits is limited by the shift in powers to safeguard areas for future rail development. These benefits include contributing to increased mode shift to rail services and improve local air quality particularly in Air Quality Management Areas and contributing to a reduction in vehicular traffic on the road network thereby reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, although the council will continue to influence proposed schemes insofar as is possible and realise the above benefits.

10.84 The new sites at Llanwern, Coerkernew and Pye Corner are all in areas of high flood risk. However, effective implementation of Component 5 (Flood Risk) should help to ensure negative effects are minimised.

10.85 The Coedkernew railway site is within the Gwent Levels- St Brides SSSI. Due to the proximity to the SSSI, the interconnected nature of the drainage system means that there is potential for detrimental effects over a wider area of the SSSI and may exacerbate existing water quality concerns. The predicted effects are moderate negative for both biodiversity and water quality due to the potential detrimental effects on the SSSI.

10.86 Policy T2 allows development which generate heavy commercial vehicle movement only in locations with access to a railway line, wharf or dock; where this is not feasible locations readily accessible to strategic and principle routes must be chosen. Importantly, such types of development will not be permitted elsewhere. Moving waste by train for example could indirectly support sustainable waste management by reducing the impacts of HGV movements.

10.87 Policy T5 sets the network of safe walking and cycling routes that will continue to be protected and developed. Policy T5 aims to maximise the links between key leisure destinations for the active modes providing sustainable accessibility to all users particularly the National Cycle Network and the coastal paths, leading to positive effects.

10.88 Policies GP4 and T5 focus on the active travel modes, these modes provide alternatives to shorter trips such as accessing retail land uses and other key services. These impacts could have shorter term direct benefits that have lasting impacts on reducing car use. The promotion of alternatives to the car is likely to have an indirect positive effect on the viability and vitality of town centres by making town centres more accessible to a wider cross-section of the population and increasing the footfall levels in town centres.

10.89 Policies T6 and T7 aim to promote mode shift to sustainable modes and improve the existing PROW with an emphasis on sustainable access for all. Policy T7 also aims to improve the quality of PRoW provision where developments may impact on them. Changing travel behaviour could reduce the local demand for road infrastructure, delivering some benefits against landscape objectives. Negative effects may arise through the development of new railway stations in open areas. The new station at Coedkernew is located within the open countryside, adjacent to the Wentlooge Levels Special Landscape Area. A new station at Llanwern and the station at Pye Corner would be in the existing railway sidings. The new station at Caerleon would be on a hospital site, located on the edge of the River Usk Special Landscape Area. The designations for new railway stations at Llanwern and Coedkernew would also be in the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape, leading to potential negative effects.

Recommendations

1. **2013 new recommendation:** Due to the Coedkernew rail site being inside an SSSI designation, it is recommended that this site is de-allocated from the LDP. In addition, the interconnected nature of the drainage system means that there is potential for detrimental effects over a wider area of the SSSI and may exacerbate existing water quality concerns. In recognition of this potential effect, it is recommended that, should this site remain as an allocation, as part of the planning process the developer will need to ensure that water quality is not impacted upon negatively.
2. Recommendation removed: A reference in Policy GP4 could be made, to requirements for Travel Plans and Construction Management Plans for threshold developments in line with 8.7.2 of Planning Policy Wales, TAN 18 and policy PLP3 of the Regional Transport Plan.

   2013: Policy SP15 includes a requirement that significant development proposals should be accompanied by Travel Plans. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.
3. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that the policy (GP4) should be updated to make reference to GI networks being utilised as footpaths and cycle paths. See recommendation under component 1: A GI strategy could also include environmental spaces.

2013: This has been implemented under the recommendations of component 1. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

4. Recommendation removed:Specific design measures for railway stations could be included to minimise effects. This may include ways in which the design of the stations could be integrated into the surrounding landscape, so as to minimise effects on landscape designations including the Gwent Levels Historic Landscape and Special Landscape Areas.

   2013: An ASIDOHL2 assessment is required within paragraph 4.21 of the LDP. Subject to discussion between the SA and LDP team, additional text to state that as a result of the assessment, required outcomes should be implemented 'for those developments deemed to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape'. This may include measures to reduce the impact of railway stations. The effects on the SLAs will be addressed through SPG that will provide guidance on design and management for each SLA. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 16: Recreational Accessibility

- T8: All Wales Coast Path
- CF4: Riverfront Access
- CF5: Usk and Sirhowy Valley Walks

Summary

10.90 Policies T8 and CF4 aim to protect and enhance the All Wales Coast Path and riverfront routes and access respectively by the active modes providing active recreational and leisure destinations thereby improving health and enhancing recreational opportunities for all social groups. This could also encourage people to use the active modes for other trips which may otherwise be made by car. Changing the travel behaviour of members of the community could reduce the local demand for road infrastructure. However, enhancing the accessibility to the coastal and riverfront paths for recreational uses such as walking could result in greater parking demand to access these assets.

10.91 Policy CF5 aims to protect the Usk and Sirhowy Valley walks from any developments that may have a detrimental effect to their recreational value. The effects of this policy provide a direct benefit as the routes are protect and these will be long term benefits.

10.92 Protection of paths that are in existing flood risk areas such as the Gwent Levels will reduce the occurrence of flooding on sensitive areas, as the paths will provide natural water "sinks".

Recommendations

Recommendation removed: Parking demand at key recreational destinations needs to be considered in conjunction with the consideration of sustainable accessibility.

June 2013: This will be addressed through other LDP policies. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 17: Highways Infrastructure

- SP16: Major Road Schemes
- CE2: Routeways, Corridors and Gateways
- T3: Road Hierarchy
- T4: Parking

Summary

10.93 Policy SP16 safeguards land for highway schemes.. The three proposed highway schemes could have a direct negative effect on open spaces by developing infrastructure; this could impact on the existing landscapes and biodiversity through the development and subsequent use in terms of noise and visual intrusion. Direct negative effects on local air quality may also result. Policy CE2 highlights the London to South Wales railway as being a key route; this could reduce the number of longer distance car trips through Newport and could help to mitigate the vehicle borne effects on air quality of highway infrastructure development.

10.94 The policies are supported in the text by encouraging alternative modes of travel and developing wildlife corridors, although these will have limited effects in reducing the impact of significant infrastructure developments. Policy SP16 requires HRA as appropriate, which will be important in identifying appropriate mitigation measures. This could reduce the significance of effects.

10.95 One highway site (SP16 (ii)) s Duffryn Link is within the Gwent Levels - St Brides SSSI. The Duffryn Link is likely to result in crossing the Percoed Reen. The Reen is a known commuting otter habitat connecting to the River Usk SAC (otters are one of the qualifying features of this European site). Significant negative effects on the nature conservation designations may be therefore be experienced in this location. . Policy SP16 requires EIA and HRA as appropriate, which will be important in identifying appropriate mitigation measures. This could reduce the significance of effects.

10.96 New transport infrastructure will attract vehicle trips which lead to greater emissions which is likely to have a direct effect on climate change. The supporting text of Policy CE2 aims to reduce these effects by through masterplanning to promote sustainable travel modes such as walking and cycling. However, the overall impact is predicted to be negative and immediate from any works.

10.97 Greater provision of infrastructure highlighted in Policy SP16 and key corridors in CE2 may allow a greater movement of people across Newport, this will enable a greater accessibility to social, recreational and leisure destinations as well as employment. However, the positive impact is reduced due to the impact as the infrastructure could have detrimental effects on these locations including a greater level of parking demand although CE2 does aim to minimise these impacts.

10.98 Improvements to transport infrastructure has both positive and negative effects on vitality and viability. New transport infrastructure can act as severance points in community, the supporting text of Policy CE2 aims to reduce these effects by through masterplanning to promote walking and cycling. However, new highway infrastructure could regenerate areas and improve the streetscape environment attracting people to areas increasing footfall and dwell times.

Recommendations

10.99 **2013 new recommendation:** It is recommended that site SP16 (ii) EM1 which lies inside an SSSI designation is removed from the allocations in the LDP.

10.100 See also recommendations under Component 15.

Component 18: Employment

- SP17: Employment Land
- EM1: Employment Land Allocations
- EM3: Newport Docks
- EM4: Alternative uses of Employment Land

Summary

10.101 Assessment of this component against the SA Objectives has led to the prediction of significant negative effects against five of the SA Objectives; and three significant positive effects.

10.102 Policy SP17 makes provision for approximately 172ha (rather than previous provision of 168ha) of employment land for the period 2011-2026, which exceeds the minimum requirement of 21.5ha, but is required so sufficient flexibility can be provided to promote growth and also take account of various constrained sites, which cannot be considered as 'normal supply'. For example, EM1 (i) Duffryn and EM1 (ii) East of Queensway Meadows are controlled by the Welsh Government and only designated for single large user projects of at least 10ha at a time. Similarly, EM1 (iv) Solutia will only be released for development if it is within Solutia's interest and does not compromise their existing facility. Therefore, 173ha is considered by NCC as an appropriate amount to provide sufficient flexibility for future employment growth.

10.103 Policy SP17 includes supporting text from old Policy SP18 Employment Sites but does not list the main areas where employment development would be located contained in old Policy SP18.

10.104 Policy EM1 (merged with old Policy EM2) allocates major employment land at ten locations within Newport's settlement boundary, including four regeneration sites from old Policy EM2 (Llanwern Former Steelworks Eastern End, Phoenix Park, Godfrey Road and Cardiff Road):

i. Duffryn – 38.5 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 uses;

ii. East of Queensway Meadows, South of Glan Llyn - 22 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 uses;

iii. Celtic Springs - 6 hectares primarily for B1 use;

iv. Solutia - 35 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 use and leisure use;

v. Gwent Europark - 16 hectares for B8 distribution uses;

vi. Land off Chartist Drive, Rogerstone - 2 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 uses;

vii. Llanwern Former Steelworks Eastern End – 35.5 hectares for B1, B2, and B8 uses;

viii. Phoenix Park (former Pirelli works), Corporation Road – 2 hectares for B1, B2 and ancillary uses; and

ix. Godfrey Road (rear of station) – 2 hectares for business and commercial uses;

Policy EM1 also sets the following reductions in area for some of the sites due to the M4 alignment:

- EM1 (i) Duffryn has been reduced in size from 65ha to 38.5ha;
- EM1 (ii) East of Queensway Meadows, South of Glan Llyn has been reduced in size from 34ha to 22ha; and
- EM1 (iv) Solutia has been reduced in size from 45ha to 35ha.

10.105 An analysis of the implications of these reductions is presented in **Appendix L**. The key sustainability issues with allocation EM1 (i) Duffryn as identified in the December 2013 SA were:

- the Gwent Levels - St Brides SSSI comprised 31% of the site area;
- it comprised development of greenfield land;
- 12% of the allocation was within a SINC designation; and
- it was inside the Levels ASA.

Earlier SA assessments in 2013 recommended that the portion of site EM1 (i) which lies inside the Gwent Levels SSSI be removed from the allocation in the LDP, but the recommendation was not taken forward to the Revised Deposit LDP. The revised allocation removed during the plan examination process most of the SSSI area but 0.83ha of SSSI area is still left in the allocation. From an SA perspective it continues to be recommended that the outstanding area still inside the SSSI is removed from the allocation as it will still physically impact on the SSSI area. The reduced size allocation will also reduce the area of greenfield land taken. The allocation continues to be inside the Levels ASA and to comprise part of a SINC designation.

10.106 The key issues with allocation EM1 (ii) East Queensway Meadows as identified in the December 2013 SA are that the development of site EM1 (ii) would lead to the development of a significant area of greenfield land (possibly including pockets of valuable level 3b agricultural land), which is not considered to be an efficient use of land. The allocation is also adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels. The proposed reduction in area would reduce the area of greenfield land (and agricultural land) taken and this is welcomed from an SA perspective. The allocation continues to be adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels.

10.107 The key sustainability issues that have been identified previously with site EM1 (iv) Solutia were:

- substantial part was within the Solutia Site SINC;
- contained a listed building (Tatton Farm);
- within TAN flood risk area (C1);
- directly adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels; and
- loss of greenfield land including some valuable agricultural land.

10.108 Despite the proposed reduction in area and the split of the site into two sub-sites, the two sub-sites continue to exhibit the some of the sustainability issues as described above. The site no longer encompasses the Tatton Farm building and therefore the plan development and sustainability assessment process has reduced negative sustainability issues in this regard. Amendments also reduced the loss of greenfield land and SINC area affected. The M4 corridor alignment in this location is a junction from the main M4 route. This is considered to offer the potential for investment opportunities in the two sub-sites.

10.109 Negative effects on biodiversity may also result from the proximity of some of the regeneration sites to internationally protected areas for nature conservation:

- EM1 (vii) is adjacent to the Gwent Levels - Redwick and Llandevenny SSSI and Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh UKBAP Priority Habitat is also identified.
- EM1 (viii) Phoenix Park is within 1km of the River Usk SSSI and SAC.
- EM1 (ix) Godfrey Road is 0.4km from the River Usk SSSI/SAC.

10.110 A SSSI site is affected by the Gwent Europark site (EM1 (v)) where the Gwent Levels – Redwick and Llandevenny SSSI comprises 100% of the site area. 12% of EM1 (i) is also within a SINC designation. Significant negative effects on the nature conservation designations may be experienced in these locations.

10.111 However, it should be noted that site EM1 (v) Gwent Europark already has an outline planning permission implemented in 92/0875 and as such it will not be possible to de-allocate this site from the SSSI in the LDP. Furthermore amendments undertaken during the plan development process have reduced negative effects related to land take and listed buildings.

10.112 Further, Policy EM2 allocates 206 hectares of employment land at Newport Docks, for B1, B2 and B8 uses.

10.113 It is regarded, that effects on biodiversity are likely to be significant in the long term, given the scale of the proposed development and potential cumulative effects.

10.114 An increase in development is likely to lead to an increase in noise and air pollution from traffic. Other types of pollution would depend on the types of employment facilities developed. Construction activity is likely to be the most significant source of noise pollution.

10.115 The protected employment site at Newport Docks (EM2) may result in barriers to movement and disturbance of features of the River Usk as well as the qualifying bird species of the Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar site. Effects can be avoided or minimised through appropriate mitigation measures. In accordance with Policy GP5, the developer will be expected to provide sufficient information in order for a Habitat Regulation Assessment to be undertaken to ensure there are no likely significant effects upon the River Usk SAC and the Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar site.

10.116 Finally, Policy EM3 sets the criteria against which proposals for alternative sites of employment land will be assessed.

10.117 The majority of the employment land to be provided will be within the urban boundary, as described in policy SP18. However, development within the EEA and the River Usk Corridor could lead to negative effects on landscape quality. Further, views from the surrounding area onto large employment development sites could impact landscape quality negatively. The most significant negative effects are likely to be those that include the development of large areas of greenfield land, such as site (ii). However, this effect was slightly reduced in comparison to the 2012 assessments, due to the reduction in the size of land to be developed in the allocation for the revised LDP (December 2013).

10.118 The 2013 iteration of assessments significantly reduced the number of employment allocations that include nature conservation designations. Detail of this is provided in **Appendix G**. The sites remaining that lie within a SSSI designation are Duffryn (EM1 (i)),and Gwent Europark (EM1 (v)) where the Gwent Levels – Redwick and Llandevenny SSSI comprises 100% of the site area. 12% of EM1 (i) is also within a SINC designation. Significant negative effects on the nature conservation designations may be experienced in these locations.

10.119 However, it should be noted that site EM1 (v) Gwent Europark already has an outline planning permission implemented in 92/0875 and as such it will not be possible to de-allocate this site from the SSSI in the LDP.

10.120 The policy text indicates when HRA will be required to support development proposals, as well as indicating that policies should satisfy the requirements of LDP policy GP5. The text also states that ‘where development may impinge upon a SSSI, particular care will need to ensure the protection of the features of importance. These are primarily to be found in the reens.’ It is regarded, however, that effects on biodiversity are still likely to be significant in the long term, given the scale of the proposed development and potential cumulative effects.

10.121 The development of site EM1(ii) and (iv) would lead to the development of greenfield land (including valuable agricultural land), which is not considered to be an efficient use of land. EM1(iii) and EM1(i) also involve the development of greenfield sites. All other employment designations are based on brownfield land which could lead to benefits against this objective. EM2 is also a mineral safeguarding area for wharves.

10.122 An increase in development is likely to lead to an increase in noise and air pollution from traffic. Other types of pollution would depend on the types of employment facilities developed. Construction activity is likely to be the most significant source of noise pollution.

10.123 Supporting text to the policies indicates that EM2 Newport Docks provide an opportunity for energy generation, due to proximity for fuel and distance from residential and other uses. The encouragement of energy generation from fossil fuels could lead to negative effects against this objective. However, the implementation of BREEAM requirements in new development should ensure that a proportion of energy used is generated from low or zero carbon sources.

10.124 The development of site EM1 (vi) has the potential for the provision of employment land that could increase local employment levels, which could lead to benefits against this objective through a reduction in deprivation locally. However, effects are uncertain due to the lack of definition over local skills levels versus the types of opportunities that will be provided.

10.125 Site EM1 (i) is within the Levels ASA. Site EM1(ii) and (iv) are adjacent to the Nash/Goldcliff coastal zone historic landscape character area of the Gwent Levels. It is considered that the site is abundant in archaeological remains. EM1(ii) may affect the setting of a listed building. This could lead to negative effects against SA Objective 18 (historic environment), however, effects should be minimised through other LDP policies.

10.126 The Solutia site is intended to expand employment facilities at an existing site. The Solutia site is located largely between the Solutia chemical works and an industrial estate, with Newport International Sports Village to the north. Building upon existing success could help to enable the deliverability of further employment opportunities, as a lack of land for economic investment has been cited as a barrier to growth by the economic strategy. To support this, policy EM3 will assess proposals for the alternative uses of employment land based on the demand for employment in that location and the remaining supply, particularly resisting the loss of prestigious employment land with good access to transport links, as well as the potential other locations for the use. This policy should ensure that there is sufficient land available for the development of employment opportunities leading to positive effects in the medium to longer terms as opportunities are created. However, the certainty over whether or not opportunities will be exploited locally is uncertain.

10.127 Sites (i) to (ix) of policy EM1 specify the types of business use that will be encouraged by land use typology. The provision of land for economic purposes should encourage inward investment, particularly as the sites are well located within the region. Effects are likely to be more significant in the medium to long term as sites become established.

10.128 As clarified in the supporting text, the sites in West Newport are close to major arterial routes, making them well connected locally, regionally and nationally. However, South East Newport is close to a new proposed railway station at Llanwern as well as major housing growth areas, which could encourage sustainable travel patterns. Locations close to major road networks and not to public transport routes could encourage an increase in the use of private cars for travel to work as opposed to the creation of sustainable settlement patterns.

10.129 Employment uses on sites EM1(iv) and EM1(ii) would also benefit from proximity to the Southern Distributor Road and either the new M4 or other M4 Corridor Enhancement Measures being considered by the Welsh Government. The line of the new M4 provides a firm boundary to the site. The Duffryn Link Road will provide accessibility for site EM1(i). Other LDP policies should ensure that developments encourage the use of sustainable transport facilities, although locations close to major arterial routes could compromise the effectiveness of travel plans.

10.130 The majority of the major employment sites are not within the city centre. Some benefits may occur due to an increase in employment and subsequent disposable income of the local

community. Specific transport links to the city centre by public transport may be encouraged as part of requirements under other LDP policies for sustainable transport, which could have benefits for the city centre.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: In relation to Policies SP18 and EM1 it is recommended that for large scale allocations in particular, mitigation measures should be proposed by developers including completing and taking account of a landscape and visual impact assessment, as part of their applications for planning permission. It should be ensured that these do not compromise the SSSI designation at Llanwern. This could be added to the supporting text to the policies.

   2013: The GP policies should ensure that landscape issues are addressed through development proposals. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation partially still valid: For policies SP17 and EM1 supporting text could include a cross-reference to the requirements for employment development to meet BREEAM standards. Consideration could also be given to setting NCC bespoke targets for attainment of particular minimum credits/scores.

   2013: Other LDP policies should ensure that BREEAM standards are met. However, the recommendation for NCC to create bespoke targets remains valid, in the interests of augmenting the performance of development proposals in the context of the ecological designations and historic value of the sites.

3. Recommendation still valid: Policies SP17 and EM1 could include a requirement that a certain proportion of employees should be from the local area. This would be particularly relevant for larger scale strategic sites (e.g. >10ha land requirements).

   2013 updated recommendation: An SPG to support Policy EM3 should require businesses to work with NCC economic development officers to seek to secure an agreed percentage of local labour supply on large sites.

4. Recommendation removed: For Policy EM1 it is recommended that the further guidance is provided as to how developers may determine the level of economic significance in relation to the environmental value of the site. The wording of point d) of (i) and (ii) should be made clearer with respect to whether mitigation will be required and compensation provided if mitigation is not possible, or if there is an option (as it suggests at present). It is suggested that the policy is phrased in such a way that deliverability of environmental protection is ensured.

   2014 updated recommendation: The text relating to determining the economic significance of a site in relation to the environmental value of the site has been deleted from the LDP. For site EM1 (i) the policy now indicates that conservation and enhancement of the SSSI features will need to be central to the consideration of any future employment proposals for this area. From an SA perspective it would preferable to avoid development at site EM1 (v) which lies inside the Gwent Levels SSSI but given the impossibility of its de-allocation there is an imperative need for the conservation and enhancement of the SSSI features to be central to the consideration of any future strategic employment proposals for this area.

5. Recommendation removed: Policy EM1 for port related employment development should consider long term coastal change implications using the SMP2.

   2013: this is now considered under SA assessment component 5. The above recommendation was been fully addressed.

6. Recommendation removed: Policy EM1 could require all development within the Gwent Levels to complete an ASIDOHL as part of proposals and to mitigate any potential effects.

In addition, further guidance on the type of land uses encouraged at Duffryn and Queensway Meadows (i) and (ii), and more specific guidance beyond the land use types for the other sites, could be provided to ensure that the intentions of the economic strategy are achieved (i.e. the development of a knowledge based, green, economy).

2013: Paragraph 4.21 of the LDP identifies a requirement for an ASIDOHL2 assessment to be undertaken for developments that are deemed to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape. This should help to provide some benefits against this objective. Subject to discussion between the SA and LDP team, additional text to state that as a result of the assessment, required outcomes should be implemented 'for those developments deemed to have more than a local impact on the historic landscape'.

2013: Sites EM1 (i) and (ii) now include reference to the land uses types proposed. The above recommendation was been fully addressed.

Component 19: Regeneration

- SP18: Urban Regeneration
- CE3: Waterfront Development
- H9: Housing Estate Regeneration
- EM1: Employment allocation
- CF3: Water Based Recreation

Summary

10.131 Policy SP18 favours development proposals that assist the regeneration of the urban area. It outlines that proposals will be favoured where they contribute to the vitality, viability and quality of the environment of the city centre; as well as provide business opportunities and reuse vacant, underused or derelict land. The proposals are likely to contribute the vitality and viability of the city over time through encouraging a mix of uses and subsequent increase in footfall. The appraisal of the policies within this component led to the prediction of significant positive effects against 11 of the SA Objectives. Significant negative effects were predicted against two of the SA Objectives.

~~10.132~~ Policy H9 sets out the conditions under which proposals for the regeneration of housing areas will be favourably considered. Policy R1 and supporting text earmarks the Review and Refresh of the Newport 2020 Masterplan as a core document setting out a vision and regeneration aims for the wider City Centre area.

10.133 The principal objective of urban regeneration is to create a desirable community. The policies within this component are likely to lead to beneficial effects over time from an improvement in housing quality and local environment as well as locally provided services and facilities. This is particularly the case for the sites within policies EM1 and H9 resulting in significantly increased health and wellbeing amongst all social groups, particularly those that are deprived. Policy H9 also seeks to widen tenure options within housing estates to be regenerated, which could lead to further benefits and mixed communities.

10.134 The regeneration of urban sites is likely to create more sustainable settlement patterns as sites are likely to be in locations that are already accessible by sustainable and non-motorised transport modes. Developments that contain a mix of uses will also reduce the need to travel. These elements could mean that an increase in development does not necessarily equate to a decrease in air quality. Air quality could be improved through the addition of employment and facilities in the city centre, which could mean that existing residents are encouraged not to drive as they may do at present. It is unclear whether the proposals for the Llanwern sites will include energy from waste facilities (as assessed under the SA strategic sites assessment), although applications of this nature will be guided by the requirements of TAN 21.

10.135 Policy CE3 states that development in a waterside location should integrate with the waterways as well as taking account of the interests of nature conservation. Policy CE3 also includes a requirement for water quality and flow to be considered as part of development proposals. Development in waterside locations.,), could lead to negative effects on water quality (i.e. during construction) as well and in the longer term through operational use. Groundwater may be negatively affected by the regeneration of previously developed land through the disturbance to contaminated soils and subsequent pollution events. However, Policy CE2 also includes a requirement for water quality and flow to be considered as part of development proposals, which could mitigate this effect leading to minor benefits. The River Usk Management Strategy is referred to in supporting text, which should help to improve local management. Supporting text states that brownfield sites may have important ecological value, the development of which could lead to negative short term effects.

8.1 The Refreshed Masterplan identifies six City Centre districts, setting out the focus for each district. These form the priority areas and focus for redevelopment in the City Centre. The six quarters are classified as:

- **Newport Gateway** in the area around the Railway Station is the primary arrival point for the City Centre. Employment uses will be encouraged in this area.
- **The Market Quarter** which is home to the historic indoor market and many of Newport's independent shops, bars, night clubs and late night takeaways.
- **A Retail Quarter** lying in the heart of the City Centre and home to much of Newport's Primary Commercial Property. Retail development and the residential use of vacant upper floors will be encouraged in this area.
- **Riverside Quarter** building on Newport's history as a trading port bringing together the City and the River Usk. This area is characterised by Rodney Parade and its sporting facilities and the riverfront residential-led regeneration.
- **An Arts and Creative Quarter** where Newport creative and cultural endeavours can flourish as a catalyst for change and sustainable economic development. Further investment in these facilities will be encouraged.
- **Clarence Place** located to the east of the River Usk is an important gateway to the City Centre and has numerous heritage buildings.

10.136 The progression of the plan has seen the merging of policy EM1 with EM2 and the reduction of regeneration sites from 10 to 4. Four regeneration sites are now incorporated into policy EM1. Cumulative long term negative effects which may also result from the proximity of schemes such as those at Llanwern (EM1(vii) to internationally protected areas for nature conservation may be further reduced. (The June 2013 assessments saw a significant reduction in the number of designations with environmental designations within them. This detail is provided within Appendix G). The resulting proximity is as follows:

- The EM1 (vii) Llanwern Former Tipping Area is adjacent to the Gwent Levels - Redwick and Llandevenny SSSI designation. and within 1km of the Elver Pill Reen Grassland and Pond SINC.
- EM1(viii) Pheonix Park is within 1km of the River Usk SSSI and SAC.

10.137 Any effects should be mitigated and managed where necessary. It is likely that regeneration schemes could have some positive effects on biodiversity in the long term as they will necessarily incorporate wider biodiversity schemes as required under policy GP5. Supporting text to the policy states that Employment Sites may result in the loss of habitat. The developer will be expected to provide the information necessary for a Habitat Regulations Assessment to be undertaken. However, it is considered that the scale of the works and the potential cumulative effects could lead to significant negative effects.

10.138 Developments that contribute to the regeneration of housing estates are likely to lead to the improved quality and change in the mix of tenure of housing, which could contribute to benefits against this objective. Insofar as some of the other regeneration sites will provide or be

adjacent to housing allocations, this will be in accordance with policies H2, H3 and H4, which set requirements for housing quality, mix, density and affordability.

10.139 The regeneration schemes proposed are likely to have significantly beneficial effects on the sense of community in these areas, which could result from environmental improvements and an increase in community interaction through the creation of a mix of uses encouraging increased footfall. These improvements could increase natural surveillance and reduce the fear of crime. Environmental improvements, particularly for the housing estates, could engender a sense of local pride, which could reduce crime levels and strengthen local identity over time.

10.140 The regeneration of the city centre is likely to encourage the development of a range of employment opportunities locally, over time, and encourage inward investment through an improvement in the local environment and a range of uses that will make the area a more attractive place to work. As an identified 'weakness' of the local economy, improving the image of the city centre could have economic benefits.

10.141 The proximity of site EM1(ix) to a residential areas could reduce the need to travel by car to the provision of a mix of employment uses and other facilities, potentially reducing the distances required to be travelled.Policies within the LDP such as GP4 will ensure that sites are accessible by a range of sustainable modes of transport. Supporting text highlights that development proposals in a waterside location will be expected to incorporate footpaths, cycleways and towpaths wherever possible. Taken together, these measures could lead to positive effects in the long term, as a modal shift is enacted.

10.142 Policy CE3 states that development in a waterside location should integrate with the waterways as well as taking account of the interests of leisure and navigation. Policy CF4 encourages water based recreational activities especially with the restoration of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal. Supporting text highlights that development proposals in a waterside location will be expected to incorporate footpaths, cycleways and towpaths wherever possible. These developments are likely to lead to positive effects on the tourist profile of the city in a sensitive way and contribute to the restoration of the canal. Effects are likely to be more significant in the medium to longer term as the area's profile develops.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that policy CE3 includes the need to consider 'water quality and flow' alongside 'nature conservation'. Consideration of the protection of water quality through the remediation of land could be added to supporting text, either for policy CE3 or policy SP4.

   2013: Policy CE3 now includes a requirement for water quality and flow to be considered as part of development proposals. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation still valid: Further guidance on sustainable design standards for housing estates to be refurbished could usefully be provided for policy H9.

3. Recommendation removed : It is recommended that development in areas of high flood risk should be avoided and that surface water calculations under SP4 consider the potential implications of an increase in precipitation levels and flash flooding and in accordance with the findings of the SFCA Stage 3.

4. **2013:** Proposals would need to meet the requirements of TAN15 which directs development away from areas of high flood risk. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

5. Recommendation removed: It is recommended that policy SP19 includes a requirement that sites provide a mix of uses, to guide the development of sites that may not be allocated in policy EM2.

   2013: NCC response to recommendation states that the existing wording would encourage the development of a mix of uses. The SA team agrees with this assertion. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

6. Recommendation removed: It is also recommended that Policy H9 includes a requirement for the development of community uses as part of housing estate regeneration projects, where appropriate.

   2013: Policy H9 now includes a requirement for the encouragement of community uses where appropriate. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

7. Recommendation removed : Specific requirements could be set for some regeneration sites for affordable housing, as this may differ according to location, based on deprivation levels.

8. **2013:** Affordable housing levels will be agreed against the 30% threshold but this is all done based on site by site viability assessments, so specific requirements could be taken into account. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

9. Recommendation removed: Where sites may contain historic buildings, it should be specified that these should be reused as part of proposals.

   2013: The reuse of historic buildings is addressed in the historic environment chapter of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

10. Recommendation removed: Supporting text could highlight the types of employment encouraged in the city centre based on local needs and a desire to create a knowledge-based 'green' economy.

    2013: The LDP team has highlighted that, in order to maintain flexibility within the LDP, the types of employment encouraged have not been specified too explicitly.

Component 20: Rural Economy

- CF7: Horse Related Developments

Summary

10.143 Policy CF8 sets out the conditions under which horse related developments, both recreational and commercial, will be permitted. Overall, this policy is likely to lead to an increase in the horse-related recreational and commercial activities, which will provide some employment and leisure opportunities for rural communities, residents and visitors to Newport.

10.144 No recommendations are made for this policy.

Component 21: Tourism

- CF8 : Tourism
- CF9: Celtic Manor
- CF10: Commercial Leisure Developments
- CF11: Outdoor Leisure Developments

Summary

10.145 Policy CF8 allows for new and improved tourism related development, particularly where regeneration objectives will be complemented. Policy CF9 designates a leisure area in the Usk Valley around the Celtic Manor resort within which further development for leisure purposes will

be approved subject to conditions set in the policy. Policy CF10 allows for the considerations of commercial leisure development outside the city and district centres against conditions set in the policy and Policy CF11 permits proposals that have a significant outdoor leisure element subject to conditions.

10.146 These policies are expected to mainly deliver significant positive effects on economic sustainability objectives. They will support new tourism and commercial leisure related employment opportunities and will enhance the profile of Newport, and strengthen the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally. Significant positive effects are predicted against 4 of the SA Objectives. No significant negative effects have been predicted.

Recommendations

10.147 No recommendations are made for the policies within this component.

Component 22: Waste

- SP21: Waste Management
- W2: Sites for Waste Management Facilities
- W3: Waste Management Proposals
- W4: Provision for Waste Management Facilities in Development

Summary

10.148 Policy W1 identifies all allocated, permitted and existing B2 industrial sites as potentially suitable locations for new waste management facilities subject to detailed assessment and Policy W2 sets a revised set of conditions under which development proposals for sustainable waste management facilities will be permitted as follows:

(i) Meeting national policy considerations; and

(ii) The need for proposals for disposing of the type, quantity and source of waste assessed against the local and regional requirements being established.

10.149 The effects of the two policies above (W1, and W2) on a number of environmental sustainability objectives will be dependent on location and design of individual facilities. By having regard to the proximity principle in the management and disposal of waste close to the point at which it is generated, Policy SP2 should reduce the need for the waste to travel long distances in order to be managed or treated leading to increased resource efficiency.

10.150 The supporting text indicates that planning applications for waste management facilities should be accompanied by sufficient information to allow the environmental impact of the proposal to be adequately assessed. Such information should include the nature of the waste, the broad technical requirements arising from the type of waste, the amount of waste proposed to be treated or disposed of, access, the timescale of the operations and, where appropriate, restoration and after use proposals. In assessing such proposals, close consultation will be undertaken with Natural Resources Wales, and conditions will be attached to any permissions and/or legal agreements sought to ensure adequate environmental safeguards and controls.

10.151 The set of conditions Policy W2 are intended to ensure that planning applications for waste management facilities will have adequately assessed the environmental impact of the proposal, therefore reducing the potential for significant negative effects to arise from the proposed facilities

10.152 Policy W3 will seek the provision in all new development for facilities for the storage, recycling and other waste management. This should lead to an increase in waste recycling rates. The safeguarding and allocation of land for waste management through Policy W1 and the identification of all allocated, permitted and existing B2 industrial sites as potentially suitable for new waste management facilities will allow for increased capacity to treat different waste streams.

10.153 The waste management industry has the potential to generate employment, in particular the recycling industry. Through Policy W1 land is safeguarded for waste disposal purposes at one location. This should contribute to increase local employment opportunities. Business diversification through the creation the right conditions for attracting green industries such as waste recycling could contribute to business growth and to achieve economic growth.

Recommendations

10.154 The SA (Feb 2012) of the Deposit Plan identified that although there are policies in the LDP covering the protection of the environment and supporting text to the waste policies referring to assessment of environmental impact, it was felt that these did not adequately cover waste developments. This is because waste developments have different characteristics from housing, employment, tourism or retail development and are likely to result in a more significant environmental impacts that need to be properly considered and for which clear conditions should be set. Subsequently, these issues were reflected in the Deposit Plan and resulting LDP iterations.

10.155 The following recommendations are made with regards to Policy W3:

1. Recommendation removed. The policy wording or its supporting text should indicate that waste management facilities will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely visual impact of the proposed development and its impact on, and the need to protect and enhance, the character of the landscape. If necessary, additional design, landscaping, planting and screening, including planting in advance of the commencement of the development, should be proposed. Also, highest standards of operational practice for the management, working and, where appropriate, restoration and aftercare of sites will need to be adopted.

   2013: The recommendation is reflected in paragraph 11.10 of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should indicate that waste management facilities, which are likely to prejudice the purpose of biodiversity designated sites, will not be permitted unless the reasons for development outweigh the likely adverse impact. In addition, restoration of waste to after-uses which will enhance or add to biodiversity interests should be encouraged.

   2013: The recommendation is reflected in paragraph 11.10 of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

3. **2013 revised recommendation:** The LDP supporting text at paragraph 11.14 states that *'It is important that waste schemes do not have a significant adverse effect on land and geological values.'* It is considered that this wording could be strengthened in line with the above recommendation.

4. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should indicate that waste management facilities will only be permitted if due regard is given to the air pollution impacts on the residents and users of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties.

   2013: The recommendation is reflected in paragraph 11.11 of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

5. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should state that waste management facilities will only be permitted if due regard is given to the noise pollution impacts on the residents and users of the locality.

   2013: The recommendation is reflected in paragraph 11.11 of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

6. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should indicate that waste management facilities will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters.

   2013: The recommendation is reflected in paragraph 11.12 of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

7. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should indicate that waste management facilities will only be permitted if they give due regard to water conservation and efficiency.

   2013: The recommendation is reflected in paragraph 11.12 of the plan. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

8. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should state that waste management facilities will only be permitted if due regard is given to flooding, flood risk, flood mitigation, sustainable drainage measures and where appropriate the need for Flood Risk Assessments. If by virtue of the proposal's nature or location there is an unacceptable risk of off-site flooding, development should not be permitted.

   2013: It is considered that other LDP policies as well as national guidance should ensure that sites are not located in areas of high flood risk. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

9. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should refer to waste management facilities which are designed to a high standard and incorporate sustainable construction principles.

   2013: It is considered that other LDP policies as well as national guidance will encourage this, where applicable. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

10. Recommendation removed: The policy wording or its supporting text should indicate that waste management facilities development will only be permitted if there is unlikely to be an unacceptable impact on health and/or the quality of life of occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties.

    2013: It is considered that the above recommendations relating to air, noise and water pollution should adequately cover the potential effects of waste facilities on health. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 23: Minerals

- SP22: Minerals
- M1: Safeguarding of Mineral Resource
- M2: Mineral Development
- M3: Oil and Gas
- M4: Wharves and Rail

Summary

10.156 Significant negative effects against this policy component are predicted for three of the SA Objectives. Two significant positive effects have also been predicted.

10.157 Policy M2 sets out the criteria for proposals for mineral extraction or similar development,mostly environmental criteria: Policy M3 sets out the criteria against which proposals for oil and gas sites will be considered, also mostly environmental criteria. Both policies have been strengthened from an environmental protection perspective during the LDP development and should help to minimise negative effects against environmental sustainability objectives.

- Evidence of local/regional or national need;
- Any adverse impact on pollution, drainage, landscape , the natural and historic environment, agricultural land quality and land stability is adequately managed;
- Adjoining areas are not adversely impacted in terms of noise, dust, vibration and traffic generation levels.

10.158 However, given the nature of mineral extraction, it is likely that significant negative effects will result from minerals development. However, water resources, particularly the potential negative effect on groundwater, are not considered, although drainage is included. Mineral extraction sites can consume significant amounts of water in their operations and effects on nearby water resources can be negative, although it is recognised that abstraction licencing procedures are in place manage these effects.

10.159 The supporting text to the policy recognises that mineral extraction can have significant consequences for the environment and that the need for the particular mineral must therefore be weighed against the impact of the extraction and associated operations. In addition, it is stated that in the case of proposed major mineral developments it will be appropriate that these factors should be weighed by means of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Policy M3 seeks that sensitive areas are avoided for oil and gas sites. The policies and supporting text should help to minimise negative effects against environmental sustainability objectives. However, given the nature of mineral extraction, it is likely that significant negative effects will result from minerals development. However, water resources, particularly the potential negative effect on groundwater, are not considered, although drainage is included. Mineral extraction sites can consume significant amounts of water in their operations and effects on nearby water resources can be negative.

10.160 Policy M1 does not permit development that would sterilise or hinder the extraction of mineral resources generally but it also sets tight conditions under which development might occur. This should ensure the protection of mineral resources for future use. Further. Policy M2 states that mineral extraction or similar development will be considered against any adverse impact on, *inter alia*, the natural environment and agricultural land quality. Oil and gas sites will need to ensure that sensitive areas are avoided, managed and restored.

10.161 To the extent that Policy M4 favours sustainable transportation of aggregate. However, more mineral extraction sites will require more energy to run. Unless all energy used is renewable

there is likely to be an increase in the emissions of greenhouse gases from mineral extraction sites.

10.162 Mineral extraction development (Policy M2) and the exploration or production of oil and gas (Policy M3) is likely to result in additional employment which may benefit the local population. Also safeguarding localised potential sand and gravel blocks can provide economic security for minerals operators (and hence employment stability).

10.163 Mineral extraction development (Policy M2) and the exploration or production of oil and gas (Policy M3) could allow for business diversification and help achieve economic growth.

10.164 The protection of existing wharves and rail infrastructure at Newport Docks to ensure the continued sustainable transport of aggregate through Policy M4 should have a positive effect against SA Objective 25 (achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport). However, the policy doesn't explain how sustainable transport of minerals will be sought and doesn't specify the conditions under which mineral development involving significant levels of transportation will be permitted.

Recommendations

10.165 Although there are policies in the LDP covering the protection of the environment and supporting text to the minerals policies referring to assessment of environmental impact, it is felt that these do not adequately cover minerals developments. This is because minerals development and working have different characteristics from housing, employment, tourism or retail development and are likely to result in more significant environmental impacts that need to be properly considered and for which clear conditions should be set. The following recommendations are made with regards to Policy M2:

1. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should go further by indicating that minerals development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely visual impact of the proposed development and its impact on, and the need to protect and enhance, the distinctive character of the landscape. If necessary, additional design, landscaping, planting and screening, including planting in advance of the commencement of the development, should be proposed. Also, mineral extraction should not be permitted unless there is satisfactory provision for the restoration of the site, within a reasonable timescale.

   2013: Policy M2 includes reference to the consideration of landscape in assessing development proposals. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

2. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should indicate that minerals development, which is likely to prejudice the purpose of biodiversity designated sites, will not be permitted unless the reasons for development outweigh the likely adverse impact. In addition, restoration of mineral workings to after-uses which will enhance or add to biodiversity conservation interests should be encouraged.

   2013: Policy M2 includes reference to the consideration of the natural environment in assessing development proposals. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

3. Recommendation still valid: The policy could also state that restoration of mineral workings to after-uses which will enhance or add to geological conservation interests should be encouraged. This recommendation refers to the potential enhancement of geological sites, some of which may be uncovered during mineral working.

4. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should indicate that mineral developments will only be permitted if due regard is given to the air pollution impacts on the residents and users of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties.

2013: M2 includes that adjoining areas are not adversely impacted in terms of noise, dust, vibration and traffic generation levels. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

5. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should indicate that minerals development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the noise pollution impacts on the residents and users of the locality.

   2013: M2 includes that adjoining areas are not adversely impacted in terms of noise, dust, vibration and traffic generation levels. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

6. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should indicate that minerals developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on surface or ground waters.

   2013: Drainage is now considered within the policy. Following further discussion with NCC, water consumption and quality is now also included within paragraph 10.7. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

7. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should indicate that minerals developments will only be permitted if they give due regard is to water conservation and efficiency.

   2013: Following further discussion with NCC, water consumption and quality is now also included within paragraph 10.7. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

8. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 or its supporting text should indicate that minerals development will only be permitted if there is unlikely to be an unacceptable impact on health and/or the quality of life of occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties.

   2013: M2 includes that adjoining areas are not adversely impacted in terms of noise, dust, vibration and traffic generation levels. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

9. Recommendation removed: Policy M2 could state that minerals development will only be granted if due regard is given to the likely effects on the need to protect and safeguard sites of archaeological, historical, and architectural importance, and the settings of these sites.

   2013: Policy M2 includes a requirement for the historic environment to be considered for mineral extractions or similar. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 24: City Centre

- SP20: Assessment of Retail Need
- R1: City Centre Schemes
- R2: Primary Shopping Frontage
- R3: Non-Retail Uses in Secondary City Centre Shopping Areas
- R4: Non-Retail Uses in Other City Centre Shopping Areas
- R5: Café Quarter

Summary

10.166 Significant positive effects were predicted against four of the SA Objectives for this component. No significant negative effects have been predicted. Policy R1 favours redevelopment

proposals to enhance the provision of retail facilities within the City Centre shopping area. This should result in the strengthening of the retail function of the City Centre and improve its vitality and viability.

10.167 Development of the City Centre as first approach to retail proposals will ensure that new retail development is easily accessible to the population and served by the greatest range of transport options, including walking and cycling. In addition, an increase in footfall and active frontages in the City Centre will create natural surveillance during the day. By avoiding extended shopping trips beyond Newport's boundaries to Cardiff and Cwmbran, mainly by car and increasing accessibility by public transport to the City Centre, this will contribute to the reduction of air pollution, noise pollution and greenhouse gases originated by such car movements. The application of the sequential test to the location of retail through Strategic Policy SP20 and its promotion within Newport City Centre (Policy R1) will ensure a more efficient use of land when compared to out-of city centre retail which will tend to locate on greenfield land.

10.168 There is an issue with noise from some non-retail uses such as food and drink uses and other entertainment related uses, particularly late at night, on residents. Policies R3 (Primary Frontages) and R4 (Secondary Frontages) require any new non-retail developments to undertake a noise assessment to specify how they will meet the requirements of the Noise Abatement Zone within the City Centre. This should reduce effects to a minimum.

10.169 In the City Centre redevelopment retail proposals will only be allowed if their scale, design and layout are compatible with the architectural character and visual environment (Policy R1). Policy R2 states that within the Primary Shopping Frontages, design aspects should be acceptable, particularly with regard to the intended shopfront treatment. Along with other LDP policies, this should help to promote high quality design in City Centre retail development as well as enhance the historic environment of Newport and its cultural identity.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: It is recommended markets, as a traditional form of retail in the City Centre, are recognised as part of the retail policies being put forward.

2013: As the policies have been based on evidence-based studies, it is considered that this recommendation is no longer applicable

2. Recommendation removed: The policy component could seek to ensure that where a mix of uses is proposed alongside retail, that these uses seek to provide for the needs of all sectors of the community. These uses may include services such as health and community centres.

2013: LDP Policy SP12 guides the provision of community based facilities. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

3. Recommendation removed: The design and layout of the retail areas should be considered carefully to ensure maximum natural surveillance, so that crime and fear of crime is reduced.

2013: LDP Policy GP2 requires that proposals see to design out crime. The above recommendation has been fully addressed.

Component 25: District Centres

- R6: Retail Proposals in District Centres
- R7: Non-Retail Uses In District Centres

Summary

10.170 Two significant positive effects were predicted against the SA Objectives for this component. No significant negative effects have been predicted. District centres provide a range of shops and services for its immediate areas. Policy R5 favours improved shopping facilities in the nine District Centres which will contribute to improving vitality and viability. Policy R6 seeks to allow development within the defined boundary. Goods sold in the District Centre will be restricted to avoid potential negative impacts on the City Centre. The requirements included within the policy should seek to ensure the enhanced vitality and viability of both the District and City Centres over time.

10.171 Retail proposals in redevelopment District Centres and Non-retail development in District Centres (Policies R6 and R7) should generate additional local retail and non-retail employment Policy R6, which incorporates Newport Retail Park District Centre along with 8 other defined district centres, together with R7, permit various leisure and community uses in District Centres which may contribute to an improved offering of such facilities and maximize opportunities for community development and social welfare. An increase in retail provision will lead to an increase in footfall and active frontages within the district centres.

10.172 By providing improved shopping facilities in district centres (Policy R6) where shops are usually accessible by a means of transport and/or within walking distance of the surrounding population the need to travel to satisfy basic retail needs may be reduced. This could result in beneficial effects on air quality and reduce noise pollution as well as contribute to a reduction in the emissions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendations

1. Recommendation removed: The design and layout of the retail areas should be considered carefully to ensure maximum natural surveillance, so that crime and fear of crime is reduced.

2013: LDP Policy GP2 requires that proposals see to design out crime. The above recommendation has been fully addressed during the plan process.

Component 26: Large Scale Out of Centre Retailing

- R10: New Out of Centre Retail Sites
- R11: Development of Existing Out-of-Centre Retail Sites

Summary

10.173 No significant effects have been predicted against the SA Objectives for this component. The application of the sequential test to the location of retail through Strategic Policy SP20 (see component 24 City Centre) and the restrictions posed on the development and extension of large scale retail development on sites outside the City Centre or district centres by this policy component should ensure a more efficient use of land first as these large scale developments tend to locate on greenfield land.

10.174 Any large scale retail development or proposals for extensions to large retail outlets will only be permitted if, after passing the sequential test and the need for city centre focus, the surrounding highway and transportation network has the capacity to serve the development and the proposals is fully accessible on foot, bicycle and by public transport. Nevertheless,

major out-of-town or out-of-centre retail schemes is likely to generate additional trips rather than reducing the need to with the consequent increase of air pollution and noise levels in their vicinity and an increase in the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Recommendations

10.175 There are no recommendations for enhancement or mitigation identified.

Component 27: Other Retail

- R8: Small Scale Retail Proposals
- R9: Change of Use to Non-Retail Uses Outside City and District Centres

Summary

10.176 No significant effects have been predicted against the SA Objectives for this component. Policy R9 allows for change of uses of existing shop premises to food and drink uses and leisure and community uses outside the City and district centres. This should provide opportunities for more rural communities to benefit from improved facilities within easy access.

10.177 By linking the need for new local retail facilities, extension of floorspace, change of use of existing buildings to retailing outside the City Centre and district centres, to new residential development that would be served to a situation of under-provision (Policy R9), some local jobs are likely to be created.

10.178 By providing new local retail facilities where new residential development is taking place outside the City and district centres, this is likely to reduce the need to travel for those in the new residential development. This should result in beneficial effects on air quality and reduce noise pollution as well as contribute to a reduction in the emissions of greenhouse gas emissions.

Recommendations

10.179 There are no recommendations for enhancement or mitigation identified.

Component 28: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

- H15: Gypsy and Traveller Transit Accommodation
- H16: Gypsy and Traveller Residential Accommodation
- H17: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Proposals

Summary

10.180 Policy H15 does not provide an allocation for gypsy and traveller transit accommodation as per earlier iterations, however a commitment is provided to meet the needs assessment for transit pitched by 2019. Policy H16 allocates a site for residential accommodation at Hartridge Farm Road, Ringland.

10.181 Significant positive effects were been predicted against six of the SA objectives, however, 2014 changes have reduced three of these as land has been deallocated and therefore associated effects removed. A reduction in positive effect is recorded against the achievement of objective 14 as the policy committing to the provision of land for transit sites is slightly weakened by the reduction of defined areas for the provision of sites. .

10.182 The supply of land for Gypsy and Traveller communities is in accordance with a needs assessment, which included consultation with the communities in need. In particular, the Hartridge Farm Road site is the only available site that could meet the accommodation needs for two of the families identified. Alternative options, including splitting the three families to accommodate them on smaller sites, were discounted by NCC as a result of the findings of the SA and the equalities implications of splitting one or more of the families.

10.183 Policy H17 seeks to ensure that new Gypsy Traveller sites are capable of being served by adequate sustainable waste disposal and recovery services. This could help to enable the implementation of sustainable waste management at gypsy and traveller sites.

Recommendations

1. **2014:** It is suggested that SPG is considered on the development of Gypsy and Traveller Sites considered under Policy H17, to clarify how LDP policies will be implemented in these areas as cultural differences may require further levels of understanding from the perspective of both parties. This could incorporate:

    i. Guidance on how water consumption could be reduced, to ensure the implementation of LDP policy SP4.

    ii. Guidance on energy efficiency, to ensure the implementation of LDP policy SP1.

    2014: Recommendation removed as amendments to Policy H16 reduced allocations to one site. Development of SPG for one site is not effective for one site and the above issues would be considered as part of the application as set out in the LDP policy framework.

11. Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects

11.1 The results of the detailed assessment of the Revised Deposit Plan policies are presented in ***Appendix G***. A summary of the potential effects, by assessment component, can be found in chapter 10. Chapter 10 also includes recommendations for potential mitigation, which should help to minimise the cumulative negative effects identified in ***Table 11.1***. The assessments summarised in chapter 10 focused primarily on the potential for isolated direct and indirect (secondary) effects, although the recommendations also bore in mind the potential cumulative effects of the Deposit Plan policies. As required by the SEA Regulations, cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects have also been recorded and analysed during the appraisal. More details about the methodology utilised can be found in Chapter 2. ***Table 11.1*** lists the results of this analysis.

Table 11.1 – Summary of Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects

Policies	Effects	Causes	Significance
Policies within components 10, 15, 17, 18, 22, 23, 28.	Cumulative effect on landscapes and open spaces	Development of a substantial number of dwellings, including on greenfield sites, could have a significant effect on landscape and open spaces. The Levels and SLAs are particularly sensitive to change, including the cumulative effect of multiple incremental changes. Also, employment, infrastructure, waste and minerals development could compound negative effects. However, design policies and mitigation provided throughout the LDP, as well as national guidance, may minimise the severity of these effects, although an overall negative effect is predicted.	Potential long term adverse effect although design measures included within the policies and the SA recommendations may minimise effects.
Policies within components 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 28	Cumulative effects on biodiversity	Potential for significant negative effects through the cumulative effect of the loss of designated and non designated habitats to development, also affecting species both on brown and greenfield sites. This has particular importance given the European designated sites at the Severn Estuary and the River Usk, where significant development is proposed in proximity. Further, significant potential impacts on the Gwent Levels SSSI designations. Protection of species and habitats through comprehensive policies aiming to ensure the impact of development is properly assessed, minimised or mitigated. However, the presence of a	Potential long term adverse effect although recommended mitigation measures included within the appendices and chapter 10 may minimise effects.

Policies	Effects	Causes	Significance
		large number of designated sites in proximity may lead to the requirement for compensation in some cases if development is to proceed.	
Policies within components 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 19, 23	Cumulative effects on the efficient use of land, soil quality and natural resources including waste reduction	Overall, the cumulative effect of the LDP strategy is likely to improve the efficiency of land use in Newport, as policies seek to direct development to regenerate previously developed sites. Sustainable design measures will help ensure the efficient use of natural resources. However, the scale of planned development is likely to lead to an overall increase in the use of natural resources.	Significant beneficial effects with regard to the efficient use of land, especially in the short to medium term or until sites are no longer available. Potentially significant positive effects with regards to the use of natural resources may be offset by a cumulative increase in absolute amount of resources used for new development.
Policies within components 10, 11, 17, 18	Cumulative effects on increasing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing air quality locally	Greenhouse gas emissions arise from a wide variety of sources including transport (road and air), construction, waste disposal and the general operation of buildings (heating and lighting systems). While the cumulative effects of realising the scale of development set out in these policies is likely to result in an overall increase in emissions across the plan area, the policies should afford a combating effect.	Potentially significant detrimental effects of an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. However, potential positive effects overall if the LDP policies are implemented effectively and as behavioural and technological change takes place over the longer term.
Policies within components 1, 3, 5, 7	Cumulative effects on water quantity, quality and flow	Policies that seek to reduce traffic levels, promote remediation of contaminated sites and increase the amount of greenspace will help improve the quality of and reduce the rate of runoff entering watercourses. This is in addition to direct policies seeking to improve the quality of water bodies and their environment in accordance with WFD. Policies to encourage sustainable design measures could reduce water	Potentially significant positive effects over the medium to longer term as runoff is reduced and habitats recover from previous pollution levels. Increased water efficiency in design is also likely to make a positive contribution over

Policies	Effects	Causes	Significance
		consumption.	the medium to longer term.
Policies within components 10, 19	Cumulative effect on minimising the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion	The policies may result in an increase in impermeable surfacing that may have the potential to increase risk of localised flooding. Site specific assessments have highlighted potential risks. Synergistic negative effects could arise, although effective mitigation through implementation of other LDP policies (e.g. SUDS, flood resilience and climate change adaptation) and the recommendations set out in the SFCA.	Potential long-term adverse effects unless mitigated in accordance with the SFCA.
Policies in components 1, 4, 8, 11 and 12	Cumulative effects on the increase in energy efficiency and generation and use of renewable energy	Policies in the LDP seek to promote energy efficient design and enable the creation of energy from low and zero carbon sources through building design. The LDP will be implemented within the context of national planning policy, which could improve sustainable design standards, whilst creating a level playing field for improved deliverability over time.	Beneficial effects over the plan period.
Policies within components 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19.	Synergistic effects on promoting a high quality built and natural environment whilst adapting to the potential effects of climate change	Policies that seek to reduce the contribution of development to further climate change may also enable development to adapt to the impacts of future climate change through increased resilience to temperature variations through improvements in buildings' design. Policies will also have synergistic effects through measures that seek to reduce the effects of development on biodiversity, such as green infrastructure. Benefits may include reduction in flood risk, urban cooling, and air quality improvements through pollution sequestration, as well as encouraging walking and cycling to reduce traffic levels. Policies also encourage green roofs, which can have benefits for energy efficiency of buildings. Policies also seek to reduce flood risk by developing in areas of low risk and reducing development in greenfield locations.	Potentially significant positive effect for reducing the impact of climate change.
Policies	Cumulative	Taken together, policies within these	Potentially

Policies	Effects	Causes	Significance
within components 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 28	indirect effects on improving equality of opportunities among all social groups and improving health and wellbeing Synergistic effect on physical and mental health	components have the potential to lead to the identified effects through the following: • the regeneration of areas of deprivation through improving environmental quality and improving accessibility to and availability of key services and facilities; and • securing employment opportunities and improving provision of a range of types, sizes, tenures and quality of housing for various social groups, including affordable housing. Policies requiring the provision of community facilities and services in accessible locations are likely to include health facilities, which may have direct health benefits. Community facilities may also help reduce crime levels and fear of crime by increasing community interaction and natural surveillance. Additionally, policies encompassing high quality housing; improvement in walking and cycling provision (for commuting/travel to school as well as leisure) and an improvement in quality and accessibility of recreational and leisure facilities may stimulate health improvements through an increase in physical activity. Synergistically, the predicted benefits from an increase in walking and cycling routes, reduction in crime and fear of crime, combined with the joint provision of green infrastructure may lead to improvements in air quality, physical activity and a sense of wellbeing through community interaction, which are all likely to have a significant positive effect on physical and mental health.	significant positive effects likely over the medium and long term as development proposals are delivered.
Policies within components 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 28	Cumulative effects on improving the quantity, quality, variety and	Policies within these components will cumulatively help deliver the required levels of housing. This will be achieved through provision of high quality housing, including a proportion	Significant positive effects developing over the medium and longer term as more development proposals are

Policies	Effects	Causes	Significance
	affordability of housing	of affordable housing and provision for Gypsies and Travellers.	completed.
Policies within components 8, 9, 10, 11,12, 17, 19 and 21	Cumulative effect on enhancing cultural identity	The regeneration schemes proposed, including regeneration of existing housing sites, are likely to have significant cumulative benefits on the sense of community in these areas, through environmental improvements and a mix of uses including residential, which could increase footfall. Environmental improvements and an increase in people walking to use local facilities, particularly for the housing estates, could engender a sense of local pride, which could reduce crime levels and strengthen local identity over time.	Significant positive effects developing over the medium and longer term as more development proposals are completed.
Policies within components 1, 11, 17, 18 21, 24 and 25	Cumulative and synergistic effects on enabling high and stable levels of local employment and support business growth and competitive-ness	Policy content encompasses the delivery of a wide range of different employment generating development, seeking to improve the reputation of Newport, which should assist in enabling high and stable levels of employment through diversification and maximising employment opportunities. Supporting some employment in district centres and increasing overall accessibility by sustainable modes throughout the City could help reduce economic exclusion. Added to this, policies relating to the improvement of design and the environment in the city may improve its attractiveness to investors and increased population over the longer term.	Significant positive effects developing over the medium and longer term as more development proposals are completed.
Policies within components 7, 9, 16, 19 and 21	Cumulative effect on enhancing the tourism profile	The restoration of the Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal, as well as the regeneration of waterside locations adjacent to the River Usk could lead to improved regional tourism over time. Added to this effect, policies seeking to conserve and enhance the natural environment, including the Gwent Levels and coast, could improve the accessibility and attractiveness of local landscapes and historic assets could have positive tourism effects.	Potentially significant positive effects over time on a regional basis.

Policies	Effects	Causes	Significance
Policies within components 1, 8, 10, 11, 15, 19, 24, 28	Cumulative and synergistic effects on reducing the need to travel and promote attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport	Policies which seek to reduce the need to travel, for example, the development of large scale mixed use regeneration projects could improve accessibility and enable people to meet their every day needs. The provision of new employment opportunities within easy access of the city centre, supported by improved public transport and district centres may reduce the need to travel and reliance on a private car.	Potentially positive effects likely in the long term as a modal shift to more sustainable transport is realised.
Policies within components 1, 10, 11, 19, 24 and 25	Cumulative and synergistic effects on enhancing the vitality and viability of the district centres and City Centre	Most of the policies within the LDP strive to create sustainable settlements, seeking to enhance vitality and viability in the district centres. Particularly relevant are policies to enhance accessibility, local environment, housing, employment and mix of uses, and equality of opportunity, delivering synergistic effects.	Significant positive effects developing over the medium and longer term as more development proposals are completed and their benefits are realised.

12. Mitigation

Task B5

12.1 In the context of SA, the term 'mitigation' encompasses any approach, which is aimed at preventing, reducing or offsetting significant adverse sustainability effects that have been identified. In practice, a range of measures applying one or more of these approaches is likely to be considered in mitigating any significant adverse effects predicted as a result of implementing the LDP. In addition, it is also important to consider measures aimed at enhancing positive effects.

12.2 However, the emphasis should, in the first instance, be on proactive *avoidance* of adverse effects. Only once all alternative options or approaches to avoiding an effect have been examined should mitigation then examine ways of reducing the scale/importance of the effect.

12.3 Mitigation can take a wide range of forms, including:

- Changes to the preferred policies, including bringing forward new options to address specific elements that cause adverse effects, or adding or deleting options;
- Refining options in order to improve the likelihood of positive effects and to minimise adverse effects;
- Technical measures (such as setting guidelines) to be applied during the implementation stage;
- Identifying issues to be addressed in project environmental impact assessments for certain projects or classes of projects;
- Proposals for changing other plans and programmes; and
- Contingency arrangements for dealing with possible adverse effects.

12.4 Mitigation measures for each policy were identified in the individual assessments throughout the SA process and are highlighted in the policy specific recommendations in chapter 10. It is considered that the recommended mitigation for the LDP has been incorporated where necessary as a result of the SA. Detailed responses to the SA recommendations and how they have been reflected in the LDP can be found in ***Appendices H and G, as well as Chapter 10***. Additional measures as a result of the HRA were integrated into the LDP ahead of the assessments undertaken in the 2012 assessments. It is considered that these inclusions, alongside national planning policy and other documents accompanying the LDP such as the SFCA and the accompanying SPG, should lead to the avoidance of most significant negative effects.

13. Monitoring

Task B6

13.1 The SEA Directive states that '*member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes…..in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action' (Article 10.1). In addition, the Environmental Report should provide information on a 'description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring'* (Annex I (i)) (Stage E).

13.2 SA monitoring will cover significant social and economic effects as well as significant environmental effects and it involves measuring indicators that will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) being monitored. In line with the SEA Directive, these significant positive and negative effects should be monitored with the implementation of the LDP.

13.3 The sustainability appraisal of LDP Policies and associated sites has identified significant effects with regards to all SA objectives. Each of these significant effects will need to be monitored.

13.4 The SA guidance recommends SA monitoring is incorporated into the Local Authority's existing monitoring arrangements. In accordance with Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Local Authority is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess the implementation of the Local Development Plan and the extent to which policies and proposals are being achieved; and to identify any changes if a policy is not working or if the targets are not met.

13.5 At this stage it is anticipated that SA monitoring will take place annually alongside the monitoring of the LDP. The Proposed Monitoring Programme in ***Table 13.1*** contains two types of indicators which have been identified taking the requirement for post-implementation monitoring in consideration: i) indicators taken from existing sources of indicators; and ii) proposed indicators suggested by the NCC, SA team and by consultees in their responses to the previous SA Report consultations.

13.6 It is important to note that it will not always be necessary to collect data for all of the indicators and that there are already some similarities between the indicators proposed in the LDP and the indicators identified by the SA. The Council will need to consider SA indicators to identify those that can be effectively used to monitor the sustainability effects of the LDP. This will need to be undertaken in dialogue with statutory environmental consultees and other bodies as in many cases, the monitoring information will be provided by outside bodies.

13.7 There will be a need for careful consideration of the practicalities of monitoring to be taken into account in shaping the Final Monitoring Programme, especially in the context of limited resources at the City level. The emphasis must be on creating a balanced, effective, yet achievable set of monitoring criteria.

Table 13.1 – Monitoring Programme

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process; Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
1	Protect or enhance existing protected or important landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management	**% of new development within walking distance (3km) of natural greenspace in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Toolkit**	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% change in accessibility and connectivity of public rights of way due to new development[49]	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Amount of urban and rural public open space lost to new development	Minimise- target of nil	Annual	NCC
		Total area of open space used for recreation (informal and formal)	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Amount or proportion of landscape subject to enhancement associated with new development	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Number of new developments that will affect an SLA	Decrease	Annual	NCC
2	Protect, manage and enhance biodiversity	**The amount of protected woodland and trees lost to development per annum (ha)**	No net loss of protected woodland and trees	Annual	NCC Countryside Team
		% trees lost to new development that are replaced	100%	Annual	NCC
		Amount of green space important for ecological connectivity identified and safeguarded from new development	LBAP targets to be added when they've	Annual	NCC

[49] 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	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
			been updated.		
		Area of important wildlife habitat lost to other uses affecting functional viability	Zero	Annual	NCC
		Number and area of land and aquatic habitat creation schemes associated with new development	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	Annual	NCC
		Area of land enhanced for biodiversity value through the use of s106 agreements	LBAP targets to be added when they've been updated.	Annual	NCC
		% of new development and land use incorporating Green Infrastructure	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% native species used in landscaping schemes as part of new development	Increase	Annual	NCC
3	Land is used efficiently and geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources are protected	**Amount of Greenfield land lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the LDP or does not meet the requirements of the relevant LDP policies by way of a departure application to the plan.**	Greater than 0 hectares permitted over a 1 year period.	Annual	NCC Development Management (OB1 MT2)
		Average density of housing development permitted on allocated development Plan sites	34 per hectare	Annual	NCC Development Management (OB4 MT6)
		Area of potentially contaminated land remediated and brought back into use (without negative effects on the water environment)	Increase	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
		% of planning permissions granted resulting in loss of grades 1,2 and 3a land	Decrease	Annual	NCC
4	Improvement in air quality	**Number of native vegetation and planting schemes to provide carbon sink capacity and improve air quality locally in new development**	Increase	Annual	NCC
5	Reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases	**Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) emissions per capita**	Decrease 3% per annum	Annual	NCC
6	Minimisation of the effects of noise pollution	**Number of residential permissions granted in TAN11 category C and D locations**	Nil	Annual	NCC
		Number of new developments in noisy locations that include noise minimisation measures such as buffers	Increase if development meets other sustainability criteria	Annual	NCC
7	Maintenance or enhancement of water quality, quantity and flow	Improvements to existing off-line drainage as a result of new development	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the water supplier concerning adequate levels of water quality and quantity and waste water provision	No planning consents issued where there is an objection concerning provision of water quality and quantity and waste water from water supplier.	Annual	Dŵr Cymru/Welsh Water Natural Resources Wales
		Number of developments on contaminated soils implementing measures to protect water quality	Increase	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
		Number of new developments which include improvements to local sewerage, water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations	Increase	Annual	NCC
8	Reduction in water consumption	Number of grey water systems used in new developments	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Number of new developments with incorporation of dual water supplies	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Installation of water efficient fixtures in new developments	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Rainwater collection system for watering gardens and landscaped areas in new developments	Increase	Annual	NCC
9	Minimise the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion in the short and long term	**Amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests (paragraph 6.1 i-v)**	No permissions granted for highly vulnerable development over the Plan period.	Annual	Natural Resources Wales (OB1 MT3; OB4 MT2)
		% of new developments approved in C1 and C2 development advice map zones against EA advice	Zero	Annual	NCC
		% 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:	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
			Hard surface runoff Roof runoff		
		Number of new properties at risk of flooding	Decrease	Annual	NCC
		% of flood plain used for flood storage/alleviation, coastal squeeze management, biodiversity enhancement	Increase	Annual	NCC
10	Increase in energy efficiency	Energy consumption per capita	Decrease	Annual	NCC
		% of new developments considered to be 'zero carbon'	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% of owner occupiers signing up to NCCs energy performance and generation programme for existing dwellings	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% of 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	Annual	NCC
		%SAP ratings of new housing equal or higher than 65	The target SAP for all dwellings is a minimum of 65 described under the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) 1995	Annual	NCC
		% of development which includes improvements to local energy supply and telecommunications to cope with residual demand through planning obligations	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Use of zero carbon wastewater treatment in new development	Increase where	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process; Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
		(such as reed beds)	appropriate		
		% of new development where 75% dedicated low energy lights have been specified	Increase	Annual	NCC
11	Increase in renewable energy production and use	**% of new development where residual electricity is generated from renewable sources following energy efficiency measures**	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Number and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted.	An increase in the number of renewable energy developments permitted.	Annual	NCC Development Management (OB2 MT2)
12	Achievement of waste reduction and decrease in waste sent to landfill, and increase in levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management	**% waste reduced (including through reuse)**	By 2025, 27% reduction in waste compared to 2007 levels[50]	Annual	NCC
		% of new development which includes improvements to waste management infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% of waste recycled (including composting)	**municipal:** 52% 2012/13 58% by 2015/16 64% by 2019/20	Annual	NCC

[50] http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/100621wastetowardszeroen.pdf

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
			70% by 2024/25 **commercial:** 57% by 2015/16 **commercial and industrial:** 67% by 2019/20 70% by 2024/25		
		% energy from waste	maximum 42% by 2015/16[17] maximum 36% by 2019/20 maximum 30% by 2024/25	Annual	NCC
		% level of waste sent to landfill	Phased out by 2025[17]	Annual	NCC
13	Promotion and achievement of sustainable, high quality design in all development to contribute to a higher quality built and	% of new dwellings meeting Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 and the relevant credits under Ene1[51]	100%	Annual	NCC
		% of new commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' Standard and 'Excellent' rating under Ene1[18]	100%	Annual	NCC
		% of development with a design and access statement submitted	100%	Annual	NCC

[51] http://wales.gov.uk/docs/desh/publications/110228ppwchapter4en.pdf

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
	natural environment whilst adapting to the potential impacts of climate change	% of major schemes where DCfW has been consulted	Increase	Annual	NCC
14	Improvement to equality of opportunity amongst all social groups and improvement in health and wellbeing	**% of new development where distance and transport accessibility to access health care facilities is improved**	Improve	Annual	NCC
		% of new development that includes space for the growing of food locally	Increase	Annual	NCC
15	Protection and provision of improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improvement to their accessibility	**Amount of Environmental Space lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the LDP and does not meet the requirement of the LDP policies except set out in TAN 16**	Greater than 0 hectares permitted over a 1 year period.	Annual	NCC Development Management (OB1 MT2)
		Level of community infrastructure by ward	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Loss of local community facilities	Decrease	Annual	NCC
		Number of S106 agreements secured on new developments for improvements in community facilities	Increase	Annual	NCC
16	Improvement to the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing	**Number of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the plan area**	Provision of 2,179 affordable units over the Plan period. Provision of 10,350 units over the Plan period.	Annual	NCC Planning Policy
		% of eligible residential planning permissions where	Increase	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process; Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
		affordable housing has been negotiated			
		Number of people from vulnerable groups[52] with access to safe, secure accommodation that meets their needs	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% of houses meeting Welsh Housing Quality Standard	100%	Annual	NCC
		Provide a site capable of accommodating Newport's need of up to 7 pitches by the end of 2019.	To meet the required transit and residential need on authorised sites to 2019	Annual	NCC Planning Policy (OB4 MT13)
17	Reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, and promotion of safer neighbourhoods	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	Annual	NCC
		% of new development that meets the 'secured by design' certification criteria	Increase	Annual	NCC
18	Conservation and enhancement of the historic environment of Newport	**Amount of developments permitted which adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas.**	No developments permitted over the course of the Plan when there is an outstanding objection from heritage advisors	Annual	NCC Development Management CADW NCC Conservation Officer

[52] Groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Ethnic minorities, migrants, disabled people, the homeless, those struggling with substance abuse, isolated elderly people and children all often face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low levels of education and unemployment or underemployment.
SOURCE: Social protection and Social inclusion Glossary. DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
HYPERLINK: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/vulnerable_groups_en.htm

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
					GGAT (OB5 MT1)
		Number of conservation area appraisals undertaken during plan period	Increase to full coverage	Annual	NCC
		Application of ASIDOHL[53] to new development in Gwent Levels	100%	Annual	NCC
		Area of ancient woodland and planted ancient woodland	Increase	Annual	NCC
		No. of Scheduled Ancient Monuments adversely affected by new development	Nil	Annual	NCC
		No. of Historic Parks and Gardens adversely affected by new development	Nil	Annual	NCC
19	Promotion and strengthening and enhancement of the cultural identity of Newport	**% of Welsh speakers in Newport**	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% change in the number of community groups registered	Increase overall number	Annual	NCC
		% of pupils in Welsh medium education	Increase	Annual	NCC
20	Enabling of high and stable levels of local employment in	**% change in economically active population**	Increase	Annual	NCC
		% employment opportunities that are considered environmentally 'sound'	Increase	Annual	NCC

[53] 'assessment of the significance of impacts of development on historic landscapes'

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process; Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
	Newport	**% of population employed**	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Increase in net job creation of the Plan period.	7,400 jobs created within Newport over the Plan period 2011-2026 = 1600 jobs; 2016-2021= 3100 jobs; 2012-2026=2700 jobs	Annual	National Statistics BRES (OB3 MT4)
		Density of jobs per hectare	No target identified	Annual	NCC
		% change in provision of highly skilled employment opportunities	Increase	Annual	NCC
21	Improvement in diverse and viable business growth and increase in economic growth	**Mix of employment by sector (%)**	Achieve more equitable balance	Annual	NCC
		Number of new developments that will contribute to the creation of infrastructure or networks enabling business innovation	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Amount of existing employment land lost to other uses, contrary to Policy EM4	Nil	Annual	NCC Development Management
		Net employment land supply/development (ha/sq.m) (i.e. amount of land in hectares taken up annually for employment purposes in Newport)	An average of 11.4ha of employment land taken up annually over the Plan period.	Annual	NCC Business Services (OB3 MT1)
22	Enhancement to the	**Total number of visitors to attractions in Newport**	Increase	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process; Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
	profile of Newport, and strengthening of the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally	**Number of jobs created in the tourism sector**	Create a further full time 250 jobs whilst supporting the present 3635 FTE	Annual	NCC
		Number of visitors to the wetland reserve	Increase within carrying capacity	Annual	NCC
		Number of visitors to sporting attractions including the Velodrome and Rodney Parade.	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Use of the Monmouthshire & Brecon Canal for walking/cycling, nature conservation and other water based recreation as well as a navigation route	Increase	Annual	NCC
23	Improvement in educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a greener, knowledge based economy	**% increase in Welsh Medium education**	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Proportion of people with skills levels above the Welsh average	Improve	Annual	NCC
		Number of students staying in Newport following study	Increase	Annual	NCC
		S106 agreements that provide educational facilities in accordance with local needs	Increase	Annual	NCC
24	Reduction in the need to travel and achievement of resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns	**Proportion of people that travel out of Newport for work**	Decrease	Annual	NCC
		Provision of a sufficient level of local facilities according to thresholds	Increase see Appendix A for thresholds	Annual	NCC

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process; Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
25	Achievement of a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling	**Modal Split - % of population travelling to school by sustainable modes**	Increase % by sustainable modes	Annual	NCC
		Proportion of older (over 65/66) and younger (under 16) people without access to suitable public transport	Decrease	Annual	NCC
		Proximity of new development to public transport nodes	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Number and implementation of travel plans	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Modal Split - % of population travelling to work by sustainable modes, including working from home	Increase % by sustainable modes (Transport Strategy)	Annual	NCC
		National Cycle Network Users	Increase (Transport Strategy)	Annual	NCC
		Number and value of S106 agreement secured for improvements in public transport, cycling and walking where appropriate	Increase	Annual	NCC
26	Improvement in the vitality and viability of the district centres and City Centre	City Centre Footfall	Increase (Transport Strategy 2011)	Annual	NCC
		Independent retailer representation	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Mix of uses in the City Centre	No target identified	Annual	NCC
		Total annual vacant floor space in City Centre	Vacancy rate decreasing over the Plan period	Annual	Business Services/ External Consultants employed (OB3

No	Predicted Effect (green: positive significant effects predicted; red: negative significant effects predicted; orange: mix of positive and negative effects predicted)	Potential Indicators (Bold = Known data for study area/data would be available through development management process Underlined = Data for study area currently unknown)	Direction of Change or Target	Suggested frequency of review/analysis of monitoring data/mitigation	Responsibility for undertaking monitoring
					MT6)
		Rental levels per square foot	Increase	Annual	NCC
		Residents' and visitors' satisfaction with local area and facilities	Improve	Annual	NCC

14. Conclusions

14.1 This document provides the sustainability appraisal in terms of social, economic and environmental factors that accompanies the Newport LDP Adopted Plan 2015. It provides a summary of the baseline conditions and key issues which exist within Newport. A comprehensive review of the key plans, programmes and strategies is also included, which seeks to consider the wider context within which the Newport LDP will function.

14.2 After developing an understanding of the plan area through baseline analysis, the overall LDP document was appraised against a set of bespoke sustainability objectives. These objectives have been used and refined throughout the successive assessments of the LDP in order to determine its sustainability, tailored to the specific aspects of the assessment.

14.3 The process of sustainability appraisal throughout the LDP's preparation has been thorough and comprehensive. Various methods of consultation have been utilised, both formal and informal, which have informed the development of both the LDP and the SA. Several iterations of assessment have been employed, with continuous dialogue between the NCC planning team and the SA team.

14.4 The evolving, iterative nature of the SA process has enabled the integration of the core principles of sustainable development into the Adopted LDP Plan. The value of this process, particularly in the refining of the Strategic Policies, General Policies and Theme specific Polices, is explained in Chapters 9 and 10.

14.5 The 2014 assessment of the policies indicates that the Adopted LDP is likely to have significant benefits for sustainable development, particularly relating to the following:

- Improving equality of opportunities amongst all social groups and improving health and wellbeing;
- Protecting and providing improved local, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community, and improving access to them to maximise opportunities for community development and social welfare;
- Improving the quantity, quality, variety and affordability of housing;
- Contributing to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods;
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment of Newport;
- Identifying, promoting, strengthening and enhancing the cultural identity of Newport;
- Enabling high and stable levels of local employment in Newport;
- Supporting diverse and viable business growth to achieve economic growth and to contribute to business competitiveness, focusing on inward investment;
- Enhancing the profile of Newport, and strengthening the tourist economy, sensitively capitalising on environmental, heritage, and leisure assets and ensuring that the benefits are experienced locally;
- Contributing to educational attainment and increase skill levels to promote/develop a greener, knowledge based economy;
- Reducing the need to travel and encouraging resource-efficient and climate resilient settlement patterns;
- Promoting and supporting attractive and viable alternatives to car transport to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling; and

- Seeking to improve the vitality and viability of the district centres and City Centre.

14.6 A mixture of significant positive and negative effects are predicted against the following environmental contributors of sustainable development:

- Protecting and enhancing existing protected or important landscapes and open spaces and encourage their sustainable use, enjoyment and management;
- Protecting, managing and enhancing biodiversity;
- Ensuring efficient use of land and protecting geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources;
- Improving air quality;
- Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases;
- Minimising the effects of noise pollution;
- Maintaining and, where possible, enhancing water quality, quantity and flow;
- Reducing water consumption;
- Taking a long term view and minimising the risk of and from flooding and coastal erosion;
- Increasing energy efficiency;
- Promoting and encouraging renewable energy production and use;
- Promoting the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increasing levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management; and
- Promoting 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.

14.7 The following effects were improved from a mix of positive and negative effects in the assessment of the Deposit LDP in 2012, to achieving largely positive effects in the assessment of the adopted LDP in 2015:

- Ensuring efficient use of land and protecting geodiversity, soil quality and mineral resources;
- Increasing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy production and use;
- Promoting the reduction of waste generation and landfill, and increasing levels of recycling to achieve more sustainable waste management;
- Reducing water consumption; and
- Promoting 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.

14.8 It is considered that the mitigation of the majority of the predicted negative effects of the LDP can be achieved through the effective implementation of measures included within the LDP Policies as well as supporting documents to the LDP. Supporting documents that contain further policy guidance and mitigation include: the SFCA Stage 3; Wildlife and Development SPG; Pillgwenlly Regeneration Framework; and East Newport Development Framework Plan SPG.

14.9 Overall, between the February 2012 and December 2014 iterations of assessment, the predicted effects of the policies improved. Notable differences were experienced in the assessments under component 8 (design), where an increase in significant positive effects was

predicted. The assessments under policy component 22 (waste), and 23 (minerals) were also changed considerably, through a significant reduction in predicted significant negative effects.

14.10 The only exceptions are two policies under components, 17 (Highway Infrastructure) and, 18 (Employment) which are predicted to result in significant negative nature conservation designations. In these cases, it has been recommended that these allocations are revised to exclude the portions currently allocated inside the SSSI designations so as to reduce the significance of the negative effects identified.

14.11 The LDP Adopted Plan is generally considered to offer potentially significant positive effects on environmental, social and economic objectives, with the proportion of significant positive sustainability effects far outweighing the predicted significant negative effects against some of the environmental objectives. The predicted negative effects are mainly a direct result of the infrastructure, employment, waste and minerals development proposals.

14.12 It is considered that all but two policies in the Adopted LDP (2015) taken together and considered alongside national planning policies, will help to lead to sustainable development in Newport over the plan period. For the following policies: EM1 (i) Duffryn, and SP16(iii) Duffryn Link Road, it is recommended that allocations under these policies are revised to exclude allocations within the SSSIs to the extent possible. It should be noted that two other policies (EM1(v) Gwent Euro Park and SP16(ii) Eastern Periphery Road) also allocate sites within SSSIs, but given that the Gwent Euro Park site already has planning permission and the Eastern Periphery Road scheme has been completed, the option to de-allocate these sites from the SSSI designations is no longer available. For Gwent Euro Park, there is an imperative need for the conservation and enhancement of the SSSI features to be central to the consideration of any future strategic employment proposals for this area.

14.13 The Newport Revised Deposit LDP and Adopted Plan was also the subject of Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA). After undertaking a detailed assessment of each of the LDP policies (and associated monitoring proposals) and assessment of in combination effects with a total of 14 other projects, programmes and plans, the HRA assessment process has found that none of the policies and proposals outlined in the Plan nor the in combination effects with other plan would lead to likely significant effects on the qualifying features of the seven European sites.

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