Agenda

Performance Scrutiny Committee - Place and Corporate

Date: Monday, 11 September 2023

Time: 2.00 pm

Venue: Committee Room 1 - Civic Centre

To: Councillors M Howells (Chair), J Cleverly, S Adan, J Harris, G Horton, M Linton, A Pimm, C Reeks, J Reynolds and K Thomas

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Item   **Wards Affected**

1   Apologies

2   Declaration of Interest

3   Minutes of the previous meetings held on 10th July 2023 and 24th July 2023 *(Pages 3 - 20)*

4   Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy for Consultation *(Pages 21 - 92)*

5   Conclusion of Committee Reports
         Following the completion of the Committee reports, the Committee will be asked to formalise its conclusions, recommendations and comments on previous items for actioning.

6   Scrutiny Adviser Reports *(Pages 93 - 106)*

         a)   Forward Work Programme Update (**Appendix 1**)

         b)   Actions Plan (**Appendix 2**)

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Date of Issue: Monday, 4 September 2023

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Minutes

NEWPORT
CITY COUNCIL
CYNGOR DINAS
CASNEWYDD

Performance Scrutiny Committee - Place and Corporate

Date: 10 July 2023

Time: 4.00 pm

Present: Councillors M Howells (Chair), J Cleverly, S Adan, J Harris, G Horton, M Linton, A Pimm, C Reeks and K Thomas

In Attendance: Paul Jones (Strategic Director - Environment and Sustainability), Silvia Gonzalez-Lopez (Waste Recycling Strategy Manager), Stephen Jarrett (Head of City Services), Jonathan Keen (Regulatory Services Manager Environment and Community) and Neil Barnett (Scrutiny Adviser)

Apologies: Councillors J Reynolds

1   **Apologies**

    None.

2   **Declaration of Interest**

    Cllr Howells noted that he had a declaration of interest on a later topic that he would raise at the appropriate time.

3   **Minutes of the previous meeting held on 17th April 2023**

    The Minutes of the previous meeting held on the 17th April were agreed to be a true and accurate record.

4   **End of Year Performance Reviews 2022-23**

    Environmental Health and Public Protection
    Invitees:
    -    Councillor Yvonne Forsey Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Bio-diversity
    -    Paul Jones Strategic Director - Environment and Sustainability
    -    Silvia Gonzalez-Lopez Head of Environment and Public Protection

    The Chair praised the officers for the improvement to the report and noted that it was clearer and more user friendly. The Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Bio-Diversity gave a brief over view of the report and highlighted the relevant points to her portfolio. The Head of Environment and Public Protection then gave an overview of the report.

    The following was discussed:

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- The Chair asked about the completion status of certain actions related to work. The Head of Service explained that some actions had set end dates, but they may go beyond March 2024, and service plans will now be on a rolling basis.

- The Committee inquired about feedback or issues regarding the new 3 weekly bin collection. The Head of Service mentioned that progress on the bin collections was not covered in the report, and further time was needed to report back. Initial response to the change had been positive.

- The Committee raised a complaint about cardboard recycling and whether it affected bin collection. The Head of Service explained that bags were previously used for cardboard recycling, but residents could continue using bins as long as waste was sorted correctly. Any issues should be reported.

- The Committee asked about circulating waste and collection information to schools. The Strategic Director mentioned that engagement with schools had been ongoing for a long time.

- The Committee inquired about updating collection reminders on the council website. The Head of Service confirmed that this would be done, and paper calendars had already been distributed.

- The Committee questioned a policy on replacing cut-down trees. The Head of Service stated that there was already a tree replacement policy. The Strategic Director clarified that replacement might not be in the same spot, but they would try if viable. The Committee suggested publicizing the policy.

- The Committee asked about plans to upgrade parkland in Tredegar Park and which areas were under council control. The Strategic Director explained that the house was under the National Trust's guardianship, but the parkland was still under council control. Feedback could be provided to the National Trust if needed.

- The Committee requested an update on the development and approval of a new public space protection order. The Head of Service reported progress but mentioned some delays. They would provide a date to the committee.

- The Committee asked about the availability of public toilets. The Head of Service explained that Public Protection and the toilet strategy had been moved to housing, but work had been done on updating the strategy. The Strategic Director agreed to provide a written update on new initiatives.

- The Committee expressed the need for more public toilets in tourist areas. The Strategic Director acknowledged the need but cited cost and anti-social behavior as reasons for the council's decision not to support more public toilets.

- The Committee asked about resident engagement regarding play parks and the backlog of safety inspections. The Head of Service mentioned a regular safety audit inspection, funding for improvements, and an engagement plan with an officer. The Strategic Director explained that action was based on a replacement program and that they were working through different wards with a limited capacity.

- The Committee inquired about the progress of the 25% completion. The Strategic Director confirmed that work had started based on a priority list from the Safety inspection report. Investment aimed to address uneven distribution of section 106 money across the city.

- The Committee asked whether the £600k grants for EV charging covered all mentioned points or if more points would be added. The Head of Service clarified that

the grant mentioned was from the previous year, and they had applied for further funding to expand the network. They had brought a draft strategy to OMSC.

- The Committee asked about the expectations for year 2 of the special projects fund. The Head of Service explained that progress had been limited due to delays from central government, and it was a 3-year project.

- The Committee asked about recycling regulations for schools and whether the council paid for their collection. The Head of Service mentioned a change in legislation in April 2024 and confirmed that schools were included. The Strategic Director highlighted the incentive for schools to recycle to save their budgets.

- The Committee inquired about the marketing of the improved compliance support framework. The Head of Service offered to provide further details and report back.

- The Committee asked about the rollout of call blocker units to vulnerable residents. The Head of Service clarified that the units were implemented in response to specific scams or issues and could not be extended to all residents due to resource limitations.

- The Committee asked whether EV chargers required council permission for installation in private residences. The Strategic Director stated that planning permission was not typically required, except for terraced houses, and alternatives were being explored.

- The Committee asked about the weight of electric recycling trucks. The Strategic Director mentioned that all refuse trucks weighed 26 or 22 tonnes, while electric ones weighed 26 tonnes and could carry approximately 10 tonnes.

- The Committee inquired about the cost of installing council electric charging points. The Strategic Director explained that equipment costs were a few thousand, but additional costs varied depending on the provider and ensuring up-to-date connections. Grid connection sometimes limited installation locations.

- The Committee mentioned other councils using lampposts for charging and asked if it was feasible for Newport. The Strategic Director noted that most of Newport's lighting stock was unmetered, making it complicated to add charging functions. Risks were associated with providing an unmetered supply to the public. Rapid charging and evolving technologies were being explored.

- The committee expressed concerns about whether the council was able to keep up with the changes happening in their area. The Strategic Director acknowledged that the council had been making efforts to keep up with these changes, but noted that anything installed at this point would likely be out of date within five years.

- The committee also enquired about whether the council was future-proofing their work on electric vehicle (EV) chargers. The Strategic Director stated that they were attempting to do so by installing a mix of charging infrastructure.

- The Chair asked if the Council was ensuring that there was a price cap on any outsourced charger maintenance. The Strategic Director explained that there were agreements in place to ensure a cap on maintenance costs. However, they also acknowledged that electricity prices may vary.

- The Chair requested clarification on the term "blue infrastructure." The Head of Service informed the committee that it referred to waterways.

- The Chair questioned how the council had ended up with an under spend in the fourth quarter after overspending throughout the year. The Head of Service explained

that throughout the year, they had to work with forecasts, which are not always accurate. Additionally, the budgets had changed over the course of the year, and the Welsh Government had provided last-minute grants.

The Chair thanked the officers for attending.

Infrastructure
Invitees:
- Councillor Laura Lacey - Cabinet Member for Infrastructure & Assets
- Paul Jones - Director for Environment & Sustainability
- Stephen Jarrett – The Head of Infrastructure.

The Cabinet Member gave a brief overview of the report and some of the challenges they have faced over the year. The Head of Service gave a brief overview of what was included in the report and service plan and added some additional challenges the area had faced.

The following was discussed:
- The Committee enquired about additional pressures arising from the 20-mph implementation plan and funding from the Welsh Government. The Head of Service acknowledged the funding but highlighted staff retention issues due to the use of temporary staff. The Strategic Director noted the issues with the use of temporary staff.

- The Committee questioned the removal of the temporary crossing point on Ruskin Avenue and requested further work on it. The Head of Service explained the necessity of removing the deteriorated crossing point and ongoing evaluation of its functionality. The Committee expressed concerns over confusion caused by the temporary crossing and requested better information if it is installed.

- The Committee enquired about the 0% completion of the cycle active travel network plan and its timeline. The Head of Service acknowledged the delay, citing the need for a new active travel map and expressing the council's desire to catch up.

- The Committee raised the topic of the traffic-free area around schools' pilot and requested additional information. The Head of Service explained the pilot with three schools and plans for expansion based on feasibility and funding. The Cabinet Member encouraged school that would be interested to enquire. The Chair requested an evaluation report of the pilot to be shared with schools.

- The Committee asked about the poor condition of roads and its impact on data reporting. The Head of Service described the data gathering exercise and noted increased damage, but assured that roads were kept in an acceptable condition. The Strategic Director noted that the non-subjective Highway Asset Management Plan was due to be done which would provide guidance for the council on how to invest in the roads.

- The Chair mentioned talk of providing additional resources for highways and asked the officers about their awareness of this. The Head of Service advised of a small quantity of funding from the Welsh Government and awaited further developments.

- The Committee enquired about the government's plan for unadopted roads and the cost analysis of bringing them under council supervision. The Head of Service mentioned their bid and anticipated results, while the Strategic Director estimated the cost at £12 million.

- The Committee asked about control of speed cameras under the new 20mph speed limits. The Head of Service explained the partnership with GoSafe and addressed concerns raised by residents about the cameras being a money-making scheme.

The Chair thanked the officers for attending.

Housing and Communities
Invitees:
- Councillor James Clarke - Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Regulation & Housing
- Paul Jones - Director for Environment & Sustainability
- David Walton – The Head of Housing & Communities
- Jonathon Keen – The Housing Supply and Regulation Service Manager

The Chair stated that he had a declaration of interest within this item and so informed the committee that Councillor Janet Cleverly was to act as chair for the Housing and Communities report. The Cabinet Member gave a brief introduction to the report before handing over the Head of Service who gave an overview of the report including some positive highlights and shared issues.

The following was discussed:

- The Committee enquired about how the Council was addressing the situation of children in temporary accommodation and the Head of Service highlighted initiatives to help people leave temporary accommodation, including joining the Welsh Government Local Leasing scheme.

- The Committee asked if there was assistance needed in bringing issues to Rent Smart Wales, and the Head of Service explained the role and powers of Rent Smart Wales, as well as the primary regulatory powers of the local authority.

- The Committee questioned why Newport had not implemented a premium tax on long-term empty homes to address homelessness, and the Head of Service mentioned that they were exploring various options.

- The Committee expressed concern about the number of empty properties in the social renting sector and suggested using them to house people in temporary accommodation. The Head of Service emphasised the priority of utilising empty properties and regular meetings with RSLs.

- The Committee raised concerns about the Airbnb market and asked if the Council could assist with issues related to upkeep and recycling. The Head of Service mentioned working with environmental health and the importance of private rented landlords' engagement.

- The Committee sought clarification on overspending in temporary accommodation and asked if there was a metric available for RSLs. The Head of Service confirmed overspending and highlighted the pressures, while the Strategic Director mentioned that the information could be supplied but not as a separate performance measure.

- The Committee expressed gratitude for the team's work and mentioned a specific incident where the library hub assisted a resident.

- The Committee asked about the specific pressures in Newport contributing to the acute situation, and the Head of Service mentioned consistent housing challenges across Wales and additional pressures due to Newport's fast growth.

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- The Committee enquired about the Council's work with housing grants for social partners, and the Head of Service mentioned the four RSL partners they collaborate with.

- The Committee asked if the Warm Spaces initiative would continue into the winter of 23/24. The Head of Service stated that it would depend on community support and funding confirmation from the Welsh Government.

- The Committee asked about loan uptake, funding amount, and promotion for increasing housing availability. The Head of Service expressed future focus on this area and mentioned existing work aligning with these goals. Further information would be available by October/November 2023.

- The Committee emphasised the need to bring service areas together to address challenges in Newport and asked how the Council could prioritise communities struggling with homelessness. The Cabinet Member highlighted the importance of top-level involvement, transformation of service areas, prevention, and long-term solutions.

- The Committee enquired about the availability of units from the Royal Foundations partnership. The Head of Service highlighted the importance of partnership working, managing expectations, and addressing all aspects of homelessness beyond housing.

- The Committee asked about the RSL report and rental housing numbers previously shared. The Head of Service committed to bringing the information back to the committee.

- The Committee noted the reduction in Percentage Quality Indicators achieved by the library service and asked for an explanation. The Head of Service clarified that it was a reduction in standards, not a reflection of their performance.

The Chair thanked the officers for their attendance.

<u>Conclusions</u>
<u>Environment and Public Protection</u>
- The Committee were pleased to hear that the Council has a policy where replant two trees for each tree being replaced, and request for this policy to be more promoted and publicised.

- Members requested more information about the Maesglas Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) and for information to be provided by the Public Protection Manager on the timescale and the progress of the order.

- Members requested for more information about the Improved Compliance Support Framework and how it has been marketed to businesses.

- Page 38- Reference 11 – "***Raise awareness and enforce the minimum energy efficiency standards for rental properties",*** The Committee requested to know what was the outcome of the other Landlords who were not compliant, how did Rent Smart Wales link in with this and what are the links with other service areas.

<u>Infrastructure</u>
- Members requested that an evaluation report on the Traffic Free Streets for Schools be shared with schools to encourage suitable schools to sign up.

- Members noted the poor signage on the SDR, particularly the proximity of the 50mph and 30mph signs. They questioned whether it needed to be reviewed, given that the 50mph sign had not been removed since the pedestrian crossing was taken out and it was located after the roundabout.

- Members asked the Head of Infrastructure to specify the completion date for the Digital Bus Signage, which had been ordered but not installed. They requested that the report be amended to reflect the correct completion dates, highlighting that the risk should be categorised as Red rather than Green.

- Members emphasised the significance of seating in bus stops for older people who used them. Although advised by officers that the seating could be a risk for vandalism, Members noted that the digital bus signs could be equally be seen to be a risk for vandalism. Members also made comment that a lack of seating in bus shelters could be seen as a barrier to active travel if people were reluctant to travel on buses.

- The Committee asked for a plan to address the poor condition of roads and improve the road network, especially as increased traffic and other issues affected them. The Committee confirmed the presentation of the Highways Asset Management Plan to members in February 2024, but Members requested additional data to be sent to the Committee before that.

Housing and Communities
- Members requested figures for social housing properties brought back into use.

- Page 97, Performance Measure – *"The percentage of empty private properties brought back into use*", Committee requested if they could have data and figures for the social landlord properties.

- Members requested performance statistics from the Registered Social Landlords (RSL) to be shared with Committee, such as how many properties have been long term unoccupied for 28 days or more. It was also advised that the Scrutiny Adviser would re-send the RSL briefing report that was discussed at the Performance Scrutiny Committee – People meeting held on 14th March 2023 to the Committee.

- Members requested information on the RSL stock, including the proportion of properties available for rent that are considered affordable. They also sought a clear definition of what "affordable" means.

- Members made comment that that the number of people on the Common Housing Register in Newport was around 10,000. They then asked for the percentage of people who are on the common housing register in other neighbouring local authorities, such as Torfaen.

- Members requested an update from the Warm Spaces Meeting planned for Thursday 13th July 2023.

- Members asked for information about the 300% premium increase on rent imposed by some local authorities in Wales. Specifically, they enquired about other authorities that implemented this increase and whether it reduced the number of empty homes. In addition, Members also requested data on local authorities that do not raise council taxes on vacant homes since Newport was one of four authorities with this policy

5   **Draft Annual Forward Work Programme 2023-24**

Invitee:
  -   Neil Barnett – Scrutiny Adviser

The Scrutiny Adviser introduced the Draft 2023-24 Annual Forward Work Programme to the Committee, and detailed the reports coming in the next calendar year. The Draft Annual Forward Work Programme had been produced following a review with Heads of Service, and includes statutory reports that come to the Committee annually.

Actions:
  1. The Committee **approved** the Annual Forward Work Programme, the start time for Committee meetings and the proposed schedule of meetings, which included the topics being discussed at the next two meetings:

Monday 24th July 2023, the agenda item;
  • End of Year Performance Reviews 2022-23

Monday 11th September 2023, the agenda item;
  • Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy

6   **Scrutiny Adviser Reports**

Invitee:
  -   Neil Barnett – Scrutiny Adviser

   a) Action Sheet

The Scrutiny Adviser presented the action sheet to the Committee and advised that as indicated in the table, all actions are up to date bar one on the contribution to the Community Safety Warden service by Registered Social Landlords and noted that as soon as a response has been received it will be forwarded to the committee.

7   **Recording**

The meeting terminated at 6.47 pm

Minutes

Performance Scrutiny Committee - Place and Corporate

Date: 24 July 2023

Time: 4.00 pm

Present: Councillors M Howells (Chair), J Cleverly, S Adan, J Harris, G Horton, M Linton, A Pimm, C Reeks, J Reynolds and K Thomas

In Attendance: Councillor Dimitri Batrouni (Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation), Paul Jones (Strategic Director – Environment and Sustainability), Rhys Cornwall (Strategic Director – Transformation and Corporate), Tracey Brooks (Head of Regeneration and Economic Development), Andrew Ferguson (Planning and Policy Manager), Matt Tribbeck (Regeneration Manager), Tracey McKim (Head of People, Policy and Transformation), Kevin Howells (HR and OD Manager), Mark Bleazard (Digital Services Manager), Shaun Powell (Transformation and Information Manager), Janice Dent (Policy and Partnerships Manager), Elizabeth Bryant (Head of Law and Standards), Mike Wallbank (Assistant Head of Legal Services), Leanne Rowlands (Democratic and Electoral Services Manager), Jane Clarke (Registration and Coroner Services Manager), Meirion Rushworth (Head of Finance), Robert Green (Assistant Head of Finance), Louise Hughes (Assistant Revenues Officer Local Taxation), Emma Johnson (Income Collection Manager), Richard Leake (Service Manager Procurement and Payments), Neil Barnett (Scrutiny Adviser), Taylor Strange (Governance Officer) and Emily Mayger (Governance Officer)

1   **Apologies**

     Councillor Jane Mudd

2   **Declaration of Interest**

     None.

3   **2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**

     Regeneration and Economic Development
     Invitees:
     - Paul Jones – Strategic Director – Environment and Sustainability
     - Councillor James Clarke – Cabinet Member for
     - Tracey Brooks – Head of Regeneration and Economic Development
     - Andrew Ferguson – Planning and Policy Manager
     - Matt Tribbeck – Regeneration Manager

     The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development gave an overview of the report. The following was discussed:
     - The Committee noted that Brexit and the cost-of-living crisis impacted tourism, and requested additional figures. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development

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indicated that the drop in figures could be linked to these reasons, although the evidence is anecdotal.

- The Committee raised concerns about the transporter bridge not being finished on time, despite being highlighted in green. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development assured that progress in 2023 is satisfactory and that the project has now started, reducing the associated risks.

- The Committee inquired about the former IAC building. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development mentioned increased construction costs due to Covid-19 and ongoing efforts to raise additional funds.

- The Committee requested information about the temporary vaccine centre in Friars Walk. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development explained that interest was shown in the former Debenhams store in Newport, but the size of the space has posed challenges in finding a new tenant. The Head also emphasised that the vaccine site is temporary.

- The Committee asked about performance indicators for affordable housing units. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development mentioned using the current financial year as a benchmark and expressed the need for a percentage indicator for the number of units.

- The Committee requested reports on the Council's contribution to the 106 contributions. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development confirmed that this information can be provided.

- The Committee believed that the completion of the Destination Management Plan should be a higher priority. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development explained that the plan is part of a broader range of interconnected plans. The Committee wanted progress updates on the work undertaken, and the Head highlighted that these plans will be presented to the Scrutiny Committee for questioning.

- The Committee requested more information on the storage of the Medieval Ship. The Regeneration Manager mentioned the need for storage space with specific key factors.

- The Committee asked if the search for properties is limited to council-owned properties. The Regeneration Manager clarified that all available options are being considered.

- The Committee inquired about obtaining more funding for the projects. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development mentioned the Shared Prosperity fund and the Levelling up fund, noting that the funding decisions will depend on more information.

- The Committee noted successes in bringing properties back into use. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development emphasised that these are mainly commercial properties, and there is a priority list of properties. The Enforcement Officer is responsible for making progress on these properties, but it will take time.

- The Committee asked about plans to create a body of Newport employers to promote the living wage. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development stated that this would be a focus once other projects are progressed and mentioned talks with employers and the potential formation of an action group.

- The Committee questioned the functionality of the Place website. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development confirmed that the website is currently functioning and explained the challenges of accessing back-office data. The Committee requested the website link, which is www.cityofnewport.wales. The Strategic Director clarified that the restriction is not in accessing the website but in obtaining the data.

- The Committee asked for an update on the new leisure centre. The Head of Regeneration & Economic Development reported that the project is progressing well, with efforts to maximise space and facilities usage.

- The Committee inquired about the time scale for the leisure centre construction and the demolition of the old site. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development mentioned an estimated 18-week construction period and highlighted that different teams handle the funding for demolition and construction.

- The Committee asked about Newport's peer cities. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development mentioned cities like Coventry and confirmed that the peer cities information will be shared. The Committee requested highlights from those peer cities, and the Regeneration Manager mentioned similar challenges across these cities.

- The Committee questioned how the strategy aims to attract high-end technology staff. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development highlighted Newport's historic and cultural aspects, emphasising the importance of creating a place to live and stay, not just work. The Committee stressed that being a cultural city may not help with employment, to which the Head acknowledged and mentioned the connection between culture and technology, such as the Riverfront Theatre.

- The Committee acknowledged the focus on technology but suggested also focusing on key service training, like hospitality, to attract people to the city.

- The Committee asked about plans for vocational colleges with construction subjects. The Head of Regeneration and Economic Development mentioned the Workplace Skills team, Regional Skills partnership, and the National Technology Institute, which will offer training based on employer needs. The Head emphasised the importance of employers communicating their skills requirements. The Committee requested the publication of information from the Workplace Skills group to assist employers.

- The Committee inquired about the timeline for the National Technology Institute. The Head of Regeneration & Economic Development reported ongoing feasibility work and over 60 letters of support from industries, particularly from Semiconductor employers.

The Chair thanked the officers for attending.

People, Policy and Transformation
Invitees:
- Rhys Cornwall – Strategic Director – Transformation and Corporate
- Councillor Dimitri Batrouni – Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation
- Tracey McKim – Head of People, Policy and Transformation
- Kevin Howells – HR and OD Manager
- Mark Bleazard – Digital Services Manager
- Shaun Powell – Transformation and Information Manager
- Janice Dent – Policy and Partnerships Manager

The Head of People, Policy and Transformation gave an overview of the report.

The following was discussed:
- The Committee acknowledged concerns about elderly people and those at an economic disadvantage being pushed towards digital platforms. The Head of People, Policy and Transformation advised that the Digital Strategy aims to address these groups and explore ways to assist them using simple digital devices. The Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation encouraged elderly individuals to visit the smart hub in Newport market to enhance their quality of life, and commented that an import factor to consider is that Newport is a young city and that this group must be looked at and helped.

- The Committee inquired about the demographics of the Get Connected initiative. The Digital Services Manager will provide the metrics to the Committee, emphasising that the data can be misinterpreted.

- The Committee expressed concern about the increase in staff absences. The Head of People, Policy, and Transformation acknowledged the complexity of sickness data and highlighted the shift towards a well-being approach for managing absences.

- The Committee questioned the measures taken to facilitate check-ins for managers. The Head of People, Policy, and Transformation explained the steps taken to simplify the check-in process and provide guidelines for managers.

- The Committee enquired about the decrease in the apprenticeship metric. The Head of People, Policy, and Transformation discussed new strategies to fill hard-to-fill positions through apprentice schemes and support for existing apprentices.

- The Committee asked if the council assists businesses seeking to hire apprentices. The HR and OD Manager explained that they typically contact scheme providers directly, but regional collaboration poses challenges.

- The Committee asked about the planned and stretch targets for social media communication. The Head of People, Policy, and Transformation acknowledged the limitations of the metric and expressed the need to improve monitoring and measure engagement. The Committee suggested contacting schools and youth councils. The Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation mentioned efforts to engage the over 65s on Facebook and assured the Committee that the teams are addressing their concerns.

- The Committee noticed a missed green metric deadline on Page 54 point 1. The Head of People, Policy, and Transformation explained that the project has been completed, but some outstanding asset work remains.

- The Committee expressed interest in knowing all owned assets. The Head of People, Policy, and Transformation mentioned ongoing work to compile a comprehensive asset list, focusing on revenue, carbon footprint, and community needs. Progress will be shared in 6-monthly updates.

The Chair thanked the officers for attending.

Law and Standards
Invitees:
- Rhys Cornwall – Strategic Director – Transformation and Corporate
- Councillor Dimitri Batrouni – Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation
- Elizabeth Bryant – Head of Law and Standards
- Mike Wallbank – Assistant Head of Legal Services
- Leanne Rowlands – Democratic and Electoral Services Manager
- Jane Clarke – Registration and Coroner Services Manager

The Head of Law and Standards gave an overview of the report.

The following was discussed:

- The Committee inquired about county-wide issues in the process of registering deaths, noting concerns from residents. They also raised questions about post-mortem exams and the time taken. The Registration and Coroner Services Manager mentioned changes due to the Covid-19 act and other factors such as the time of year. A change to medical examiners will be implemented by April. The officer highlighted that this is a national issue. The officer confirmed that the target of offering an appointment for registering a death within 2 days is being met. The 5-day target does not apply to cases referred to the coroners.

- The Committee inquired about the diary system for registering births and deaths. The diary, which currently records all births and deaths, is being tested. The next stage is to transition to an online system for booking appointments.

- The Committee raised concerns about the challenges faced by elderly people with voter ID. The Democratic and Electoral Services Manager mentioned feedback received on the topic and emphasised the goal of informing people about acceptable documents. No communications regarding voter ID were sent out in Wales, as the focus was on England. However, voter ID will be implemented in Wales in September.

- The Committee asked about the progress of appointing coroners. The Registration and Coroner Services Manager shared that two assistant coroners are undergoing training, and the number of cases has decreased from 13 months to 8-9 months. They expect to meet the target by the end of 2023-24.

- The Committee enquired about the employment status of staff in relation to Gwent Police and NCC. The Head of Law and Standards explained that options are being explored, including advertising a new position. They also mentioned that NCC staff will be brought to the same level as police staff and that Gwent Police would like a service level agreement.

- The Committee questioned the percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their local area. The Democratic and Electoral Services Manager explained that national survey metrics were collected for Wales and a local survey will also be conducted to gain more understanding of local issues. The manager noted the challenge in obtaining information on participation and engagement.

- The Committee acknowledged that residents may engage directly with elected members, not just through surveys. They inquired about the origin of the figure of 159,000 regarding participation. The Democratic and Electoral Services Manager stated that it includes all Newport residents but was unsure if it includes children as well.

- The Committee asked whether filling out the accreditation for carbon literacy training is mandatory. The Democratic and Electoral Services Manager expressed the desire to have as many members as possible accredited.

The Chair thanked the officers for attending.

Finance
Invitees:
- Meirion Rushworth – Head of Finance
- Robert Green – Assistant Head of Finance

-   Louise Hughes – Assistant Revenues Officer Local Taxation
-   Emma Johnson – Income Collection Manager
-   Richard Leake – Service Manager Procurement and Payments

The Head of Finance gave an overview of the report.

The following was discussed:
-   The Committee acknowledged the completion of work and discussed the conclusion of various schemes, including COVID schemes.

-   The Committee enquired about underperforming service areas and requested a breakdown by department. The Head of Finance mentioned that some services may be below average and efforts are being made to improve these numbers.

-   The Committee enquired about the revised budget monitoring process. The Assistant Head of Finance explained the changes made this year, emphasising reliance on budget managers' forecasts. The Assistant Head of Finance mentioned providing support to managers and highlighted the focus on higher risk areas like Social Services.

-   The Committee asked about the capacity for Audit following the departure of staff. The Head of Finance mentioned the challenges of finding auditors and discussed strategic considerations, such as merging with another council's Audit team. The Head of Finance stressed the severe risks to the 2023-24 audit and informed the Committee's chair. The Committee noted having councillors informed of the importance of audits.

-   The Committee asked about delays in the accounts and the reasons behind them. The Head of Finance cited external impacts and recruitment difficulties, as well as delays from audit Wales. The Head of Finance anticipated the signing off of the 2023-24 accounts by November.

-   The Committee asked about assisting less technologically capable residents. The Head of Finance mentioned the availability of face-to-face centres and ongoing website revamp.

-   The Committee raised concerns about customer wait times. The Assistant Head of Finance highlighted staffing issues in the council tax line and ongoing discussions on resource allocation for improved wait times.

-   The Committee expressed interest in addressing frequently occurring issues more effectively. The Head of Finance suggested involving the council tax department for certain challenging calls and lowering the call time target once the issue is addressed.

-   The Committee enquired about the use of robotics. The Head of Finance mentioned that the self-service solution outperformed the robotic solution.

The Chair thanked the officers for attending.

Conclusions
Regeneration and Economic Development
-   **PI – "Number of new affordable housing units granted planning permission during the year"** – Members advised that it would be useful in future reports to see the figure as an overall percentage.

- The Committee would like to know how much money the Council is bringing in terms of Section 106 agreements. It was also requested if they could be told how it compared to previous years.

- Discussion ensued regarding the Place Making Plan, Destination Management Plan and the Cultural Strategy. The committee felt that more clarity around actions to drive traffic to the website and to get people to visit Newport would be helpful. The Committee request if they could receive information reports on the three strategies by the end of September.

- *Page 25 Reference 6 - "Develop a Place Marketing Plan which promotes Newport as a great place to live, work, learn, visit and invest in",* Members would like to know what are the other peer locations that we have been looking at, and also what have been the highlights so far.

- Members were keen to consider the important of the night time economy in achieving the objectives of the plan.

- Members requested to have the public contact details for the Working Skill Group.

- *Page 29 Ref 4 - "Use effective enforcement powers to protect against inappropriate development and bring back some of the City's long standing vacant and derelict properties", -* Members noted the new post created to lead on the progression of priority cases, and comment was made about the 2 successes. Members suggested that a PI is set for future report to make sure we are getting value for money from the post.

- The Committee request for the Place Making Plan website address be circulated to Members and further search engine optimisation work conducted.

- Members asked if they could receive a breakdown of each business type within the city centre.

People, Policy and Transformation
- **Page 46 Ref 6 –** *"Development of digital skills of citizens, employees and members",* The Committee would like to know what was the take up for the Get Connected Digital Skills course, and what the demographic of the take up was.

- Members were pleased to see the improvements made for staff check-ins.

- Members requested clarification of a likely completion date for the Asset Management Plan, as Members would like to fit this on the committee's forward work programme as an agenda item.

- **Page 59 – PI –** *"Total number social media followers"*, Members requested if the measures for social media are appropriate. Suggested was also made if we could utilise schools, such as sixth formers to use as a part of their coursework to help with engagement. The Youth Council could also be included.

- The Committee request that the Mid-Year Review report include an update on the implementation of the sickness policy, and how it compares with other local authorities.

Law and Standards
- The Committee request to have a link to the Participation Strategy. They would also like to know what the age of children were in the engagement.

- Members were pleased to hear about the backlog reducing in the Coroner's Office, but noted that there were no figures given for the backlog. Members request if they could receive these figures.

- **Page 82 Performance Measure – *"Percentage of people who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (National Survey for Wales and local data)"* –** For future reports, Members asked if number of engagement methods could be included.

Finance
- **Performance Measure – "*Budget monitoring – Budget Manager submissions Percentage of monthly forecasts submitted by budget managers"* –** Members asked if it could be specified which service areas are below target, and the reasoning to why they are underperforming.

- The Committee voiced their concern about the lack of resources within the Audit department, and noted that this needs to be recognised as it may represent a considerable threat to the Council. The Chair of the Committee advised he will write to the Chair of the Audit Committee to share the concerns of the Place and Corporate committee, as well as Scrutiny Members who also sit on the Audit Committee.

- **Performance Measure – *"Customer Contact Centre average wait time – Council Tax enquiries"* –** Members suggest that the 25 minute target be lowered as the current target is being comfortably met. Members also asked if they could be provided details of the peak call times for lines in the Customer Contact Centre.

4   **Scrutiny Adviser Reports**

Invitee:
-    Neil Barnett – Scrutiny Adviser

a) **Forward Work Programme Update**

The Scrutiny Adviser presented the Forward Work Programme, and informed the Committee of the topics due to be discussed at the next two committee meetings:

Monday 11th September 2023, the agenda item;
- Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy

Monday 27th November 2023, the agenda item;
- 2023-24 Mid-Year Service Plan Reviews

b) **Action Sheet**

The Scrutiny Adviser presented the action sheet to the Committee.

5   **Recording of the meeting**

To view the recording of the meeting please click here

The meeting terminated at 7.30 pm

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Scrutiny Report

Performance Scrutiny Committee – Place and Corporate

Part 1

Date: 11ᵗʰ September 2023

Subject   Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy for Consultation

Author   Scrutiny Adviser

The following people have been invited to attend for this item:

Invitee:	Area / Role / Subject
Paul Jones	**Strategic Director**
Andrew Ferguson	**Planning and Development Manager**
Victoria Gee	**Planning Policy Manager**
Cllr James Clarke	**Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Regulation and Housing**

Section A – Committee Guidance and Recommendations
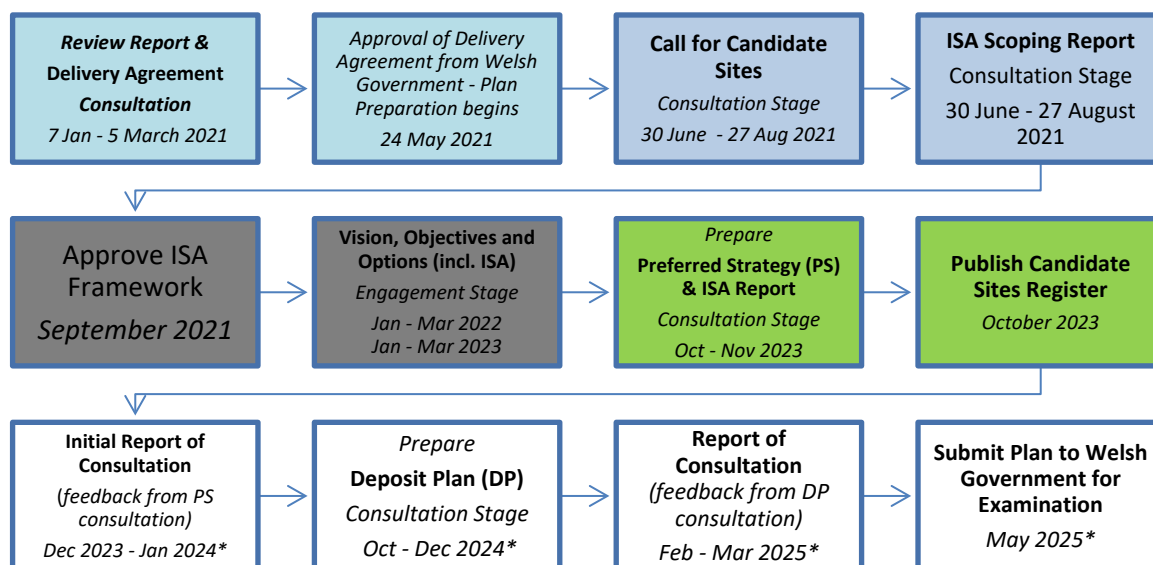
1   Recommendations to the Committee

The Committee is asked to:

1. Consider the recommendation that the Preferred Strategy is published for a formal public consultation.

2   Context

Background

2.1   This forms the Committee's first consideration of a Preferred Strategy for the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP). Preparation of a Replacement Local Development Plan formally commenced in May 2021 following approval of a Review Report and Delivery Agreement by Full Council and Welsh Government. There are a number of stages to the preparation of a new Local Development Plan, as shown in the following diagram:

| Review Report & Delivery Agreement *Consultation* 7 Jan - 5 March 2021 | → | *Approval of Delivery Agreement from Welsh Government - Plan Preparation begins* 24 May 2021 | → | Call for Candidate Sites *Consultation Stage* 30 June - 27 Aug 2021 | → | ISA Scoping Report Consultation Stage 30 June - 27 August 2021 |

| Approve ISA Framework *September 2021* | → | Vision, Objectives and Options (incl. ISA) *Engagement Stage* Jan - Mar 2022 Jan - Mar 2023 | → | *Prepare* Preferred Strategy (PS) & ISA Report *Consultation Stage* Oct - Nov 2023 | → | Publish Candidate Sites Register *October 2023* |

| Initial Report of Consultation *(feedback from PS consultation)* Dec 2023 - Jan 2024* | → | *Prepare* Deposit Plan (DP) *Consultation Stage* Oct - Dec 2024* | → | Report of Consultation *(feedback from DP consultation)* Feb - Mar 2025* | → | Submit Plan to Welsh Government for Examination *May 2025* |

2.2   The green boxes indicate the current stage of preparation, which is to undertake consultation on a Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy is a key stage of the RLDP process and forms the 'Pre-Deposit Plan'. As a statutory point of plan preparation process, this requires approval by Full Council. The Preferred Strategy aims to build consensus around proposals which will form part of the Deposit Replacement Local Development Plan.

2.3   Since May 2021, a range of work has been undertaken to build an evidence base for the Replacement Local Development Plan (full list is contained in Appendix 1). This has included undertaking a call for Candidate Sites, consulting on and approving a framework for the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and two informal stages of engagement. All of this evidence gathering and consultation has informed the draft proposals set out within the Preferred Strategy for consultation (Appendix 2). Following agreement from both Cabinet and Council to commence formal consultation on the Preferred Strategy, the referenced background papers will form part of the consultation documents. Alternative or new candidate sites are also accepted for consideration as part of the consultation.

2.4   It is intended to start the consultation in October, for a minimum of 8 weeks. Appendix 3 provides an overview of the proposed consultation plan and confirms that copies of the documents will be available to view online or in person with hard copies held at the Civic Centre and Central Library during normal opening hours. Engagement events are also planned to enable stakeholders to come along and find out further information and ask questions. Following the close of the consultation, representations received will be analysed, and any necessary changes will be made to the proposals outlined within the Preferred Strategy.

3   Information Submitted to the Committee

3.1   Appendix 1 – Draft Newport Replacement Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy 2021-2036

Appendix 2 – Preferred Strategy Background Papers

Appendix 3 – Consultation Plan

3.2   The Preferred Strategy consultation paper provides the following sections:

- Chapter 1: Introduction outlining the purpose of the report, the wider planning policy framework and consultation process.

- Chapter 2: National, regional and local context identifying a range of planning policy and wider strategies which influence the content of the Replacement Local Development Plan.
- Chapter 3: National and regional, economic, environmental, social and cultural issues, which have been identified as forming issues, opportunities and challenges that the Replacement Local Development Plan must respond to.
- Chapter 4: The emerging Vision for the Replacement Local Development Plan.
- Chapter 5: The emerging objectives for the Replacement Local Development Plan, which underpin the Vision and directly address the identified issues.
- Chapter 6: The preferred growth and spatial strategies which underpin the Replacement Local Development Plan.
- Chapter 7: Key Sites identified for new allocations forming part of the strategic sites for the delivery of the preferred growth and spatial strategies.
- Chapter 8: Draft Strategic Framework made up of a range of overarching draft policies which are the most important for the delivery of the preferred growth and spatial strategies.
- Chapter 9: Recommendations for proposed changes to policies for development management.
- Appendices: a list of Supplementary Planning Guidance; a list of national policy documents; a list of regional contextual documents; a list of local contextual documents; and a list of acronyms and abbreviations.

4.   Suggested Areas of Focus

Role of the Committee

> **The role of the Committee in considering the report is to:**
>
> - Receive the report for information and take the opportunity to comment on the contents.
>
> - Establish whether sufficient information is provided in the Preferred Strategy to enable effective and constructive consultation on the Preferred Strategy.
>
> - Consider whether the proposed consultation process meets the necessary regulations.
>
> - Conclusions:
>   - What was the overall conclusion on the information contained within the reports?
>   - Is the Committee satisfied that all of the relevant information is available to facilitate a meaningful consultation of the Preferred Strategy?
>   - Are there any changes recommended to the proposed consultation exercise?

Suggested Lines of Enquiry

4.1   In considering the Preferred Strategy consultation paper, the Committee may wish to consider focusing questions on:

- Does the preferred growth strategy identify a suitable and achievable scale of housing and employment growth for Newport?
- Does the preferred spatial strategy identify a suitable and achievable strategy for the distribution of new development?
- Is the Preferred Strategy consultation paper supported by a sufficient level of evidence?
- Will the consultation be undertaken in accordance with relevant regulations?
- What are the risks associated with not delivering the Replacement Local Development Plan in accordance with the Delivery Agreement?

Section B – Supporting Information

5   Supporting Information

5.1   Background research that may help the Committee includes:

- Development Plans Manual ed 3
- Planning Policy Wales ed 11
- Future Wales: the National Plan 2040
- The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005
- The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015

6   Links to Council Policies and Priorities

6.1   The Local Development Plan (LDP) is one of the statutory plans the Council has to prepare. The current LDP determines Newport's land use policies to 2026. The Preferred Strategy provides a chapter on national, regional and local context. This section outlines the Council's policies, strategies and priorities, bringing up to date and building upon the RLDP Review Report published in 2021. In summary, since the LDP's adoption in 2015 there have been a number of significant changes to Council policy which will be of relevance to the RLDP, particularly the Corporate Plan and the Organisational Climate Change Plan.

6.2   The primary objective of the Corporate Plan is '*a fairer, greener, ambitious Newport for everyone*' and whilst this is not at odds with the aims of the current LDP, a new LDP will help us to better align the four principles: Fair and Inclusive; Empowering; A listening council; and Citizen Focussed within the strategy. As a key document outlining the issues and aspirations of the Council this needs to be reflected in a revised LDP. In addition, there are numerous Council strategies and policies that will influence the LDP e.g. Flood Risk Management Plan, Destination Management Strategy, Economic Growth Strategy. A full appraisal of council plans and strategies can be found in Chapter 2 and Appendix 5 of the Preferred Strategy paper and indicates how the Preferred Strategy, particularly the issues, vision and objectives, is informed by current Council policies and priorities.

7   Impact Assessment:
- **Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act**
- **Equality Act 2010**
- **Socio-economic Duty**
- **Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011**

7.1   As part of the RLDP work an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal is undertaken. This 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 (WBFG).

7.2   The aim of the ISA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative impacts and maximising positive impacts. By undertaking this process, the Council can be confident that the RLDP will be prepared in a manner which clearly considers its impact on these aspects of fairness and equality. The engagement at each stage is undertaken in line with the agreed Community Involvement Scheme (set out the in approved Delivery Agreement) as approved by Full Council and Welsh Government.

7.3   An FEIA has not been undertaken for this specific piece of work as the RLDP process incorporates an FEIA within its ISA process. In terms of the Well-being and Future Generations Act, there is a specific 'health and wellbeing' objective. Every policy/site introduced by the RLDP will need to consider how it will improve the health and wellbeing of residents within Newport and there are five more detailed questions that will need to be addressed.

7.4   Similarly with the Equality Act, socio-economic duty and Welsh language measures, the Vision, Issues and Objectives as informed by the ISA framework includes an objective entitled 'Equality, diversity and inclusion'. The objectives are explicit about the role of the plan is achieving this. In summary, the RLDP has a system of Integrated Sustainability Appraisal work that will go beyond that of an FEIA. Consequently, it is not considered necessary to undertake an FEIA in relation to this specific report.

8.   Background Papers

- [Replacement Local Development Plan Delivery Agreement](#)
- [Local Development Plan Review Report](#)
- [Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Non-Technical Summary](#)
- [The Essentials - Wellbeing of Future Generation Act (Wales)](#)
- [Corporate Plan 2022-27](#)
- [Socio-economic Duty Guidance](#)
- [Public Sector Equality Duty](#)
- [Welsh Language Measure 2015](#)

Report completed: 11th September 2023

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Newport Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036
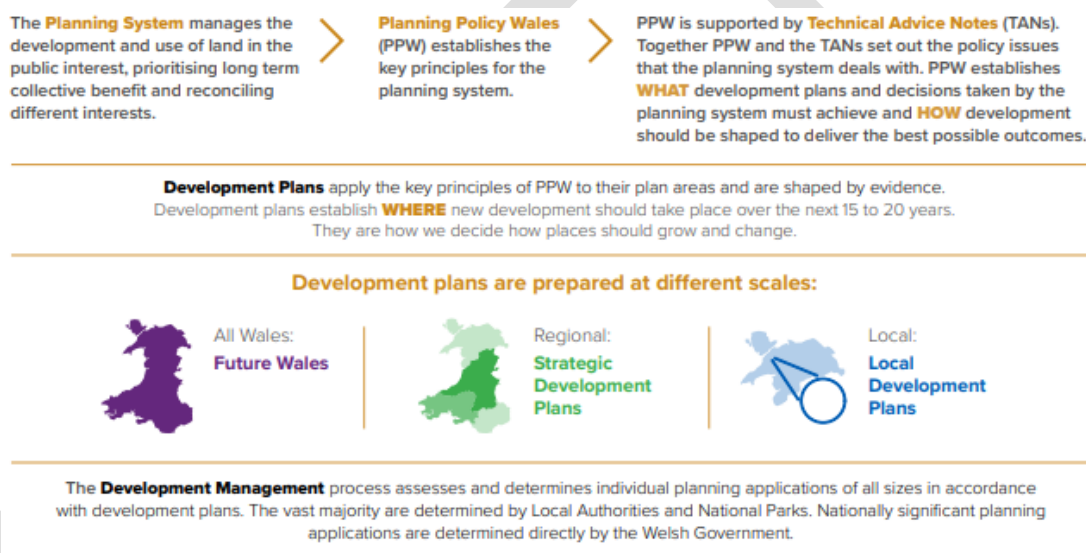
Preferred Strategy

August 2023

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires Newport City Council to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). The Council are currently preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP), which will replace the adopted 2011-2026 LDP and guide development within Newport up to 2036. The Plan will provide a vision for Newport for how land uses will be distributed, to achieve sustainable development within Newport over the period 2021-2036. The RLDP will sit, as the adopted LDP does, within a wider framework of Development Plan documents. The highest tier of the Development Plan is Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Future Wales). This forms the National Development Framework for Wales covering the period 2020 to 2040. A regional tier of development plans is emerging, and it is anticipated that a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) will be prepared for South East Wales in the near future, in line with Future Wales. The RLDP is being prepared in the context of Future Wales and in the absence of the SDP. Each tier within the Development Plan addresses planning issues at a different scale and the RLDP and future LDPs will need to be in conformity with any future iterations of Future Wales and SDPs. The below image is an extract from Planning Policy Wales and shows the wider planning framework.

The **Planning System** manages the development and use of land in the public interest, prioritising long term collective benefit and reconciling different interests.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) establishes the key principles for the planning system.

PPW is supported by **Technical Advice Notes** (TANs). Together PPW and the TANs set out the policy issues that the planning system deals with. PPW establishes **WHAT** development plans and decisions taken by the planning system must achieve and **HOW** development should be shaped to deliver the best possible outcomes.

Development Plans apply the key principles of PPW to their plan areas and are shaped by evidence. Development plans establish **WHERE** new development should take place over the next 15 to 20 years. They are how we decide how places should grow and change.

Development plans are prepared at different scales:

All Wales: **Future Wales**

Regional: **Strategic Development Plans**

Local: **Local Development Plans**

The **Development Management** process assesses and determines individual planning applications of all sizes in accordance with development plans. The vast majority are determined by Local Authorities and National Parks. Nationally significant planning applications are determined directly by the Welsh Government.

1.2 The LDP is being updated to ensure that it remains relevant and effective in light of changes to the wider planning framework and changing local circumstances, such as the need to maintain a supply of land to address development needs. A Local Development Plan is an essential local strategy which not only guides development and change in a place over a defined period, but responds to local issues such as a need for new homes, jobs, infrastructure and facilities. An up to date LDP can relieve pressure for development in inappropriate locations and supports the well-being of communities by bringing forward sustainable development. The RLDP will sit alongside a range of plans and strategies and can guide these, particularly by informing funding and investment programmes. Planning Policy Wales defines "**Sustainable Development**" as:

> *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.*
>
> *Acting in accordance with the sustainable development principles means that a body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*

Page 29

Structure

1.3 The Preferred Strategy responds and addresses the national, regional and local context; economic, environmental, social and cultural issues; the RLDP vision; RLDP objectives set out within chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5. The Preferred Growth and Spatial Strategies are set out within Chapter 6, respectively. The Preferred Strategy forms the basis of the RLDP and responds to the context outlined in prior chapters. The delivery of the Preferred Strategy is underpinned by a number of strategic policies, the delivery of the associated objectives and subsequent aims of these will be supported by development management policies and associated Supplementary Planning Guidance. The identification of sites to deliver the Preferred Strategy is a key part of this. Key Sites have been identified and are outlined in Chapter 7. Draft strategic policies are set out within Chapter 8, while the extent of proposed changes to development management policies are set out within Chapter 9.

1.4 Appendices to the Preferred Strategy provide a list of Supplementary Planning Documents; further national, regional and local considerations; a list of evidence base and supporting documents, including those published with the Preferred Strategy; and a list of acronyms and abbreviations.

Process and Progress

1.5 The Preferred Strategy consultation paper forms the Pre-Deposit Plan of the RLDP. The political approval and publications of the Preferred Strategy is a legally prescribed stage of preparing the RLDP. The purpose of this stage is to set the key elements of the strategy, including the objectives of the plan, the scale of growth and how this will be delivered, as well as the most important policies for delivering the overall strategy, including the identification of Key Sites. This forms the strategic direction for Newport over the period 2021 to 2036.

Consultation

1.6 This paper is subject to public consultation alongside the Candidate Sites Register, Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report and Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening. A suite of evidence and supporting technical reports have also been published and inform the Preferred Strategy.

1.7 Documents will be published and are available for comment for an 8-week period both electronically (Link) and in hard copy. Documents will be available to review in hard copy at the Council's Civic Centre office by appointment and at the Central Library during opening hours. Comments can be made by post or by email.

Next Steps

1.8 Following the close of the consultation, the LDP Team will undertake further work to refine proposals and the evidence base this includes the assessment of all other Candidate Sites, the drafting of policies for development management and the review of the LDP monitoring framework. These next steps form the next stage to developing a Deposit Plan, with publication targeted for Autumn 2024.

2   National, Regional and Local Context

Local Historic and Geographic Context

2.1   In order to plan for the future, it is valuable to briefly look at the past to understand how the City has developed and adapted over time. The first settlers in the Newport area arrived during the Bronze Age and evidence of this has survived to present day, particularly on the coastal levels. During the Roman occupation, Caerleon became a principal military base and substantial excavated remains can be seen, including the amphitheatre, baths and barracks occupied by the Roman Legion. In the 5th Century, the Welsh Saint, Gwynllyw, established a religious site which has adapted over history to become the St Woolos Cathedral that stands today. By the 15th Century, Newport was a notable trading port, and the discovery of a substantial medieval ship in 2002, preserved in the mud in the banks of the River Usk gives evidence of this. During the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and 19th Centuries, Newport grew substantially, firstly with the development of the canal network and then with the railways, enabling vast quantities of coal to be exported, along with iron and steel products. Newport became the principal town of Monmouthshire, which at that time extended as far west as the Rhymney valley. Many of the fine Victorian buildings constructed in that period remain to this day, giving Newport a character which many other towns and cities have lost. In more modern times, steelmaking was a mainstay of the economy through the 20th Century, along with its port. However, much of the heavy industry in Newport went into decline. Steelmaking at the Llanwern Steelworks, for example, ceased in 2001, resulting in the loss of 1,300 jobs. The ongoing regeneration of this site continues to form a key part of redevelopment in Newport, along with other brownfield sites which have similar stories to the Llanwern Steelworks.

2.2   Modern day Newport is a multi-cultural city with its own unique atmosphere, where traditional industries sit alongside new electronics and financial service sectors. Standing at the gateway between England and Wales, Newport covers a geographical area of just over 73.5 square miles and is a vibrant, forward-thinking city steeped in a rich industrial heritage.

2.3   Newport is positioned in a vital location between Cardiff and Bristol, having a strategic role between these larger cities. The local authority area comprises a mix of urban and rural land uses, with a main urban area which is situated around the M4 corridor, particularly to the southern side of the motorway. Villages and rural communities are apparent in all directions around the urban area. Road and rail links stretch from west to east and to the north, linking to neighbouring authorities of Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Torfaen and Caerphilly. There is some separation between the urban area of Newport and the built form of Cardiff's administrative area the west, where development is broadly apparent up to the local authority boundary.

2.4   Newport is a coastal location, with the Severn Estuary positioned to the south of the City. The Gwent Levels form an integral landscape and strategic constraint, which is subject to environmental designations. Flood risks arising from the sea further constrain in this area and the rural communities situated to the south of the City. Some of these issues stretch northerly along the River Usk, which dissects the west and east of the City, impacting some more urban communities.

2.5   During the period 2011 to 2021, Newport experienced the highest rate of population growth in Wales, increasing by 9.5% to 159,600 people. The result is that, as of the 2021 Census, the local authority area is the second most densely populated area in Wales. Welsh Indices of Multiple Deprivation indicate that the urban area of the City is made up of a number of Lower Layer Super Output Areas falling to the top 20% most deprived communities.

National Context

2.6   The Replacement Local Development Plan is being prepared within the context of a range of Welsh national policies, strategies and legislation. The purpose and implications of these are outlined in more detail in Appendix 2.

2.7 **Future Wales: The National Plan 2040** (Future Wales) forms part of the Development Plan, sitting above the Local Development Plan as the National Development Framework. Key relevant policies are identified. The importance of these can be summarised as:

2.8 **Policy 1 Where Wales will grow** Defines the South-East Region as an area of national growth, requiring authorities in the region to make a provision for a level of growth commensurate to the national growth area status. This is re-affirmed in the regional Policy 33 – National Growth Area – Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys, which addresses the development requirements in the region.

2.9 **Policy 2 Shaping Urban Growth and Regeneration Strategic Placemaking** - Requires Placemaking to be at the heart of every development and urban growth. Planning authorities should use development plans to establish a vision for each town and city. This should be supported by a spatial framework that guides growth and regeneration, and establishes a structure within which towns and cities can grow, evolve, diversify and flourish over time.

2.10 **Policy 3 Supporting Urban Growth and Regeneration Public Sector Leadership -** Sets out the national policy for enabling the delivery of urban growth and regeneration. Insomuch that the Welsh Government will assemble land, invest in infrastructure and prepare sites for development. Making sure that the public sector takes a leadership role and will apply placemaking principles to support growth and regeneration. Planning authorities are required to collaborate with Welsh Government and other public sector bodies to identify opportunities.

2.11 **Policy 4 Supporting Rural Communities** Local Development Plans must identify their rural communities, address their needs and set out policies to support them.

2.12 **Policy 5 Supporting the rural economy** Local Development Plans must plan positively to meet the employment needs of rural areas including employment arising from the foundational economy; the agricultural and forestry sector, including proposals for diversification; start-ups and micro businesses.

2.13 **Policy 6 Town Centre First** Sets out a town centre first approach to the delivery of large scale development, requiring exploration of inner city opportunities ahead of greenfield consumption. The sequential approach is to be applied and Local Development Plans need to identify the best locations for retail and commercial uses.

2.14 **Policy 7 Delivering Affordable Homes** Reaffirms Welsh Government's aspiration to deliver affordable housing. Local Development Plans planning authorities should develop strong evidence based policy frameworks to deliver affordable housing, including setting development plan targets based on regional estimates of housing need and local assessments. In response to local and regional needs, planning authorities should identify sites for affordable housing led developments and explore all opportunities to increase the supply of affordable housing.

2.15 **Policy 8 Flooding** Supports flood risk management that facilitates sustainable economic and national growth, promoting nature based solutions and seeking to maximise social, economic and environmental benefits from flood risk management infrastructure. Flood risks are a significant strategic constraint for existing communities and the wider landscape in Newport.

2.16 **Policy 9 Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure** Reaffirms Welsh Government's priorities towards the enhancement of biodiversity, upgrading the resilience of ecosystems and the overall provision of green infrastructure. Planning authorities should include these areas and/or opportunities in their development plan strategies and policies in order to promote and safeguard the functions and opportunities they provide. The Gwent Levels have been identified at a national level as an "Ecosystem Service Hotspot" due to it being an ancient landscape with a special cultural significance. This area is also important for biodiversity, recreation, flood alleviation, carbon storage and food production.

2.17 **Policy 11 National Connectivity** The Welsh Government will support and invest in improving national connectivity, including for a transition towards longer trips being undertaken by public transport. Planning authorities are asked to support proposals to improve national connectivity and maximise opportunities arising from them. They are required to ensure that new development contributes towards the improvement and development of the National Cycle Network and associated links.

2.18 **Policy 12 Regional Connectivity** Sets out the Welsh Government's commitment to improving and increasing sustainable transport and requires authorities in the national growth area to plan growth to maximise opportunities arising from investment in public transport. Planning authorities must maximise opportunities arising from investment, including higher density, mixed-use and car free developments around metro stations. They must support the active travel network and reduce levels of car parking in urban areas.

2.19 **Policy 13 Supporting Digital Communications** Supporting provision of digital communications infrastructure and services across Wales, including the identification of policies within Local Development Plans to address future needs for digital infrastructure.

2.20 **Policy 15 National Forest** Outlines the need to protect and safeguard National Forest areas across Wales.

2.21 **Policy 16 Heat Networks** Specifically identifies Newport city as a location for the consideration of a district heat network. Requiring the identification of opportunities and positive planning for their implementation.

2.22 **Policy 33 National Growth Area Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys** Identifies a role and function for Newport, along with Cardiff and the Valleys, as a focus for sustainable national growth. Future Wales requires the RLDP to recognise the National Growth Area as a focus for strategic economic and housing growth. In line with Future Wales, it is anticipated that Newport will be a location where there will be growth in employment and housing opportunities and investment in infrastructure as a part of the urban cluster within South East Wales. The growth strategy taken forward by the RLDP should therefore support continued growth within Newport to maximise opportunities to fulfil this role up to 2036 and beyond.

2.23 **Policy 34 Green Belts in the South East** Welsh Government requires the identification of a Green Belt by a Strategic Development Plan for the region to manage urban form and growth. The RLDP cannot determine the boundary of the Green Belt. However, the policy also includes the requirement that local authorities should not permit or allocate development in areas shown for consideration for Green Belts.

2.24 **Policy 36 South East Metro** provides a regional policy basis for the development of the Metro and for Metro focused developments. Newport in particular will need to support schemes and projects associated with the South East Wales Metro, including through planning growth and regeneration in a way that maximises opportunities arising from better regional connectivity. Specifically, this includes identifying opportunities for higher density, mixed-use and car free development around new and improved metro stations. The overall aim is to reduce the need to travel, particularly by private vehicles, and support a modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport. Policies 11 and 12 set out the strategic approach to national and regional connectivity and how the Welsh Government will support and invest in improvements to active travel and public transport. The South East Wales Transport Commission's advice on how to tackle congestion on the M4 supports this policy's focus on planning development around the public transport network, not the motorway.

Covid-19 Pandemic

2.25 The Covid-19 health emergency has posed significant and unprecedented challenge and the long-term impact on businesses and society. The RLDP takes a role in economic and social recovery. Of note is the way in which working patterns have changed, along with how people shop, work, travel and use open space.

Regional Context

Strategic Development Plans

2.26 In line with Future Wales, a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) will be prepared for the South East Wales region by the 10 Local Authorities. These align with the Corporate Joint Committee which comprises Newport, Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Torfaen and Vale of Glamorgan.

2.27 The SDP will address regional issues such as regional housing needs, employment and transport. As well as addressing other strategic issues regarding infrastructure and waste management. A governance framework to support a Corporate Joint Committee was established in early 2023 and it is anticipated that the preparation of a South East Wales Strategic Development Plan will continue to gather traction, but there is a high likelihood that it will be adopted later than the RLDP.

2.28 Several issues have been considered at a regional level following the publication of Future Wales. Where technical evidence has been produced, this is included within the evidence base. These set out a regional position, informing the preparation of the RLDP, in the absence of a SDP to address cross boundary and regional issues.

Cardiff Capital Region and City Deal

2.29 In 2017, the UK Government agreed to a £1.2bn City Deal for the Cardiff Capital Region in partnership with the Welsh Government and ten Local Authorities, including Newport City Council. As set out in the report 'Powering the Welsh Economy', the Cardiff Capital Region is intended to encourage the ten local authorities and other key partners in its boundaries to work together and collaborate on projects and plans for the area. The £1.2bn funding comprises an investment fund to support new and enhanced transport infrastructure, opportunities for the growth of the compound semiconductor industry, skills development, employment support and a partnership approach to housing and regeneration. The deal seeks to support 25,000 new jobs between 2017-2040, an increased Gross Value Added and increased private investment over the period 2020-2040.

South East Wales Metro

2.30 The development of a metro to transform public transport in South Wales is a key project arising from the Cardiff City Region Deal. The Burn's Report provided a number of recommendations regarding projects and opportunities related to delivering this, including short, medium and long term priorities. It is a substantial and ambitious programme which is supported by Policy 36 of Future Wales. Transport for Wales has a key responsibility as the operators of metro rail services, while bus and active travel routes will also form part of the wider network.

2.31 A number of additional regional and larger than local strategies have been identified within Appendix 3.

Neighbouring Local Planning Authorities

Local Authority	Adopted LDP	Replacement LDP Process
Cardiff City Council	Adopted their LDP on 28 January 2016. The LDP has a plan period of 2006-2026.	Cardiff consulted on a Preferred Strategy during Summer 2023.
Caerphilly County Borough Council	Adopted their LDP on 23 November 2010. The LDP has a plan period of 2006-2021.	Caerphilly consulted on a Preferred Strategy and have paused following an objection from Welsh Government and work is ongoing to resolve this while awaiting evidence of regional housing needs.
Torfaen County Borough Council	Adopted their LDP in December 2013. The LDP covers the period 2013-2021.	Torfaen Council recently resolved to withdraw and restart their plan making process in August 2023 and will plan for the period 2022-2037.
Monmouthshire County Council	Adopted their LDP on 14 February 2014. The LDP has a plan period of 2011-2021.	Monmouthshire consulted on a new Preferred Strategy and are progressing towards publishing a Deposit Plan in Spring 2024.

2.32 Newport is a member of the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) and continues to develop evidence across the ten local authorities to understand cross boundary interrelationships and inform development planning policies and decision making.

Gwent Well-being Plan

2.33 Under the provisions of the Well-Being for Future Generations Act, a Public Service Board (PSB) must be set up for each Local Authority in Wales. Newport established the One Newport PSB, which was merged with five PSBs to form the Gwent PSB in 2021. The Gwent Well-being Plan was published in August 2023 following approval from all statutory partners. A detailed delivery plan will be developed by the PSB. The One Newport partnership's role is now as a delivery body, implementing a local action and delivery plan for Newport.

2.34 The Gwent Well-being Plan integrates the Marmot Principles, setting out two overarching objectives for the region to create a fairer, more equitable and inclusive Gwent for all and a climate-ready Gwent, where our environment is valued and protected, benefitting our well-being now and for future generations. Steps needed to achieve these are outlined as action to reduce the cost of living crisis in the longer term; provide and enable the supply of good quality, affordable and appropriate homes; action to reduce carbon emissions, help Gwent adapt to Climate Change, protect and restore the natural environment; action to address inequities, particularly in relation to health, through the framework of the Marmot Principles; enable and support people, neighbourhoods, and communities to be resilient, connected, thriving and safe.

Local Policy

Corporate Plan 2022-2027

2.35 The Newport Corporate Plan (2022-2027) builds upon the achievements and responses to the challenges faced as Newport moves forward from the Covid-19 pandemic, responds to the cost-of-living crisis, and creates opportunities for all of Newport's communities to become stronger, fairer, and greener. The Plan sets out four well-being objectives regarding economy, education and skills, environment and infrastructure, quality social care and community services and an inclusive, fair and sustainable council. The Plan identifies the Replacement Local Development Plan as supporting economic growth and placemaking across communities to achieve economic objectives as well as being able to support the achievement of other objectives where land use is interrelated i.e. improved or new education and skills facilities.

2.36 The corporate plan is supplemented further strategic plans which set out local objectives and influence the RLDP either through assessments or proposals, these are:

- The Digital Strategy (2015-2020), currently under review, sets out how the Council will enable connectivity and increase access to service. The focus is for Newport to become a digital city which empowers its citizens, customers and business through the innovative use of digital services.

- The Strategic Equalities Plan (2020-2024) is required under the Equalities Act (2010) to set out equality objectives to promote equality across the city. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal incorporates an Equalities Impact Assessment considering this in more detail.
- The Welsh Language Strategy (2022-2027) builds on the 2017-2022 strategy and sets out a vision for the Welsh Language as 'See, Hear, Learn, Use, Love – Everyone in Newport can use, see and hear Welsh as a living language in all parts of life across the city'. This sets out a vision that 'the people of Newport can use Welsh in all parts of life'. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal incorporates a Welsh Language Assessment considering this in more detail.
- The Climate Change Plan 2022-2027 is an organisational Climate Change Plan setting out themes, actions and priorities to achieve priorities the organisations net zero targets. There are links between the Plan and the Replacement Local Development Plan across a number of themes, including transport, renewable energy and health.

Local Area Energy Plan 2022

2.37 The Local Area Energy Plan presents the Council's vision for a net zero local energy system in Newport, together with a summary of the evidence to support the vision and a route map to get there, including a set of actions for the Council, whilst recognising the role of other key actors in government, the energy sector and across the community.

2.38 A number of additional local plans and strategies have been identified in Appendix 4.

Placemaking Wales Charter

2.39 The Council is a signatory of the Placemaking Wales Charter. By signing up to the Wales Placemaking Charter the Council pledges to:

- Involve the local community in the development of proposals
- Choose sustainable locations for new development
- Prioritise walking, cycling and public transport
- Create well defined, safe, and welcoming streets and public spaces
- Promote a sustainable mix of uses to make places vibrant
- Value and respect the positive distinctive qualities and identity of existing places.

Healthy Travel Charter

2.40 The Healthy Travel Charter for Gwent is made up of twenty-one leading public sector organisations in Gwent to support and encourage staff to travel in a sustainable way to and from work. Through 15 ambitious commitments, the charter promotes walking, cycling, agile working and the use of public transport and Zero Emission Vehicles. The aim is to increase sustainable journeys made to and from workplaces, reducing the impact on the environment and improving health in Gwent for current and future generations.

2.41 Other Council Plans and Strategies can be found in Appendix 4.

3   Issues, Challenges and Opportunities

3.1   The following issues, challenges and opportunities have been informed by the national, regional and local context. A number of issues have informed the development of the vision, objectives and preferred strategy. These are set out in full in the Issues, Vision and Objectives background paper. These are summarised as the following Key Issues and are grouped by national and regional, economic, environmental, social and cultural:

National and Regional

1) Newport has a nationally important role and an increasing strategic role as a National Growth Area. The City forms part of the Cardiff Capital Region and Western Gateway.
2) Transport capacity issues, with the South East Wales Metro and the recommendations of the Burn's Report forming an opportunity to address issues as well as support modal shift through new and enhanced active and public travel infrastructure.
3) Need to protect nationally and international environmental and historic designations, including Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites.
4) Managing strategic flood risks, including the effects of climate change, in line with national policy.
5) Mitigation, adaptation and resilience building to the causes and impacts of climate change to meet national targets, including supporting the growth of the National Forest.
6) Maintaining separation from surrounding urban areas such as Cardiff and Cwmbran through the Green Belt.
7) Welsh Government target to achieve net zero waste by 2050.

Economic

8) Need to identify a suitable amount of land to meet the requirement for 77ha of employment land identified by the evidence base.
9) Opportunity to support upskilling and education of the local population. Including maximising opportunities to meet skills gaps in delivering solutions to the climate change challenge.
10) Support growth of the rural economy, including sustainable tourism.
11) Supporting Covid-19 post-pandemic and Brexit economy recovery, including addressing the changing roles of retail and commercial centres and supporting the vitality of Newport City Centre, which has been accelerated by external economic challenges.
12) Maximise economic opportunities through historic environment, including through culture, tourism and regeneration. One challenge is the need for investment in managing, protecting and enhancing these.

Environmental

13) Maintaining a brownfield-led strategy is a challenge and the identification of greenfield sites will require the identification of appropriate infrastructure, e.g. active travel routes, to support connectivity and alleviate impact on roads.
14) Need to support the sustainable management of natural resources, including energy, trees, minerals and waste, in line with Natural Resource Wales policies and Area Statements.
15) Reducing resource consumption and promoting circular economies, including ensuring the recycling of materials and sustainable sourcing of minerals.
16) Protection of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land.
17) Efficient use and improvements to the quality of water resources.
18) Overcoming air quality issues, reducing impacts from transport, fuel consumption and agriculture.
19) Addressing the local climate change and ecological emergencies to meet local targets and ecosystem resilience.
20) Maximising opportunities for biodiversity enhancement and net gain, as well as explore opportunities for existing and new green infrastructure corridors to improve connectivity, particularly within urban areas.
21) Preserving and enhancing landscape features and protection Special Landscape Areas for their special characteristics.
22) Consider a settlement hierarchy, urban and village boundaries, and opportunities for development in rural areas.
23) Consider whether the current Green Wedge designations be preserved, amended or removed.
24) Combatting pressure from development in the coastal area and levels due to their outstanding visual, historic and ecological interest.
25) Promote energy from low carbon sources to address demand for heating and transport, including exploring opportunities for district heat networks, encouraging more energy efficient buildings and supporting more renewable and low carbon energy production schemes.

Social

26) Need to address housing requirements arising from forecast population growth and identify a suitable amount of land to support these. This includes understanding shortfalls in delivering the 2011-2026 LDP requirements.
27) Delivery of a diverse range of new homes of different types and tenures in different locations, addressing specific needs, affordable housing needs and accessibility to all.
28) Identification of needs for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and delivery necessary accommodation.
29) Ensuring development takes place in sustainable locations, supported by the necessary social, environmental and physical infrastructure, including employment opportunities.
30) Need to support the provision, protection and improvement of open spaces, play spaces and sporting facilities, as well as supporting the provision of the green infrastructure networks.
31) Reducing the need to travel and encouraging sustainable travel choices is a challenge and opportunity.
32) Negating the polluting impacts of development is important for avoiding impacts on health.
33) Creating safer environments and decreasing opportunities for crime.
34) Promote regeneration for benefits of addressing deprivation and supporting the foundational economy.
35) Ensuring the consideration of health and well-being in decision making, including supporting a reduction in health inequalities.
36) Delivering local services and facilities to meet day to day needs of communities in accessible locations.
37) Support improved access to education and training opportunities to bring levels more in line with Wales as a whole.
38) Tackling fuel poverty through supporting the transition to net zero and decarbonisation.
39) Resilience and protection for existing and new communities against the impacts of climate change, specifically flooding.

Cultural

40) Promotion of placemaking in planning and design to support balanced communities, foster a shared sense of place, and promote community cohesion for both new and existing communities.
41) Addressing the needs of a multilingual city and providing opportunities to enhance and protect the Welsh language. Opportunities may include providing access to key community and educational services, good quality homes and jobs, and promotion of Welsh heritage through the preservation and restoration of key cultural areas/features.
42) Supporting conservation and enhancement of historic buildings and structures for architectural and historic interest due as they are sources of pride and part of cultural identity. This includes Conservation Areas and other locally defined heritage assets aid our understanding and appreciation of place.
43) Securing the conservation and enhancement of archaeological remains, and archaeologically sensitive areas, and support the undertaking of archaeological investigations.

4 Vision

4.1 Every LDP requires an overarching Vision which clearly sets out what it is trying to achieve over the period 2021-2036. It should set a positive aspirational tone whilst also addressing the specific local needs and challenges for the area. The Vision will then subsequently inform the Objectives of the Plan to address the identified issues, challenges and opportunities for Newport in further detail. The following Vision has been drafted having regard for the latest National Policy, in addition to Council's LDP Review Report, the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Scoping Report, and Newport's Well-being Plan. This is considered a well-balanced foundation to inform the Replacement Local Development Plan and has been amended to take account of initial feedback.

Replacement Local Development Plan Vision

Newport will be a destination where people will want to live, work and visit:

- ❖ A strategically significant City which will contribute towards the national growth of Wales.
- ❖ A City that tackles inequality through sustainable patterns of development, creating places that are safe, connected, inclusive, healthy, and well designed with access to housing, jobs, services and the natural environment.
- ❖ A City that promotes and protects its historic assets, diverse cultures and languages.
- ❖ An economically thriving City which supports and attracts business and industry at all scales, particularly where they focus on sustainable, innovative and technologically leading practices, which contribute towards cultivating a skilled and adaptable workforce.
- ❖ A resilient City which sustainably manages its natural resources, protecting and enhancing the biological and ecological values of the natural environment, including the benefits of ecosystem services, in a carbon neutral and climate responsible manner.

5 Objectives

5.1 The overall goal of achieving the Vision of the Plan can only be reached by the delivery of a number of objectives which seek to address the key issues facing Newport, as identified above. Links to Well-being Goals set out by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes (KPP and NSPO) of Planning Policy Wales edition 11 have been identified alongside links to Preferred Strategy issues.

1. Economy and Employment
Provide for Newport's economic growth by offering a diverse range and choice of new and improved employment opportunities, which are adaptive to change and meet the needs of Newport and beyond, supporting a strong skilled and resilient workforce.

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 1, 2, 3, 4	Links to Issues: 1, 8, 9, 10, 11

2. Population and Communities
To provide high-quality homes that meet the needs of Newport, as a national growth area, and to ensure that these homes are supported by the necessary social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure to provide safe and healthy places for people that maintain and enhance community and settlement identities

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Links to KPP and NSPO: 1, 2, 3, 4	Links to Issues: 26, 27, 28, 29, 38, 39,

3. Health and Well-being
To improve health and well-being through the creation of well-connected, accessible, healthy and active places, tackling health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth.

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Links to KPP and NSPO: 3, 4	Links to Issues: 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35

4. Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion
To create quality positive places where development realises the multiple benefits from the creation of inclusive, connected, adaptable and accessible communities that are cohesive and where Newport's culture, including the Welsh language, is valued and promoted.

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 4, 5, 6	Links to KPP and NSPO: 1, 3, 4	Links to Issues: 27, 34, 36, 37, 40, 41

5. Transport and Movement
Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 1, 2, 3, 4	Links to Issues: 2, 6, 13, 31

6. Natural Resources
Sustainably manage the natural resources in Newport to meet the needs of present and future communities, by ensuring resource efficiency, improved health outcomes, and the creation of a successful circular economy and green growth.

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 2, 3, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 1, 2, 5	Links to Issues: 3, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

7. Biodiversity and Geodiversity
To maintain, enhance and improve the biodiversity and geodiversity of Newport and its surrounds, including improved ecological resilience, diversity, connectivity and adaptability, whilst ensuring net benefits are facilitated from development.

Links to Well-being Goals: 2, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 2, 5	Links to Issues: 3, 19, 20

8. Historic Environment
To preserve, enhance and realise the value of Newport's heritage resources, through investment, interpretation and maximisation of those opportunities provided by the distinctive historic environment and archaeological assets.

Links to Well-being Goals: 5, 6, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 4, 5	Links to Issues: 3, 12, 42, 43

9. Landscape
To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.

Links to Well-being Goals: 2, 3, 6, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 2, 5	Links to Issues: 21, 22, 23, 24

10. Climate Change
To ensure that development and land uses in Newport are resilient to the effects of climate change, and actively tackle the causes and impacts of climate change through minimisation, adaptation and mitigation.

Links to Well-being Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 7	Links to KPP and NSPO: 1, 2, 3, 5	Links to Issues: 4, 5, 7, 9, 19, 25, 38, 39

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6 Preferred Strategy

6.1.1   The Preferred Strategy has been identified to deliver the vision and objectives, addressing the issues, challenges and opportunities. The Preferred Strategy comprises the scale of housing and employment growth that will be delivered over the period 2021-2036 and the approach that will be taken to delivering this. The 2011-2026 LDP supported a successful delivery strategy that has been able to support the redevelopment of much of Newport's stock of previously developed land. The vision and objectives indicate overarching priorities for the RLDP of supporting the City's growth creating opportunities for existing and new communities, strengthening the economy and managing Newport's sensitive built and natural environment.

6.2   Preferred Scale of Growth

6.2.1   The preferred growth strategy is drawn from past delivery rates over a 10 year period, taking account of delivery between 2010/11-2019/2020 and excluding covid years where housing delivery and employment growth slowed as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic. This has been assessed alongside other demographic scenarios and is considered to provide a consistent scale of growth as the growth strategy adopted by the 2011-2026 LDP. This scale of growth is considered to be the most appropriate for the 2021-2036 plan period as it supports continued growth following on from a ten-year period where the previous strategy was able to support Newport's leading role within Wales, having had the highest population growth. Taking a ten-year period into account provides benefits of being able to balance out peaks and troughs in housing delivery, which is inevitable during a plan period, particularly in the face of external forces. The outcome is a housing requirement which contributes to Newport's principal role with the South East Wales National Growth Area and can balance positive opportunities for new growth, while respecting local constraints to development, in line with the RLDP vision.

6.2.2   Meeting the requirement identified is essential for meeting local housing needs and continued growth within the City, supporting Newport's role within the wider region. Delivering on the identified requirement will help to create a Newport where people want to live, work and visit. Initially, a flexibility allowance of 10% is proposed to provide resilience to the housing land supply to support a maintained supply throughout the plan period. A flexibility allowance 10% is a starting point outlined by the Development Plans Manual, any uplift to this will be carefully considered and applied to the requirement, where appropriate. The flexibility allowance provides resilience to ensure that an overall housing requirement of 9,570 is met over the plan period. Applying this allowance means that the RLDP will identify land for at least 10,530 homes.

6.2.3   The scale of housing growth in Newport creates an opportunity for additional jobs and economic growth both in existing sectors and emergent industries that will develop over the lifetime of the plan, particularly associated Newport's high potential and priority sectors. Job growth is coupled with population projections to determine a minimum target for job growth alongside housing growth, the target for job growth relates to all jobs created, while the employment land requirement relates to the provision floorspace falling into the B Use Class. Forecasts do not always provide a direct correlation between housing and job growth, but there is a need to ensure a balance between new homes and jobs to support Newport's role as an investable proposition for business and to achieve its long-term economic potential.

6.2.4   The Employment Land Review 2022 recommends forecasting the employment land requirement on the basis of past delivery rates. When incorporating economic forecasts the projected land needs were generally negative as these assume decline of some existing industries and the repurposing of employment land to meet changing demand. Taking an approach based on past delivery indicates opportunities to support new and different types of employment, while protecting existing employment areas for B-Class uses. Taking this approach results in the proposed baseline requirement for 62ha of new employment land, including a flexibility buffer. A further 15ha has been incorporated as an uplift to reflect the Larger Than Local Regional Employment Study, which looks to address employment needs arising across local authority boundaries, including strategic level investment in regional employment strategies and industry clusters. Delivering the employment land requirement and supporting new jobs will enable those living in Newport to access education and employment through a range of industries and businesses as a part of a thriving economy.

PS1 Scale of Growth

To support Newport's vision as a destination where people want to live, work and visit, the plan will make provision for:

- ❖ **10,530** homes to deliver a housing requirement of **9,570**; and
- ❖ **87.5ha** of employment land to meet an employment land requirement of **77ha** and minimum of **8,640** new jobs.

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6.3 Preferred Spatial Strategy

6.3.1 New development and redevelopment will be delivered in a number of ways. The preferred spatial stage seeks to prioritise the redevelopment and regeneration of land within the urban area, including the regeneration of the former Llanwern Steelworks at Glan Llyn and the former Whitehead Works for residential led developments. Redevelopment within the urban boundary is to be supplemented by development of a range of scales, in appropriate locations on the edge of the urban area. The approach taken will maximise opportunities within the urban area, whilst supporting a growing City. It is also acknowledged that while development will be focused towards the urban area, new growth may be necessary to supporting sustainable rural communities. As a result, the settlement hierarchy is made up of two tiers, these are the urban area and defined villages. Defined villages are the rural communities outside of the settlement boundary which have been assessed as being less constrained and more self-sufficient in terms of access to services and facilities, such as public transport and schools. Other rural communities exist within the open countryside, but are not subject to defined development boundaries to avoid placing development pressures in these less sustainable locations. The outcome is that development is to be delivered through a mixed strategy with development occurring in a more balanced way across previously developed land and greenfield sites.

6.3.2 Policy PS8 sets out how the employment land requirement will be addressed, with the need for jobs being met through a range of employment and commercial land uses. A number of sites have been identified to support B Class uses on sites where the allocation for employment purposes is proposed as being 'rolled over'. The locations of these development sites are consistent with Policy PS2 and provide very good opportunities for economic investment, new employment and excellent potential for new skills and training opportunities.

6.3.3 The Council has undertaken an Urban Capacity Study, which builds an understanding of development opportunities within the existing settlement boundaries. This Study sits alongside the Candidate Site Register and existing development commitments to provide an understanding of the Council's capacity to redevelop Previously Developed Land (PDL). Findings indicate that the availability of readily developable PDL sites is decreasing in Newport. An assessment of the Council's housing land supply is broken down in Table 1. This indicates a remainder of 4,700 additional dwellings to be identified on new sites in the Replacement Local Development Plan. These will be on Key Sites[1], identified in the next chapter, and other sites with a capacity of 10-299 dwellings.

6.3.4 It is unlikely that new development will be acceptable within the open countryside, however there may be some circumstances where a specific need can be demonstrated. The countryside surrounding Newport is subject to a number of sensitive constraints and protections, addressing these through other policies of the Development Plan as well as ensuring the appropriate scale and design of development will be key.

6.3.5 Analysis has been undertaken to inform an understanding of housing supply in Newport has informed the spatial strategy, with Table 1 providing a breakdown of supply. A non-delivery allowance has been applied to the 'land bank'. The Land Bank is the number of homes yet to come forward on sites with planning permission and allocated sites without planning permission. A non-delivery allowance of 64% has been applied as this proportion accounts for the number of homes on 2011-2026 LDP strategic allocations, which are not yet subject to detailed planning permission, suggesting some uncertainty in these units being delivered. This 64% is a proportion of the sites without planning permission as of April 2021, shown in row D of Table 1. Table 2 provides a list of commitments and make up B, C and D of Table 1[2].

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[1] Key Sites have been defined as sites able to deliver 300 dwellings or more as these are considered to make the widest contribution to placemaking objectives in Newport.

[2] These are indicatively shown on the Key Diagram. Further details relating to these can be found in the Housing Supply Background Paper.

6.3.6 Using the understanding of housing in the pipeline set out within Table 1, a residual requirement can be calculated. This provides the figure of additional dwellings which need to be identified. The remaining amount to be identified will be allocated through the identification of key sites, large sites and smaller sites of up to 100 dwellings, where appropriate. Table 3 outlines the remainder, this is found by subtracting the total housing supply from the housing requirement, incorporating the flexibility allowance.

6.3.7 Table 3 indicates that land for a further 4,680 homes is to be identified to address the housing requirement over the period 2021-2036. These are to be identified in line with the spatial strategy. Chapter 7 outlined the Key Sites which have been identified as potential allocations, together these have the potential to provide up to 2,850 homes during the 2021-2036 plan period. When discounted from the Residual Balance, this leaves a further 1,830 homes to be identified on sites of 10-299 predominately within and on the edge of the urban boundary, with a small proportion being directed towards defined villages where development will need to be in fitting in scale to the local area and contribute to local placemaking.

Table 1: Components of Housing Supply		
A	Total Completions since 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2023	1,067
B	Dwellings currently under construction (as at 1st April 2023)	433
C	Units remaining on sites currently under construction (as at 1st April 2023)	1,746
D	Sites currently not under construction but expected to complete prior to 2037	2,554
		Total Land Bank (Total of B, C and D): 4,733
E	Large windfall sites (10 or more units)	1,023
F	Small windfall sites (under 10 units)	663
G	Non-delivery Allowance[3] (64% of D)	1,635
		Total Housing Supply (A+B+C+D+E+F-G): **5,851**

[3] Based on 1,640 units of the Land Bank without detailed permission on strategic sites allocated in the 2011-2026 LDP. It is anticipated that this allowance will decrease as the preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan progresses and more certainty is established.

Table 2: Committed Housing Supply			
Site Name and H1 Reference (where applicable)		Ward	Units Remaining (April 23 base)
H5	Glebelands	St Julians	60
H51	Whitehead Works	Pillgwenlly	437
H3	Llanwern Village -	Llanwern	203
H47	Glan Llyn	Llanwern	1039
H62	Former Queens Hill School	Allt-Yr-Yn	76
	Caerleon Campus	Caerleon	194
	West And South Of Mandrake House, Jubilee Park	Rogerstone	35
	11-13 Skinner Street	Stow Hill	12
	Victora Inn, 2 Nash Rd	Lliswerry	18
H45	Lysaghts Parc	Lliswerry	18
	1 Mountbattern Close	Ringland	12
H8 + extra area	Seven Stiles, Aberthaw Rd	Always	39
	14 To 20 Stow Hill, Newport	Stow Hill	36
(Rows B+C) Sites currently under construction (as at 1st April 2023) Total: 2179			
H23	Traston Lane	Lliswerry	21
H36	Farmwood Close*	Always	59
H15	Victoria Wharf (Edward Ware)	Pillgwenlly	122
H52	Land SW East Dock Road,	Pillgwenlly	149
H3	Llanwern Village - Remainder	Llanwern	400
H47	Glan Llyn (Remainder) Former Llanwern Steelworks	Llanwern	1240
H10	Pencoed Castle	Langstone	12
	40 Stow Hill	Stow Hill	37
	Robert Price Transport Yard, Corporation Rd	Lliswerry	62
	75 - 76 Lower Dock Street	Pillgwenlly	12
	Baneswell Community Centre	Stow Hill	19
	104 And 105, Lower Dock Street,	Pillgwenlly	15
	133 To 135, Commercial Street	Stow Hill	22
	Telford St	Liswerry	54
	Fern Club, 57 Liswerry Road	Liswerry	20
	Ringland Centre, Retail & Resi	Ringland	38
	Ringland Centre, Resi	Ringland	94
H32	Former Sainsburys Site	Shaftesbury	140
H31	Roman Lodge Hotel, Ponthir Road	Caerleon	10
H59	24 Crawford Road	St Julians	10
H64	Uskside Paint Mills/Coverack Road	Victoria	53
(Row D) Sites with planning consent, (not Started) expected to complete prior to 2036 Total: 2554			

Table 3: Housing Requirement[4]	
Dwelling Requirement (figure derived from growth scenario)	9,570
Total Housing Provision	10,530
Total Housing Supply	5,850
Residual Balance (Remainder to be found on new sites)	**4,675**

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[4] Figures in Table 3 are subject to rounding

PS2 Delivery Strategy

Urban Area

New development will predominately occur within, and adjoining, the Newport urban boundary. The urban area of Newport forms the highest tier of the settlement hierarchy and the most sustainable location for growth.

Proposals within and on the edge of the urban area will be considered favourably, particularly where they contribute to:

i) the vitality, viability and quality of the environment of the city centre;

ii) the provision of residential and business opportunities within the urban area;

iii) reuse of vacant, underused or derelict land;

iv) encourage the development of community uses where appropriate.
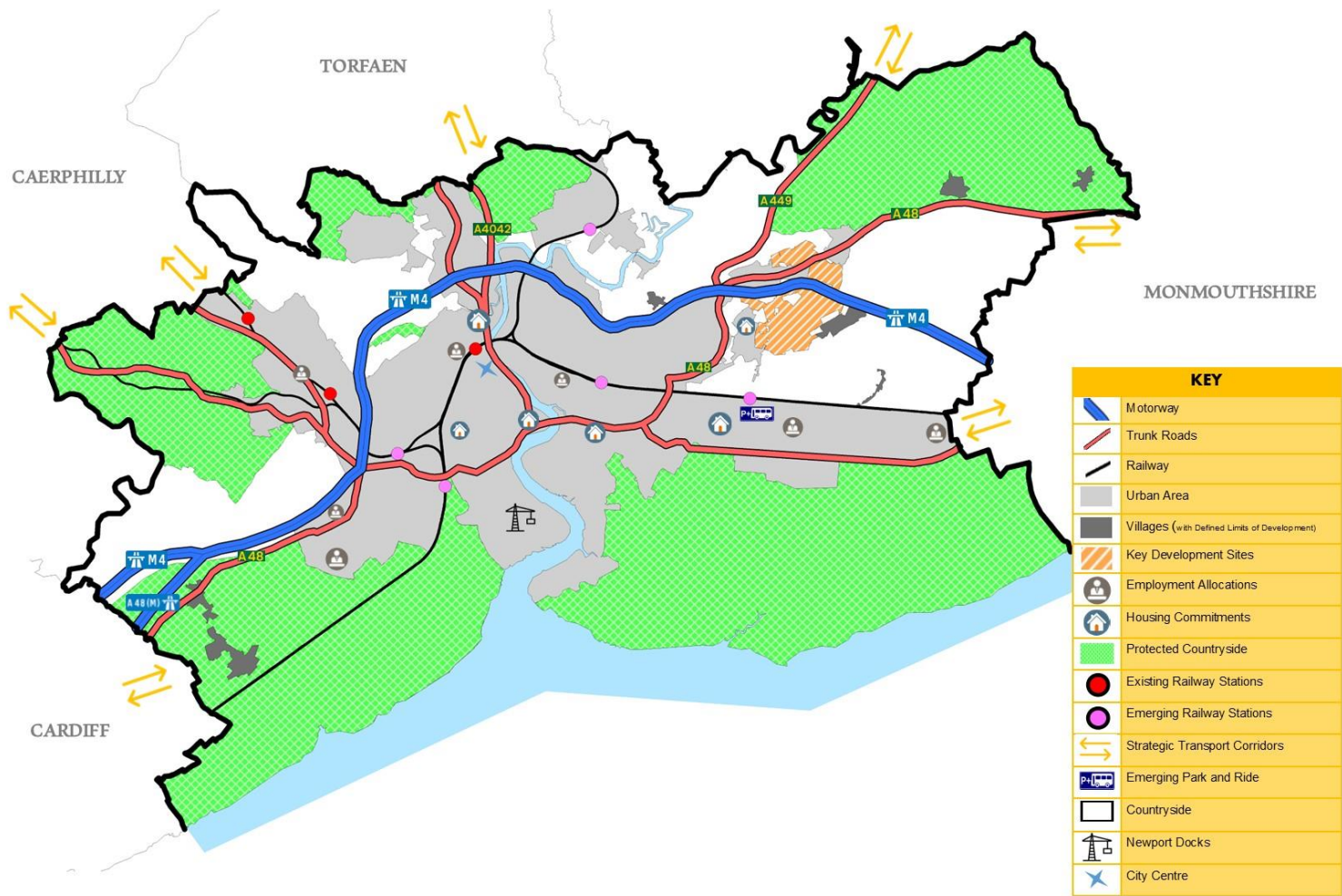
Rural Communities

Several villages are defined outside of the urban boundary, these form the second and lowest tier of the settlement hierarchy. These are rural communities which are relatively less constrained and where good access to services and facilities has been assessed, suggesting an appropriate level of self-sufficiency. Development of an appropriate type and scale will be supported within village boundaries, including that which comprises infilling and rounding off. Development adjoining boundaries may be appropriate where local a need can be evidenced.

Defined villages are Bishton, Underwood, Parc Seymour, Christchurch, Castleton and Marshfield.

Countryside

Land outside and disconnected from settlement boundaries is defined as countryside. Development will only be permitted in these locations where there is an evidenced need for such development and where it can be demonstrated that development sufficiently addresses any site specific constraints, including respecting the landscape character and biodiversity of the immediate and surrounding area. Development must also be appropriate in scale and design.

Key Diagram

TORFAEN

CAERPHILLY

MONMOUTHSHIRE

CARDIFF

A4042

A449

A48

M4

M4

A48

A48(M)

KEY		
		Motorway
		Trunk Roads
		Railway
		Urban Area
		Villages (with Defined Limits of Development)
		Key Development Sites
		Employment Allocations
		Housing Commitments
		Protected Countryside
		Existing Railway Stations
		Emerging Railway Stations
		Strategic Transport Corridors
		Emerging Park and Ride
		Countryside
		Newport Docks
		City Centre

7 Key Development Sites

7.1 Using the Candidate Site Register as a starting point, an assessment of Key Sites has been undertaken to inform the Preferred Strategy. Key Sites have been defined as housing and employment sites which are likely to be able to make a very good contribution towards placemaking objectives. To partially address the remainder of 4,675 outlined within Table 2, it is proposed that three key sites are taken forward. These are sites which performed best in the Candidate Site assessment and the Candidate Site Assessment Report provides the details of this, including the Council's conclusions regarding other Key Sites. The following sites provide the opportunity to bring forward 2,850 additional dwellings and associated facilities and infrastructure on Key Sites.

7.2 Eastern Expansion Area

7.2.1 In addition to further supporting the delivery of strategic commitments in the Eastern Expansion Area on Glan Llyn and Great Milton Park, a continuation of growth in this location is proposed on a new strategic allocation for a new community comprising up to 2,500 new homes, Green Infrastructure, a local centre and other complementary uses. Of the 2,500, 1,800 homes are anticipated as being delivered up to 2036. The following development framework brings together the Council's understanding of the site and will inform development masterplanning to support the drafting of an allocation to be included in the Deposit Plan.

KS4: Langstone Road, Llanwern, Ref CS0032

Land east and west of Langstone Road, Llanwern is identified for mixed use development for up to 2,500 homes, a district centre, public open space and a network of Green Infrastructure.

Development Framework

The masterplanning approach taken to bring the site forward will address the following constraints, placemaking principles and infrastructure requirements addressed:

Constraints:

The following constraints will need to be addressed:
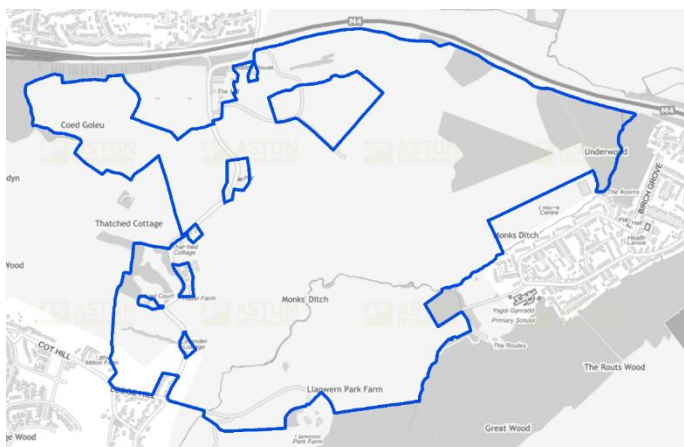
- Detailed survey work to understand the presence of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land on site with appropriate solutions incorporated into site layout and design.
- Where Tree Protection Orders and Ancient Woodland are apparent on site, they must be protected from development.
- Areas subject to flood risks in the south of the site are to be excluded from any developable areas and safety of future residents is a key consideration for any mitigation strategy, which will be informed by a Flood Consequence Assessment.
- Avoidance of any impacts of ecological habitats and networks with the site being a likely habitat for bats and dormice, among other species. Appropriate measures are to be informed by detailed ecological surveys, including a Bat Survey, and these will inform any strategy to deliver biodiversity net benefit.
- Existing Green Infrastructure Corridors are to be identified and protected.
- All of the onsite Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are to be excluded from the developable area.
- The southern part of the site falls within the Registered Park of Llanwern, requiring an archaeological desk-based assessment and geological survey at the planning application stage.
- The rural setting of nearby listed buildings and onsite Schedules Ancient Monuments are to be protected through buffers to these sites, informed by a Heritage Impact Assessment.
- A full Noise Assessment is required to support any future planning applications.

Infrastructure Requirements

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To ensure that the everyday needs of existing and new communities can be suitably met, development will need incorporate or support:

i. Up to 2,500 homes comprising a mix of house types and sizes, including the provision of affordable housing in accordance with emerging targets.
ii. An appropriately located district centre to include small scale retail, local services, schools, health care facilities, community facilities, and co-working spaces.
iii. Cycle ways and shared use routes are to be incorporated onsite providing excellent levels of access across the site. To include linkages to routes outside of the development area, including those linking the site to the proposed Llanwern Railway Station.
iv. Introduction of public transport infrastructure to provide connectivity across the site, linking the eastern most points to facilities in the east of Newport and the City Centre.
v. Provision of new leisure space onsite.
vi. Create a network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure which increases access to active travel corridors, enhances biodiversity, supports sustainable drainage and provides spaces for well-being benefits.
vii. The provision of at least one 3 form entry primary school onsite.
viii. The provision of land and/ or contributions to provide a new secondary school.
ix. The protection and improvement of existing utilities assets apparent onsite.
x. Any necessary site specific measures to improve water and sewerage infrastructure, to be informed by a Hydraulic Modelling Assessment.
xi. The protection of Public Rights of Way and retention of green corridors. Enhancements to Public Rights of Way, where necessary.
xii. Incorporation of roof mounted solar and low carbon building measures onto all buildings.
xiii. Appropriate transport infrastructure is to be delivered onsite, including suitable access arrangements. Measures are to be informed by a full and comprehensive Transport Assessment, for which the scope will need to be agreed with NCC Highways. Necessary works are likely to include those to increase junction capacity associated with access points and pedestrian improvements at Langstone Court Road.
xiv. Onsite measures to control and influence movements through the site, such as bus gates, will be informed by transport modelling.

Placemaking Principles

To support the creation and enhancement of healthy, sustainable communities. Development must accord with the following principles:

a) A mix of house types and sizes to be developed at an appropriate density.
b) The provision of affordable housing in accordance with emerging targets, affordable housing comprising a suitable mix of types and tenures to meet local needs and to be delivered throughout the development.
c) The incorporation of specialist accommodation to address local needs, e.g. housing for older people and self-build housing.
d) Habitat connectivity and resilience across the site and within the wider landscape, including the retention of woodland north of the open Gwent Levels SSSIs is important for wider biodiversity and to support ecological corridors for wildlife that will be even more important as wildlife responds to climate change.
e) Appropriate buffers to and measures to ensure the amenity of future residents from any noise, dust, odour and light impacts arising from the M4 to the north or any relevant vectors onsite.
f) A strategy to encourage modal shift among future residents and users of the site, including cycle storage incorporated into the design of each dwelling and across the site.
g) The incorporation of satisfactory air quality measures for mitigating and/or reducing emissions from all sources associated with them, this includes routing traffic away from Air Quality Management Areas during construction and designing operational phases in a way that addresses air quality matters and the unintended consequences such as the exacerbation of traffic congestion are minimised.
h) Building to zero carbon ready standards, including the use of alternative sources of heating and cooking to gas supply and incorporating energy efficiency considerations into the overall site layout and design.
i) Access to existing and new onsite facilities will be informed by the principles of the 20-minute neighbourhood and based upon a design ethos of creating complete, compact and connected neighbourhoods where people can meet their everyday needs within a short walk or cycle.

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7.3 Langstone Growth Area

7.3.1 Land is proposed to be allocated across two sites at Langstone, supporting an overarching placemaking strategy to achieve a local objective of enhancing access local services and facilities by supporting new ones as a part of development and enhancing active travel networks to enable easier movements to the core of Newport. Each proposed allocation sets out a broad framework for how this objective will be achieved through new development. The following development frameworks bring together the Council's understanding of the sites and will inform development masterplanning to supporting the drafting of an allocation to be included in the Deposit Plan.

KS7: North Langstone, Ref CS0014, CS0053, CS0065

Land north of Langstone is identified for residential development for up to 750 homes and a local centre.


Development Framework

A masterplanning approach will be taken to bring the site forward with the following constraints, placemaking principles and infrastructure requirements addressed:

Constraints:

The following constraints will be addressed:

- Detailed survey work to understand the presence of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land on site with appropriate solutions incorporated into site layout and design.
- Potential landscape impacts arising due to presence of Wentwood Special Landscape Area to the north and potential encroachment into countryside. Lower densities to the north of the site may be appropriate.
- A full appraisal of the potential impacts on Langstone – Llanmartin Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Full up-to-date ecological surveying to inform species conservation and any compensations for habitat loss. Onsite habitats are likely to include bats, dormice, reptiles and birds. These will inform any strategy to deliver biodiversity net benefit.
- A desk based archaeological assessment is required for the whole of the site and further archaeological investigations are required for the southern parcel of the site to inform appropriate mitigation.
- A full Noise Assessment is required at the planning application stage.
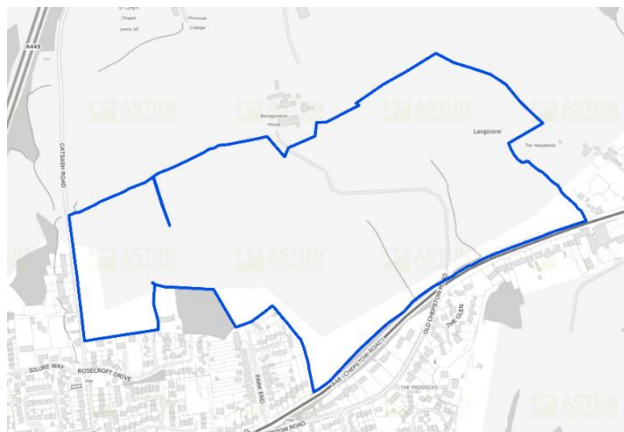
Infrastructure Requirements

To ensure that the everyday needs of existing and new communities can be suitably met, development will need incorporate or support:

i. Up to 750 homes comprising a mix of house types and sizes, including the provision of including the provision of affordable housing in accordance with emerging targets.
ii. New local retail and commercial uses of an appropriate type and size to address neighbourhood needs, which are accessible from all parts of the development site and by the existing community through walking, cycling and public transport.
iii. Educational facilities to address needs arising from new development through the expansion of existing or provision of new facilities in the Langstone area. Including the provision of land onsite, where required.
iv. The protection of Public Rights of Way and retention of green corridors. Enhancements to Public Rights of Way, where necessary.
v. Provision of new leisure space onsite.
vi. The protection and improvement of existing utilities assets apparent onsite.
vii. Any necessary site specific measures to improve water and sewerage infrastructure, to be informed by a Hydraulic Modelling Assessment.
viii. Cycle ways and shared use routes are to be incorporated onsite. Consideration is to be given to links to routes outside of the development area, particularly Chepstow Road.
ix. Measures to reduce impacts on road, safety, operation or capacity of the highway network to be informed by a Transport Assessment.

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    x.   Measures to avoid traffic impacts on the Coldra M4 roundabout junction. Appropriate measures will be identified in consultation with SEWTRA and Welsh Government.

xi.   Vehicular access to be established from the A48, to be informed by a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit.

xii.   Pedestrian safety through a movement network to support shared use including the provision of footways, pavements and of a design to address the needs of disabled users, including those with sensory and/or motor function impairments. Consultation with disabled user groups should be undertaken as part of a wider quality audit.

xiii.   Internal roads are to be designed to an adoptable highway standard and in accordance with Manual For Streets.

xiv.   Incorporation of roof mounted solar and low carbon building measures onto all buildings.

Placemaking Principles

To support the creation and enhancement of healthy, sustainable communities. Development must accord with the following principles:

a) A mix of house types and sizes to be developed at an appropriate density.

b) The provision of affordable housing in accordance with emerging targets, comprising a suitable mix of types and tenures to meet local needs and to be delivered through the development.

c) The creation of a vibrant new community which can meet the day to day needs of new residents and the existing Langstone community.

d) The delivery of a local centre with connectivity across the site and wider Langstone area.

e) Enhanced pedestrian and cycle connectivity across the site and between different areas of Langstone and to the core of the City.

f) Incorporate a layout and design which respects and complements the surrounding landscape, including buffers to the north and lower density on the northern fringe of development.

g) Create a network of multifunctional Green Infrastructure which increases access to active travel corridors, enhances biodiversity, supports sustainable drainage and provides spaces for well-being benefits.

h) The retention of trees and hedgerows to foster their existing value and benefits.

i) Integration of appropriate drainage measures into design, with matters relating to Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) being subject to a separate SuDS approval process.

j) The incorporation of satisfactory air quality measures for mitigating and/or reducing emissions from all sources associated with them, this includes routing traffic away from Air Quality Management Areas during construction and designing operational phases in a way that addresses air quality matters and the unintended consequences such as the exacerbation of traffic congestion are minimised.

k) A strategy to encourage modal shift among future residents and users of the site, including cycle storage incorporated into the design of each dwelling and across the site.

l) Building to zero carbon ready standards, including the use of alternative sources of heating and cooking to gas supply and incorporating energy efficiency considerations into the overall site layout and design.

KS8: South Langstone, Ref CS0016, CS0040

Land south of Langstone is identified for residential development for up to 300 homes, SuDs and Green Infrastructure.

Development Framework

A masterplanning approach will be taken to bring the site forward with the following constraints, placemaking principles and infrastructure requirements addressed:

Constraints:

The following constraints will need to be addressed:

- Land in the east of the site is subject to flood risks from rivers. This area is to be excluded from the developable area. Safety of future residents is a key consideration for any mitigation strategy, which will be informed by a Flood Consequence Assessment.

- The site is within the Minerals Safeguarding Areas for Sand and Gravel and Hardrock. Further assessment is needed to demonstrate that the resource will not be sterilised or future extraction hindered as a result of development and/ or to investigate whether the extraction of minerals prior to the commencement of development is practicable.

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- Delbury Grasslands SINC is apparent within the south of the site and is to be retained as open space.
- Langstone – Llanmartin Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest is apparent onsite to the south. Further assessment is required to fully understand potential impacts and inform measures to ensure that the proposal would not damage the notified features of the SSSI alone or in combination with the other candidate sites. This includes to ensure appropriate buffers are incorporated in establishing the developable area and the degradation of habitat through hydrological links is suitably avoided.
- Detailed ecological survey work will be able to inform any strategy to deliver biodiversity net benefit.
- Detailed survey work to understand the presence of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land on site with appropriate solutions incorporated into site layout and design.
- Land to the east adjoins Scheduled Monument of Ford Farm Roman Villa MM298, further reducing potential for built development in this part of the site. The area itself has Roman finds and the description notes that archaeological features are likely to exist outside the boundary of the Scheduled area. Further investigation of potential impacts arising from any works proposed on the eastern parcel are likely to be needed. Archaeological investigations are required for the whole of the site prior to development to ensure any appropriate archaeological mitigation is incorporated.
- Noise impacts from the M4 and operational machinery to the north are to be addressed through appropriate mitigation, including identifying areas requiring additional sound insulation measures due to elevated traffic noise. A Full Noise Impact Assessment is required to inform site layout.

Infrastructure Requirements

To ensure that the everyday needs of existing and new communities can be suitably met, development will need incorporate or support:

i. Up to 300 homes comprising a mix of house types and sizes, including the provision of affordable housing in accordance with emerging targets.
ii. Educational facilities to address needs arising from new development through the expansion of existing or provision of new facilities in the Langstone area. Including the provision of land onsite, where required.
i. Provision of new leisure space onsite, including through multi-functional open space.
ii. Creation and retention of a Green Infrastructure network, which supports resilient habitat corridors and maintains ecological connectivity in the local environment. This network must be sufficiently extended in size to provide for both people and biodiversity as a part of ensuring resilience.
iii. Maintaining of ecosystem connectivity through the retention of hedgerows and trees.
iv. The protection and improvement of existing utilities assets apparent onsite.
v. Any necessary site specific measures to improve water and sewerage infrastructure, to be informed by a Hydraulic Modelling Assessment.
vi. Measures to reduce impacts on road, safety, operation or capacity of the highway network to be informed by a Transport Assessment.
vii. Measures to avoid traffic impacts on the Coldra M4 roundabout junction. Appropriate measures will be identified in consultation with SEWTRA and Welsh Government.
viii. An internal road network built to highways standard and conform with Manual for Streets, this includes a loop road to allow for larger vehicles to navigate the network in forward gear.
ix. The protection of Public Rights of Way and retention of green corridors. Enhancements to Public Rights of Way, where necessary.
x. Cycle ways and shared use routes are to be incorporated onsite. Consideration is to be given to links to routes outside of the development area, in particular linking to the canal tow path from Cwm Lane.
xi. The incorporation of any neighbourhood facilities or specialist housing provision, where required.
xii. Incorporation of roof mounted solar and low carbon building measures onto all buildings.

Placemaking Principles

To support the creation and enhancement of healthy, sustainable communities. Development must accord with the following principles:

a) A mix of house types and sizes to be developed at an appropriate density.
b) The provision of affordable housing in accordance with emerging targets, comprising a suitable mix of types and tenures to meet local needs and to be delivered through the development.
c) The incorporation of a network of SuDs and Green Infrastructure, including the maintaining of open, natural land to the east of the site to protect designated sites.
d) Land within the south and east of the site to form buffers with the only work occurring in these areas being for the betterment of existing assets, designations or formalisation of greenspaces, as appropriate.
e) Integration of appropriate drainage measures into design, with matters relating to Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) being subject to a separate SuDS approval process.

f) The incorporation of satisfactory air quality measures for mitigating and/or reducing emissions from all sources associated with them, this includes routing traffic away from Air Quality Management Areas during construction and designing operational phases in a way that addresses air quality matters and the unintended consequences such as the exacerbation of traffic congestion are minimised.

g) A strategy to encourage modal shift among future residents and users of the site, including cycle storage incorporated into the design of each dwelling and across the site.

h) Building to zero carbon ready standards, including the use of alternative sources of heating and cooking to gas supply and incorporating energy efficiency considerations into the overall site layout and design.

7.3.2 One essential feature to the delivery of KS8 is that no built development is to occur on Candidate Site 0016, including any vehicular access across the site. Instead, parts of this site are to be incorporated into the masterplan, where appropriate, to provide land for mitigation, habitat connectivity and ensure that the impacts of development on designated sites and other constraints are limited. Further detailed assessment of constraints, including input from Natural Resources Wales will inform masterplanning to agree a developable area between all relevant parties.

8   Strategic Framework

8.1.1   The Strategic Framework outlines the strategic policies which support the implementation and delivery of the Preferred Strategy and RLDP as a whole. These seek to respond to objectives to provide policies which will be relevant for the consideration of planning applications made in Newport up to 2036.

PS3 Sustainable Placemaking

PS3 Sustainable Placemaking and Design

All new development proposals will be required to make a positive contribution to sustainable places to support the high-quality design, health and well-being of communities. They will be assessed as to their contribution towards the following:

   i.   High quality design, which is inclusive and accessible, meeting the full needs of existing and future communities, while protecting and enhancing the built and natural environment.
  ii.   A Green Infrastructure led approach, which is informed by the Council's Green Infrastructure Assessment.
 iii.   The efficient use of land, which supports a mix of uses at appropriate densities.
  iv.   Meeting a range of housing needs through the appropriate mix of housing types and tenures.
   v.   A plot-based approach to design, providing opportunities for small plots, including custom and self-build schemes.
  vi.   Supporting active travel within communities by ensuring that streets are safe, comfortable and enjoyable and that developments offer access to public transport and range of facilities within walking distance of most residents.
 vii.   Prioritising access and movement by active and sustainable transport across the city, by route and system integration, reducing dependency on private vehicles for short trips.
viii.   Encouraging economic diversification and in particular improving the vitality and viability of the city centre and district centres.
  ix.   Supporting and sustaining the long-term growth of the Welsh language.
   x.   Avoiding unacceptable harm to health as a result of land contamination, air quality, noise, light or flooding.

8.1.2   Sustainable placemaking and design is essential to delivering sustainable developments. All new developments in Newport are expected to support and achieve positive economic, social, environmental and cultural outcomes, while minimising adverse ones. These outcomes support the strategic placemaking approach outlined by Policy 2 of Future Wales and contribute to the national sustainable placemaking outcomes set out within Planning Policy Wales.

8.1.3   Newport City Council is a signatory of the Placemaking Charter. Policy PS3 seeks to deliver on the pledges of this charter. Policy PS3 is to be underpinned by a number of topic based policies in assessing these criterion. Each of the matters outlined by PS3 should be considered at the earliest stages of design.

8.1.4   Good design is integral to ensuring places can address the needs of current and future residents, this includes the protection and betterment of natural spaces for the enjoyment of communities. Newport has a rich historic built environment and local character and identity, which forms an essential part Newport's sense of place. Supporting this through design is important. Further, the consideration of a range of access needs should inform proposals, meaning that the end user is in mind at the earliest stages.

8.1.5   Securing a Green Infrastructure led approach to design is essential to ensuring that a existing and new network are enhanced and created to support development. Green Infrastructure also contributes the public realm and public open space, where appropriate. This is outlined in more detail in Policy PS15.

8.1.6   Developments should make the most efficient use of land, including the identification of a range of uses, identifying developable and undevelopable areas, and bringing forward appropriate densities. Future Wales outlines 50 dwellings per hectare as an ideal density. There may be some circumstances where this isn't appropriate and densities which fall below this should be outlined and clearly justified through schemes taking account of local circumstances. Proposals within the urban core should be seeking to achieve densities of 50 dwellings per hectare, in line with Future Wales.

8.1.7   Housing developments will need to support a variety of housing tenures and types to address a range of needs and contribute towards local affordable housing targets. Further, a plot-based approach has the potential to support a different types of house builders and create opportunities for self and custom build housing. Opportunities for these will need to be explored on Key and Large Sites.

8.1.8   Providing a mix of uses on site can have benefits of reducing the need to travel and subsequently the need to travel by car. Supporting active travel onsite will be essential to ensure modal shift, as well as connecting linkages which may exist on the periphery of development sites promoting overall access and connectivity. This includes ensuring sufficient access to existing and new walking, cycling, bus and train networks.

8.1.9   The vitality and viability of the City Centre, is an essential part of delivering better placemaking. Directing appropriate development towards the City Centre and District Centres is essential to ensuring services and facilities are available in these accessible locations. Commercial land uses will be promoted within these areas and the diversification of commercial land uses will be promoted in line with Policy PS9, which sets out the retail and commercial strategy.

8.1.10 Growing the Welsh language is a national ambition for Wales. Use of the Welsh language is growing within Newport and the design of places can support opportunities for people to engage with the Welsh language, while social infrastructure may provide learning opportunities. Developments will need to avoid impacts on access to the Welsh language.

8.1.11 All development will need to ensure that no unacceptable impacts on public and environmental health occur as a result of development during both construction and operational stages.

PS4 Climate Change

PS4 Climate Change

All development proposals must make a positive contribution towards mitigating, adapting and building resilience to the impacts of climate change. Proposals must take account of the need to:

i.   avoid development in areas assessed as being at risk of flooding and, where these locations cannot be avoided, development is to be designed in a way which minimises risks and ensures flood resilient design;

ii.   achieve low / zero carbon building development, including designing buildings in a way which minimises energy consumption and incorporates renewable, low or zero carbon energy sources, including on site energy provision;

iii.   incorporate local heat networks and low carbon heating, such as heat pumps;

iv.   adopt sustainable construction practices, including reuse or recycling of existing construction materials present on the site or using local materials;

v.   improve sustainable access through spatial design, digital connectivity and maximised sustainable travel and transport opportunities;

vi.   integrate electric vehicle charging infrastructure and Zero Emission Vehicle infrastructure onsite;

vii.   maximise Green Infrastructure opportunities as a part of nature-based solutions as a part of increasing on site resilience;

viii.   minimise, re-use and recycle waste; and

ix.   ensuring the sustainable and efficient use of energy and resources such as land, water and minerals.

8.1.12 Newport City Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in November 2021. Following this the Council has developed the Climate Change Plan 2022-2027 and Local Area Energy Plan 2022. These two strategies are key documents which set out local targets, including a target for the city of Newport to be net zero by 2050 in line with the national target and for Newport City Council to achieve net zero by 2030.

8.1.13 Policy PS4 seeks to align with the Climate Change Action Plan to ensure that development in the city aligns with the targets set out within the strategy. The measures set out broadly align with goals relating to transport, flood risk, low carbon building, renewable energy and nature-based solutions. Detail relating to how these can be addressed through proposals is set out through detailed policies and key site allocations.

8.1.14 Welsh Government declared a climate emergency in 2019. As such, the latest changes to national policy and guidance reflect a priority for reducing the causes through mitigation, reducing the impacts through adaption to and resilience against climate effects.

8.1.15 Flood risk is a concern for Newport due to its coastal context and location on the River Usk. This is something which is directly addressed by PS15. Flood risk has an integral relationship with Climate Change.

8.1.16 General resource efficiency of energy, heat and water is an essential element of good design. Minimising resource demand through new development has huge benefits, including assisting meeting UK targets to tackle climate change, reducing the need to retrofit new homes, reducing pressure on local resources such as water resources, and reducing long term running costs to individual householders. Detailed guidance referring to standards and design advice on how to achieve energy efficiency in buildings and developments is set out within the development management policies of the Plan.

8.1.17 Nature based solutions are considered a necessary approach in building resilience within new developments and existing communities where climate effects could be exacerbated as a result of new development. Green roofs and green walls are a design measure that can provide social and economic benefits as they: help to soften the urban environs; mitigate for the urban heat island effect; filter airborne and gaseous pollutants; help to absorb noise pollution; provide a public amenity / green space; and are aesthetically pleasing. Green roofs and walls also benefit the sustainability of the building itself by helping to regulate internal building temperatures and recycle rainwater. They can contribute to more innovative design scheme. They also contribute to green infrastructure more generally, which will help our environment adapt to the impacts of climate change and respond to the ecological emergency, as well as helping to mitigate the causes. In addition, green walls and roofs can also provide opportunities for biodiversity in buildings and provide a valuable part of a wider net gain.

8.1.18 To ensure that finite resources are being used in a sustainable manner, developments should where possible use secondary and recycled aggregates as part of the construction process. Wherever possible this should be done without taking materials off site. The sustainable management of minerals and waste is covered in more detail by minerals and waste policies.

PS5 Health and Well-being

PS5 Health and Well-being

All development proposals should seek to maximise their positive contribution to health and well-being of existing and new communities, including the reduction of health inequalities. Negative impacts should be avoided by ensuring development is located in the most sustainable locations and supports:

- Community assets and cohesion to support well-being
- Transport and active travel
- Lifetime Homes Standards

8.1.19 In line with the Well-being Duty to bring forward sustainable development as set out by Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015, spatial strategy and good placemaking, locating development in more sustainable locations forms a key part of promoting health and well-being and reducing health inequalities. For example, it is reasonable to assume that where developments are located in locations that are only accessible by the car, the likelihood of people walking to destinations is greatly decreased. This is therefore likely to lead to more inactivity in the local population.

8.1.20 Policy PS5 outlines three broad determinants of health, which align with the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 and the Marmot principles. Each can be broken down into specific measures and development proposals should seek to address each of these by positively supporting these determinants through their location or enhancements as a result of development.

8.1.21 Community assets and cohesion to support well-being, could include: access to existing, new or improved green and blue spaces; incorporating food-growing potential; provision or enhancement of local services and facilities that can support well-being; with all of these being easily accessible through walking and cycling routes.

8.1.22 Active travel is to be supported through improved opportunities and new and improved active travel infrastructure, such as well-connected transport hubs, walking and cycling routes and storage infrastructure, to enable a behaviour change towards active transport.

8.1.23 Lifetime Home Standards are to be incorporated into residential developments to support a built environment where housing can reflect and adapt to the needs of people throughout their lives. All development proposals should consider the accessibility needs of the end-user in line with PS1.

8.1.24 In some cases, it may be appropriate for large major developments to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment and these may be necessary for proposals where a health impact is considered to be apparent.

PS6 Infrastructure

PS6 Infrastructure
To support healthy and sustainable communities, all development will need to be supported by sufficient existing or new infrastructure through provision or financial contributions towards such infrastructure, where necessary. This list is not exhaustive, but the following are infrastructure priorities that developments will be expected to provide or contribute to in order to mitigate any negative consequences of development: • educational facilities and/or their upgrades; • affordable housing; • improvements to the highway network, including walking and cycling routes and public transport; • outdoor recreation; • protection, enhancement and management of the natural, historic and built environments; • community facilities and/or their upgrades; and • improvements to the public realm.

8.1.25 In order to mitigate the impact of development, infrastructure requirements will be secured through planning agreements and obligations. The Planning Obligations SPG will continue to provide the framework and requirements for planning obligations for new developments. The Council will negotiate planning obligations on a site-by-site basis where these are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms. Obligations will be directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

8.1.26 Balancing infrastructure needs along with viability is a key concern for the plan to address and addressing placemaking priorities through allocated sites is essential to ensuring development proposals avoid impacts and contribute towards the achievement of these objectives.

PS7 Affordable Housing

PS7 Affordable Housing
To address affordable housing needs in the City, new housing developments will incorporate or contribute to affordable housing provision, supporting a mix of housing types and tenures to be delivered on or, if necessary, off-site. Affordable homes should be dispersed throughout development.

8.1.27 A Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) is being prepared by Newport City Council. Early stages of this process have indicated a need to maximise the delivery of affordable housing tenures across Newport, specifically the social rent stock. An overarching policy position will seek to emphasise the delivery of affordable housing as a priority and policy targets will be informed by the LHMA as it develops ahead of submission to Welsh Government in 2024. The overarching policy position set out in PS7 will be supplemented by the review of development management policies.

8.1.28 Providing affordable housing is a priority for Newport and all new housing developments will be expected to contribute to addressing affordable housing needs.

8.1.29 Development viability is a key aspect of securing affordable housing through new developments. Viability will be considered carefully and policy targets, including those relating to individual site viability will be carefully considered taking into account identified needs and financial viability.

PS8 Employment Land

> **PS8 Employment Land Provision**
>
> 87.5ha of employment land is allocated to address the requirement for 77ha of employment land, the following sites are allocated as employment land:
>
> i) Celtic Lakes – 38.5 hectares for B1, B2, and B8 uses;
>
> ii) Celtic Springs – 3 hectares primarily for B1 use;
>
> iii) Gwent Europark – 16 hectares for B8 distribution uses;
>
> iv) Land Off Chartist Drive, Rogerstone – 2 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 uses;
>
> v) Celtic Business Park (St Modwen Park) – 25.9 hectares for B1, B2 and B8 uses;
>
> vi) Godfrey Road (Rear of Station) – 2 hectares for B1 and other commercial uses;
>
> these allocations will be protected for employment uses, and alternative uses for the sites will be resisted.

8.1.30 The Plan makes provision for 87.5ha of employment land across a range of sites. These allocations have been informed by the Employment Land Review 2022 and further analysis of existing commitments is detailed within the Employment Land Background Paper. These allocations will be supplemented by a number of detailed policies outlining planning considerations for each of these sites, as well as policies protecting the existing employment land stock, supporting the redevelopment of Newport Docks. Detailed policies will also consider the role of the rural and foundational economies.

8.1.31 The growth strategy outlines a need to provide 8,640 new jobs to provide new economic opportunities for existing and new communities in the City. New jobs will be provided through the delivery of B Class uses on allocated employment sites and through other sectors of the economy, including through the foundational economy. Enhancing employment opportunities through new B Class land uses is likely to be able to support other objectives of enhancing self-containment. The reuse and redevelopment of existing employment land will have a key role in maintaining the City's commercial offer over the long term and in supporting growth in economic cluster sectors, such as the semi-conductor industry.

PS9 Retail and Commercial Centres

> **PS9 Retail and Commercial Centres**
>
> Proposals for new retail, commercial, leisure, higher education, health and public service facilities are best located in a city centre and where proposals are not in the City Centre, they will be subject to an assessment of need and the sequential test.
>
> Development will be preferentially located according to the following hierarchy of centres:
>
> 1. Newport City Centre
> 2. District Centres
> 3. Local centres
> 4. Out of centre sites

8.1.32 National Planning Policy sets out a need for Local Planning Authorities to take a hierarchical approach to the consideration of proposals for retail, leisure and other uses complementary to retail and commercial centres.

8.1.33 Newport City Centre has faced a number of challenges since the adoption of the 2011-2026 Local Development Plan. Changing shopping habits, which have been accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic, have limited investment opportunities for the City Centre to reduce vacancies and improve the overall offer of Newport City Centre. Ongoing impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and changing market demands continue to influence the changing role and function of the city centre.

8.1.34 Despite this, the City Centre has experienced some good successes through the Friars Walk development, the refurbishment of Newport Indoor Market and the opening of the first 4* City Centre hotel. These have changed the way in which visitors use the City Centre.

8.1.35 Policy PS9 indicates that Newport City Centre is the principal location for retail and complementary uses. The City Centre does face competition from lower order district centres and retail parks. Competition is predominately with Newport Retail Park. The sequential test will be applied to all proposals for retail and complementary uses outside of the City Centre, as defined by the Proposals Map. This approach will be taken to support the vitality and viability of the City Centre through a mix of uses. Where retail and commercial proposals are not within a defined centre, an assessment of need is required. Assessments should be proportionate to proposals.

8.1.36 There may be cases, where uses are more suited to district centres in line with development management policies. As such, it may be necessary to consider whether district centre proposals are most suitably located in the City Centre when considering the requirement to demonstrate need and satisfying the sequential test.

8.1.37 In line with national policy, Retail Impact Assessments will be required where proposals fall on the edge, or outside, of defined centres and comprise 2,500sqm floorspace or more. There may be some circumstances where smaller proposals on the edge, or outside of centres, will be subject to a Retail Impact Assessment to assess impacts on defined centres.

8.1.38 Application of the assessment of need, the application of the sequential test and Retail Impact Assessment, will consider the nature and site of the activity proposed. Development should be of a scale appropriate to the retail centre within which they are located, and should contribute to or sustain the vitality and attractiveness of that retail centre within the hierarchy.

8.1.39 Supporting the vitality and viability of the City Centre is important for ensuring that Newport's communities can access necessary facilities. The City Centre benefits from very good public transport connectivity, which enables the City Centre to be accessible to a large number of people. The City Centre Masterplan and a City Centre placemaking plan will support the delivery of Policy PS9 and opportunities to explore new uses which could promote activity and the objectives of the Council led strategies will be encouraged through decision making.

PS10 Sustainable Transport
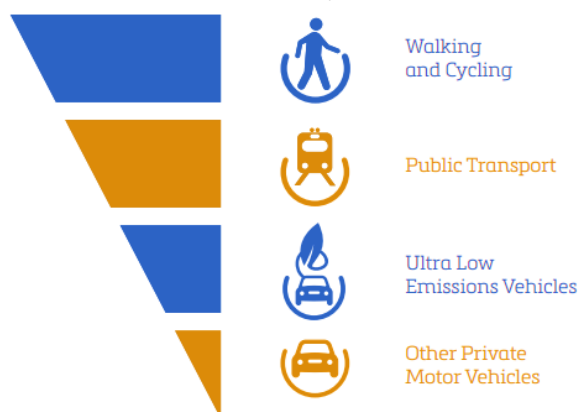
PS10 Sustainable Transport

Development must seek to be sustainable transport oriented and accord with the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy by being located and designed in a way which reduces the need to travel, promotes sustainable access to a range of services and facilities, including employment, and reduce dependency on the private car. Development will need to be supported by appropriate transport measures and infrastructure and proposals will need to:

    i. be well located to reduce the need to travel to employment and other services and facilities;
    ii. prioritise walking and cycling through the safeguarding, improvement and expansion of the existing active travel network;
    iii. ensure that street design balances network efficiency with safe and comfortable access for all users;
    iv. promote accessibility to and from new development through sustainable modes of transport;
    v. enhance public transport opportunities, such as bus priority, safeguarding and enhancement of rail routes and identification of new railway stations;
    vi. prioritise transport measures and schemes in line with regional and local transport plans;
    vii. Consider the designation of transport interchanges for park and ride, park and share, and road to rail freight centres;
    viii. provide an appropriate level of parking provision for a range of parking needs, including charging infrastructure for Zero Emission Vehicles.
    ix. utilise green infrastructure for its well being and air quality benefits in place shaping;
    x. integrate with digital monitoring and systems for traffic and air quality management.

Transport Assessments, including Sustainable Travel Plans / Transport Implementation Strategies will be required in accordance with Technical Advice Note 18: Transport.

8.1.40 Decisions will be made in the context of the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy. In line with the hierarchy, development should seek to reduce the need to travel, promote active travel, support public transport and Zero Emission Vehicle infrastructure, ahead of the private car.

Sustainable Transport Hierarchy

8.1.41 Taking this approach will support the transition away from private car usage towards sustainable modes of transport and promote an integrates approach to transport and land use planning through development proposals. The policy seeks to reflect and align with the objectives of the Newport Local Transport Plan 2015 relating to safety and security, connectivity and accessibility, quality and efficiency, environment and land use and regeneration.

8.1.42 Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021 prioritises bringing services to people to reduce the need to travel; enable easy movement of people and goods through accessible, sustainable and efficient transport services and infrastructure; and encouraging people to transition towards using sustainable transport. Llwybr Newydd sets out the national framework for future regional and joint local transport plans to come forward.

8.1.43 Newport occupies a strategic location in the region, where the delivery of sustainable transport and transport integration should be considered in the wider context and Llwybr Newydd outlines overcoming congestion on the M4 as a key issue in South East Wales. Development proposals will need to support solutions to this issue and avoid worsening existing issues through incorporating a sustainable transport strategy in line with national priorities, as well as regional and local transport plans which build upon these priorities.

8.1.44 The themes of Newport City Councils Sustainable Travel Strategy have been reflected within the updated Air Quality Action Plan for Newport. This identifies how the air quality areas of emissions from transportation and new development can be mitigated in order to bring its Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) into sustained compliance with the air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide emissions where this has been breached historically.

8.1.45 A design process for transportation and new development that front loads local air quality and climate change in its delivery of positive environmental and community outcomes is essential.

8.1.46 Suggested thresholds set out within Annex D of Technical Advice Note 18: Transport (TAN 18) will be applied when requiring a Transport Assessment (TA), however there may be some circumstances where proposed development is in a location where the network is particularly sensitive will need to be accompanied by a TA to establish anticipated impacts of development. These provide an important basis for the preparation of Transport Implementation Strategies and Sustainable Travel Plans, which set out measures for more sustainable travel patterns. In accordance with TAN 18, Transport Assessments should incorporate Transport Implementation Strategies. In some cases, proposals falling under the thresholds for Tas set out by TAN 18 will need to be supported by a Sustainable Travel Plan as part of the planning application process. Both Transport Assessments and Sustainable Travel Plans should be proportionate to the scale and nature of proposals and any identified local transport issues.

PS11 Transport Proposals

PS11 Transport Proposals
Transport proposals should seek to align with the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy and will be supported where they: i. provide infrastructure to support walking and cycling and expansion of the existing active travel network;   ii. provide new and enhanced local and regional connections by public transport   iii. support transition towards Zero Emission Vehicles;   iv. improve road safety and reduce congestion, particularly on the m4 and strategic road networks;   v. provide access to new development areas through sustainable transport modes;   vi. will demonstrably result in other environmental improvements, including air quality, noise reduction, sustainable drainage and enhanced biodiversity.

8.1.47 Transport schemes will be supported where they result in benefits to the environment, economy, health and well-being of the community. The provision of choice of transport modes is important in achieving sustainable development, as is the integration of modes of transportation. Encouraging walking and cycling through the improvement of infrastructure and accessibility will not only have environmental benefits but also promote healthier lifestyles, contributing toward placemaking, health and well-being objectives.

8.1.48 As transport is a contributor to atmospheric pollution, it is therefore essential that the use of more energy efficient modes of transport is encouraged in line with the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy and go beyond this to support the transition towards zero emission vehicles, where possible. Improvements to public transport will assist in reducing traffic congestion and in hand, improve air quality and road safety.

8.1.49 Proposals for new road infrastructure will be required to integrate the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy and opportunities to enhance access to more sustainable modes of transport, as appropriate. New development should fully consider active and public transport infrastructure options to support shorter and longer journeys ahead of new strategic roads.

8.1.50 Proposals associated with delivering a South East Wales Metro network will be supported, including improvements to the corridors stretching out of the City to increase connectivity across boundaries. Specific improvements are those linked to enhancing the Newport/Cardiff A48 corridor through public transport and active travel and reinstatement of passenger services on the Caerphilly/Machen/Newport railway line. More broadly, it is anticipated that associated proposals will include those to enhance strategic bus and active travel corridors and upgrades to the existing rail network, providing improved accessibility by modes other than private car across the City and beyond.

8.1.51 Development Management policies will be informed by further investigations and address opportunities for the enhancement linkages between Maesglas and Coedkernew.

PS12 Flood Risk

PS12 Flood Risk
Newport's coastal and riverside location necessitates that development be directed away from flood risk areas and must avoid increasing the risk of flood elsewhere. Development proposals will be considered on the basis of accordance with national guidance. Where appropriate, a detailed technical assessment will be required to ensure that the development is designed to cope with the threat and consequences of flooding over its lifetime. Nature-based solutions to manage flood risk should be prioritised.

8.1.52 Flood risk is a key challenge for Newport due to its coastal proximity, its location on the River Usk and the complex reen systems on the Gwent Levels. The tidal limit of the Usk extends beyond Newport's boundary making tidal and fluvial flood risk an issue for a high proportion of the Authority area. In addition to tidal and fluvial flood risk developers must also consider their effect on surface, groundwater and flood risk from artificial sources, including reservoirs and canals. Watercourses within the Internal Drainage Board (IDB) area must not be culverted and development must avoid obstructing the water course by providing a buffer zone of 12.5m minimum for reens and 7m minimum for field ditches in order to allow on-going maintenance. It is recommended that developers seek advice and information from Natural Resources Wales, the Local Authority and Internal Drainage Board where relevant. There is a clear requirement for developers to address the issue of flood risk and flood resilience in developments in line with TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004) and the emerging update to this document TAN 15: Development, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion. Principally development will be directed away from flood risk areas, however there may be some circumstances where flood risks are apparent or where flood risks may change over time as a result of mapping which takes account of climate changes, as the Flood Map for Planning does.

8.1.53 Developments will need to incorporate appropriate sustainable drainage systems which comply with national standards, these are subject to approval by the Council's Sustainable Drainage Approval Body (SAB) and the layout and design of these will influence the wider layout and design of development sites. As such, it is encouraged that in cases where SAB approval is required, it is sought in concurrence with planning approval. SAB is required for developments of more than 1 home or any development where the construction area comprises $100m^2$ or more. Development proposals may not only be at risk of flooding themselves, but may also exacerbate existing or create new flooding problems on other land or property through reductions in floodplain storage capacity or by impeding flood flows. Developers must ensure that flood flows and storage areas are not compromised. The impact of climate change and sea level rise will require continued and improved flood risk management schemes. Developments must reflect a lifetime appropriate standard of design. In the case of residential development 100 years is required and 75 years for employment, commercial and industrial development.

8.1.54 New developments may result in a substantial increase in surface water run-off as permeable surfaces are replaced by impermeable surfaces such as roofs and paving. As well as a consequent reduction in groundwater infiltration this can also result in risks of flooding downstream. Other consequential effects include increased pollution, silt deposition, damage to watercourse habitat and river channel instability. Developments will therefore only be permitted where the Council is satisfied that suitable mitigation measures and provision for the long term maintenance of these measures are included as an integral part of the development. All alleviation works must be detailed as part of the planning application.

PS13 Green Wedges

PS13 Green Wedges

Green wedges have been identified in order to prevent coalescence between the following settlements:

    i) Newport and Cardiff;
    ii) Rogerstone and Risca;
    iii) Bettws, Malpas and Cwmbran;
    iv) Caerleon And Cwmbran.

Within these areas development which prejudices the open nature of the land will not be permitted.

An increase in size of a dwelling of more than 30% of the volume of the original size of the dwelling, or as existed in 1948, will not be approved.

8.1.55 Green Wedges have been designated on a common basis with the other local planning authorities in South Wales. The prime purpose of Green Wedges is to prevent coalescence between urban areas. The designation is not necessarily made on the basis of the physical quality of the landscape, but rather to maintain openness. The areas designated tend to have significant importance for their openness and for their role in maintaining the distinct identify of separate communities. Policy PS13 proposes the retention of the current designations and their boundaries, however the emergence of further technical work regarding the Green Belt and Green Wedges, including a Green Wedge Assessment, may result in amendments to these.

8.1.56 Planning Policy Wales sets out what is considered inappropriate development within green wedge allocations, and should be referred to for guidance.

8.1.57 Any application to increase the size of a dwelling by more than 30% is likely to have a negative impact on the openness of the green wedge and will not be approved.

Green Belt Area for Consideration

8.1.58 In line with Policy 34 of Future Wales, the Replacement Local Development Plan seeks to avoid directing new development towards the area under consideration as Green Belt. The 2011-2026 LDP designated a Green Belt, the purposes of the Green Belt are:

- prevent the coalescence of large towns and cities with other settlements;
- manage urban form through controlled expansion of urban areas;
- assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- protect the setting of an urban area; and
- assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

8.1.59 These purposes, set out within Planning Policy Wales ed 11, are intended to support a designation that is sustained beyond plan periods to ensure permanence, fulfilling the long term containment of urban areas. The Green Belt designation in Newport has the role of maintaining separation from the built form of Cardiff. Nonetheless, the introduction of a regional Green Belt renders the allocation of a Green Belt by the RLDP inappropriate. There is no certainty that area designated as Green Belt within the 2011-2026 LDP will form part of the regionally defined Green Belt when formally designated by the Strategic Development Plan. As such, maintaining the local principles of the existing Green Belt designation will be addressed through Green Wedge policy at the very least within the Deposit Replacement Local Development Plan and boundaries to these will be informed by the evidence base.

PS14 Special Landscape Areas

PS14 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, materials and management schemes that demonstrate a clear appreciation of the area's special features:

    i) North Of Bettws
    ii) West Of Rhiwderin
    iii) Wentlooge Levels
    iv) River Usk
    v) Caldicot Levels
    vi) Wentwood

8.1.60 Within Special Landscape Areas, priority will be given to landscape conservation and enhancement. The designation of a Special Landscape Area does not preclude development but any proposals must demonstrate that they have been designed to respect the valued characteristics of the recognised landscape as well as being in accordance with other Policies of the Development Plan. Further technical work to review SLA designations will inform any changes to the boundaries for these ahead of the publication of the Deposit Plan.

8.1.61 Developers will be required to ensure that proposals do not impact or affect the intrinsic character, quality, feature or conservation value of the Special Landscape Area. Designs will be required to be of a high standard, appropriate in scale and massing, integrated sympathetically into the landscape as well as ensuring long term management. Supplementary Planning Guidance will provide detail concerning the value, management and maintenance of the areas.

PS15 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

PS15 Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

Development will protect and enhance Newport's green infrastructure and biodiversity assets to ensure the integrity and connectivity of this multi-functional resource is maintained and strengthened and positively managed.

Green infrastructure is key to Newport's character, distinctiveness and sense of place, and can include:

- Parks, playing fields, green play areas and open spaces
- Trees (including street trees), woodlands, hedgerows, soils and landscaping
- Strategic recreational routes, cycleways, active travel and the public rights of way network
- Sustainable drainage systems
- Growing spaces including allotments, community orchards and larger public and private gardens
- Undeveloped countryside and coastline
- Landscape, geological and heritage features which contribute to the City's setting
- Strategically important river valleys of the Usk and the Ebbw
- Biodiversity interests including designated sites and the connectivity of priority habitats and species
- Roadside verges, roundabout islands and screen planting along roads.

Protection and conservation of green infrastructure needs to be reconciled with the benefits of development. Proposed development should therefore demonstrate how green infrastructure has been considered and integrated into a placemaking approach; that there is a Net Benefits for Biodiversity; and how the resilience of ecosystems can be maintained. If development results in loss of diversity, extent, connectivity and condition of green infrastructure, appropriate compensation will be required.

Potential conflicts between different elements of green infrastructure should be reconciled as part of any development, and where appropriate, a Green Infrastructure Statement should set out how the layout and design of the scheme will contribute to, or be compatible with, any published local or regional Green Infrastructure Strategy.

8.1.62 Green infrastructure is defined as 'A strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services such as water purification, air quality, space for recreation and climate mitigation and adaptation. This network of green (land) and blue (water) spaces can improve environmental conditions and therefore citizens' health and quality of life. It also supports a green economy, creates job opportunities and enhances biodiversity.' It is capable of providing several functions at the same time and as a result offers multiple benefits, for social, economic and cultural including reducing impacts of climate change, enhanced biodiversity habitat and species connectivity, providing greater opportunities for sports and recreation, contributing to the communities' health and well-being and providing visual benefits for all.

8.1.63 Management of Newport's Green Infrastructure Strategy should be in place prior to development, and appropriate planning obligations sought. The Green Infrastructure SPG will outline the extent of Newport's green and blue infrastructure and how this policy will be implemented in more detail.

8.1.64 Newport has a rich diversity of nature which are recognised at the international, national and local level. Those habitats and species of nature conservation interest represent important environmental resources, and the Council has a duty under various legislation including the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), or as amended, Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000), or as amended, and the Town and Country Planning Act (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations (2017), or as amended, to ensure that they are protected from inappropriate or damaging development. National guidance sets out a clear requirement for the planning system to improve as well as protect the environment. Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (2009) set out this framework identifying nature conservation as an integral part of planning for sustainable development.

8.1.65 It is important that biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems considerations are taken into account at an early stage when considering development proposals. In accordance with the Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty (Section 6 Duty) introduced by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 all reasonable steps must be taken to maintain and enhance biodiversity and promote the resilience of ecosystems and these should be balanced with the wider and economic and social needs of business and communities.

8.1.66 Where development is permitted, planning conditions and/or obligations will be used to protect or enhance the green infrastructure and biodiversity benefit. New developments should incorporate new and / or enhanced green infrastructure of an appropriate size, type and standard to ensure no fragmentation or loss of connectivity.

PS16 Conservation of the Historic Environment

PS16 Conservation of the Historic Environment
All proposals will need to ensure the protection, conservation and/or enhancement of Newport's rich historic environment, including listed and non-listed assets.

8.1.67 Newport has a wide range of historically important buildings and sites. There are over 400 Listed Buildings, 15 Conservation Areas, 11 Historic Parks and Gardens, 67 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 4 Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and over 50 square kilometres of landscape registered as being of Outstanding Historic Interest. These nationally and internationally recognised sites are complemented by a variety of locally important historic buildings and sites which this Plan seeks to protect. The protection, retention, safeguarding, conservation and enhancement of heritage assets will be sought, and where new development is proposed that affects the building or site or its setting, this should be of the highest quality.

PS17 Renewable Energy

PS17 Renewable Energy
Renewable and low carbon energy schemes will be supported. Proposals for renewable energy generating development will be subject to all of the following criteria: i. there would be no over-riding environmental, including on designated ecological sites;   ii. there would be no unacceptable impact on amenity; and   iii. there would be no unacceptable cumulative impacts in combination with existing or consented development.   Within the Local Search Areas, as shown on the Proposals Map, proposals for ground mounted solar energy generation will be permitted or supported subject to the above criteria. Proposals for other development within these areas will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that the renewable energy potential of the Local Search Area would not be undermined.

8.1.68 Future Wales sets out two policies relating to the development of Renewable Energy. Policy 17 relates to Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure. This type of development is broadly supported by national government, indicating areas where new large scale wind may be appropriate in Wales and where large scale wind and solar will be inappropriate i.e. where an unacceptable impact on the environment is apparent. Policy 17 supports associated grid infrastructure improvements related to the transmission and distribution of energy. Policy 18 of Future Wales relates to schemes falling under the Development of National Significance consenting regime. These are schemes which would generate between 10MW and 350MW, which are considered and determined by Welsh Government due to their scale and significance.

8.1.69 A Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Assessment has been undertaken to provide an understanding of capacity for new energy production within Newport from renewable and low carbon technologies. The Assessment recommends the prioritisation of solar energy, particularly roof mounted solar on new buildings. It is anticipated that new sources of energy production up to 2036, will be predominately through the incorporation of roof mounted solar into development through low and zero carbon building design. Where standalone renewable energy projects are proposed, PS18 will be critical to the consideration of these schemes up to 10MW. Measures to retrofit roof mounted solar, or other low carbon building measures, into historic assets will be assessed in accordance with historic environment policies, and associated legislation where assets are listed.

8.1.70 The Assessment indicates Areas of Search for solar development and these are identified as areas where solar development is likely to be acceptable. The feasibility ground mounted solar in these broad locations should be considered prior to the proposal of renewable energy schemes in other parts of Newport.

8.1.71 Care will be taken in assessing proposals for renewable energy projects in sensitive, designated areas, such as areas of high landscape quality, and areas of nature conservation, or archaeological or historical importance. The Gwent Levels are recognised as an internationally important resource in terms of landscape and heritage and nationally important for ecology. Proposals which affect the special qualities of the Gwent Levels, or any other protected site, will be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no significant adverse effects.

8.1.72 PS18 will have relevance to a variety of different renewable energy projects, however the most common form of technologies proposed in Newport have tended to be solar and wind. Newport is outside of any pre-assessed area for wind turbines, as outline in Future Wales. This means that the Newport area has not been identified for large scale on-shore wind energy production, nonetheless proposals for new wind turbines may be appropriate if in accordance with the policy framework.

8.1.73 Policy 16 of Future Wales identifies Newport as a priority area for District Heat Networks, requiring the exploration and investigation into the feasibility of these. This matter will be addressed by the more detailed policies of the Plan.

PS18 Minerals

PS18 Minerals

The Plan will sustainably contribute towards meeting regional demand for mineral resources by:
 	
   i.   Promoting the appropriate use of secondary and recycled aggregates;
  ii.   Safeguarding hard rock and sand and gravel resources from development which may preclude its potential future extraction;
 iii.   Safeguarding existing and potential wharves and rail infrastructure at Newport Docks for the sustainable transportation of aggregate;
 iv.   Supporting proposals for the winning and working of minerals in the regional context, whilst having appropriate regard to local constraints.

8.1.74 Both national and regional planning policy require that mineral resources are managed in a sustainable manner.

8.1.75 Land use planning policy guidance for mineral extraction and related development is set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) and supplemented by Mineral Technical Advice Note 1: Aggregate (2004) and Mineral Technical Advice Note 2: Coal (2009). Mineral planning is considered at the regional scale, the overall consideration of supply and demand for the South Wales region is carried out by the South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party (SWRAWP). The role of the SWRAWP is to examine issues of aggregate provision and to produce a Regional Technical Statement (RTS) which sets out the strategy for the provision of aggregates in South Wales.

8.1.76 There is no current landbank in Newport and resources are limited. National Planning Policy requires local authorities to maintain a landbank to ensure levels of supply are sufficient to meet anticipated need. The RTS Second Review (RTS2) (2020), as corrected by Welsh Government Policy Clarification Letter dated 11 November 2021, requires Newport to make provision for the supply of primary land-won aggregate, specifically for Carboniferous Limestone, totalling at least 11.3 million tonnes over the RLDP period. Applications for mineral workings will be considered on a case-by-case basis, recognising that circumstances can change in the future. The RTS2 requires Newport to safeguard potential mineral resources, continue the use of marine, secondary and recycled aggregates and protect wharves and rail for the sustainable transportation of aggregate.

8.1.77 Newport currently receives land won minerals from cross boundary locations, liaising with adjoining authorities to continue to ensure an adequate supply is maintained. Newport sand and gravel wharves supply this much needed aggregate to cross boundary locations.

8.1.78 Minerals from primary sources can clearly only be worked where they occur, and in many cases the nature of the mineral is responsible for the particular characteristic of the landscape which may be worthy of protection. The Plan seeks to encourage developers to ensure the best and most efficient use of all available resources. A number of materials sometimes considered as waste are effective substitutes for natural aggregates, known as Secondary Aggregates. Such materials include power station fuel ash, steelwork slag, demolition waste, road scalpings and spent rail ballast. Increased use of secondary aggregates is encouraged wherever possible.

PS19 Waste Management

PS19 Waste Management

To delivery sustainable waste management in Newport, Waste will be managed in the following ways:
 	
   i.   Supporting waste prevention, reuse and the provision of facilities that use recycled or composted products
   ii.   Promoting and supporting additional sustainable waste management facilities in a manner that follows the waste hierarchy and the principles of an integrated and adequate network of waste installations; nearest appropriate installation; self-sufficiency and protection of human health and the environment;
   iii.   Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate new developments.

8.1.79 Planning Authorities are required by European Directives and National Guidance to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without harming the environment with a target of achieving net zero waste by 2050. Two key aspects of achieving this are to minimise the production of waste and the promotion of a circular economy, in line with then Waste Hierarchy.

8.1.80 In accordance with Welsh Government's TAN 21 'Waste' (2014) and the aims of 'Beyond Recycling' (2021), the Council will work with others within the South East Wales region to monitor waste arisings and capacity requirements. It will respond to identified needs by contributing towards the provision of an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities across the region.

8.1.81 All appropriate new development should include provision for the storage, recycling and management of waste. This will encourage waste reduction, recycling, composting and separation at source in order to contribute towards meeting waste management targets.

9 Review of Development Management Policies

9.1 An assessment has been undertaken to consider the development management policies adopted by the Local Development Plan. This exercise seeks to build upon the Review Report to provide an indication of whether these policies will be carried forward, updated or deleted. Where policies are carried forward, they may be subject to minor changes, whereas policies which are updated will be taken forward, but amendments are likely to be made to reflect changes to national requirements or the local context. In some cases policies may have been found to have limited efficacy during the implementation and monitoring of the Local Development Plan, or in some cases, may be replaced by a different policy approach. The outcome of further work to review these policies will be presented in the Deposit Plan, where policies may be regrouped or reordered to reflect their links to the Objectives of the Replacement Local Development Plan.

General Policies		Commentary	Recommendation
GP1	Climate Change	Revision necessary to reflect spatial strategy over the extended period and to align with the Newport Climate Strategy. Opportunity to promote the policy to a strategic policy, reflecting the importance of the climate emergency.	Updated with amendments and promote the policy. Draft policy forms part of the Preferred Strategy.
GP2	General Amenity	Functioning effectively.	Carry forward with minimal changes.
GP3	Service Infrastructure	Functioning effectively.	Carry forward with minimal changes.
GP4	Highways and Accessibility	Amendments required to consider Active Travel and transport hierarchy.	Update required to reflect the transport strategy.
GP5	Natural Environment	Amendments to include signposting to enhancement requirements, Bee Friendly City status, outcome of HRA and ISA.	Update to strengthen policy, reflect changes to national planning policy, outcomes of environmental assessments and strategic policy changes.
GP6	Quality of Design	Amendments required to clearer define "Good Design," and opportunity to stress the importance of placemaking.	Update required to align policy with the strategic policy for Sustainable Placemaking and Good Design and to provide clarity to support implementation.
GP7	Environmental Protection and Public Health	Revision necessary - to reflect and provide enhanced clarity on dealing with pollution matters e.g. noise, overheating and air quality matters.	Delete, overarching policy matters to be addressed through strategic policy for sustainable placemaking and matters to be split and addressed through individual detailed policies for air quality, land contamination, overheating and noise and any other environmental health issues.
Environment Policies		Commentary	Recommendation
CE1	Routeways, Corridors and Gateways	Functioning effectively	Update to more clearly link to green infrastructure and greening of main roads and transport corridors.

CE2	Waterfront Development	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor amendments
CE3	Environmental Spaces and Corridors	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor amendments
CE4	Historic Landscapes, Parks, Gardens and Battlefields	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor amendments
CE5	Locally Listed Buildings and Sites	Review whether a local list is to be produced	Update to be linked to a new local list.
CE6	Archaeology	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor amendments
CE7	Conservation Areas	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor amendments
CE8	Locally Designated Nature Conservation and Geological Sites	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor amendments
CE9	Coastal Zone	Revisions needed to reflect Technical Advice Note 15, National Marine Plan, Shoreline Management Plan 2 and Newport Flood Risk Management.	Update with amendments to reflect changes to national and local context.
CE10	Renewable Energy	Revision necessary to reflect government and local targets, with the policy text updated to be more in line with national policy. Opportunity to promote to strategic policy as a result of incorporation of targets.	Update to reflect changes to national policy, recommendations made by the evidence base and the Newport Local Area Energy Plan. Draft policy forms part of the Preferred Strategy.
SP5	Water Resources	Functioning effectively, but there is an opportunity to consider demoting the policy or incorporating it with the strategic climate change policy.	Update to reflect the role of the policy in decision taking and possible integration with climate policy.
New	Low Carbon Building		Further consideration to be given to a low carbon building policy.
New	District Heat Networks		Further consideration to be given to a district heat network policy.
Housing Policies		**Commentary**	**Recommendation**
H1	Housing Sites	Revision necessary – revised level of housing growth over new plan period in relation to housing requirement and spatial strategy.	Update to outline housing site allocations.
H2	Housing Standards	Review whether the policy can further reflect updates in design and lifetime development needs.	Updates to wording to reflect latest changes to national policy, standards and guidance.

H3	Housing Mix and Density	Revision necessary – to reflect on why the policy has not been met and whether the allocation of new development sites will require further clarification within this policy	Update required to indicate targets for different housing types and tenures, if necessary, and to reflect higher density ambitions. Changes will be made in line with the emerging Local Housing Market Assessment.
H4	Affordable Housing	Revision necessary – revised level of housing growth over new plan period in relation to housing requirement and spatial strategy. A review of site viability and previous success of commuted sum requirements.	Update to targets as informed by the emerging Local Housing Market Assessment.
H5	Affordable Housing Exceptions	Revision necessary –required greater clarification on what is local need.	Update to be informed by Local Housing Market Assessment and consideration of what is required to demonstrate local need.
H6	Sub-division of Curtilages, Infill and Backland Development	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H7	Annexes to Residential Dwellings	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H8	Self Contained Accommodation and Houses in Multiple Occupation	Revision Necessary – Whilst an additional SPG has been prepared, appeal decisions are not always supporting the Council's position so a review is considered timely.	Update needed and will be informed by the Housing in Multiple Occupation Research Report.
H9	Housing Estate Regeneration	Update in line with successful delivery or Alway, Ringland and Pillgwenlly Regeneration schemes. Identify specific allocations if required.	Update to reflect progress and consider allocations in line with an understanding of any estate regeneration strategies.
H10	Conversions in the Countryside	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H11	Outbuildings and Extensions to Conversions	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H12	Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H13	Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H14	Caravans	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with only minor amendments where necessary.
H15	Gypsy and Traveller Transit Accommodation	Revision Necessary – to reflect updated needs assessment.	Update to reflect GTAA 2021 and regional transit needs evidence base.
H16	Gypsy and Traveller	Revision Necessary – to reflect updated needs assessment.	Update to reflect GTAA 2021.

		Commentary	Recommendation
	Residential Accommodation		
H17	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Proposals	Functioning effectively	Update to reflect GTAA 2021.
New	One Planet Development		Further consideration to be given to a locally specific One Planet Development policy.
New	Self and Custom Build		Further consideration to be given to a self and custom build policy.
New?	Tourism Accommodation		Further consideration to be given to a policy directly related to proposals falling in to Use Classes C5 and C6.
Employment Policies		**Commentary**	**Recommendation**
EM1	Employment Land Allocations	Revision Necessary. Policy to be informed by the recommendations of the Employment Land Review 2022.	Updated to reflect recommendations made by the evidence base and in line with the strategic policy for employment land. There is potential to split the policy to provide site allocation policies for those proposals where certainty of delivery is needed and constraints need to be addressed.
EM2	Newport Docks	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with potential minor amendments to reflect most up to date proposals.
EM3	Alternative uses of Employment Land	Revision Necessary - Revision Necessary. Policy to be informed by the recommendations of the Employment Land Review 2022. Revisions will reflect growth strategy; impacts of Covid-19; marketing requirements; definition of commercial leisure development; and restrictions on Change of Use of recently developed employment land.	Updated to reflect recommendations made by the evidence base and to address issues with implementation.
New	Rural Diversification		Further consideration to be given to a policy to support and control the rural economy, rural enterprises and rural diversification.
Transport Policies		**Commentary**	**Recommendation**
SP16	Major Road Schemes	Amendments required to considered transport hierarchy, outcome of WG decision on M4 relief road, RLDP growth options and development allocation decisions.	Deleted to reflect changing priorities away from major road building and towards increasing capacity of other modes of movement and travel in line with the Transport Hierarchy.

T1	Railways	Functioning effectively	Update to reflect changing priorities for both local and strategic rail programmes and projects.
T2	Heavy Commercial Vehicle Movements	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with some changes needed to reflect the wider transport strategy.
T3	Road Hierarchy	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with any necessary changes to reflect wider approach to traffic management.
T4	Parking	Revision required – to reflect national policy requirements, consider boundaries of parking zones and ULEV charging implications.	Update to widen scope to address a range of parking needs, including ULEV and cycle parking within policy.
T5	Walking and Cycling	Functioning effectively	Update to identify and safeguard active travel routes and network maps.
T6	Public Rights of Way Improvement	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor changes where necessary.
T7	Public Rights of Way and New Development	Functioning effectively	Ca Carry forward with minor changes where necessary.
T8	All Wales Coast Path	Should this be combined with Policy T7?	Deleted to be merged with policy T7.
Retailing and the City Centre Policies		**Commentary**	**Recommendation**
R1	City Centre Schemes	Revision necessary to all City Centre Retail Polices. Changes are required to reflect the changing way in which people use Newport City Centre and to address challenges, such as vacancy rates, falling footfall and pressures of out of town retail.	Update with amendments to reflect recommendations of the evidence base, and City Centre Masterplan and the emerging City Centre placemaking plan.
R2	Primary Shopping Frontage		Update required to reflect the changing spatial aspect of the Primary Shopping Area and to ensure the policy isn't overly restrictive to change.
R3	Non-Retail Uses in Secondary City Centre Shopping Areas		Update required to reflect the changing spatial aspect of the Primary Shopping Area and to ensure the policy isn't overly restrictive to change.
R4	Non-Retail Uses in Other City Centre Shopping Areas		Update to define complementary uses and commercial leisure development in line with national policy.

R5	Café Quarter		Deleted. Policy assessed by Retail and Leisure Study 2019 as having limited efficacy. Evidence proposes supporting food and beverage leisure elsewhere in the City.
R6	Retail Proposals in District Centres	Revisions to respond to health of defined centres and provide clarity relating to application of tests, in line with strategic policy.	Update to reflect strategic policy and the retail strategy.
R7	Non-Retail Uses in District Centres		Update to reflect strategic policy and the retail strategy.
R8	Small Scale Retail Proposals	Revisions to provide clarity relating to the application of policies and the management of proposals outside of the urban boundary.	Update to provide clarity on how the policy will be applied.
R9	Change of Use to Non-Retail Uses Inside Local Centres		Update to provide clarity on how the policy will be applied.
R10	New Out of Centre Retail Sites	Revision necessary to all Out of Center Retail Polices. Pressures of out of town retail on the vitality and viability of the City Centre remain apparent. Policies to be reviewed to ensure this pressure is managed and seek to address a wider range of uses in line with the retail strategy.	Update to reflect strategic policy and the retail strategy.
R11	Development of Existing Out-of-Centre Retail Sites		Update to reflect strategic policy and the retail strategy.
New	City Centre Housing Mix		Further consideration to be given to a City Centre housing mix policy to overcome an identified concentration of affordable housing of smaller housing types in the City Centre area. Any policy will be informed by the emerging Local Housing Market Assessment and the Housing Supply Review 2022.
New	Takeaways		Further consideration to be given to a policy addressing the location of food takeaways and promote the consideration of health impacts as a part of relevant proposals.
Community Facilities & Other Infrastructure Policies		**Commentary**	**Recommendation**
CF1	Protection of Playing Fields, Land and Buildings Used for Leisure, Sport, Recreation and Play	Functioning effectively	Update to reflect outcomes of an Open Space Assessment and any new standards set out by Fields in Trust.

CF2	Outdoor Play Space Requirements	Revision of calculations required to reflect revised level of housing growth over new plan period in relation to housing requirement and spatial strategy	Delete and merge with infrastructure and planning obligations policy.
CF3	Water Based Recreation	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor changes to incorporate requirements regarding lifeboats and leisure access.
CF4	Riverfront Access	Functioning effectively	Carry forward with minor changes to incorporate placemaking.
CF5	Usk and Sirhowy Valley Walks	Update to ensure this covers the requirement of PROW strategy	Carry forward with minor changes to incorporate other walks and placemaking.
CF6	Allotments	Functioning effectively	Carry forward
CF7	Horse Related Developments	Functioning effectively	Carry forward
CF8	Tourism	Amendments required to consider what is defined as tourism, very permissive at present possible implications from temporary accommodation from housing stock.	Update is needed to more clearly define the scope of the policy to exclude development falling into Use Classes C5 and C6.
CF9	Celtic Manor	Is a specify policy still necessary, can this be incorporated into CF8?	Delete and merge with Policy CF8.
CF10	Commercial Leisure Developments	Amendments required to consider what is defined as commercial leisure developments	Update to ensure cross over with retail and commercial policies is minimised or potential to delete if found to be sufficiently address through the changes to the retail and commercial policies.
CF11	Outdoor Leisure Developments	Functioning effectively	Carry forward.
CF12	Protection of Existing Community Facilities	Amendments required to consider what is defined as community facilities and where they are best located or how they can be protected if a private business.	Updates to clarify wording of policy and supporting text.
CF13	School Sites	Revisions will be necessary to reflect the proposed strategy.	Updates to reflect school provision required to address the strategy.
New	Utilities/ Electricity Infrastructure		Further consideration to be given to a policy directed towards addressing utilities infrastructure, specifically linked to overcoming grid capacity issues.

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New	Digital Infrastructure			Consideration to be given to a policy to support the development and enhancement of digital infrastructure in line with Future Wales.
SP12	Community Facilities	Amendments required to considered what is defined as community facilities and where they are best located. There is a need to consider the purpose of the policy and what is trying to be achieved.		Policy to be retained with clarification provided in wording. Policy to be demoted to a Development Management policy, supporting the delivery of wider infrastructure objectives in line with PS6.
Minerals Policies		**Commentary**		**Recommendation**
M1	Safeguarding of Mineral Resource	Revision Necessary – AMR highlighted that further training is needed every year. Review whether category 2 minerals should be safeguarded.		Update required to provide clarity regarding implementation of policy.
M2	Mineral Development	Functioning effectively		Carry forward
M3	Oil and Gas	Question whether this policy goes beyond national policy		Consideration to be given to deleting this policy.
M4	Wharves and Rail	Functioning effectively		Carry forward
Waste Policies		**Commentary**		**Recommendation**
W1	Sites for Waste Management Facilities	Review to ensure adequate land supply to meet requirements of PPW.		Update to bring policy wording up to date and reflect most recent legislative, local and policy contextual changes.
W2	Waste Management Proposals	Review to ensure adequate land supply to meet local requirements.		Update to bring policy wording up to date and reflect most recent legislative, local and policy contextual changes.
W3	Provision for Waste Management Facilities in Development	Functioning effectively		Carry forward

Appendices

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1   Supplementary Planning Guidance

Adopted SPGs	Update Required?	Priority?
Shopfront Design SPG	Yes	
Sustainable Travel SPG	Yes	Yes
Planning Obligations SPG	Yes	Yes
Affordable Housing SPG	Yes	Yes
Archaeology and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG	Yes	Yes
Wildlife and Development SPG	Yes	Yes
House Extensions and Domestic Outbuildings SPG	Yes	
New Dwellings SPG	Yes	
Flat Conversions SPG	Yes	
Waste Storage and Collection	Yes	Yes
Parking Standards SPG	Yes	Yes
Housing in Multiple Occupation SPG	Yes	Yes
Security Measures for Shopfronts and Commercial Premises SPG	Yes	
Mineral Safeguarding	Yes	
Outdoor Play Space Provision	Yes	
Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Development Sites	Yes	
Air Quality (SPG) (Feb 2018)	Yes	
New SPGs		
Low Carbon Building		
Green and Blue Infrastructure		

2   National Context

Legislative Framework	
Title	**Purpose and Implications**
The Planning (Wales) Act 2015	The Planning (Wales) Act (PWA) received Royal Assent in July 2015 and came into force in stages between October 2015 and January 2016. It sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The PWA addresses 5 key objectives which includes strengthening the plan-led approach to planning. The PWA strengthens the plan led approach and introduces a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) and Strategic Development Plans (SDP). It is a statutory requirement for Welsh Ministers to produce a National Development Framework. Future Wales: the National Plan 2040 forms the National Development Framework. The key implication for the Local Development Plan is the need to consider a review of the LDP once new or updated version of the NDF and SDP are published or adopted to ensure all tiers of the development plan are consistent.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015	Amendments to The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 were carried out in response to the outcome of the LDP refinement exercise and aims to simplify certain aspects of the LDP process. The amended Regulations: • remove the statutory requirement to advertise consultation stages in the local press; • allow local planning authorities to make revisions to the LDP where the issues involved are not of sufficient significance to warrant the full procedure, without going through the full revision process; • eliminate the need to call for, and consult on, alternative sites following the deposit consultation; • and make minor and consequential amendments. The amended LDP Regulations came into in 2015 along with updates to Planning Policy Wales and The Development Plan Manual, which are now on their 11th and 3rd editions, respectively and support the preparation of the Local Development Plan.
The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WBFGA) seeks to put sustainable development at the heart of Government and public bodies. This is to be achieved by improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. Through the application of seven well-being goal, the WBFGA requires: • public bodies to consider the long-term, • to work with people and communities and each other, • look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. The WBFGA requires the Local Development Plan to consider the outcomes of Local and Regional Well-being Plans. Sustainability is a core principle of the LDP and there will be clear links between the LDP and Well-being Plan.
The Environment (Wales) Act 2016	The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 received Royal Assent in March 2016 and sits alongside both the PWA and WBFGA in promoting the sustainable use, management, and development of Welsh resources. The Environment (Wales) Act introduces new legislation for the environment and provides an iterative framework which ensures that managing Wales' natural resources sustainably will be a core consideration in decision-making. The Act also requires Welsh Government to produce a Natural Resources Policy that sets out the priorities, risks, and opportunities for managing Wales' natural resources sustainably.
Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 received Royal Assent in March 2016. The Act has three main aims: to give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled monuments; improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. The Act provides effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments; it improves the sustainable management of the historic environment and introduces greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment.
Public Health (Wales) Act 2017	The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 received Royal Assent in July 2017. The Act makes changes to the law in Wales to improve health and prevent avoidable health harms. Some of the relevant changes in the Act include the production of a national strategy on preventing and reducing obesity and a requirement to undertake Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on key decisions including Local Development Plans forms part of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal.

National Policies and Strategies	
Title	**Purpose and Implications**
Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Notes	Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (PPW) was published in February 2021 and forms the fourth update to PPW since the adoption of the LDP in January 2015. Most recently, PPW was redrafted to address the implications of the publication of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 and ensure integration between the highest tiers of national planning policy. PPW sets out the land use planning policies, key planning principles and overarching national sustainable placemaking outcomes for Wales. Consultation on targeted changes to clarify policy around Net Benefit for Biodiversity and resilience of Ecosystems closed on 31 May 2023 and updates are expected to come into force during late 2023. Since the adoption of the LDP, the following changes have been made to Technical Advice Notes (TAN) and Mineral Technical Advice Notes (MTAN) in Wales: TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies was revoked by WG in March 2020. TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development was updated in November 2016. TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy was revoked by WG in February 2021. TAN 11: Noise is being updated to incorporate air quality and soundscape guidance, consultation on changes closed on 20 January 2023. TAN 12: Design was updated in March 2016. TAN 14: Coastal Planning was updated in November 2021. Further updates will see TAN 14 combined with TAN 15 consultation responses are being reviewed. TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk was updated in November 2021. Further updates are coming forward to incorporate TAN 14 Coastal Planning and consider the flood impacts of Climate Change to form TAN 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion. Consultation on further amendments closed on 17 April 2023. TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language updated in October 2017. TAN 21: Waste updated in February 2017. TAN 24: The Historic Environment was produced in May 2017. Current work is being undertaken on reviewing intensive agriculture.
Future Wales	Welsh Government published Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Future Wales) in February 2021 and it forms the highest tier of development plan in Wales. Future Wales comprises the National Development Framework and sets out the 20-year spatial framework for land use in Wales, providing a context for the provision of new growth. It concentrates on development and land use issues of national significance which the planning system is able to influence and deliver. Future Wales replaces the Wales Spatial Plan which was revoked following publication of Future Wales. Within Future Wales Newport is identified as a National Growth Area. The Policy notes that Welsh Government supports Newport as the focus for regional growth and investment and supports an increased strategic role in the region. It goes on to state that Strategic and Local Development Plans across the region should recognise Newport as a focus for strategic housing and economic growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure; and consider how they can support and benefit from Newport's increased strategic regional role. The Welsh Government will work with authorities within the region and in England to promote Newport's strategic role and ensure key investment decisions in Wales and England support Newport. The inclusion of Newport as a Centre of National Growth is a significant boost for the city.
Welsh National Marine Plan	The Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) was adopted on 12 November 2019. It is the first marine plan for Welsh seas and covers the inshore and offshore marine plan areas for which Welsh Ministers are the marine planning authority. The WNMP sets out the Welsh Minister's policies for the sustainable development of Wales' seas. The Plan will help manage increasing demands for the use of our marine environment, encourage and support the economic development of marine sectors at appropriate locations and incorporate environmental protection and social considerations into marine decision making. Due to Newport's coastal location, the WNMP is a key consideration.

Natural Resources Policy	In line with the Environment (Wales) Act 2015 the Welsh Government produced a Natural Resources Policy (NRP) in August 2017. The focus of the NRP is the sustainable management of Wales' natural resources, to maximise their contribution to achieving goals within the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The NRP sets out three National Priorities: delivering nature-based solutions, increasing renewable energy and resource efficiency, and taking a place-based approach. The NRP also sets the context for Area Statements produced by Natural Resources Wales (NRW), ensuring that the national priorities for sustainable management of natural resources inform the approach to local delivery. Local Planning Authorities must have regard to the relevant Area Statement in Local Development Plans.
The National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales	In line with the Flood and Water Management Act (2010), Welsh Government has produced its second national strategy on flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) (October 2020). The strategy sets out how the Government intend to manage the risk and sets objectives and measures of all partners, including NCC, for the next ten years. The LDP will take a risk based approach to the consideration of flood risks and consequences.
Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy 2021	Welsh Government published Llwybr Newydd: the Wales transport strategy in March 2021 (WTS). The overarching vision for the strategy is to achieve 'An accessible, sustainable and efficient transport system'. The WTS is a statutory document required by the Transport (Wales) Act 2006 (The Act). The strategy covers all modes of transport, setting out the government's strategic priorities and desired outcomes, providing a link to wider priorities as well as plans at the local authority level.
Building Better Places (July 2020)	The Welsh Government published 'Building Better Places: Placemaking and the Covid-19 Recovery' in July 2020. The document sets out the planning policy priorities to assist in acting in the recovery period after the Covid-19 pandemic. The objective is that the planning system is centre stage in the consideration of built and natural environment issues that have arisen from the pandemic. The paper highlights the existing policies and tools to use for planners towards their aim of better places to live work and relax in. The importance of our environments has been emphasised through this crisis and although the system should do all it can to support economic recovery, this is not to be at the expense of environmental and social factors; the placemaking agenda is to be embraced by all involved in the planning system.
Net Zero Wales Plan for Carbon Budget 2 (2021 – 2025)	Welsh Government published Net Zero Wales Plan for Carbon Budget 2 (2021 – 2025) (NZW) in September 2022. NZW is a strategy for achieving net zero targets over a five-year period through breaking down targets and identifying initiatives, including a number of land use based initiatives relating to Welsh Government policy, decision making and land holdings.
Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales 2020-2021	Welsh Government refreshed the Nature Recovery Action Plan (NRAP) in 2020. It forms the biodiversity strategy and action plan for Wales. The refresh takes into account the growing evidence around the scale of the loss of biodiversity and the changing policy context in Wales.
Roads Review Report February 2023	Welsh Government appointed an independent panel to review investment into road schemes and make recommendations for future road investment in Wales. The final report was published in February 2023 and sets out a series of principals for future investment, which have relevance when considering new developments and implementing the development plan and WTS.

3   Regional Context

Other Regional Strategies and Programmes	
Western Gateway	In November 2019, the Western Gateway was formally launched as a strategic partnership promoting and maximising economic growth across South Wales and the West of England to create jobs, boost prosperity and support the universities and businesses of the region.
Natural Resource Wales Area Statements	Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is required to prepare Area Statements under section 11 of the Environment (Wales) Act, 2016. These are developed to help facilitate the implementation of the National Natural Resources Policy (NNRP) and build on the evidence set out in the State of Natural Resources Report (SoNNAR). The South East Wales Area Statement (SEWAS) was published on 1 April 2020. It has taken a landscape scale approach considering where and why ecosystem resilience is needed in terms of the special and distinctive landscape areas of South East Wales. The SEWAS has been produced to inform planning and helps stakeholders consider different ways of working together to meet the four strategic themes: 1. Linking our landscapes – identifying local opportunities for protected sites, natural and built environments to contribute towards resilience of wider priority habitat networks in the region; 2. Climate Ready Gwent – identifying landscape and regional scale opportunities and collective interventions for climate adaptation and mitigation which enhance local ecosystems and community resilience; 3. Healthy Active Connected – identifying opportunities and collaborative interventions that protect and improve health and well-being, 4. Ways of Working – identifying the benefits of strategic regional collaboration and identifying that need to be done at a regional scale to maximise local delivery and natural resource benefits.

4   Local Context

Other Plans and Strategies
The Newport Economic Growth Strategy (EGS) adopted in 2015, commits to a ten-year vision and framework for building Newport's economy. Since 2015, Newport has become a more competitive city with a growing influence in high value sectors, having developed a multitude of training and development routes for future workers. The City is experiencing a rapidly expanding tourism sector. Newport has a pivotal role in the success of both the Cardiff Capital Region and Western Gateway Partnerships. The Economic Growth Strategy, refreshed in February 2020, was updated to ensure that Newport is maximising opportunities to enable and facilitate growth as well as complimenting the ongoing physical regeneration of the City. A recovery addendum (2020) for the EGS was produced by the Council in June 2020 to set out how the Council will support the city's economic stability and growth in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic.
The Newport City Centre Masterplan (2019 – 2029) sets out the Council's strategic framework for city centre regeneration. This was updated in 2019 to reflect the progress made to date and a new vision and set of priority projects had been approved.
The requirements of the Active Travel Act 2013 have meant the Council has undertaken a series of existing and integrated Route Maps, which form part of the Local Development Plan Evidence Base. This national action plan sets out the Welsh Government vision and how this cultural shift towards prioritising active travel is undertaken e.g. through developments, planning policy, planning obligations etc.
The Waste Strategy for Newport (2019-2025) was adopted in February 2020 and this sets out the objectives, action plans and monitoring programme to ensure all elements linked to improved recycling are strategically driven and robustly monitored. A land use based action includes the provision of new facilities such as Household Waste Recycling centres.
The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Report 2019 is a requirement of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and it outlines how the organisation has addressed its biodiversity duty and consequently achieves Well-being objectives and Nature Recovery Plan objectives. The report shows a positive approach and highlights those projects and ambitions for future working. An aim of the Council, and PSB, is to develop a Newport-wide Green Infrastructure Plan. The Local Development Plan is supported by a Green Infrastructure Assessment.
Newport has 11 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and an SPG was adopted in 2018 to ensure that air quality impacts are adequately dealt with through the planning application regime. The work being undertaken by WG on revising Technical Advice Note 11 and the new development allocations consider impacts on air quality at the strategic scale. A new Air Quality Action Plan will be developed by the Council. The publication of the Clean Air Plan for Wales: Healthy Air, Healthy Wales (2020) clearly establishes this topic as a concern.
Flood risk is a key concern for the Newport area, and one type of water management that the planning system can influence is the Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) solution for new developments. The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) established the creation of Sustainable Drainage Approval Body (SAB) in local authorities. The legislation gives those bodies statutory responsibility for approving and in specified circumstances, adopting the approved drainage systems. From 7 January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is more than 100m2, require SuDs for surface water. From this date onwards, SuDs on new developments must be designed and built in accordance with Statutory SuDs Standards and must be approved by the local authority SAB before construction work begins. SAB and the Local Planning Authority site alongside one another with different roles and responsibilities which have been considered.
Newport Destination Management Strategy and Action Plan recognises Newport's strengths and addresses Newport's weaknesses as a destination, identifying key actions needed to improve the visitor experience, as well as on-going actions which underpin this. Tourism is vital to Newport's economy, which has seen a transformational shift in jobs from heavy industry and manufacturing to jobs in the public sector and service industries, of which tourism is a crucial sector representing about 5 % of the total workforce. The importance of sports and tourism and events to Newport continues to increase with the draw of the Newport International Sports Village, National Velodrome, improved Rodney Parade facilities, the International Convention Centre, and the Ryder Cup venue at the Celtic Manor.

5   Evidence Base and Supporting Documents[5]

Regional Evidence Base Documents
Larger than Local Employment Study, April 2020
Regional SFCA Stage 1 Report, JBA, November 2022
Regional Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Report, Carbon Trust, December 2020
Green Belt and Green Wedge Study
Gypsy Traveller Transit Needs Assessment
Regional Housing Needs Assessment
Local Evidence Base Documents
Demographic Study, Edge Analytics, September 2022
Employment Land Review, BE Group, February 2022
Candidate Site Register, October 2023
Retail and Leisure Study 2019, Nexus, November 2019
Retail and Leisure Study Supplementary Report, Nexus, July 2023
Urban Capacity Study, Lambert Hampton Smith, April 2022
Housing Supply Review, Lambert Hampton Smith, April 2022
Newport Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Report, November 2019
Green Infrastructure Assessment, CBA, February 2022
Minerals Report, June 2023
Plan Wide Viability Assessment
Housing in Multiple Occupation Research Report
Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment
Local Housing Market Assessment
Infrastructure Delivery Plan
Transport Modelling Assessment
Background Papers
Site Assessment Report
Employment Land Background Paper
Spatial Strategy and Urban Boundary Review
Formulating the Growth Strategy
Settlement Assessment (Village Appraisal)
Housing Supply Background Paper
Issues, Vision and Objectives Background Paper
Retail and Leisure Background Paper
Health Background Paper
Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations Background Paper
Climate Change Background Paper
Waste Background Paper
Transport Background Paper
Minerals Background Paper
Renewable Energy Background Paper
Historic Environment Background Paper
Flood Risk Background Paper
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Background Paper
Public Open Space and Sports Leisure Background Paper
Housing Policies Background Paper
Rural Communities Policy Background Paper
Landscape Background Paper

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[5] Those in Italics will be published with the Deposit Plan. This is not a definitive list, and as such the need for additional evidence may emerge as a result of the Preferred Strategy consultation.

6 Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMR – Annual Monitoring Reports

CCR - Cardiff Capital Region

CS – Candidate Sites

CSR – Candidate Sites Register

Future Wales – Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

HRA – Habitats Regulations Assessment

ISA – Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

LDP – Local Development Plan

PPW – Planning Policy Wales

PSB – Public Service Board

RLDP – Replacement Local Development Plan

SAC – Special Area for Conservation

SDP – Strategic Development Plan

SEWSPG – South-East Wales Strategic Planning Group

SPA – Special Protection Area

SPG – Supplementary Planning Guidance

SSSI – Site of Special Scientific Interest

TAN – Technical Advice Note

ULEV – Ultra Low Emissions Vehicles

WG – Welsh Government

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Appendix 2

Background Papers

The formulation of the Preferred Strategy has been underpinned by a number of documents. The publication of the Preferred Strategy will be accompanied by the following evidence base and supporting documents.

Regional Evidence Base Documents
Larger than Local Employment Study, BE Group, April 2020
Regional SFCA Stage 1 Report, JBA, November 2022
Regional Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Report, Carbon Trust, December 2020
Local Evidence Base Documents
Other Documents for Consultation
Candidate Sites Register
Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report
Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report
Technical Evidence Base Documents
Demographic Study, Edge Analytics, September 2022
Employment Land Review, BE Group, February 2022
Retail and Leisure Study 2019, Nexus, July 2019
Retail and Leisure Study Addendum, Nexus, July 2023
Urban Capacity Study, Lambert Hampton Smith, April 2022
Housing Supply Review, Lambert Hampton Smith, April 2022
Newport Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Report, Carbon Trust, December 2020
Green Infrastructure Assessment, CBA, February 2022
Newport Limestone Aggregate Resource Assessment, June 2023
Topic Based Background Papers
Candidate Site Assessment Report
Employment Land Background Paper
Spatial Strategy and Urban Boundary Review
Formulating the Growth Strategy
Settlement Assessment (Village Appraisal)
Housing Supply Background Paper
Retail and Leisure Background Paper
Health Background Paper
Climate Change Background Paper
Waste Background Paper
Transport Background Paper
Minerals Background Paper
Renewable Energy Background Paper
Flood Risk Background Paper
Historic Environment Background Paper
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Background Paper
Issues, Vision and Objectives Background Paper
Community Facilities and Planning Obligations Background Paper

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Appendix 3

Consultation Plan

The relevant regulations for consultation are Regulations 15 and 16 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended). These require:

- Consultation to be undertaken for a minimum of 6 weeks.
- Consultation documents to be made available at the Council's principal office and any other locations considered appropriate by the Council.
- Publication of the proposal documents (Preferred Strategy Consultation Paper)
- Publication of required documentation: Candidate Sites Register, details of consultation arrangements, information on how to respond, response forms, supporting technical evidence and background papers, Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report and Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report. Those required include the Delivery Agreement/Community Involvement Scheme and Review Report have been published and are available on the Council's website as a part of previous stages.
- Publication of a statement of fact that the pre-deposit (Preferred Strategy) documents are available for inspection and the places and time they can be viewed.
- Notify Specific and General Consultation Bodies of the Preferred Strategy consultation document, supporting documents, matters, and the statement of fact that the pre-deposit (Preferred Strategy) documents are available for inspection and the places and time they can be viewed.
- Representations to be made within the defined period.
- Sent to the Council by email (via LDP.Consultation@Newport.gov) or by post to Planning Policy, Newport City Council, Civic Centre, Newport, NP20 4UR.

Timeline:

It is proposed that the consultation is undertaken for 8 weeks from 25th October to 20th December 2023.

Publication of Documents:

It is proposed that documents will be published on the Council's website on the 25th October 2023 along with all supporting information. The notice of consultation and other procedural documents such as comment forms and guidance for submitting representations will also be published. From this date, all of these documents will be available in print from Newport Civic Centre (by appointment) and Newport Central Library. Documents will be made available in both English and Welsh.

Awareness Raising:

A similar approach will be taken to raising awareness of the Preferred Strategy consultation as was undertaken for the Vision, Issues and Objectives and the Growth and Spatial Options consultations. This approach is consistent with the Community Involvement Scheme and includes:

- An advert in Newport Matters.
- Directly contacting a range of groups representing different sections of interest parties and Newport's population[1].

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[1] These are outlined in the Delivery Agreement.

- A dedicated website, updated at each stage of consultation.
- Advertisement on the home page of the Newport City Council website and on appropriate Council information screens.
- A consultation specific email signature banner for Newport City Council employees.
- Promotion via the Council's social media accounts, including the use of animations.
- Presentations to the Council's partnership groups and networks.
- Virtual and face to face engagement sessions. These have previously been held in person at Caerleon, Ringland, Rhiwderin and Pill.
- Additional face to face events with Community Councils, residents and environmental groups as requested.
- Weekly drop in sessions at the Civic Centre.
- Print versions sent as requested (these may be at the cost of the requestor, in line with Welsh Government guidance).
- Final documents formatted in an accessibility friendly and attractive way.

There are some approaches which have a cost where value for money will need to be considered, these are:

- Adverts on local radio or newspaper websites.
- Pop up stalls in the City Centre and community spaces.

Members of the public will also be able to contact officers by email and phone through the Contact Centre.

Scrutiny Report

Performance Scrutiny Committee – Place and Corporate

Part 1

Date: 11ᵗʰ September 2023

Subject   Scrutiny Adviser Report

Author   Scrutiny Adviser

The following people have been invited to attend for this item:

Invitee:	Role
Neil Barnett (Scrutiny Adviser)	Present the Committee with the Scrutiny Adviser Report for discussion and update the Committee on any changes.

Section A – Committee Guidance and Recommendations

Recommendations to the Committee

The Committee is asked to:

1.   **Committee's Work Programme:**
      Consider the Committee's Forward Work Programme Update **(Appendix 1)**:
      - *Are there any amendments to the topics scheduled to be considered at the next Committee meeting?*
      - *Are there any additional invitees that the Committee requires to fully consider the topics?*
      - *Is there any additional information that the Committee would like to request?*

2.   **Action Plan:**
      Consider the Actions from previous meetings **(Appendix 2):**
      - Note the responses for the actions;
      - Determine if any further information / action is required;
      - Agree to receive an update on outstanding issues at the next meeting.

2   Context

Background

2.1   The purpose of a forward work programme is to help ensure Councillors achieve organisation and focus in the undertaking of enquiries through the Overview and Scrutiny function. Effective

work programming is essential to ensure that the work of Overview and Scrutiny makes a positive impact upon the Council's delivery of services.

2.2 Further information about the work programming process, including the procedures for referring new business to the programme, can be found in our Scrutiny Handbook on the Council's Scrutiny webpages (www.newport.gov.uk/scrutiny).

2.3 The Centre for Public Scrutiny's Good Scrutiny Guide recognises the importance of the forward work programme. In order to 'lead and own the process', it states that Councillors should have ownership of their Committee's work programme, and be involved in developing, monitoring and evaluating it. The Good Scrutiny Guide also states that, in order to make an impact, the scrutiny workload should be co-ordinated and integrated into corporate processes, to ensure that it contributes to the delivery of corporate objectives, and that work can be undertaken in a timely and well-planned manner.

Forward Work Programme Update

2.4 The Committee's work programme was set in July 2023, including estimated timescales for when the reports will be considered by the Committee. This programme is then managed and implemented by the designated Scrutiny Adviser for this Committee under the direction of the Committee Chairperson.

2.5 Attached as **Appendix 1** is the Committee's Forward Work Programme Update. The Committee is asked to consider:
- *Any amendments to the topics scheduled to be considered at the next Committee meeting?*
- *Are there any additional invitees that the Committee requires to fully consider the topics?*
- *Is there any additional information that the Committee would like to request?*

The Committee agreed to keep a degree of flexibility within its work programme to enable the Committee to respond to urgent / emerging issues. This item is an opportunity for the Committee members to raise any suggested amendments to the Work Programme.

Action Sheet from Previous Meetings

2.6 Attached at **Appendix 2** is the action sheet from the previous Committee meetings. The updated completed actions are included in the table.

2.7 Any actions that do not have a response will be included on the Action Sheet at the next meeting to ensure that the Committee can keep track of outstanding actions.

3 Information Submitted to the Committee

3.1 The following information is attached:

Appendix 1: The Committee's Forward Work Programme Update;
Appendix 2: Action Sheet from Previous Meetings.

4. Suggested Areas of Focus

Role of the Committee

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The role of the Committee in considering the report is to:

- **Forward Work Programme Update - Appendix 1**
  Consider:
  - o Are there any amendments to the topics scheduled to be considered at the next Committee meeting?
  - o Are there any additional invitees that the Committee requires to fully consider the topics?
  - o Is there any additional information that the Committee would like to request?

- **Action Sheet from Previous Meetings - Appendix 2**
  - o Consider the responses to the actions from the meeting;
  - o Are you satisfied that you have received the necessary information?
  - o Are there any further issues arising from the responses that you would like to raise?
  - o For the actions that do not have responses – these actions will be rolled over to the next meeting and reported back to the Committee.

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Section B – Supporting Information

5. Links to Council Policies and Priorities

5.1 Having proper work programming procedures in place ensures that the work of Overview and Scrutiny makes a positive impact upon the Council's delivery of services, contributes to the delivery of corporate objectives, and ensures that work can be undertaken in a timely and well-planned manner.

5.2 This report relates to the Committee's Work Programme, Actions from Committee's and Information Reports that support the achievement of the Scrutiny Committee, in accordance with the Law and Regulation Service Plan, Objectives, Actions and Measures and the Wellbeing objectives:

6. Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act

6.1 The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015 which came into force in April 2016 sets the context for the move towards long term planning of services.

6.2 **General questions**
- How is this area / policy affected by the new legislation?
- How will this decision / policy / proposal impact upon future generations? What is the long term impact?

- What evidence is provided to demonstrate WFGA has been / is being considered?
- Evidence from Community Profiles / other data?
- Evidence of links to Wellbeing Assessment / Objectives / Plan?

6.3 **Wellbeing Goals**
- How are the Wellbeing goals reflected in the policy / proposal / action?
  - *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*

6.4 **Sustainable Development Principles**

- Does the report / proposal demonstrate how as an authority we are working in accordance with the sustainable development principles from the act when planning services?
  - ***Long Term***
    The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs
  - ***Prevention***
    How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives
  - ***Integration***
    Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies
  - ***Collaboration***
    Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives
  - ***Involvement***
    The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.

7 Background Papers

- [The Essentials - Wellbeing of Future Generation Act (Wales)](#)
- [Corporate Plan 2022-2027](#)

Report Completed: 11th September 2023

Performance Scrutiny Committee – Place and Corporate – Forward Work Programme Update

Monday, 27 November 2023 at 4pm		
Topic	**Information Required / Committee's Role**	**Invitees**
23 - 24 Service Plan Mid-Year Review for: • **Environment and Public Protection** • **Housing and Communities** • **Infrastructure**	**Performance Monitoring - holding the executive to account for the Council's performance, focusing on:** • Achievement of outcomes and actions within service plans; • Scrutinising progress in improvements to areas of poor performance; • Assessing the extent to which performance objectives are contributing to the overall objectives and priorities of the Council including an update upon Corporate Objectives, Actions and Performance Measures.	**Strategic Director – Environment and Sustainability** **Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Bio-Diversity;** **Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Regulation and Housing;** **Cabinet Member for Infrastructure and Assets;** **Head of Environment and Public Protection;** **Head of Housing and Communities;** **Head of Infrastructure**

Monday, 11 December 2023 at 4pm		
Topic	**Information Required / Committee's Role**	**Invitees**
23 - 24 Service Plan Mid-Year Review for: • **Finance** • **Law and Standards** • **People, Policy and Transformation** • **Regeneration and Economic Development**	**Performance Monitoring - holding the executive to account for the Council's performance, focusing on:** • Achievement of outcomes and actions within service plans; • Scrutinising progress in improvements to areas of poor performance; • Assessing the extent to which performance objectives are contributing to the overall objectives and priorities of the Council including an update upon Corporate Objectives, Actions and Performance Measures.	**Strategic Director – Transformation and Corporate Centre;** **Strategic Director – Environment and Sustainability;** **Head of Finance;** **Head of Law and Standards;** **Head of People, Policy and Transformation;** **Head of Regeneration and Economic and Development.**

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Performance Scrutiny Committee – Place and Corporate

ACTION SHEET – 17 April 2023

	Agenda Item	Action	Responsibility	Outcome
1	**Minutes of the previous Meeting held on 23 January 2023**	The Committee requested an update on conversations with Registered Social Landlords contributing towards the Community Safety Warden service.	**Head of Environment and Public Protection**	**COMPLETED - Information sent to Committee on 31st July 2023.**

ACTION SHEET – 10 July 2023

	Agenda Item	Action	Responsibility	Outcome
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Environment and Public Protection -** Members requested more information about the Maesglas Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) and for information to be provided by the Public Protection Manager on the timescale and the progress of the order.	**Head of Environment and Public Protection**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 2nd August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Environment and Public Protection -** Members requested for more information about the Improved Compliance Support Framework and how it has been marketed to businesses.	**Head of Environment and Public Protection**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 2nd August 2023.**

1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Environment and Public Protection -** Page 3- Reference 11 – "***Raise awareness and enforce the minimum energy efficiency standards for rental properties",*** The Committee requested to know what was the outcome of the other Landlords who were not compliant, how did Rent Smart Wales link in with this and what are the links with other service areas.	**Head of Environment and Public Protection**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 2nd August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Infrastructure -** Members requested that an evaluation report on the Traffic Free Streets for Schools be shared with schools to encourage suitable schools to sign up.	**Head of Infrastructure**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Infrastructure -** Members noted the poor signage on the SDR, particularly the proximity of the 50mph and 30mph signs. They questioned whether it needed to be reviewed, given that the 50mph sign had not been removed since the pedestrian crossing was taken out and it was located after the roundabout.	**Head of Infrastructure**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Infrastructure -** Members asked the Head of Infrastructure to specify the completion date for the Digital Bus Signage, which had been ordered but not installed. They requested that the report be amended to reflect the correct completion dates, highlighting that the risk should be categorised as Red rather than Green.	**Head of Infrastructure**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**

1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Infrastructure -** Members emphasised the significance of seating in bus stops for older people who used them. Although advised by officers that the seating could be a risk for vandalism, Members noted that the digital bus signs could be equally be seen to be a risk for vandalism. Members also made comment that a lack of seating in bus shelters could be seen as a barrier to active travel if people were reluctant to travel on buses.	**Head of Infrastructure**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Infrastructure -** The Committee asked for a plan to address the poor condition of roads and improve the road network, especially as increased traffic and other issues affected them. The Committee confirmed the presentation of the Highways Asset Management Plan to members in February 2024, but Members requested additional data to be sent to the Committee before that.	**Head of Infrastructure**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Members requested figures for social housing properties brought back into use.	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Page 97, Performance Measure – ***"The percentage of empty private properties brought back into use***", Committee requested if they could have data and figures for the social landlord properties.	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**

1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Members requested performance statistics from the Registered Social Landlords (RSL) to be shared with Committee, such as how many properties have been long term unoccupied for 28 days or more.	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Members requested information on the RSL stock, including the proportion of properties available for rent that are considered affordable. They also sought a clear definition of what "affordable" means.	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Members asked for the percentage of people who are on the common housing register in other neighbouring local authorities, such as Torfaen.	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Members requested an update from the Warm Spaces Meeting planned for Thursday 13th July 2023.	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Housing and Communities** - Members asked for information about the 300% premium increase on rent imposed by some local authorities in Wales. Specifically, they enquired about other authorities that implemented this increase and whether it reduced the number of empty homes. In addition, Members also requested data on local authorities that do not raise council taxes on vacant homes since Newport was one of four authorities with this policy	**Head of Housing and Communities**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 4th September 2023.**

1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	Scrutiny Adviser to re-send the RSL briefing report that was discussed at the Performance Scrutiny Committee – People meeting held on 14th March 2023 to the Committee.	**Scrutiny Team**	**COMPLETED – RSL briefing report sent to Committee on 12th July 2023.**

ACTION SHEET – 24th July 2023

	Agenda Item	**Action**	**Responsibility**	**Outcome**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Regeneration and Economic Development PI – "Number of new affordable housing units granted planning permission during the year"** – Members advised that it would be useful in future reports to see the figure as an overall percentage.	**Head of Regeneration and Economic Development**	**COMPLETED - Information sent to Committee on 31st July 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Regeneration and Economic Development** - The Committee would like to know how much money the Council is bringing in terms of Section 106 agreements. It was also requested if they could be told how it compared to previous years.	**Head of Regeneration and Economic Development**	**COMPLETED - Information sent to Committee on 31st July 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Regeneration and Economic Development** - Discussion ensued regarding the Place Making Plan, Destination Management Plan and the Cultural Strategy. Comment was made that the information available was vague and it cannot be seen how the service area are going to get these plans off the ground and drive the traffic of information to	**Head of Regeneration and Economic Development**	**ACTIONED – Information sent to Head of Service on 26th July 2023.**

		get people to visit Newport. The Committee request if they could receive information reports on the three strategies by the end of September.		
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Regeneration and Economic Development - Page 25 Reference 6 - "Develop a Place Marketing Plan which promotes Newport as a great place to live, work, learn, visit and invest in",** Members would like to know what are the other peer locations that we have been looking at, and also what have been the highlights so far.	**Head of Regeneration and Economic Development**	**ACTIONED – Information sent to Head of Service on 26th July 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Regeneration and Economic Development - Page 29 Ref 4 - "Use effective enforcement powers to protect against inappropriate development and bring back some of the City's long standing vacant and derelict properties", -** Members noted the new post created to lead on the progression of priority cases, and comment was made about the 2 successes. Members feel that there should be a PI set for future report to make sure we are getting value for money from the post.	**Head of Regeneration and Economic Development**	**COMPLETED - Information sent to Committee on 31st July 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Regeneration and Economic Development** - Members asked if they could receive a breakdown of each business type within the city centre.	**Head of Regeneration and Economic Development**	**ACTIONED – Information sent to Head of Service on 26th July 2023.**

1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**People Policy and Transformation - Page 46 Ref 6 –** *"Development of digital skills of citizens, employees and members",* The Committee would like to know what was the take up for the Get Connected Digital Skills course, and what the demographic of the take up was.	**Head of People Policy and Transformation**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 30th August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**People Policy and Transformation -** Members requested clarification of a likely completion date for the Asset Management Plan, as Members would like to fit this on the committee's forward work programme as an agenda item.	**Head of People Policy and Transformation**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 30th August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**People Policy and Transformation - Page 59 – PI –** *"Total number social media followers"*, Members requested if the measures for social media are appropriate. Suggested was also made if we could utilise schools, such as sixth formers to use as a part of their coursework to help with engagement. The Youth Council could also be included.	**Head of People Policy and Transformation**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 30th August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**People Policy and Transformation -** The Committee request that the Mid-Year Review report include the effectiveness of the sickness policy, and how it compares with other local authorities	**Head of People Policy and Transformation**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 30th August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**People Policy and Transformation -** Members were pleased to hear about the backlog reducing in the Coroner's Office, but noted that there were no figures given for the	**Head of Law and Standards**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**

		backlog. Members request if they could receive these figures.		
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Law and Standards -** Members were pleased to hear about the backlog reducing in the Coroner's Office, but noted that there were no figures given for the backlog. Members request if they could receive these figures.	**Head of Law and Standards**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Finance - Performance Measure – "*Budget monitoring – Budget Manager submissions Percentage of monthly forecasts submitted by budget managers*"** – Members asked if the it could be specified which service areas are below target, and the reasoning to why they are underperforming.	**Head of Finance**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 29th July 2023.**
1	**2022/23 Service Plan End of Year Reviews**	**Finance - Performance Measure – "*Customer Contact Centre average wait time – Council Tax enquiries*" –** Members suggest that the 25 minute target be lowered as the current target is being comfortably met. Members also asked if they could be provided details of the peak call times for lines in the Customer Contact Centre.	**Head of Finance**	**COMPLETED – Information sent to Committee on 31st August 2023.**