

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) for the Replacement Local Development Plan

Scoping Report Non-Technical Summary

Newport City Council

June 2021

Quality information

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This document is available in Welsh / Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 AECOM is commissioned to lead on Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) in support of Newport City Council's replacement Local Development Plan (LDP). ISA fulfils the requirements and duties for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) and Well-being of Future Generations (WBFNG).
- 1.2 ISA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of an emerging plan, and alternatives in terms of key sustainability issues. The aim of ISA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative impacts and maximising positive impacts. Through this approach, the ISA for the replacement LDP seeks to maximise the developing plan's contribution to sustainable development.

Newport City Council's replacement Local Development Plan

- 1.3 The Newport Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted by the council on 27 January 2015 and sets out the Council's planning framework for the development and use of land in Newport between 2011 – 2026. In accordance with statutory requirements the LDP has been monitored on an annual basis with five Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) published to date.¹
- 1.4 To ensure that LDPs are kept up-to-date, local planning authorities are required to commence a full review of their plans at least once every four years following plan adoption, or sooner if the findings of the AMRs indicate significant concerns with a plan's implementation.
- 1.5 On 14 October 2020 Newport City Council agreed to begin the formal review process of the LDP, with the final Review Report having been made available for consultation in January 2021.² The recommendation of the draft Review Report is to undertake a full revision procedure, to which NCC have subsequently agreed. NCC are now in the process of undertaking a replacement LDP (RLDP).
- 1.6 The replacement LDP will set out the Council's objectives and priorities for the development and use of land within the City for the period 2021 – 2036. The area covered by the replacement LDP is shown in **Figure 1.1** overleaf.

¹ Newport City Council (2016 - 2020) Newport LDP Annual Monitoring Reports [online] available at: <http://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Planning-Housing/Planning/Planning-policy/Local-Development-Plan/LDP-monitoring-reports.aspx>

² Newport City Council (2021) Newport LDP Draft Review Report [online] available at <https://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Planning-Housing/Planning/Planning-policy/Local-Development-Plan/Replacement-Local-Development-Plan/Replacement-Local-Development-Plan.aspx>

ISA explained

- 1.7 ISA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of an emerging plan, and alternatives in terms of key sustainability issues. The aim of ISA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative impacts and maximising positive impacts. Through this approach, the ISA for the RLDP seeks to maximise the developing plan's contribution to sustainable development.
- 1.8 As identified above, the ISA seeks to fulfil the requirements and duties for SA, SEA, EqIA, HIA, WLIA and WCFG. The approach is to fully integrate these components to provide a single assessment process to inform the development of the RLDP. A description of each of the various components and their purposes is provided below.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

- 1.9 SA is undertaken to address the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). SA is a legal requirement for Local Development Plans under Section 39 (2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 1.10 In line with the requirements of the SEA Directive, the two key steps in SA are that:
- When deciding on 'the scope and level of detail of the information' which must be included in the SA Report there is a consultation with nationally designated authorities concerned with environmental issues; and
 - A report (the 'SA Report') is published for consultation alongside the Draft Plan that presents an assessment of the Draft Plan (i.e. discusses 'likely significant effects' that would result from plan implementation) and reasonable alternatives.
- 1.11 The LDP Manual Edition 3 (2020) states that SA, incorporating SEA, plays an important part in demonstrating that the LDP is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainable development objectives and that it should be integral element at each stage of plan-making.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

- 1.12 As a public-sector organisation, Newport City Council has a duty under the Equality Act 2010 and associated Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) to ensure that the objectives and policy options within the RLDP avoid unlawful discrimination (direct and indirect), as well as advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations between those with protected characteristics and all others.
- 1.13 In March 2021 the Socio-economic Duty Act commenced, which complements the Equalities Act and PSED by further contributing towards Wales' long term well-being goals, in particular "A more equal Wales" and "A Wales of cohesive communities". Further strengthening social partnership arrangements and advancing fair work ambitions.³
- 1.14 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is often used by public sector organisations to demonstrate how this duty has been met.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

- 1.15 The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 contains a provision to require a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to be carried out to assess the likely effect of the proposed development plan on health and mental well-being and inequality. The HIA process provides a systematic yet flexible and practical framework that can be used to consider the wider effects of LDP policies and how they, in turn, may affect people's health.

³ Welsh Government (2020) A more equal Wales: strengthening social partnership white paper [online] available at: <https://gov.wales/more-equal-wales-strengthening-social-partnership-white-paper>

Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)

- 1.16 The Welsh Government is committed to supporting the Welsh Language so that it can thrive and grow across Wales. The Welsh Language must be considered from the outset of the development plan process. It is a legislative requirement that the SA must include an assessment of the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh language (The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 (Section 11)).
- 1.17 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (2020) sets the policy requirements for Welsh language. Technical Advice Note 20: Planning and the Welsh Language provides guidance on the consideration of Welsh language as part of the development plan process. The TAN provides advice on incorporating the Welsh language in development plans through the SA and the policy approach to anticipated windfall development. In summary, planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans as part of the SA process and include a statement within the Deposit Plan on how this has been considered and or addressed within the development plan. The SA process is the mechanism for considering how the scale and location of growth, the vision, objectives, policies and proposals individually and in combination, impact on the Welsh language. Where evidence indicates a detrimental impact on the use of the Welsh language the LPA can assess whether the strategy should be amended or mitigation measures should be identified.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

- 1.18 The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 sets out the definition of sustainable development for the planning system in Wales, mirroring the definition in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WBFGA).
- 1.19 *“Sustainable development means the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals”.*
- 1.20 The WBFGA sets seven well-being goals which all public bodies are required to achieve:
- A prosperous Wales;
 - A resilient Wales;
 - A healthier Wales;
 - A more equal Wales;
 - A Wales of cohesive communities;
 - A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language; and
 - A globally responsible Wales.
- 1.21 The Act also identifies five ways of working which public bodies need to demonstrate they have carried out when undertaking their duty to achieve sustainable development. These are: involvement, collaboration, integration, prevention and long term factors. The well-being goals and the five ways of working can be used to inform and structure the ISA framework.

Approach to scoping for the ISA

- 1.22 Developing the draft scope has involved the following steps:
- Exploring the national, regional, and local policy context for the ISA, i.e. reviewing high level messages (e.g. from government departments and agencies in particular) with a view to gaining an understanding of broadly what the ISA needs to focus on. It is considered that national policy documents sufficiently deal with higher level (international) policy context.
 - Establishing the baseline for the ISA, i.e. the current and further situation in the area in the absence of the replacement LDP, in order to help identify the plan's likely significant effects.

- Identifying particular problems or opportunities ('issues') that should be a particular focus of the ISA.
- Developing an ISA Framework comprising objectives and assessment questions on the basis of these issues which can then be used to assess the replacement LDP and consider alternatives.

Structure of this NTS

- 1.23 The outcomes of the scoping elements introduced through steps 1 - 4 above have been presented in the ISA Scoping Report, under a series of ISA themes, as follows:
- Economy and employment
 - Population and communities
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Equality, diversity and inclusion
 - Transport & movement
 - Natural resources (air, land, minerals and water)
 - Biodiversity and geodiversity
 - Historic environment
 - Landscape
 - Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)
- 1.24 The selected ISA themes incorporate the 'SEA topics' suggested by Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations⁴ as well as fully integrating EqIA, HIA and Welsh language considerations (including the Councils relevant policies and strategies), and reflect the seven well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
- 1.25 It is intended that presenting the scoping information under these themes will help enable the reader to easily locate the information of greatest interest to them. Once agreed (i.e. subsequent to the current consultation), the suggested scope presented under ten themes will provide a methodological 'framework' for the assessment of the draft replacement LDP and alternatives. The discussion of the scoping information (context review and baseline information) under each ISA theme is presented in Chapters 2 to 11 of the ISA Scoping Report.
- 1.26 This NTS sets out the key issues (problems and opportunities) that have been identified for each ISA theme through scoping, and subsequently presents the ISA Framework. The ISA Framework draws together the ISA objectives identified under each theme through scoping, with the aims of addressing the key issues identified.

⁴ The SEA Regulations are 'of a procedural nature' (para 9 of the Directive preamble) and do not set out to prescribe particular issues that should and should not be a focus, beyond requiring a focus on 'the environment, **including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors**' [our emphasis]

2. Key issues for Newport

2.1 Key issues (problems and opportunities) identified through scoping have been set out by ISA theme below.

Economy and employment

- The Newport economy is of national importance, playing a significant role within the South East Wales Region and Western Gateway, in an accessible and affordable location supported by national infrastructure. It has been subject to recent economic investments and should continue to enhance its identified role and contributions to both local and larger economies. Many of Newport's businesses, particularly SMEs, have been significantly impacted by the CV-19 pandemic and an economic recovery strategy will seek to address both the impacts and opportunities presented by the pandemic.
- High Streets continue to lose footfall, and their economic vitality is under threat from the impacts of the CV-19 pandemic.
- There is a high proportion of residents with no qualifications, and low levels of residents with higher qualifications. Improved access to education and training opportunities could bring levels more in line with that experienced across Wales as a whole.
- The LDP forecasted 81,800 jobs by the end of the Plan period in 2026, which is an increase of 7,400 new jobs. The latest AMR (2020) core indicators show job growth has increased throughout the monitoring period (April 2019 - April 2020) and is above the LDP target set for this period.

Population and communities

- There is a large provision of medical services within Newport, however GP to patient ratio is higher than average when compared with seven other health boards.
- Some of the main challenges for Newport, which contribute to disadvantage within local communities, are health inequalities. While general health in Newport is predominately good, this varies across Newport with high rates (over 10%) of poor health reported in areas such as Ringland (11.5%).
- 13 out of Newport's 20 wards have an overall shortfall in 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.

Health and wellbeing

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Equality, diversity and inclusion

- The latest Welsh IMD (2019) results show that 23 of Newport's LSOAs are within the 10% most deprived in Wales, which is a considerable increase from 2014 where there were just 14 LSOAs within the 10% most deprived in Wales. However it is noted that the 2019 index saw a number of domains changed, and indicators constructed using a new methodology, and therefore 2019 results are not comparable with previous iterations of the index. Newport undoubtedly does have some deprived areas, but these statistics do not highlight, for example, the numerous regeneration initiatives that are underway.
- The 2019 WIMD results for Newport are not reflective of the general upwards trends in wider economic based statistics. The general economic data being collected on things such as jobs growth, house values and proportions of economically active people in Newport would suggest that Newport is becoming a more prosperous place to live.
- A large proportion of residents in Newport are black, asian and minority ethnic when compared to statistics for other authorities in Wales. Conversely, figures for Newport indicate that the LGBT representative group is small with just 1.7% identify as Gay, lesbian, bisexual or other.
- Newport has an ageing population, with 25% of residents currently falling within the 45- 64 age category, and an upward trend seen overall for the proportion of older residents over the past 4-5 years.
- Compared with the figure for Wales, a low proportion of the population in Newport are Welsh speakers. This may indicate a higher level of Anglicisation than other Welsh regions.

Transport and movement

- There are known capacity issues within and surrounding Newport, notably associated with the M4, within the city, and along A roads to the north. It is recognised that road infrastructure has struggled to keep pace with the increases in road vehicles experienced in recent years. Congestion and capacity issues are likely to be exacerbated in future growth.
- The 2011 Census highlighted relatively low levels of active travel, it will be important to strengthen and improve active travel networks to support the shift to more sustainable forms of travel. Opportunities in this respect are identified through the South Wales Metro Project, which includes significant expansion and enhancement of the rail network, bus services and cycle and pedestrian networks. Growth should be coordinated with strategic transport infrastructure improvements to maximise opportunities for connected and accessible development.

Natural resources (air, land, minerals, water and waste)

- Policy approaches are pushing towards a holistic and sustainable approach to the management, protection and use of natural resources, including through targeted measures to improve environmental outcomes relating to air quality, soil, land, water and waste in order to maximise beneficial outcomes to social, environmental and economic factors.
- Policy reinforces the need to consider the interrelationship between planned developments and the factors mentioned above, with emphasis being placed on the likely effects of climate change, the need for efficient uses of land, resource use efficiency and conserving the natural environment.
- Newport has eleven AQMAs. The latest monitoring report (2019) concluded that the majority of Newport's eleven AQMAs have shown a degree of improvement. However, most of the AQMAs are at / just above the objective level.
- Newport has a variety of water resources, including three reservoirs, four rivers, multiple tributaries and the coastal water of the Severn Estuary.
- The Newport area also contains a small area which is safeguarded as a groundwater source protection zone.

- The vast majority of the waterbodies in Newport have an overall status of 'moderate', with one classified as 'poor' and one as 'good'.
- Newport's land is mostly unsuitable for agricultural uses due to its lower quality agricultural grading; however, there is some areas of higher quality land, particularly to the east and west of the LDP area.
- Some land across Newport is constrained by historic landfill sites, development within or near these sites will need to consider any necessary and appropriate remediation works.
- Newport generally has a good supply of brownfield land, demonstrated through high delivery rates of housing development on brownfield sites historically. It will be important to continue to identify and prioritise the use of brownfield land for development.
- Newport has a relatively sparse provision of land-based minerals, with no active mineral processing operations within the area's boundaries; it relies upon regional importations to meet its needs. Despite this, its infrastructure to support the transportation of minerals remains safeguarded, this includes Newport Docks.
- There have been positive results exceeding targets for recycling rates, long-term improvements to energy generated from waste and reductions in landfill waste.
- While Newport currently has only one HWRC which serves a large amount of people, the construction of a second HWRC is included in Newport's Corporate Plan as one of the 20 Commitments by 2022.

Biodiversity and geodiversity

- The plan area contains many sites designated for biodiversity at the international, national and local level. It will be important that any new development does not undermine the integrity of designated sites.
- There are many priority habitats, urban and green spaces, coastal areas, and waterbodies that support overall ecological connectivity in the plan area. It will be important for any new development to ensure that this ecological network is supported and enhanced both locally and sub-regionally.
- Future development should seek to maximise opportunities for biodiversity net gain, improving ecological links where possible.

Historic environment

- There is a rich variety and distribution of designated and non-designated heritage assets present within and surrounding the plan area; the significance and setting of which should be considered in, and positively impacted upon by, new development.
- Development should be sensitively designed to maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit.
- Opportunities to enhance public understanding of heritage assets should be sought.
- The heritage assets at risk in Newport could potentially deteriorate further without intervention or as a result of inappropriate development.
- All development should ensure that any necessary archaeological investigations are undertaken prior to any works.
- The number of Welsh speakers in Newport has been declining. There are opportunities during the process of the assessment to enhance and protect the Welsh language, such as providing access to key community and educational services to educate residents and promoting Welsh heritage by preserving and restoring key cultural areas.

Landscape

- The Gwent Levels, along Newport's coastline are highlighted as a valuable historic landscape of outstanding and special interest and proven archaeological potential. Overall, Newport's coastal areas and adjacent levels are considered to be of the highest value in the area and it will be important for the RDLP to ensure their long term protection and enhancement.
- Away from the coastline the landscape is predominately agricultural with mixed regular and irregular fieldscapes. New development should seek to protect and enhance existing valued landscapes and encourage their sustainable use and management. The majority of the remaining areas which are all build up are broadly consisting of settlements and industrial uses.
- Newport has three main national landscape character types, with the following key features:
 - Gwent Levels: Reclaimed lowland levels.
 - Newport, Cardiff and Barry: Largely urbanised with key transport infrastructures.
 - Wye Valley and Wentwood: Picturesque scenery and woodland, including long views towards the Severn Estuary.
- It will be important to protect key settlement identities, including setting; avoiding coalescence and supporting visually attractive places as a result of good design, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping.

Climate change (mitigation and adaptation)

- There is a need to decarbonise across all sectors of society (including the economy, energy, infrastructure, lifestyles), with further need to take measures to reduce the levels of carbon in the atmosphere. Energy reduction and efficiency measures are imperative if targets are going to be met.
- Planning must play a key role in ensuring that communities and infrastructure are resilient to the negative effects of climate change, by avoiding risk in the first instance and seeking to mitigate risk if options are unavoidable.
- There is a fairly significant amount of coastal and fluvial flood risk across Newport, with some areas in residential and economic land uses at risk.
- Surface water flood risk is found more commonly in urban areas, with some key transport infrastructure at risk.
- While flood risk management is in place throughout Newport, there are areas which could benefit from new forms of coastal and river flood risk management.
- Central Newport has low levels of green infrastructure, including trees.
- Newport shows potential for heat network opportunities.
- Newport's per capita transport related emissions are significantly higher than Wales and the UK's equivalent figures.

3. ISA Framework

- 3.1 **Table 3.1** overleaf presents the sustainability topics, objectives and assessment questions that form the ISA framework. The ISA framework draws together the ISA objectives identified under each theme through scoping, with the aims of addressing the key issues identified for each theme. Taken together the ISA objectives form a methodological framework guiding the subsequent assessment. Furthermore, these objectives have been linked to the relevant wellbeing goals established through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Table 3.1: ISA Framework

Theme	ISA objective	Assessment questions - will the plan/ policy help to:	Relevant wellbeing goal
Economy and employment	Support a strong, diverse and resilient economy, with innovative responses to changing conditions and support for a strong future workforce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the nationally important role of Newport's economy in the South East Wales Region and Western Gateway, and as part of the Cardiff Capital Region? Provide sufficient land for businesses to grow? Support the creation of accessible new jobs? Ensure the capacity of educational facilities keep pace with population growth? Enhance the vitality and resilience of the town centre and retail centres? Safeguard existing employment areas? 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
Population and communities	To provide a sufficient quantity of good quality market and affordable homes, and community infrastructure, in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the identified housing needs, including affordable, for Newport City? Ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of all sectors of the community? Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community facilities, including specialist services? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language</p>
	To enhance design quality to create places for people that maintain and enhance community and settlement identity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve cross-boundary links between communities? Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community facilities, including specialist services 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language</p>
Health and wellbeing	To improve the health and wellbeing of residents within Newport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities? Promote access to health, social, recreational and leisure facilities for all sectors of the community? Enhance multifunctional green infrastructure networks throughout the plan area? Provide and enhance the provision of community access to open/ green space? Improve access to the countryside for recreation? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language</p>

Equality, diversity and inclusion	To reduce poverty and inequality; tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequalities and deprivation across Newport? • Improve equality of opportunities amongst all social groups? • Contribute to a reduction in crime and social disorder and the fear of crime, promoting safer neighbourhoods? • Promote, strengthen and enhance the cultural identity of Newport? • 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? • Ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of all sectors of the community? • Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities? • Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community facilities, including specialist services? • Promote Newport's bilingual public services and increase the use of the Welsh language in Newport? 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
Transport and movement	Increase sustainable transport use and reduce the need to travel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel through sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable transport infrastructure improvements? • Support the uptake of low carbon transport? • Contribute towards the EV charging network? • Facilitate working from home and remote working? • Provide improvements to and/ or reduce congestion on the existing highway network? 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
Natural resources	To identify and pursue any opportunities to reduce, or at least, minimise population exposure to air pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel? • Encourage journeys to be made by sustainable means (active travel or public transport)? • Avoid any adverse effects on air quality and for people exposed to poor air quality? • Improve air quality in areas identified as of concern? • Promote and facilitate the use of electric vehicles? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Globally Responsible Wales</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and facilitate enhancements to green infrastructure networks to facilitate increased absorption and dissipation of NO₂ and other pollutants? 	
	To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings to minimise pressure for greenfield development and protecting, where possible, higher grade agricultural land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the loss of potentially high-grade agricultural land to developments which will not make use of the soil as an agricultural resource? Encourage the use of previously developed land? Encourage development-related remediation works which could reduce the presence of contaminated land in Newport? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
	To conserve, protect and enhance the water environment, water quality and water resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce water consumption? Ensure an adequate supply of water can be provided to sustain the development considering current and future projections of water availability and water use? Reduce the potential for contamination of waterbodies and courses? Reduce the potential for agricultural practices to contribute towards nitrate-based pollution of waterbodies and courses? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
Biodiversity	Protect and enhance biodiversity within and surrounding the plan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise impacts on designated and important biodiversity and provide net gains where possible? Protect and enhance ecological networks, including those that cross administrative boundaries? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
Historic environment	Preserve and enhance Newport's heritage resource, including its historic environment and archaeological assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance the significance of buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest, both designated and non-designated, and their setting? Conserve and enhance the special interest, character and appearance of conservation areas and their settings? Conserve and enhance archaeological remains, and archaeologically sensitive areas, and support the undertaking of archaeological investigations and, where appropriate, recommend mitigation strategies? 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
	Promote understanding of the Newport's cultural heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic and cultural environment, including the Welsh language? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>

		A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language A Globally Responsible Wales	
Landscape	To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape, and seascape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Newport's most valuable landscapes, townscapes, and seascapes are conserved and enhanced? • Ensure that Newport's two areas of 'undisturbed' tranquil landscapes are preserved in their tranquility? • Use natural landscape features to mitigate any potential effects on nearby and distance interpretations of its landscapes? 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
Climate change	Support the resilience of the Newport Area to the potential effects of climate change, including flooding from fluvial, coastal and surface water sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in areas at risk of flooding, taking into account the likely future effects of climate change? • Increase resilience of the built and natural environment to the effects of climate change? • Ensure that the potential risks associated with climate change are considered in new development in the plan area? • Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the plan area to support climate change adaptation? • Sustainably manage water run-off, reducing surface water runoff (either within the plan area or downstream)? • Minimise flood risk for key infrastructures, such as transport and power? 	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Globally Responsible Wales</p>
	Reduce Newport's contribution to climate change from activities which result in greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of new developments meeting or exceeding sustainable design criteria? • Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable sources? • Offer the opportunity to exploit opportunities for a heat network in Central Newport? • Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources? • Reduce the need to travel or the number of journeys made? • Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport? • Ensure rural development does not contribute towards further increases in high energy use and unsustainable travel? 	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Globally Responsible Wales</p>

4. Next steps

Subsequent stages for the ISA process

- 4.1 Scoping (the current stage) is the first stage in a five-stage ISA process:
- Scoping
 - Appraise reasonable alternatives, with a view to informing preparation of the Pre-Deposit plan/ Preferred Strategy, and subsequent assessment of the Pre-Deposit plan/ Preferred Strategy;
 - Prepare the ISA Report with a view to informing consultation;
 - Consultation on the ISA Report; and
 - Publish a 'statement' at the time of plan adoption in order to 'tell the story' of plan-making/ ISA (and present 'measures decided concerning monitoring').
- 4.2 Accordingly, the next stage after scoping will therefore involve the development and assessment of reasonable alternatives. This includes Candidate Sites and strategic options for the overall level and distribution of growth.

Consultation on this Scoping Report

- 4.3 Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the ISA process. At this scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public. The statutory consultation bodies are Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Cadw.
- 4.4 Despite this, the public and wider stakeholders are being invited to comment on the content of this Scoping Report, in particular the identified key issues and the proposed ISA framework.
- 4.5 All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the development of the ISA where appropriate.

