

Agenda



Newport City Council

Date: Tuesday, 26 September 2023
Time: 5.00 pm
Venue: Council Chambers - Civic Centre
To: **All Members of the City Council**

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If you have any queries regarding this, please contact the Democratic and Electoral Services Manager.

Item	Wards Affected
1. <u>Preliminaries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. To receive any apologies for absence.ii. To receive any declarations of interest.iii. To receive any announcements by the Presiding Member.	
2. <u>Minutes (Pages 5 - 24)</u> To confirm and sign the minutes of the last meeting.	
3. <u>Appointments (Pages 25 - 28)</u> To consider any proposed appointments.	
4. <u>Police Issues</u> 30 minutes is allocated for questions to the Gwent Police representative.	
5. <u>Replacement Local Development Plan (Pages 29 - 126)</u>	
6. <u>Climate Change Annual Report (Pages 127 - 132)</u>	
7. <u>Market Arcade Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) (Pages 133 - 140)</u>	

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Date of Issue: 20 September 2023

8. Maesglas Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) (Pages 141 - 152)
9. South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Scrutiny Arrangements (Pages 153 - 162)

10. Questions to the Leader of the Council
To provide an opportunity for Councillors to ask questions to the Leader of the Council in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders.

Process:

No more than 15 minutes will be allocated at the Council meeting for questions to the Leader of the Council.

The question must be addressed through the Mayor or the person presiding at the meeting and not directly to the person being questioned.

11. Questions to the Cabinet Members
To provide an opportunity to pose questions to Cabinet Members in line with Standing Orders.

Process:

No more than 10 minutes will be allocated at the Council meeting for questions to each Cabinet Member.

Members must submit their proposed questions in writing in advance in accordance with Standing Orders. If members are unable to ask their question orally within the allocated time, remaining questions will be answered in writing. The question and response will be appended to the minutes.

The question must be addressed through the Mayor or the person presiding at the meeting and not directly to the person being questioned.

Questions will be posed to Cabinet Members in the following order:

- i. Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education and Early Years
- ii. Cabinet Member for Community and Wellbeing
- iii. Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, Regulation and Housing
- iv. Cabinet Member for Social Services
- v. Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation
- vi. Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Bio-Diversity
- vii. Cabinet Member for Infrastructure and Assets

12. Questions to the Chairs of Committees
To provide an opportunity to pose questions to the Chairs of the Committees in line with Standing Orders.

Process:

No more than 10 minutes will be allocated at the Council meeting for questions to each Chair.

Members must submit their proposed questions in writing in advance

in accordance with Standing Orders. If members are unable to ask their question orally within the allocated time, remaining questions will be answered in writing. The question and response will be appended to the minutes.

The question must be addressed through the Mayor or the person presiding at the meeting and not directly to the person being questioned.

Questions will be posed to Committee Chairs in the following order:

- i. Scrutiny Committees
 - a. Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee
 - b. Performance Scrutiny Committee – People
 - c. Performance Scrutiny Committee – Place and Corporate
 - d. Performance Scrutiny Committee – Partnerships
- ii. Planning Committee
- iii. Licensing Committee
- iv. Democratic Services Committee

For information:

A digest of recent decision schedules issued by Cabinet, Cabinet Members and Minutes of recent meetings of Committees has been circulated electronically to all Members of the Council.

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Minutes



Council

Date: 18 July 2023

Time: 5.00 pm

Present: Councillors C Reeks, S Cocks, E Stowell-Corten, J Harris, A Screen, L James, T Harvey, P Bright, J Peterson, A Pimm, D Batrouni, D Jenkins, P Drewett, B Davies, S Adan, M Pimm, C Baker-Westhead, J Reynolds, R Howells, A Sterry, J Jones, G Horton, J Cleverly, P Cockeram, D Davies, M Al-Nuaimi, M Evans, D Fouweather, D Harvey, M Kellaway, M Linton, D Mayer, R Mogford, J Mudd, M Spencer, K Thomas, C Townsend, T Watkins, K Whitehead, J Clarke, Y Forsey, P Hourahine, J Hughes, J Jordan, L Lacey, S Marshall, W Routley, A Morris, F Hussain and B Perkins

1. Preliminaries

1.i Apologies

The Presiding Member will report any apologies.
(Councillor M Howells)

1.ii Declarations of Interest

None received.

1.iii Presiding Member's Announcements

The Presiding Member requested that Council observe a minute silence to remember former Mayoress Helen Truman, who sadly passed away last month.

Before commencing with Council business, the Presiding Member was pleased to announce that Newport City Council had recently received a number of honours and awards.

Rhys Thomas, Food Safety and Public Health Manager received honorary recognition by the Faculty of Public Health, part of the Royal College of Physicians. Rhys was acclaimed as a Member of Distinction due to the work he carried out in Public Health Work and on Covid between 2020 to 2022.

Richard Drew, of Ysgol Bryn Derw was awarded Head Teacher of the Year at the Schools and Education Awards, as mentioned in the South Wales Argus recently.

The Presiding Member introduced two Accolades Project Videos for Oaklands and Newport Community Connectors Service, and praised Sally-Ann Jenkins, Strategic Director, for the dedication of the social services staff for their achievements.

The Presiding Member also introduced Mike Wallbank, Assistant Head of Legal Services who was recently appointed and was standing in for the Head of Law and Standards.

2. Minutes

Minutes of the previous meetings: 25 April and the Annual General Meeting 16 May 2023.

Councillor Evans hoped that the Minutes would be sent out in a timely manner and not when the agenda was circulated.

The Minutes of 25 April:

Item 5 – Notice of Motion: City of Sanctuary, Councillor Evans referred to the UK statistics and not Newport, when he mentioned that over 450,000 people had been offered sanctuary since 2015.

Item 5 – Notice of Motion: City of Sanctuary, Councillor Clarke also referred to the debate where Councillor Routley had said that the Leader’s statement was misleading and the Leader had requested an apology.

The Minutes of 16 May:

Item 5 – Appointments to Committees, Councillor Evans mentioned the change to Standards Committee, Councillor Fouweather was replaced by Councillor Routley.

Item 5 – Appointments to Committees, Councillor Whitehead also mentioned that for the Chair of Performance and Scrutiny Committee – Place and Corporate, Cllr Cleverly was replaced by Cllr Mark Howells.

Item 3 – Appointments to Leader of Council and Cabinet, Councillor Marshall’s name misspelt, (only one ‘l’).

3. **Appointments**

To consider the proposed appointments set out in the report.

Councillor Clarke moved the appointments set out in the Report, as agreed by the Business managers, subject to the additional appointments set out below and requested that Jackie Littlejohns be removed from Jubilee Park School.

Councillor Evans requested that Councillor Reeks be nominated to be LEA Governor for Jubilee Park School. Councillor Clarke agreed that this would be taken back to Education Services for confirmation, and it would therefore be reported at the next meeting.

Councillor Reeks seconded the report.

Resolved: That the following appointments be agreed.

Governing Body Appointments

Governing Body	No of Vacancies / Re-appointments	Nominations Received
Glasllwch Primary School	Re-Appointment	Gilliam Hyland
Malpas Court Primary School	Re-Appointment	David Mayer
Malpas Park Primary School	Re-Appointment	William Langsford
Ringland Primary School	Re-Appointment	Laura Lacey
Langstone Primary School	Resignation	Ray Mogford

4. **Police Issues**

The Presiding Member introduced Chief Superintendent Dr Carl Williams of Gwent Police, who provided council members with an update on Police issues within East, West, and Central Newport.

The Presiding Member invited the Leader to address Chief Superintendent Dr Williams.

The Leader mentioned the potential challenges in communities over the summer holidays and confirmed that there were diversionary activities underway with partner agencies. The Leader asked for assurances from the Police that the concerns of citizens would be acted upon, regarding the reporting and tackling of fires, and that the Police would be working closely with South Wales Fire Service.

The Chief Superintendent agreed that this is a challenge, and fires were more likely to occur when land was dry. The Chief Superintendent considered that this is also an educational exercise in order to make sure people are aware of the risks. The Police are working with South Wales Fire Service and will act on any intelligence received. The Chief Superintendent assured the council that the confirmed that residents can call anonymously through Crime Stoppers.

Questions to the Police raised by Councillors:

- Councillor Evans referred to the use of e-bikes, quad bikes on roads. Councillor Evans had witnessed proceeding through two sets of red lights and speeding on Queensway. Councillor Evans said he observed that there was a Police van on the opposite side of the road that did not appear to take any action. Councillor Evans went on to say that whilst he appreciated the sensitivities around this, and asked if the Chief Superintendent could explain why it was not as easy to stop these bikes in some cases. The Chief Superintendent agreed that it was not as simple as stopping a car or other licensed vehicles. The Chief Superintendent added that whilst the police had to act proportionately, this did not excuse people to break the law. The Chief Superintendent went on to say that there are specialist trained officers to deal with these matters and whilst residents may not see police pursuing a vehicle, there are specific operations in place. The Police take the strongest preventative approach to seize the vehicles and prevent these vehicles from being on the road in the first place.
- Councillor Harvey referred to additional CSOs coming to Always Ward and asked when there would be more police officers, as CSOs did not have the same powers as police officers. The Chief Superintendent felt it was important to have the right mix of staff in terms of CSOs and police officers to support the community. Police regularly look at the demand and deploy staff appropriately. This includes traffic police, armed response officers and dog teams.
- Councillor Lacey mentioned that as LGBTQ+ Champion she had some concerns raised by the community. Councillor Lacey asked if information could be provided on measures taken by the Police to ensure that the LGBTQ+ community feel safe, and how Gwent Police addressed online harassment. The Chief Superintendent said that he was Chair of the LGBTQ+ network and it was crucial to allow people to be themselves without prejudice. The police have looked at this element of hate crime that at and provided specialist officers and support officers to support victims. The Chief Superintendent went on to say that an officer with specialist training would automatically be allocated to provide support, guidance, and signposting. School liaison officers in education also go into schools to talk about equalities, inclusion, and diversity training. The Chief Superintendent said that ever cyber/online report is taken seriously, and specialist teams can trace who has written online posts in order to take appropriate action.

- Councillor Mogford referred to the use of e-bikes and e-scooters along the SDR towards Spytty and queried whether the perception held by the public that police are not making an impact could be changed by promoting successes in tackling this. The Chief Superintendent agreed that promotion was key; this is done via Twitter and more could be done in terms of the newsletter for council to make sure that everyone was informed about police action. For example, the police are working closely with government and retailers concerning their corporate responsibility regarding illegal sales of goods. The Chief Superintendent took on board the comments and would take back to the communication team.
- Councillor Adan referred to the recent activation of speed cameras along the SDR and asked how 'Go Safe' communicated to the public about these changes. The Chief Superintendent considered that success was catching zero people with cameras because it means that people are driving within the limits. The Chief Superintendent felt that the police are transparent about this, and speed camera signs are in areas where speed cameras are used as a preventative measure. There have been significant deaths on roads across Wales and the UK and the police make no apologies in putting out speed camera vans in Newport to combat one of the top five causes of collisions and fatalities. The Chief Superintendent went on to say that the police provide speed cameras and vans in places where there are significant public reports of speeding, or where there have been deaths or serious injuries.
- Councillor Reeks mentioned recent thefts from cars overnight in the Rogerstone area and asked for an update on this and potential increases in police patrols. Also, a pedestrian was recently hospitalised due to a cyclist crashing into them at speed in the city centre; Councillor Reeks asked about the powers the police have to limit the speed of cyclists in pedestrian areas. The Chief Superintendent mentioned that cyclists are subject to speed limits and can be issued with fines however they do not receive points like motorists. Regarding the spate of car thefts, the Chief Superintendent reported a downward trend in June to July and confirmed an arrest had been made considering the incident in Rogerstone.
- Councillor Morris referred to the figures in relation to the high number of calls the police are receiving, which he considered to be a huge number of calls for a small force. Councillor Morris asked what the current serving numbers of police officer are in comparison to numbers of 10 years ago and the police are recruiting increase this. The Chief Superintendent was pleased to that the UK wide initiative, Operation Uplift was adding 20,000 additional officers to the service. Whilst the Chief Superintendent could not give exact figures, police in Gwent would move to a position of more than 1,500 officers soon. The Chief Executive considered that there are positive benefits of young officers joining the service and Gwent is one of the youngest work force: these inexperienced officers will receive the best training and nurturing to provide an excellent service for residents of Gwent.
- Councillor Marshall remarked upon noisy vehicles, revving in the night, disrupting residents along the SDR. Secondly, in relation to Party in The Park, the additional number of cars parked in and around the residential area caused issues regarding access. In one case, an ambulance was not able to access St Brides Crescent to attend to a resident. Councillor Marshall asked whether extra patrolling would be put in place for these events to prevent this happening in the future. Finally, Councillor Marshall congratulated the Chief Superintendent for making the Pink List. The Chief Superintendent thanked Councillor Marshall. The Chief Superintendent confirmed that the information relating to the SDR Road would be passed on to traffic police officers as a priority. In terms of the dangerous parking, basic ticketing was a matter for the Council, but this was unacceptable in terms of the ambulance, and this would be factored into future planning.

The Presiding Member invited the Leader to introduce the report.

The Leader gave an outline of the Council's treasury management activity for 2022/23 and treasury activities to confirm compliance with the Treasury Strategy previously considered and set by Members.

The report compared activity with the year-end position for 2021/22 and detailed the movement, and the reasons for those movements, throughout 2022-23. This is the second of two reports that Council received on treasury management during the year.

The Report on the Treasury Management Outturn Report, 2022/23 presented the following information:

- Reminder of the treasury strategy agreed.
- Details of borrowing and investment activity throughout the year.
- Wider economic considerations e.g., pandemic, economic climate.
- An update to the International Treasury code on commercial investment funding.
- A medium to long term outlook for borrowing need.
- An examination of activity against prudential indicators, confirming compliance.
- The report also confirms that the Council invested in three covered bonds within the year 2022-23, totalling £10m, in line with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy.

The report was presented to Governance and Audit Committee in May and was endorsed by the committee prior to the report being considered by Cabinet in June. The Governance and Audit Committee also received a training session delivered by the Council's treasury management advisors, Arlingclose, which was well received.

The key highlights included the level of borrowing, which as of 31 March 2023, decreased by £3.5m in comparison to 2021-22 outturn levels, at £138.6m. This decrease was in relation to a number of loans which were repaid in instalments over the life of the loan and the redemption of a small PWLB maturity loan at the end of September, which did not need to be re-financed.

The level of investments also decreased by £11m to £47.2m, by using up internal resources as a more cost-effective alternative to arranging new external borrowing.

This approach is a cornerstone of effective internal borrowing, and even in an environment of increasing interest rates, the cost of new borrowing is still more expensive than any increasing returns on investments, so it continued to make sense to use the existing surplus cash balances as an alternative to arranging new borrowing.

As previously mentioned, towards the end of the financial year, the Authority invested in three covered bonds totalling £10m, to comply with the MiFID II (Markets in Financial Instruments and Derivatives Directive) minimum investment balance requirement and to retain professional client status. The report detailed the benefits of having covered bonds within the investment portfolio – first and foremost that they provide a high level of security, whilst providing a good level of yield.

Within the report was a forward-looking indicator called the Liability Benchmark, which provided a graphical illustration of the Council's existing and future borrowing requirement. Going forward, this would be shared with Council on a more regular basis following recent changes in guidance.

This is an important indicator to understand as it demonstrates the impact that decisions taken in relation to capital expenditure has on the long-term net borrowing requirement, which ultimately impacts upon the revenue budget in the form of capital financing costs.

To highlight some of the important points, this indicator showed that between 2023 and 2025, the gross need to borrow increased, but the calculated need for actual/real borrowing increased more sharply. This was because the Capital Programme commitments added to the need to borrow but at the same time, the internal borrowing capacity was predicted to reduce, as reserves were utilised, and investment levels reduced.

During the same window, actual borrowing reduced as loans were repaid. The combination of this, and the sharp increase in the need to borrow, meant that actual new borrowing in the region of £50m could be required by the end of 2025.

The Council's underlying long term need to borrow, coupled with the need to refinance existing loans, means the Council will be exposed to a higher level of interest rate than experienced over recent years. Because of this, the Council continued to defer the need to take out long-term borrowing for as long as possible. It is hoped that, by adopting this approach, interest rates might reduce from their current levels by the time new borrowing is required, reducing to some extent the impact of undertaking new borrowing on the revenue budget. Any decision regarding undertaking additional long-term borrowing would be made in line with advice from the Council's treasury advisors and only where there was a clear financial benefit and need to do so.

The final aspect to outline was prudential indicators. The Authority measured and managed its exposure to treasury management risks using various indicators which could be found in Appendix A. The report confirmed that the Council complied with the prudential indicators set for 2022/23.

Comments from Councillors:

Councillor Reeks referred to point 20 Non-Treasury Investments within the report, and loans to developers of £10.3M. Councillor Reeks asked whether officers provide a written response on assurances the Council have in place in the event that developers go bust. The Leader advised that it would be put to the Head of Finance to provide a written response.

Resolved:

That Council noted the report on treasury management activities for the period 2022/23.

6. Welsh Language Annual Report

The Presiding Member invited the Leader to introduce the annual report, which detailed the Council's progress in complying with the Welsh Language Standards as part of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.

The report provided an overview of the Council's progress in meeting the Standards, included information required to be published on an annual basis, a summary of key achievements during the year, and highlighted priority areas for future work.

The Leader hoped that Council colleagues agreed with the positive comments made at Cabinet last week.

Whilst this is a Newport City Council report, engagement, development, and co-production is at the heart of all activities and events. Da iawn pawb.

Members noted the key highlights from the year including:

- The significant increase in delivery of Welsh Language Awareness sessions for the council's workforce with 99 members of staff being trained.

- The adoption of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) 2022-2032 by Council which was then approved by Welsh Government.
- The launch of the Council's the Welsh Language Skills Policy demonstrating the Council's commitment to the Welsh language through recruitment and training.

The report also identified key priorities for 2023-24 including:

- Building on the creative partnership arrangements developed outside the public and voluntary sector to better raise the profile of the Welsh language across Newport with opportunities at the Dragons RFC and Newport County AFC.
- Delivering a cohesive approach to Welsh language skills development across OneNewport partners through the Right Skills Board.
- An even greater focus on recruitment, retention, and development of Welsh speakers across all services areas within the council, and
- Facilitating and supporting events throughout the year and looking at the cross-cutting themes around equality, diversity, and inclusion.

The Leader thanked Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation and lead for Equalities and Welsh Language to comment, and thanked Councillor John Harris for supporting the work in his role as Welsh Language Champion. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

Resolved:

That Council approved the final monitoring report published on the Council's website, in accordance with statutory deadlines.

7. Director of Social Services Annual Report

The Presiding Member informed colleagues that the Leader would present the Annual Report of the Director of Social Services.

The Leader informed Council that the Strategic Director, as the designated Director for Social Services, had a statutory duty under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 and as amended by the Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016 to produce an annual report to the Council.

The report must set out the personal assessment of the Director of Social Services of the performance of Social Services in delivering its social care functions during the preceding 12 months.

The report covered the period of 2022/2023. Guidance on the format of the report was currently a matter of consultation with Welsh Government. This year, the Director used a combination of case studies and examples from staff to demonstrate the work of Social Services.

During this period, the restructured Senior Management team became established. The delivery of social care during 2022/2023 was profoundly impacted firstly by the work to recover from the pandemic, followed by the cost-of-living crisis.

Despite the significant issues and challenges of 2022/2023, the Director of Social Services was satisfied that the Council continued to comply with its statutory duties.

The Leader was pleased to note that despite the difficulties of 2022/2023, social services staff were able to look beyond the day-to-day demands and delivered innovation, continued their development of services, and strove for excellence. The Leader emphasised the effort that Social Services staff make, and the importance of understanding the exceptional service provided.

The statutory annual report reflected the Director's personal assessment of the performance of Social Services and was, therefore, being presented to Council for information purposes.

Throughout the report, the Director of Social Services emphasised the commitment, enthusiasm, and determination of staff to deliver the best possible services. The Leader thanked all staff for their outstanding work and commitment during this period and their continued efforts to deliver quality social care for our residents across the city.

Comments from Councillors:

- Councillor M Evans echoed the comments of the Leader and added that the report was clear and concise. Councillor Evans also requested that future reports provide percentages to contextualise the figures.
- Councillor Drewett mentioned that he had seen the hard work put into the report in Performance Scrutiny Committee – People and knew the in-depth quality of the excellent work that the social services team provided for Newport and congratulated the Director of Social Services on her report.
- Councillor Hughes thanked the Strategic Director - Social Services for producing the report and all those who have made contributions to its completion, including scrutiny committee. Councillor Hughes reflected that this was a challenging year for Social Care as society continued to deal with the repercussions of Covid. Demands on services increased at a time when the Council faced unprecedented budgetary and workforce challenges nationally as well as the impact of the cost-of-living crisis.

Councillor Hughes noted that Newport continued to comply with its statutory duties and remained innovative and committed to transforming services with priorities focussed on prevention and inclusion, collaboration with partners, strong engagement, and the wellbeing of staff. In Newport strong leadership and committed staff are the backbone of services and the Council recognised their efforts in supporting residents through these incredibly difficult times.

Councillor Hughes also thanked the prevention and inclusion services, carers and community connectors and welcomed those staff who had joined the social services team; Social Services has over 870 staff in full time equivalent employment, and they deserved the thanks of the Council.

Councillor Hughes thanked the Strategic Director for sharing the individual case studies with council colleagues, which reflected the experiences of those who engaged with staff. Social services often deal with people when they were in desperate situations and Councillor Hughes was confident that staff work their hardest to make a positive difference.

Councillor Hughes also thanked colleagues in health, the voluntary and third sector for collaborative efforts to support residents and looked forward to strengthening those partnerships.

- Councillor Cockeram stated that it was vital to have case studies within the report to show the outstanding work carried out by social services and thanked the Director and the team for their contribution.

Resolved:

That Council

1. Noted the Annual Report of the Director of Social Services.
2. commented on the content of the Annual Report of the Director of Social Services.

8. Annual Safeguarding Report

The next item introduced by the Presiding Member, was the interim Annual Report for Safeguarding.

The Leader was invited to present the report, which was the Head of Corporate Safeguarding's evaluation of 2022/23 performance for the Local Authority.

This is an interim report because of changes in Welsh Government guidance and Newport synchronising its reporting cycle, therefore a full report will be presented to Full Council early in the new year.

Safeguarding and protecting both children and vulnerable adults is absolutely of the highest priority for Newport City Council.

The Corporate Safeguarding Policy set out the Council's duty and commitment to safeguard and promote the health, well-being and human rights of adults and children at risk.

The report assessed the Council's proactive actions and responses to safeguarding.

The report was presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee in June and the Leader was pleased that there was a constructive and helpful discussion on the content of the report.

The report noted the challenges across the Council in respect of safeguarding due to the pressures brought about by Covid and the restrictions of the pandemic. Unfortunately, this still has an impact across Social Services and indeed across all areas of work.

Despite the pressures, the outcome of the safeguarding self-assessment for all areas of the Council demonstrated a very high level of compliance with statutory requirements and a determination to continue to place the highest priority on safeguarding for all our citizens.

The Council is continuously evaluating Corporate Safeguarding and ensuring that the governance and reporting structures are robust and fit for purpose with the premise that Safeguarding is everyone's business in Newport City Council.

The challenges of ensuring all staff, volunteers and Members are accessing and engaged with training for all areas of safeguarding is noted in the report and continues to evolve both within Newport and more regionally and nationally.

The Council was working to ensure that safeguarding was maintained in all areas of service and over the coming year, would work with the revised guidance for Corporate Safeguarding to ensure continued compliance.

Comments from Councillors:

- Councillor M Evans referred to the compliance targets suggesting that access to training should be made easier for members and officers to attend, as safeguarding is important.

- Councillor Hourahine mentioned that this had already been addressed with the Leader and a response had been given by officers through Scrutiny.
- Councillor M Evans responded by saying that he had not yet received a response.

Resolved:

That Council received the Annual Safeguarding Report (interim) by the Head of Corporate Safeguarding.

9. Independent Remuneration Panel (IRP) Annual Report

The Presiding Member invited the Leader to present the report.

The report set out the Members Scheme of Allowances for 2023/24 as set out in the annual report of the Independent Remuneration Committee.

The Council was required to adopt and publish a scheme of allowances for Members for the current municipal year, based on the salaries prescribed by the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales, known as “the IRP”.

The IRP is the statutory body set up by Welsh Government to determine the appropriate level of remuneration paid to elected members in Wales.

The IRP published its Annual Report in February of this year, and Council is required to formally adopt their recommendations and approve the allowances for 2023/24.

There is no discretion regarding the amount of the salaries as they are fixed by the IRP.

The IRP determined that the basic annual salaries for elected members for 2022/23 should be re-based at £17,600 to take account of inflationary increases and to ensure that remuneration is linked to average salary levels. Senior salaries were also increased and re-set in line with relevant comparators.

The increases in basic salaries would take effect as from 1 April 2023 and backdated payments would be made to Members. Any changes to additional remuneration for senior salaries would be payable as from the date of appointment of the post-holders at the Council AGM on 16 May 2023.

Comments from Councillors:

Councillor Cleverly mentioned that her name was misspelt in the report.

Resolved:

That Council approved and adopted the Members Schedule of Remuneration 2023/24 as set out in Appendix 1 of the report.

10. Review of Standing Orders

The Presiding Member invited Councillor Mogford, the Chair of Democratic Services Committee to present the report.

Councillor Mogford presented to Council the recommendations of the Democratic Services Committee regarding Standing Orders under Part 4: Rules of Procedure of the Constitution regarding Questions at Council to the Leader of the Council. Whilst Councillor Mogford was

the current Chair of Democratic Services Committee, this item was considered by the Committee before his appointment at the AGM in May.

Council was requested to approve and adopt the amended Standing Orders under Part 4: Rules of Procedure of the Constitution.

At the Council meeting on 24 January 2023, it was resolved that Democratic Services Committee consider Standing Orders in place under Part 4: Rules of Procedure of the Constitution, regarding Questions at Council to the Leader of the Council.

The current Standing Orders under Part 4: Rules of Procedure do not reference any specific provision regarding the role of the Deputy Leader in Leader's questions, including Leader's announcements, on such occasions when the Deputy Leader is deputising in the Leader's absence at Full Council meetings.

Clarification of the requirements of the Deputy Leader when deputising for the Leader in full Council requires a new Standing Order to confirm the correct rules of procedure concerning Leader's announcements and Leader's questions.

In addition, at their meeting on 27 January 2023, members of the Democratic Services Committee wished to debate the time limit for Leader's questions under the same Standing Order 4.2, as they felt that the time allotted did not afford a sufficient opportunity for Opposition members to ask questions of the Leader in Council.

The Democratic Services Committee debated potential options and proposed that the Standing Orders make provision for the Deputy Leader to make Leader's announcements as part of their deputisation duties at Council.

The Committee also recommended that the deputisation role for the Deputy Leader at Council did not require answering Leader's questions at Council, citing the existing provision in the Standing Orders for submitting questions to be answered by the Leader outside of the Council meeting; for example, through Standing Order 4.8 Formal Questions at any other time.

When considering Questions to the Leader, the Committee recognised that Newport City Council took a unique approach to Leader's questions at Council meetings whereby questions did not have to be submitted in writing in advance like other Local Authorities in Wales.

The Committee recommended that some elements of Questions to the Leader remained the same; questions could still be asked of the Leader at Council without submitting the full question in writing beforehand, and the total time for Leader's questions remained at 15 minutes.

The Committee recommended that the Standing Orders be amended to state that supplementary questions to the Leader should be submitted in writing following Council, instead of being asked verbally at the meeting as a follow-up.

The Committee considered that this would provide a fairer opportunity for more Councillors to submit questions that would be addressed by the Leader in Council.

Councillor Mogford therefore asked that the Council consider and approve the recommendations from the Democratic Services Committee concerning Standing Orders, and for the revised Standing Orders to be published under the Council's Constitution.

Councillor Hourahine moved the report.

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Comments from Councillors:

- Councillor M Evans wished to move an amendment to the proposal in the report, which was to restrict the time allotted for answers to the Questions for the Leader of the Council or Cabinet Members to two minutes.

Councillor Morris agreed to second the amendment.

- The Presiding Member reminded Councillor Morris that he was referring to protocols from many years ago, and it was important to have open debate in the Council Chambers.
- Councillor Whitehead agreed with Councillor Morris and mentioned that questions could be raised at any time outside of full council. Councillor Whitehead also hoped that the Leader could respond to questions in future in a much shorter timeframe to afford other councillors the opportunity to speak.
- Councillor K Thomas informed colleagues that the Democratic Services Committee recognised that councillors needed ample opportunity to speak and receive a response and that it was the supplementary questions that were taking up the time; removing the supplementary questions would allow more councillors to put questions to the Leader.

Councillor M Evans asked for a point of clarification on whether the Democratic Services Committee gave the option that less time should be given to the Leader to respond to questions at Council.

- Councillor D Harvey suggested that this was the reason why supplementary questions should be submitted in writing, to make sure that more councillors could ask questions.
- Councillor Al-Nuaimi spoke to the amendment and was surprised that the amendment was moved. Councillor Al-Nuaimi considered that two minutes was not adequate for the Leader to provide a detailed answer and therefore voted against the amendment.
- Councillor Reynolds echoed Councillor Al-Nuaimi's comments as there may be a complicated question would need a complicated answer and therefore voted against the amendment.
- Councillor Corten clarified that this was debated at length by the Democratic Services Committee and considered that there are ample options to ask a Question at Any Time. Councillor Corten went on to say that the Leader would need more than two minutes to answer a meaningful question, and this was not good enough for members of the public.
- Councillor M Evans spoke on the amendment and mentioned that it was an opportunity to shorten the question and allow for more councillors to speak. This would ensure that all members of all parties had an opportunity for a swifter debate and therefore hoped that the amendment would be supported.

Councillors were invited to vote on the amendment. The amendment was lost, and the Presiding Member asked were there any questions from councillors on the substantive motion.

- Councillor Mogford wanted to be clear that the removal of the supplementary questions was a removal of the clarification to answers on the primary questions. Councillor Mogford gave an example of a supplementary question raised to the police earlier regarding e-bikes and the supplementary question was on Twitter. Councillor Mogford felt that removing the supplementary was replacing quantity over quality.

- Councillor Evans spoke against the substantive motion and considered that the Deputy Leader should be able to answer questions in the Leader's absence at Council. If there were questions that the Deputy Leader could not answer, these could then be put in writing. The simplest answer would be to extend Leader's Questions to 30 minutes. Councillor Evans felt for the proposal was regressive.

Presiding Member advised that the supplementary could be put in written form for everyone to see.

- Councillor Hourahine asked for a closure motion vote to be taken to end the debate for the substantive motion and recommendation be taken. Councillor Harvey seconded that the vote be taken.
- Councillor Morris advised that the next item was whether the vote should go through.
- Councillor Evans requested that a recorded vote be taken.

At this point, five councillors were required to come forward in support of a recorded vote to close the motion.

Councillors Evans, Morris, Mogford, Sterry, Reeks and Jones put themselves forward in support of the closure vote.

	Councillor Name	Apologies	For	Against	Abstain
1	Adan, Saeed		1		
2	Al-Nuaimi, Miqdad		1		
3	Baker-Westhead, Claire		1		
4	Batrouni, Dimitri		1		
5	Bright, Paul		1		
6	Clarke, James		1		
7	Cleverly, Janet				1
8	Cockeram, Paul		1		
9	Cocks, Stephen		1		
10	Davies, Bev		1		
11	Davies, Deb		1		
12	Drewett, Pat		1		
13	Evans, Matthew			1	
14	Forsey, Yvonne		1		
15	Fouweather, David			1	
16	Harris, John		1		
17	Harvey, Debbie		1		
18	Harvey, Tim		1		
19	Horton, Gavin		1		
20	Hourahine, Phil		1		
21	Howells, Mark	Apologies			
22	Howells, Rhian		1		
23	Hughes, Jason		1		
24	Hussain, Farzina		1		
25	James, Lauren				1
26	Jenkins, Debbie		1		
27	Jones, John			1	
28	Jordan, Jason				1
29	Kellaway, Martyn			1	
30	Lacey, Laura		1		

31	Linton, Malcolm		1		
32	Marshall, Stephen		1		
33	Mayer, David				1
34	Mogford, Ray			1	
35	Morris, Allan			1	
36	Mudd, Jane		1		
37	Perkins, Bev		1		
38	Peterson, James			1	
39	Pimm, Alex		1		
40	Pimm, Matthew				1
41	Reeks, Chris			1	
42	Reynolds, John		1		
43	Routley, William			1	
44	Screen, Allan		1		
45	Spencer, Mark		1		
46	Sterry, Andrew			1	
47	Stowell-Corten, Emma		1		
48	Thomas, Kate		1		
49	Townsend, Carmel		1		
50	Watkins, Trevor		1		
51	Whitehead, Kevin		1		
	Total		35	10	5

The Presiding Member invited Councillor Mogford to speak. Councillor Mogford requested that the vote be taken on the recommendation as outlined within the report.

Resolved:

That Council approved and adopted the amended Standing Orders under Part 4: Rules of Procedure of the Constitution.

11. Questions to the Leader of the Council

Before commencement with questions, the Leader made the following announcements:

Homewards

- Last month, we announced that Newport is one of six flagship locations across the UK which will be working with the Royal Foundation’s Homewards programme to end homelessness.
- The five-year, locally led programme aims to demonstrate that through partnership working, it is possible to end homelessness, making it rare, brief, and unrepeatable.
- Homewards will support local partners to form and grow locally led coalitions of committed individuals, organisations, and businesses who will work together to create and deliver a tailored plan to prevent homelessness in their areas – based on local needs and local expertise.
- At the end of the five-year programme, the aim is for the towns and cities involved to be on a path to ending homelessness for good and to create a tried and tested model that can be scaled across the UK and beyond.
- As part of the launch, His Royal Highness Prince William visited Maindee Primary School and Linc Cymru’s Hill Street development.

- We were honoured to welcome Prince William to Newport, to hear first-hand accounts from tenants about the difference that the support and housing available at Hill Street has made to them.
- We have a clear commitment in Newport to transform services and end homelessness. This is already demonstrated by excellent local partnership working, and harnessing the opportunities that the Homewards programme is offering gives us the chance to take this work to another level.
- Homelessness is not simply a housing issue. We need partners from across all sectors to work together to deliver real change, and we believe that the Homewards programme will help to accelerate this change and in preventing homelessness.

Events

Wales National Armed Forces Day

- Last month, I was filled with pride to see Newport host this year's Wales National Armed Forces Day event. It was great to see so many people out in the city centre to join in with the celebrations for everything that our armed forces do, and to show our gratitude to service personnel and veterans.
- HMS Severn, Newport's affiliated Ship was also welcomed back to Newport and was available for members of the public to visit.
- There were so many engaging activities and displays that took place, from the military parade to start the day, the Red Arrows flypast, to the concert at Rodney Parade, and it was great to see such a buzz about the city throughout the day's proceedings.
- Large scale events such as Armed Forces Day help showcase the city to a wider audience, and I'd therefore like to express my utmost thanks to everyone who helped organise the day and for making it such a special occasion. The Leader added that the cross-party support was tremendous and thanked Councillor Evans who was in attendance for events throughout the day as well as colleagues from other political parties.
- I was also honoured to be able to re-sign the Armed Forces Covenant on behalf of the council. The council is a proud signatory of the covenant, and it was an honour to be able to reaffirm our pledge to treat those who serve or have served in the armed forces, and their families, with fairness and respect.
- Thanks to Tracey Brookes, the Head of Regeneration and Economic Development, Joanne Parcell, Destination Development Officer - Events and Sonny Hawkins, Destination Development Officer. The Leader also thanked officers who turned up on the day to help and support.

Clean Air Day

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- Another event I had the pleasure of attending last month, was the third annual Clean Air Day event.
- This year, the event was held at Jubilee Park primary school, where pupils from Jubilee Park, High Cross, Mount Pleasant, Pentrepoeth, Rogerstone and Bassaleg school joined together to learn about air quality, why it is important, and what we can do to help reduce air pollution.

- The pupils explored the air quality around the school through a number of fun activities, with help from air quality experts, and through demonstrations of air quality-related technology.
- Clean Air Day is an important campaign which encourages us to take time to reflect and think about what we can do in our own lives to help tackle poor air quality.
- Supporting nationwide campaigns such as this will help us to raise greater awareness of the issues around air quality. It is particularly important to engage young people as much as possible, and the event certainly did that.
- Hopefully they can help spread the message and encourage their family and friends to get involved however they can!

Awards

Finally, I'm pleased to be able to report on some recent awards for some of our services.

Youth and play service.

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- Our youth and play service were recently rewarded for the work that they do with young people in the city, receiving the Education Workforce Council's Bronze Quality Mark for youth services in Wales.
- The team works with children and young people, aged from 5 to 25, by supporting their wellbeing and advising on options for their future after the age of 16.
- They also work hard to prevent youth homelessness and are also available for young people to talk to a trusted adult with a listening ear.

Social services

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- Two of our services were recognised at this year's Social Care Wales Accolades.
- Our Oaklands short break service won the building bright futures for children and families award, for their work providing short term breaks for children with additional needs, while our community connector service was highly commended in the supporting unpaid carers category, for its work providing advice, information, and assistance to our city's unpaid carers.

Green Flag awards

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- Finally, I'm pleased to report that it was announced earlier today that Belle Vue Park, Beechwood Park, and the Gwent Crematorium have retained their Green Flag status for 2023/24. In Belle Vue Park's case, this will be the sixteenth year in a row it has retained Green Flag status.
- These awards are all a reflection of the hard work and dedication of our officers, and their commitment to serving the people of Newport. Congratulations to the four community sites, Bishton Village Pond, Lliswerry Pond, the Glade Community Garden and Laundry Gardens that were also recognised with a Green Flag Status. The Leader thanked the volunteers for all these sites.
- On a final point it was important that Newport was committed to its climate change action plan to protect and preserve the environment for future generations. The Leader recently

met Youth Climate Ambassadors for Wales (YCA Wales) which was an apolitical group of 15 young climate activists from across Wales who campaigned to raise awareness of different issues. Their current campaign is to raise awareness on the impact of climate change on refugees. This is a youth led organisation that aims to amplify young and unrecognised voices. Climate Change was a complicated issue that matters both at grass roots level and on the international stage. The organisation is working on the legitimisation of climate refugees in the UK, and we only have to look at the news today to see the impact that global warming is having on the world. Considering the ever-increasing risk of displacement because of climate change, YCA Wales aims to present a petition to the House of Commons calling for this recognition. The Leader supported this petition and hoped that colleagues was also consider supporting the petition.

Questions to the Leader

Councillor M Evans:

The UK Conservative Government were continuing with their holiday activities and food programme in England to provide support for the most vulnerable children on Free School Meals (FSM). The Welsh Government withdrew this whilst giving the Council £1.5M for street signs alone, Councillor Evans therefore asked if the Leader considered that the Welsh Government had their priorities right.

Response:

The Leader advised that in Wales representative democracy is made of a number of different political parties and Welsh Government (WG) operated under the auspices of a co-operative agreement with Plaid Cymru. Colleagues that watched the media coverage at the Senedd would see that it showed a difference of opinion between those two parties that form the coalition. The Leader was deeply disappointed that Plaid Cymru did not agree to release funding under the co-operation agreement to continue with Free School Meals during the summer holidays. Whilst the question from Councillor Evans was about priorities, the Leader agreed that it was a question of priority but would not look to the WG in terms of those priorities but would instead cast her gaze at Plaid Cymru.

Councillor Whitehead:

Millbrook Primary School closed in July 2022 this impacted on many people, the children being the most affected. Good teachers had retired early, parents had removed children, staff sickness rates were through the roof and supply staff were reticent to attend. There is no definite date for a plan of action and education standards would be affected. On top of this there are transport costs, taking and collecting children to and from Brynglas. There are approximately 60 children in a classroom with two teachers; education standards would surely be affected because of this. Councillor Whitehead therefore asked if the Leader could meet with everyone concerned within the whole Millbrook scenario and decision makers to speed up the situation. Time is vital to these children. Would the Leader also kindly take receipt of a plea statement from the Governors and the Save the Children Team.

Response:

The Leader was happy to accept the plea statement, which was handed to her by Councillor Whitehead and began by thanking all educational professionals and everyone involved in the work for schools. The Leader understood the challenges faced by moving to a temporary location and appreciated their dedication and commitment to the children in their care, which was outstanding. It went without saying that everyone, the Local Authority and the Cabinet Member for Education and Early Years, all wanted the best outcomes possible for all on the Bettws Estate and for the children to thrive and flourish.

One of the challenges is where to put the children and to learn from the situation at St Andrews Primary School who faced similar challenges.as children attending there were transferred into the connect centre. The planning permission had recently been approved for their new school. This provided a realistic understanding of the timeframe it took to work

through these issues. If the Leader could create a space for the Bettws Children to be as close as possible to their school she would create it, unfortunately we were not in that position. The Leader thanked everyone that worked so hard to make the Brynglas Centre a positive environment and recognised the disruption caused to families. Officers were ensuring that parents, stakeholders, and elected members were kept aware of developments and had received a range of correspondence from parents, governing body, and Save the Children. The Chief Executive's Office has invited the head teacher and chair of governors to a meeting with the Deputy Leader, the Head of Education, and the Leader to talk through their concerns.

The challenge is the time frame for any construction related activity, but an option is needed for the future, and it must be the best possible option for the children. Currently, a feasibility study is taking place to better understand decisions required and to share the recommendations with the community. This, however, is not straightforward and the first item on the agenda, colleagues would recall, is the Treasury Management report; at Cabinet a week before, the Capitol Outturn report had been discussed. There is very limited Capitol headroom available, and therefore the Council must be prudent when borrowing and would also need to seek support from WG in terms of Capitol finance to support the right solution for the community as a one-off investment opportunity to help the children to build a successful foundation for the rest of their lives. This meant that there were no quick decisions and there is presently nothing that the Leader could do to expedite this. The Leader hoped the work would be concluded soon and looked forward to receiving a response from the head teacher and the chair of governors at the proposed meeting. The Leader looked forward to receiving a response to take to WG with Band C proposals to ensure that Millbrook Primary School was a priority. The Leader understood the frustrations, however there are real limitations to go through as part of this process. The Leader confirmed she is open to dialogue on the issue and had extended the open offer to the head teacher and governors.

12. **Questions to the Cabinet Members**

There was one written question to the Cabinet Members:

Question 1 – Cabinet Member: Climate Change and Biodiversity

Councillor Chris Reeks:

With Newport City Council currently falling short of its recycling targets would it not be a prudent move to boost these targets and to help encourage the younger generation about the need to recycle more by offering free recycling services to all schools within Newport?

At present schools are classed as a business and would have to pay Newport City Council to take their recycling away, with some schools potentially choosing not to recycle their waste. Would the Cabinet Member agree with me that by offering this service it would demonstrate to the community that the Council is committed to meeting its targets and helping to educate children about the benefits of recycling and not just using this as a money-raising exercise?

Response from Councillor Forsey:

There is a legal requirement for all who produce, keep, or dispose of waste of any type to comply with the various regulations and the Duty of Care under Environmental Protection legislation. Waste generated at schools is classed as commercial waste by virtue of the Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012, and as such is not free at the point of delivery.

Schools need to meet all legal requirements, and since 2015 there is an obligation to segregate cardboard, paper, plastic, metal, and glass separately from the non-recyclable waste, so all schools should have recycling collections already in place. From April 2024, legal requirements will change to include the need to separate at source all those elements

for recycling (until now there was an option for all recyclable materials to be collected mixed together) and to recycle food waste if more than 5kg are produced per week.

Schools receive funding to cover the cost of their waste collections via the DSB. While they don't have to use the Council trade waste collection services for their collections, the waste department offer a flexible, inexpensive alternative to private commercial operators, and they already collect waste from 48 out of 57 schools in Newport, with 42 of them benefiting from recycling collections via our partners Wastesavers. Recycling collections are cheaper than residual waste collections, meaning that the incentive and arrangements to recycle are already there. The waste department will fully engage with schools and encourage them to recycle as much as possible ahead of the legislative changes in 2024.

Supplementary:

If 48 out of 57 schools were using alternative operators, how could we encourage the remaining nine schools to use these services.

Response from Councillor Forsey:

Councillor Forsey attended a school's conference earlier today regarding recycling organised by Chartwells at St Joseph's Primary School, which was extremely interesting and was happy to see all the very enthusiastic young children there. Councillor did not think that it would increase the recycling rate, there would be more recycling and more residual waste. It was therefore not going to change behaviour. Councillor Forsey looked forward to the regulations coming in for April 2024, where all schools were required to segregate their waste, because the more that was segregated at source, the better the outcome.

13. **Date of the Next Meeting**

The next meeting would take place on 16 September 2023 at 5pm.

The Presiding also took the opportunity to thanked both Sally-Ann Jenkins and once again, Mike Wallbank for standing in for the Chief Executive and the Head of Law and Standards respectively.

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Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 26 September 2023

Subject Appointments

Purpose To agree the appointment of Council nominees to committees and outside bodies.

Author Governance Team Leader

Ward General

Summary In accordance with its terms of reference within the Constitution, Council is responsible for appointing the members of Council Committees, and the Council's representatives on outside bodies. The current vacancies and nominations received are set out in the attached report.

Proposal Council is asked to receive and approve the nominations for representatives, as listed in the report

Action by Governance Team Leader

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Council Business Managers
- Head of Law and Standards

Signed

Background

In accordance with its terms of reference within the Constitution, Council is responsible for appointing the members of Council Committees, and the Council's representatives on outside bodies. The current vacancies and nominations received are set out below.

Any vacant appointments / nominations received after the publication of this report, will be announced at the Council meeting by the appropriate Business Manager or Group Leader.

Governing Body Appointments

Governing Body	Appointments/ Resignations	Name
Glan Lyn Primary School	Reappointment	Howard Mason
Glan Lyn Primary School	Reappointment	Martyn Kellaway
Glasllwch Primary School	Reappointment	Allan Hyland
Jubilee Park Primary School	Appointment	Jackie Littlejohns
Jubilee Park Primary School	Appointment	David Hopkins
Jubilee Park Primary School	Appointment	John Reynolds
Bassaleg School	Appointment	Chris Lacey
Llanwern High School	Appointment	Kath Bevan
Crindau Primary School	Appointment	Gill Lee
High Cross Primary School	Appointment	Chris Reeks
Jubilee Park Primary School	Resignation	Elizabeth Thomas
Jubilee Park Primary School	Resignation	Chris Lacey
Jubilee Park Primary School	Resignation	Martin Bentley
Bassaleg School	Resignation	Gavin Horton
Llanwern High School	Resignation	Mandy Shide
Crindau Primary School	Resignation	Colin Seeney
High Cross Primary School	Resignation	John Reynolds
St Joseph's RC Primary School	Resignation	Alex Pimm

Proposal

Council is asked to receive and approve the nominations for representatives, as listed in the report.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no financial implications directly arising from this report.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

The appointment of individuals to serve on outside bodies is a Local Choice function under the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Functions and Responsibilities) (Wales) Regulations 2007. The Council has determined that responsibility for this function shall rest with Full Council unless delegated by the Council.

Comments of Head of People, Policy and Transformation

There are no staffing implications directly arising from this report.

Local issues

There are no local issues as this report relates to the Council's processes

Scrutiny Committees

Monthly update reports allow the Scrutiny and Cabinet work programmes to be better coordinated. The Scrutiny team and Members are currently developing new ways of working through the new Committees, and continually reviewing the work programmes to focus more on risk and ensure all scrutiny activity has a defined purpose and constructive outcome.

Equalities Impact Assessment and the Equalities Act 2010

This does not apply to this procedural report.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

This procedural report does not impact on Children and Young People although certain reports contained in the programme may do and will need appropriate consultation and comment when they are presented to cabinet.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This is a procedural report but reports contained within the programme will need to show how consideration has been given to the five things public bodies need to think about to show they have applied the sustainable development principle put into place by the Act.

Consultation

As set out above

Background Papers

Newport City Council Constitution

Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Functions and Responsibilities) (Wales) Regulations 2007

Dated: 19 September 2023

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Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 26 September 2023

Subject Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) – Preferred Strategy

Purpose Following endorsement by Cabinet, Council approval is sought to commence formal public consultation on the Preferred Strategy Consultation Document, as the next formal step in the preparation of the draft Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP).

Author Planning Policy Manager

Ward All

Summary Undertaking a consultation on a Preferred Strategy (Pre-Deposit Plan) document is a statutory stage in developing the Replacement Local Development Plan. The Preferred Strategy proposals have been informed by engagement with communities, including consultation on growth and spatial options, and technical work, for example the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal.

A first revision of the Delivery Agreement was endorsed by Cabinet in January 2023. The Delivery Agreement targets a Preferred Strategy Consultation for Autumn 2023.

It is proposed that the Preferred Strategy consultation document is taken forward for public consultation alongside supporting assessments and background papers.

Proposal Council is asked to:

1. **Approve the Preferred Strategy consultation paper, provided in Appendix A, and commence formal community consultation.**

Action by Planning and Development Manager / Head of Regeneration and Economic Development

Timetable Immediate

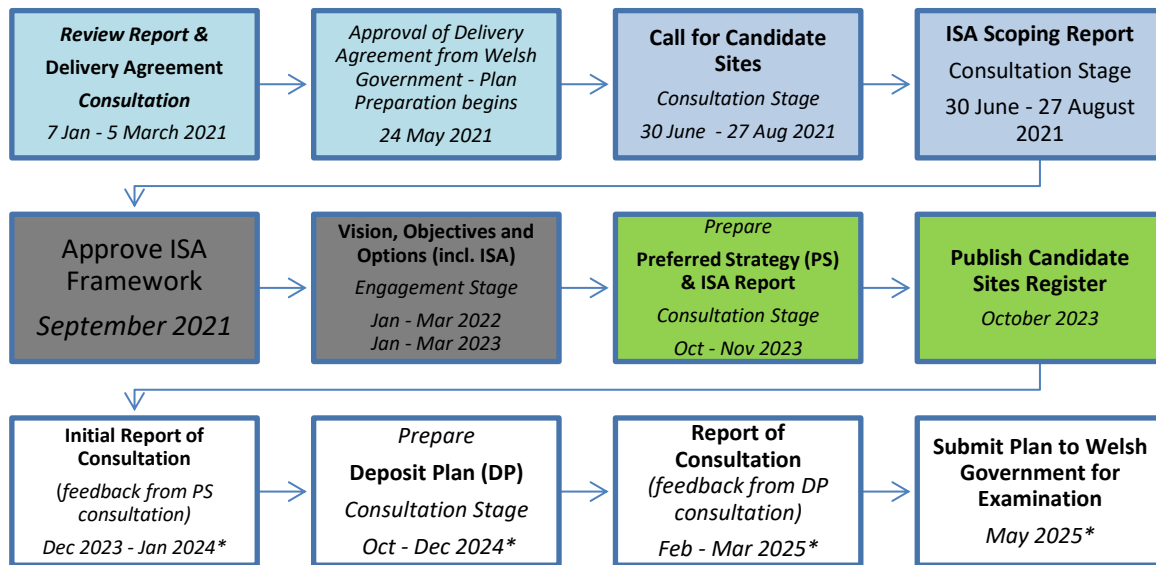
This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Head of Finance
- Head of People, Policy and Transformation
- Head of Law and Standards

Signed

Background

There are many formal stages to the preparation of a RLDP and these key stages are set out below¹:



**Dates are approximate and have been updated to reflect the proposed revision to the Delivery Agreement*

We are currently at the stages highlighted in green – ‘Preferred Strategy (PS) and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISA)’ and ‘Publish Candidate Sites Register’. Most recently engagement on the RLDP’s Growth and Spatial Options (GSO) was undertaken during early 2023. Prior to this, consultation on the draft Vision, Issues and Objectives was undertaken in early 2022. The feedback from this earlier consultation was reported to Cabinet in July 2022. Following the close of the GSO consultation, officers have considered the comments received to further refine and determine which growth and spatial options are emerging as the most appropriate for Newport over the period 2021-2036.

Growth and Spatial Options Consultation

Stakeholder engagement is a critical element of the preparation of any Development Plan. Therefore, in addition to the standard formal consultation (direct communication with those on the RLDP database and updates to the Council website) a series of engagement events were undertaken by Planning Aid Wales on behalf of the Council.

Consultation Feedback and Response

The purpose of this consultation was to gain views regarding the different growth and spatial options. **Table 1** illustrates the growth options which formed the basis of the consultation, for completeness.

Option	Description	Dwellings		Jobs	
		Per annum	Overall scale	Per annum	Overall scale
1. Dwelling-led 5YR	Models the population impact of an average annual dwelling growth of +838 dwellings per annum (dpa), based on a 5-year history of pre-COVID-19 housing completions in Newport (2015/16–2019/20).	838	12,570	863	12,945
2. WG-2018-HIGHPOP	Replicates the Welsh Government 2018-based high population projection, rebased to the 2021 Census population figure and incorporating high fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.	632	9,480	713	10,695

¹ The term ISA refers to the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

3. Dwelling-led 10YR	Models the population impact of an average annual dwelling growth of +638 dpa, based on a 10-year history of pre-COVID-19 housing completions in Newport (2010/11–2019/20).	638	9,570	576	8,640
4. WG-2018-Principal	Replicates the Welsh Government 2018-based Principal population projection, using historical population data for 2001–2018.	530	7,950	627	9,405
5. PG-Long Term	Uses an ONS 2020 MYE base year and calibrates its migration assumptions from a 19- year historical period (2001/02–2019/20).	540	8,100	448	6,720
6. Employment-led OE+D&I Uplift	Models the population impact of an average annual employment growth of +389 per year over the plan period, with an uplift applied to the OE economic forecast, based on the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) city deal direct and indirect employment projections.	507	7,605	389	5,835

Comments received regarding the growth options are summarised in **Table 2**. From **Table 2**, broad conclusions can be drawn that options 1, 2 and 3 are accepted as making a contribution towards Newport’s role within the Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys National Growth Area, and that options 4, 5 and 6 would not meet the needs of a growing population (as confirmed in the 2021 census).

Table 2: Summary of Comments Received on Growth Options		
Stakeholder Type	General Comments on Growth Strategy	Comments on Options
Statutory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should be located where it can be served by existing or planned water infrastructure. Not enough regard for historic assets and landscapes Further clarification that historic assets, including buried archaeological remains and built heritage should be preserved in situ as a priority. Support for approach taken which assess the scenarios against RLDP objectives. There is concern that not enough consideration of growth in terms of a Well-being Economy as per Future Wales, is within the GSO. Consideration of Flood Risk, Protected Species, Protected Sites, and Green Infrastructure should be reiterated. 	<p>Growth Option 6 Employment-led OE+D&I Uplift</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition as it is considered that this would result in a low growth strategy and not align with Future Wales.
Agent / Developers / Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for disregarding lowest options. Flexibility buffer should be well above the 12% incorporated by the adopted LDP. Opposition against the matrix used to assess some of the impacts e.g. health and wellbeing. If there are concerns from Welsh Government regarding the high level of housing growth proposed in the Monmouthshire LDP, then Newport, as somewhere within a National Growth Area, should be a focal point. Some belief that anything delivering below the current 690 dwellings per annum should not be considered. 	<p>Growth Option 1 Dwelling-led 5YR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support as it reflects national role. Support as it fulfils Future Wales. Minority view that only this option would reflect the status of Newport as part of the National Growth Area. While most accept 1, 2, and 3 as viable options. <p>Growth Option 2 WG-2018-HIGHPOP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support as it is rebased on 2021 census, using 2018 projections and findings of the 2021 Census. Further uplift based on recent fertility, mortality, and migration trends. <p>Growth Option 3 Dwelling-led 10YR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support on the basis that it provides a longer term view of historic trends, smoothing out peaks and troughs in the levels of development activity. <p>Growth Option 4 WG-2018-Principal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition as it is not rebased on 2021 census, using 2018 projections. <p>Growth Option 5 PG-Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition as growth hasn’t been uplifted based on recent fertility, mortality, and migration trends. <p>Growth Option 6 Employment-led OE+D&I Uplift</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition as growth hasn’t been uplifted based on recent fertility, mortality, and migration trends.
Community Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns regarding development on Levels and St Brides and Peterstone. 	
Neighbouring Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to potential need to relook at scenarios subject to 2021 census. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for understanding general regional picture. 	
General Consultation Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some support for two lowest options as least damaging on biodiversity and climate change. Others have given no specific comments other than confirming that growth should be determined in line with the environmental capacity of the plan area to accommodate the growth. Minority view that no support should be given to any options due to the above impact. • Continue delivering a steady and adequate supply of raw materials, and ensuring infrastructure is safeguarded. To ensure growth and deliver high quality homes. 	
Other (including Members of the public, unspecified organisations and political representatives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of parallel with current LDP supporting a high housing led growth strategy with a growing deprivation in Newport as a whole. • Support for disregarding lowest options. • Some support of highest level of growth will need to be set in order to meet the Vision and fulfil the strategic aspirations for Newport as a Gateway City to Wales. • Mixed views on where outskirt development should and shouldn't be. • Mixed views on whether only brownfield sites or a combination of brownfield and greenfield sites should be considered. • Support for the aim of reopening Caerleon Railway Station. • Population led but needs to be higher. Employment led is not appropriate due to the transient role of the city. 	<p>Growth Option 1 Dwelling-led 5YR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support as the main option to focus on due to being able to fulfil Future Wales and reflects national role. <p>Growth Option 2 WG-2018-HIGHPOP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to achieve sustainable growth over the whole plan period and, appears at this stage of analysis, to imply the most positive outcomes and the least negative outcomes. <p>Growth Option 3 Dwelling-led 10YR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor support due to it having the most positive responses to the objectives set, but understood that the downside would be fewer housing completions and potentially less employment opportunities.

Four spatial options were consulted on, these were:

- **Previously Developed Land (PDL) Led:** A PDL led approach would constitute a continuation of the current spatial strategy, focusing growth on previously developed land. It would require high density development within the urban boundary and would need to explore the reuse of declining employment or industrial land for either housing or new types of employment uses. Under this option the use of greenfield land should be avoided as far as possible.
- **Urban Extension:** the identification of land on the edge of the urban boundary. This is likely to constitute a substantial amount of greenfield growth and it is unclear whether land-based constraints would restrict the scale of growth.
- **Village Focus:** direct housing development towards the nine defined villages of Castleton and Marshfield; St Brides; Bishton; Llanwern; Underwood; Llanvaches; Parc Seymour and Christchurch. Some villages are more constrained than others and as a result less constrained villages would support a high proportion of growth under this scenario. Directing development towards villages alone is likely to result in a high amount of greenfield land consumption and is unlikely to support a higher scale of growth due to land availability and the level of existing services and facilities.
- **Hybrid Approach:** include a mix of previously developed land, sites on the edge of the urban boundary and sites at and surrounding existing villages. This strategy would be able to draw upon the spatial benefits of the other options, but it could be difficult to balance growth across this option.

Table 3 provides a summary of comments received. From these, broad conclusions can be drawn that a mixed approach of directing development towards Previously Developed Land (PDL), the edge of the urban area and small development at some villages is the most appropriate. Although the principle of maximising the redevelopment of PDL was supported, concerns were raised around relying on these sites, particularly smaller sites for the delivery of new homes as the number of readily available PDL sites is reducing. There is encouragement for the protection of the Gwent Levels and rural communities located within the area. A village focus is discouraged, with some concerns raised regarding the services and facilities of rural communities under this scenario. Concern over the risk of coalescence between the urban area and villages under an urban expansion led scenario were also raised.

Table 3: Summary of Comments Received on Spatial Options		
Stakeholder type	General Comments on Spatial Strategy	Comments on Options

Statutory Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development could be affected by flooding from the sea, rivers, and areas prone to surface water flooding. • Potential for development in areas that have the potential for wildfires. • Sites should be near existing or planning water infrastructure services where possible. Hydraulic modelling may need to be conducted. • Consideration for development in relation to National Grid, Flood Risk, Protected Species, and Protected sites. Utilising active travel more, accessibility / connectivity to public transport, air quality management, and more community connectedness. 	<p>Urban Expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for undue pressure on the preservation of historic assets within the countryside due to the high levels of growth required. <p>Village Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any village focus will need to take into consideration the need for respective wastewater treatment works to have the capacity or potential capacity to deal with the prospective growth.
Agent / Developers / Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some developers believe that a “new settlement” should be considered. With the area around St Brides, being identified by a developer for a new village. • Minority of developers think that the lack of the long list of candidate sites being public limits the ability of the general public to assess and scrutinise the sites and the council decisions. • Consideration for impact of updated TAN 15. • Criticism of “traffic light” approach. 	<p>Previously Developed Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed views on whether PDL-led approach is the best. • Some view PDL-led approach will not be possible as there is not enough PDL land to implement it. • Some view that PDL-led development is utilising land the best and is a natural continuation of the previous LDP. • Majority view though that PDL allocations in the adopted LDP where development has not commenced should continue to be supported through a positive allocation but should not be relied upon to meet the housing requirement. • Majority view that no PDL allocations should be made on sites with capacity for less than 50 homes. These should be allowed to come forward as windfall sites <p>Majority view that new PDL allocations in excess of 50 homes that are counted towards meeting the housing requirement should only be made where it has been demonstrated that these are viable.</p> <p>Urban Expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of developers view that while there should be a hybrid approach, it should be with an urban expansion focus. This urban expansion should be sustainable in nature (following “Building Better Places” principle). Expanding Llanwern, Langstone, and Bettws being an example of this, High Cross, Rhiwderin, Pentrepoeth, Rogerstone, and Newport Golf Club to a lesser extent. Minority of developers think that it should be an urban expansion only. <p>Village Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority of developers think Village led approach would be preferable. Castleton and Marshfield being most preferred due to have the most services currently. Christchurch to a lesser extent. <p>Hybrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority developers view that a hybrid approach of all three is the most pragmatic. Mix of urban and rural land use for development. • A smaller developer wants a scattered growth option, many smaller sites around the City. • A small developer sees that the hybrid option is low risk and can help deliver a balanced supply along with a balanced distribution.
Community Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshfield Community Council concerned with many current spatial issues in Marshfield, considers Marshfield as an unsustainable area and any more development that isn't a net increase in services, amenities, and infrastructure would be resisted. 	<p>Previously Developed Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshfield Community Council would prefer development on brownfield sites. <p>Urban Expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green wedge protection needed between the proposed new train station at St Mellons and Marshfield. <p>Village Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion of prohibiting granting of planning consent for new builds in areas where the community has been categorised as “unsustainable.” • Some community councils against the idea of Peterstone and St Brides being developed.
Neighbouring Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torfaen Council considers that there is a lack of information on specific candidate sites and as such cannot comment. 	<p>PDL-Led</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for maximising development of PDL. <p>Hybrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hybrid approach is the most appropriate, focusing on PDL and village focus.

General Consultation Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green growth should be the focus and this should be in harmony with tackling the diversity and Climate Change crisis. • Supporting spatial options that can be served effectively by public transport, this is more difficult if developed away from proposed or current public transport options. • “New settlement” is a worthy consideration. • Lack of the long list of candidate sites being public limits the ability of the general public to assess and scrutinise the sites and the council decisions. 	<p>PDL-Led</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDL-led approach will not be possible as there is not enough PDL land to implement it. <p>Hybrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered growth option supported, many smaller sites around the City.
Other (including Members of the public, unspecified organisations and political representatives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of support for protection of Gwent Levels. • Sites to include more circular footpaths and cycle paths around the periphery of any new estates. • Disappointed at the previous removal of 5-6 village boundaries that are included in the current urban boundary. • Indicated some interest for self-build plots in some of the villages in the City. • Support from the public that any spatial options should consider a prospective Caerleon train station as part of any future development. • Concerns Climate change is going to have a major impact on development in the City of Newport. 	<p>PDL-Led</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong support for the continuation of the PDL-led approach. • Some understanding that PDL-led approach may be limited. • PDL is considered most appropriate by most of the public. Especially to avoid village focus. <p>Urban Expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalescence of villages and the city of Newport should be avoided. <p>Village Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some outright objection to village focus. • Langstone needs a local or district centre. With services and amenities such as a small market, doctor’s surgery, barbers, and more things for children and new families including a school. • The Gorelands and Catsash Road area would be perfect for a new school. • Rogerstone, Rhiwderin, and Bassaleg areas are considered to be not preferable due to lack of services and with general overdevelopment in the area over the years. • Biodiversity should be maintained and all non-statutory and statutory habitat sites protected. <p>Not enough services and amenities in Penhow or other villages (most if not all are volunteer run).</p> <p>Hybrid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some acceptance that a hybrid approach will be needed, but that it should be sustainable development. PDL alone is not practical, therefore some urban expansion and village settlement growth will need to be a part of it. • Important to address tenure and dwelling type and mix, placemaking, and the role of community engagement and community led housing development. • Some members of the public consider a hybrid approach of all three being the most pragmatic. With repurposing more city centre sites for housing to have an eclectic mix of living and business / commercial. • Transport issues being the key part to decision making if commuting by car is not to increase.

The engagement events undertaken by Planning Aid Wales (PAW) gave the opportunity for attendees to learn about the RLDP process, specifically the Growth and Spatial Options. Across ten events, comprising both in person and online formats, 135 stakeholders participated in these events. The feedback received focused on the Growth Options, Employment Land and Spatial Options presented in the published consultation paper.

Many useful comments were made and have informed the recommendations on the Preferred Strategy e.g. general acceptance that Newport needs to grow, recognised need for housing and employment land whilst balancing environmental and infrastructure constraints at the same time, no objection to the shortlist of growth scenarios and the objectives to test them against, no disagreement with the proposed employment land to take forward, questioned whether employment needs could be met with regeneration of the city centre, hybrid spatial option considered most appropriate by the majority but there was also significant support for the PDL option, no alternative spatial options recommended, both the growth and spatial options presented needed more detailed testing moving forward. Detailed notes were taken at each event to collate the key issues raised, and these will be considered where relevant in the preparation of the RLDP. PAW has provided a report outlining the events and feedback received, a summary is also provided.

A total of 68 formal written responses were received and these were set out in full to Cabinet on 13th September 2023. The proposed responses to these responses were also endorsed by Cabinet.

Next Steps

The next formal stage of preparing the Replacement Local Development Plan is to publish a Preferred Strategy. This outlines the housing and job growth requirements that the Local Development Plan will seek to achieve. To reach this stage, the Council has undertaken more than two years of evidence gathering and undertaken two informal consultations on key aspects of the Local Development Plan in the Vision, Issues and Objectives and the Growth and Spatial Strategies. The full Preferred Strategy Consultation Paper can be found in Appendix A.

The following table outlines the background documents that inform and support the Preferred Strategy (available using hyperlinks below):

Table 4: Background Papers
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

To formally progress a Preferred Strategy another stage of consultation is required. The consultation on this must be legally compliant and the process is set out within Regulations 15 and 16 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended). The Regulations stipulate that the consultation documents must be made available online at the Council's principal office and any other locations as the Local Planning Authority deem appropriate; provide a statement of fact outlining which documents are available for inspection and the place and times they can be inspected; representations can be made by anyone and must be sent to the address outlined in the statement of fact;

consultation must last at least 6 weeks; and representations received must be considered before finally determining the content of the Deposit Plan.

Contents of the Preferred Strategy

In summary, the Preferred Strategy document for consultation (found in Appendix A) indicates the overarching strategy for 9,570 new homes and 8,640 new jobs to achieve the Vision of Newport as a destination where people want to live, work and visit. These are to be delivered on a mix of previously developed land and greenfield sites within and adjoining the main settlement, with some, smaller scale development occurring at villages with defined limits of development (settlement boundaries). This approach promotes the reuse and redevelopment of previously developed land, new growth in appropriate locations and new development in more rural locations to sustain local communities. The plan-led planning system requires the identification of development sites to deliver the strategy. Key sites have been distinguished from the Candidate Sites, submitted to the Council by proposers in August 2021. These are sites over a 300 dwelling threshold and strategic employment sites. This threshold has been used as it is these sites which are likely to make the biggest contribution to delivering placemaking objectives.

The Preferred Strategy responds and addresses the national, regional and local context; economic, environmental, social and cultural issues; the RLDP vision; and RLDP objectives set out within chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5. 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. 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.

In line with the Council's Delivery Agreement for the Replacement Local Development Plan, the Preferred Strategy consultation will include the publication of the Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Report and the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report. These are available using the hyperlinks in Table 4 above. These are important documents, required by legislation, which assess the impacts of Local Development Plan proposals on a range of factors to ensure that no significant adverse effects arise on either the ISA objectives set out with the ISA Framework or on designated sites under the Habitats Regulations. The Council is obligated to accept any additional Candidate Sites submitted during the Preferred Strategy consultation, as such the Call for Candidate Sites will be reopened and associated guidance updated to inform this process.

Financial Summary (Capital and Revenue)

The RLDP process has a project specific budget to cover costs of all resources associated, including additional staff, consultations, commissions, examination processes etc. The resources required for the RLDP process are set out in the Delivery Agreement. The table below sets out an estimated cost for the RLDP which has been based on the previous LDP and neighbouring authority costs. The table identifies a potential residual sum remaining at the end of RLDP process, however it should be noted that the estimates used are on the cautious side. There are some implications to the budget as a result of extending the timeline of delivery to early 2026. Underspend during the previous year (Year 2) relates to project delays and less than anticipated expenditure on staff, resulting from the team not being at full capacity since the RLDP process began until March 2023. An accurate cost has been identified under the current year and a fifth year has been forecast. These indicate that the delay can be managed within the project budget. We will continue to monitor and mitigate as the plan review progresses.

	Year 1 (Start RLDP 2021/22) Actual £	Year 2 2022/23 Actual £	Year 3 2023/24 £	Year 4 2024/25 £	Year 5 2025/26 £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Staff Costs	63,270	43,934	72,518	75,000	75,000	
Other Costs	126,292	- 2,126	94,086	225,000	180,000	

Funded by:						Costs include estimated additional staff resource on fixed term contracts which will need to be subject to a business case.
Revenue	71,604	71,604	71,604	71,604	71,604	
Budget						
LDP						
Reserve	117,958	0	95,000	228,396	183,396	
Net Costs	0	0	0	0	0	
(Savings)	(0)	(29,796)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Net Impact on Budget	0	0	0	0	0	
LDP Reserve (£544,354 2023/24)	514,558	544,354	449,354	220,958	37,562	

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Not endorsing the responses to GSO consultation representations	L	L	The Council has committed to the RLDP process, which includes the Growth and Spatial Strategy. This is the second LDP for Newport and the process is established and understood. It is unlikely that not approving the recommended responses would result in a delay at this stage.	Planning Policy Manager
Not approving the Preferred Strategy for formal consultation	H	L	Consultation on the Preferred Strategy is a formal, statutory stage of plan preparation stipulated by the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2005, as amended. This is essential for building consensus around the growth strategy prior to the publication of a Deposit Plan. The RLDP project is currently running in accordance with the revised Delivery Agreement and not approving the Preferred Strategy could result in slippage against this timetable and further delays to the project overall.	Planning Policy Manager

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The Local Development Plan is one of the statutory plans the Council has to prepare. The current LDP determines Newport's land use policies to 2026. The LDP covers many topics that impact on other sections of the Council e.g. drainage, tourism, education etc. 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 on 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. 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 Plan. A full appraisal of council plans and strategies can be found in Chapter 2 and Appendix 5 of the Preferred Strategy paper and indicated how the Preferred Strategy, particularly the issues, vision and objectives, was informed by current Council policies and priorities.

Options Available and Considered

- 1) Council approve the Preferred Strategy for consultation.
- 2) Council provides amendments to the Preferred Strategy prior to consultation.
- 3) Council does not endorse approval the Preferred Strategy for consultation.

Preferred Option and Why

1. For Council to approve the Preferred Strategy for consultation. Consultation on the Preferred Strategy is a formal stage of plan preparation stipulated by the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2005, as amended. This is essential for building consensus around the growth strategy prior to the publication of a Deposit Plan.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The report seeks Council approval for the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) Preferred Strategy. The finance table maps out the costs and funding implications for the current and following 2 years.

The report sets out the overall objectives, strategies and key issues for the RLDP. It is essential that the RLDP continues to align with the Council's strategies and priorities, financial objectives, available resources and service requirements.

Currently there are no direct un-afforded financial implications arising from this report with existing budgets and sufficient reserve cover deemed sufficient to meet the current financial implications of undertaking consultation on the Preferred Strategy and preparing the Deposit Plan.

The costs of facilitating the actual RLDP implementation are not considered here, and any significant costs involved would need to be considered as part of future budget setting plans.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

The Council as Local Planning Authority (LPA) has a statutory duty to produce a Local Development Plan (LDP). The LPA's statutory duties under the LDP system are contained within Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The LPA is required under Section 69 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a full review of the adopted LDP at intervals not longer than every 4 years from the date of adoption. The Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) has to be prepared in

accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended). There is a formal process to follow and this is described within the body of this Report. The Regulations must be adhered to at each stage so as to avoid the risk of a challenge to the Council's process.

This report confirms that officers have progressed to the Preferred Strategy stage and are now seeking approval to begin public consultation on that document, in accordance Regulations 15 and 16 and with the timetable contained in the Delivery Agreement (required by Regulation 9), which has previously been approved.

Comments of Head of People Policy and Transformation

This report sets out the draft Preferred Strategy for formal public consultation, which will inform the preparation of the draft Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) and outlines the housing and job growth requirements that the LDP seeks to achieve. Undertaking a statutory consultation on a Preferred Strategy follows a number of other formal stages over the last two years including informal engagement on the growth and spatial options. The preferred option recommends that Council approve the draft Preferred Strategy for formal consultation to take place later this year.

The draft Preferred Strategy was informed by engaging a range of communities including statutory bodies, agent/developers/landowners, community councils, neighbouring authorities, and members of the public through two informal consultations on the draft Vision, Issues and Objectives (early 2022) and the Growth and Spatial Options (early 2023).

A Fairness and Equalities Impact Assessment (FEIA) was not undertaken for this specific piece of work as the RLDP process incorporates an FEIA within its Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA), with an initial ISA report included as part of the consultation on the Preferred Strategy. The strategy is clearly aligned to the principles of the Well Being of Future Generations Act.

Scrutiny Committee

- The Preferred Strategy for the Replacement Local Development Plan was considered by Place Scrutiny Committee on 11th September 2023. The Scrutiny Committee provided the following comments and recommendations: The Committee were happy to recommend that the Replacement Local Redevelopment Plan goes forward to consultation based on the feedback provided.
- The Committee wanted to highlight the importance of face-to-face engagement for digitally excluded residents.
- The Committee recommended that Officers use public events to engage with residents.
- The Committee recommended that Newport Library is used in conjunction with the Civic Centre as venues when conducting face-to-face consultation.
- The Committee recommended that Planning Officers engage with Councillors in all wards as part of the consultation to identify potential sites for additional developments to be considered for the LDP, and to broaden the range of venues where engagement could take place during consultation.
- The Committee asked that the term "social" on page 38 of the agenda/page 12 of the report be clarified as a reference to the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:

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

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 (WCFG).

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 in the approved Delivery Agreement) as approved by Full Council and Welsh Government.

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.

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 in 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.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area. It is considered that there would be no significant or unacceptable increase in crime and disorder as a result of the Preferred Strategy. One of the objectives of sustainable development guided by the ISA process will be to ensure that places are secure and safe.

Consultation

The Preferred Strategy, including supporting documentation, will be consulted on in late 2023, subject to Council Approval. The consultation process will take a minimum of 6 weeks and responses will be fed back to Cabinet in September 2024 where endorsement of the Council's response and approval of a Deposit Plan for publication will be sought.

Background Papers

As outlined in the Report (see Table 4).

Dated: September 2023

Appendix A – Preferred Strategy (including an Easy Read version)

Newport Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036

Preferred Strategy

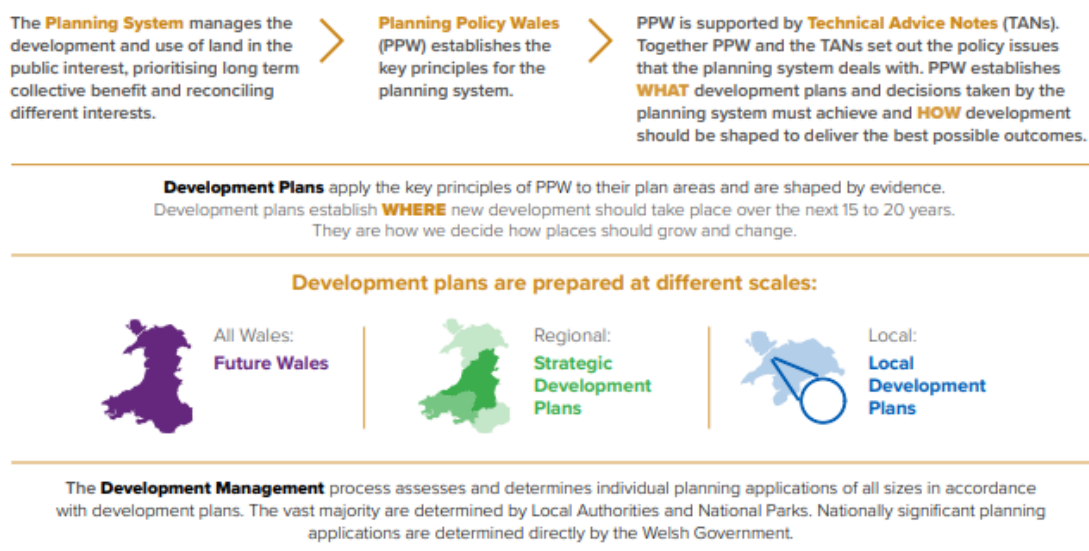
August 2023

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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.



- 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.

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.

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.

Preferred Strategy

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

Preferred Strategy

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

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.

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 Gian 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 Sites¹, 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 1².

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 1 st April 2021 to 31 st 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
	Victoria 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 Requirement⁴	
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

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 the urban area will be considered most 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

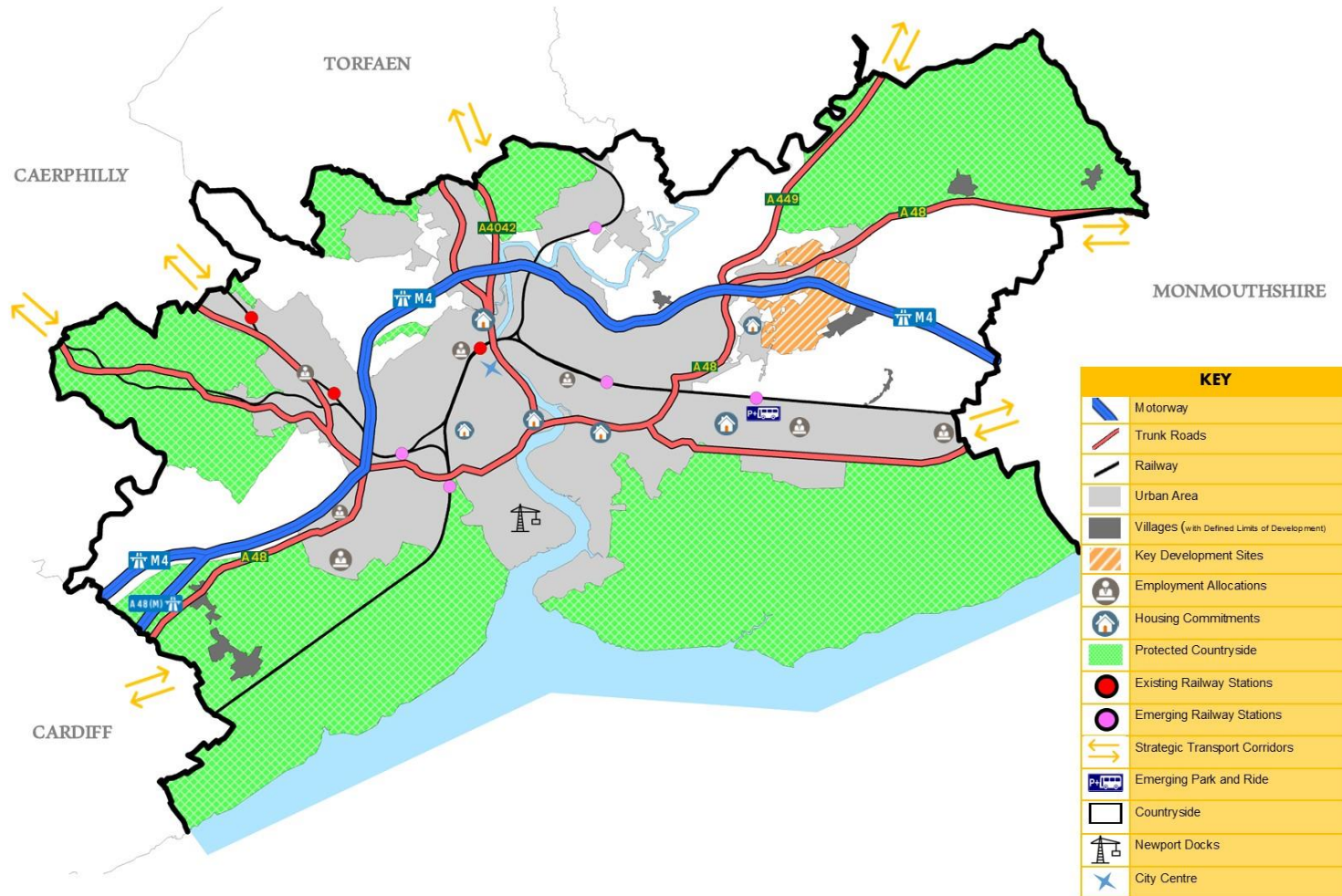
Several villages are defined outside of the urban boundary, these form the second and lowest tier of the settlement hierarchy. These are rural communities which are relatively less constrained and where good access to services and facilities has been assessed, suggesting an appropriate level of self-sufficiency. 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



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

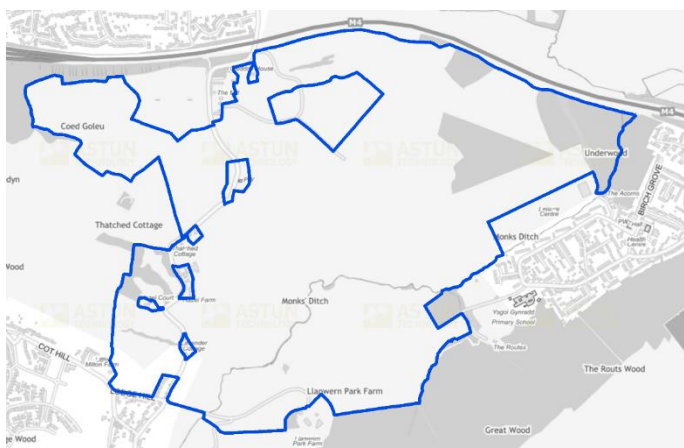
Land east and west of Langstone Road, Llanwern is identified for mixed use development for up to 2,500 homes, a district centre, public open space and a network of Green Infrastructure.

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.

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.

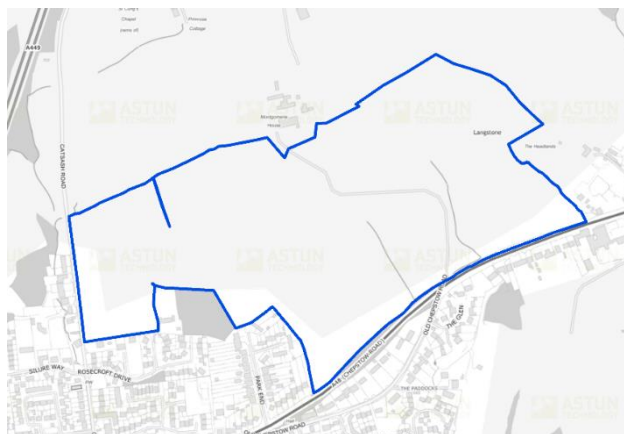
Development Framework

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.

- 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 SINIC 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 adaptation 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

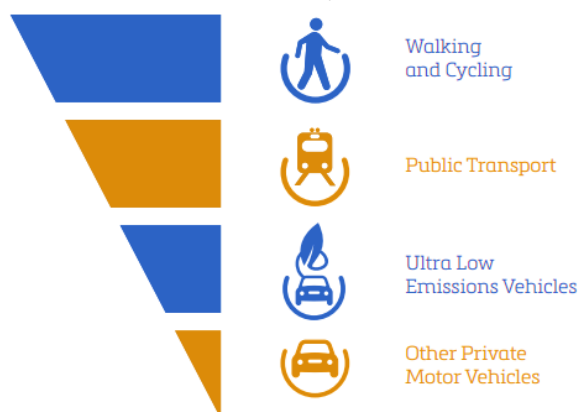
Development must seek to be sustainable transport oriented and accord with the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy by being located and designed in a way which reduces the need to travel, promotes sustainable access to a range of services and facilities, including employment, and reduce dependency on the 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 reën 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 reëns 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 100m² 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 Pillgwenly 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.

	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 Policies. 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.

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

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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>
The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p>
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 Wales Technical Notes	Policy and Advice	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies was revoked by WG in March 2020.</p> <p>TAN 4: Retail and Commercial Development was updated in November 2016.</p> <p>TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy was revoked by WG in February 2021.</p> <p>TAN 11: Noise is being updated to incorporate air quality and soundscape guidance, consultation on changes closed on 20 January 2023.</p> <p>TAN 12: Design was updated in March 2016.</p> <p>TAN 14: Coastal Planning was updated in November 2021. Further updates will see TAN 14 combined with TAN 15 consultation responses are being reviewed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language updated in October 2017.</p> <p>TAN 21: Waste updated in February 2017.</p> <p>TAN 24: The Historic Environment was produced in May 2017.</p> <p>Current work is being undertaken on reviewing intensive agriculture.</p>
Future Wales		<p>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.</p>
Welsh National Marine Plan		<p>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.</p>

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	
<i>Western Gateway</i>	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.
<i>Natural Resource Wales Area Statements</i>	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	
Page 102	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>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.</p>

5 Evidence Base and Supporting Documents⁵

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
<i>Green Belt and Green Wedge Study</i>
<i>Gypsy Traveller Transit Needs Assessment</i>
<i>Regional Housing Needs Assessment</i>
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
<i>Plan Wide Viability Assessment</i>
<i>Housing in Multiple Occupation Research Report</i>
<i>Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment</i>
<i>Local Housing Market Assessment</i>
<i>Infrastructure Delivery Plan</i>
<i>Transport Modelling Assessment</i>
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
<i>Public Open Space and Sports Leisure Background Paper</i>
<i>Housing Policies Background Paper</i>
<i>Rural Communities Policy Background Paper</i>
<i>Landscape Background Paper</i>

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

KPP – Key Planning Principles

LDP – Local Development Plan

NSPOs – National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes

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

WBFGA – Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

WG – Welsh Government

Newport Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036

Easy Read Preferred Strategy

September 2023

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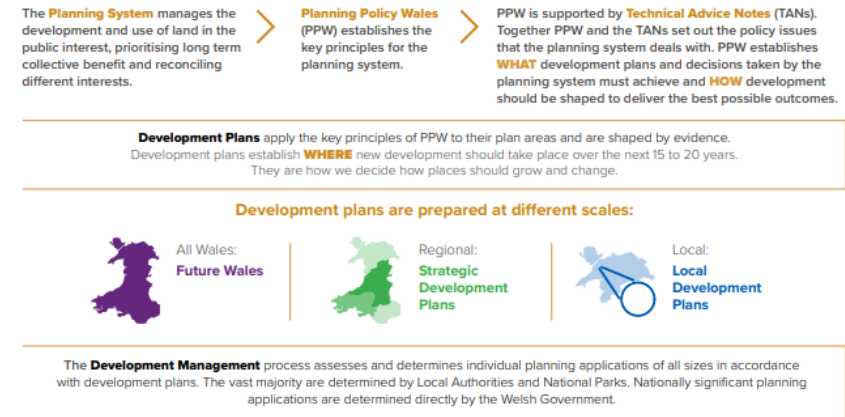
Introduction

The Council is required to maintain an up to date Local Development Plan (LDP). An LDP sits within a wider planning framework, which includes other Development Plans. The following figure, is extracted from Planning Policy Wales and shows the wider planning framework in Wales.

The current planning context includes a National Development Framework, which is Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Future Wales). A Strategic Development Plan will site at the regional scale, but is not yet under preparation, which this likely to emerge in the next few years.

The Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) will ensure that the Local Development Plan remains relevant and up to date in light of changes to the national context and local circumstances. The RLDP will be able to support the expansion of Newport by directing land uses to the

most appropriate locations and maximise benefits of development for existing and new communities, ensuring identified issues, opportunities and challenges are addressed.



The Preferred Strategy outlines the national, regional and local context and identifies the associated issues, challenges and opportunities anticipated over the period 2021-2036. A Vision has been established which responds to key issues and sets out an ambition for the RLDP. Ten objectives provide more detailed aims to be achieved through the RLDP.

A preferred growth and spatial strategy is outlined and Key Sites to be allocated to deliver these have been identified. A strategic framework has been outlined and provides 16 policies which have the most importance for the delivery of the preferred strategy. These will be supported by more detailed policies for development management. Detailed recommendations have been outlined relating to the review of 2011-2026 LDP policies.

Consultation on the Preferred Strategy is the next formal stage of plan making and develops consensus on key elements of the RLDP. The Preferred Strategy will be consulted on for an 8-week period alongside other technical and supporting documents. Following this stage, further work will be undertaken to assess all Candidate Sites, draft policies for

development management, prepare an initial consultation report, review the monitoring framework and consider comments made on the Preferred Strategy.

National, Regional and Local Context

The Local Development Plan preparation is informed by a range of context and understanding at the national, regional and local scale. Firstly, the local historic and geographic context can be described as:

National policy, strategies and legislation make up the national context, several documents have been identified and inform the preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan either through the identification of issues, alignment with objectives or as a part of the wider planning policy context. The wider planning context includes Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Future Wales), which forms part of the Development Plan.

Relevant policies set out within Future Wales have been identified as:

Policy 1 – Where Wales will grow	Policy 9 – Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure
Policy 2 – Shaping Urban Growth and Regeneration – Strategic Placemaking	Policy 11 – National Connectivity
Policy 3 – Supporting Urban Growth and Regeneration – Public Sector Leadership	Policy 12 – Regional Connectivity
Policy 4 – Supporting Rural Communities	Policy 13 – Supporting Digital Communications
Policy 5 – Supporting the rural economy	Policy 15 – National Forest
Policy 6 – Town Centre First	Policy 16 – Heat Networks
Policy 7 – Delivering Affordable Homes	Policy 33 - National Growth Area – Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys
Policy 8 – Flooding	Policy 34 – Green Belts in the South East
	Policy 36 – South East Metro

Regional Context

While limited progress has been made towards developing a Strategic Development Plan for South East Wales, a number of regional strategies,

projects and partnerships are apparent and address local issues or seek to enhance the region and sub-regional assets. These are:

- Cardiff Capital Region and City Deal
- South East Wales Metro
- Western Gateway
- Natural Resource Wales Area Statements
- Minerals Regional Technical Statements
- Waste Monitoring
- Severn Estuaries Partnership

Additionally, all of Newport’s adjoining local authorities are progressing the review of their own Local Development Plans, creating an opportunity to work together to address cross boundary issues to maximise opportunities.

Local Context

Newport City Council (NCC) has adopted a range of corporate strategies, with the Council delivering a number of programmes associated with these. The Corporate Strategy is the overarching plan of the Council and the Local Development Plan, including the Preferred Strategy seeks to concur with the objectives and priorities set out within this document.

Further NCC strategic plans are:

- The Digital Strategy 2015-2020
- The Strategic Equalities Plan 2020-2024
- The Welsh Language Strategy 2022-2027
- Climate Change Plan 2022-2027
- Local Area Energy Plan 2022

These are supported by a number of other resources, including the Newport Economic Growth Strategy 2020 and Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Report 2019.

Issues, Challenges and Opportunities

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 Issues, Vision and Objectives background paper. These are summarised as the following Key Issues:

National and Regional

- Newport has a nationally important role and an increasing strategic role. The City forms part of the Cardiff Capital Region and Western Gateway.
- Transport capacity issues, with the South East Wales Metro forming an opportunity to address issues as well as support modal shift through new active and public travel infrastructure.
- Need to protect nationally and international environmental and historic designations, including Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites.
- Managing strategic flood risks, including the effects of climate change, in line with national policy.
- 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.
- Maintaining separation from surrounding urban areas such as Cardiff and Cwmbran through the Green Belt.
- Welsh Government target to achieve net zero waste by 2050.

Economic

- Need to identify a suitable amount of land to meet the requirement for 77ha of employment land identified by the evidence base.
- Need to support upskilling and education of the local population. Including maximising opportunities to meet skills gaps in delivering solutions to the climate change challenge.
- Support growth of the rural economy, including sustainable tourism.
- Supporting Covid-19 post-pandemic and Brexit economy recovery.
- 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

- 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.
- 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. This includes energy, trees, minerals and waste.
- Reducing resource consumption and promoting circular economies, including ensuring the recycling of materials and sustainable sourcing of minerals.
- Protection of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land.
- Efficient use and improvements to the quality of water resources.
- Overcoming air quality issues, reducing impacts from transport, fuel consumption and agriculture.
- Addressing the local climate change and ecological emergencies to meet local targets and ecosystem resilience.
- 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.
- Preserving and enhancing landscape features and protection Special Landscape Areas for their special characteristics.
- Consider a settlement hierarchy, urban and village boundaries, and opportunities for development in rural areas.
- Consider whether the current Green Wedge designations be preserved, amended or removed.
- Combatting pressure from development in the coastal area and levels due to their outstanding visual, historic and ecological interest.
- 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

- 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.
- 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.
- Identification of needs for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and delivery necessary accommodation.
- Promote high-quality development, that is safe and accessible, that will create and regenerate places for people, and will maintain and enhance community and settlement identity.
- Ensuring development takes place in sustainable locations, supported by the necessary social, environmental and physical infrastructure, including employment opportunities.
- 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.
- Reducing the need to travel and encouraging sustainable travel choices is a challenge and opportunity.
- Negating the polluting impacts of development is important for avoiding impacts on health.
- Creating safer environments and decreasing opportunities for crime. Negating the polluting impacts of development is important for avoiding impacts on health.
- Creating safer environments and decreasing opportunities for crime.
- Promote regeneration for benefits of addressing deprivation and supporting the foundational economy.
- Ensuring the consideration of health and well-being in decision making, including supporting a reduction in health inequalities.
- Delivering local services and facilities to meet day to day needs of communities in accessible locations.

- Support improved access to education and training opportunities to bring levels more in line with Wales as a whole.
- Tackling fuel poverty through supporting the transition to net zero and decarbonisation.
- Resilience and protection for existing and new communities against the impacts of climate change, specifically flooding.

Cultural

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Securing the conservation and enhancement of archaeological remains, and archaeologically sensitive areas, and support the undertaking of archaeological investigations.

Vision

An overarching vision is essential for a Local Development Plan. The Vision sets out a positive aspiration, which addresses the national, regional and local issues, challenges and opportunities. The emerging Vision of the Replacement LDP is:

RLDP Vision

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

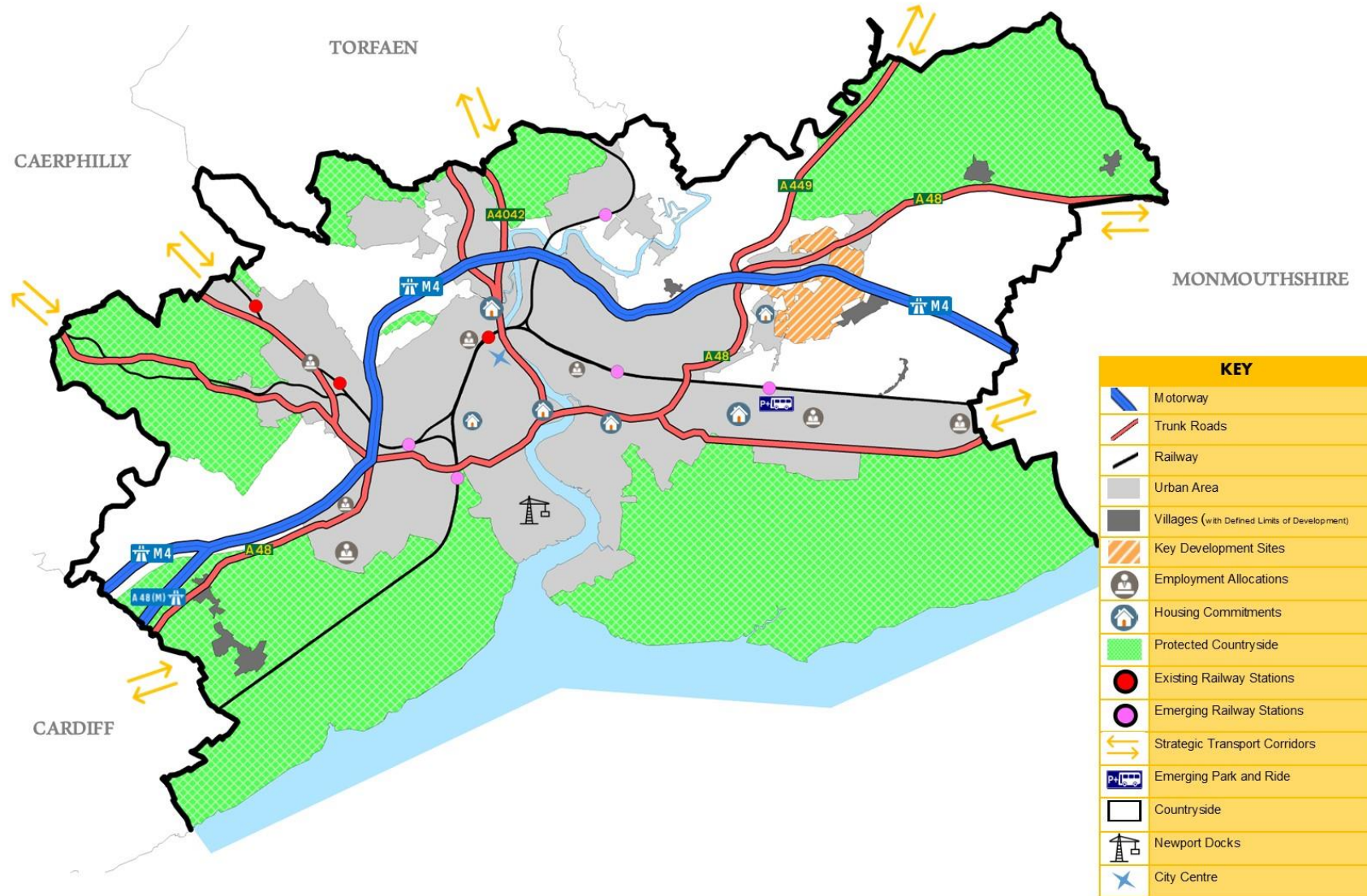
- ❖ A strategically significant City which will contribute towards the national growth of Wales.
- ❖ A City that tackles inequality through sustainable patterns of development, creating places that are safe, connected, inclusive, healthy, and well designed with access to housing, jobs, services and the 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.

Objectives

The objectives underpin the Vision and are essential to achieving it through more specific and direct goals, which directly address the issues, challenges and opportunities in achieving the overarching Vision. Emerging objectives are:

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

Newport Preferred Strategy Key Diagram



Preferred Strategy

The delivery of the Vision and ten objectives required the identification of a Preferred Strategy. Key elements to this are:

- The scale of population and housing growth over the plan period.
- The scale of job and employment growth over the plan period.
- The spatial distribution/ location of new growth and strategy applied to determining where different types of development should or shouldn't go.

The emerging growth strategy for Newport over the period 2021-2026 is set out in PS1. This has been determined as the preferred growth strategy by taking account of a number of considerations, including feedback from the community and other key stakeholders.

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.

To provide new homes and jobs development will be delivered in a number of ways. Overarching principles of this can be summarised as:

- Maximising and prioritising opportunities to redevelop land within the urban boundary.
- Urban expansion in less constrained areas on sites of a range of sizes, adjoining the settlement boundary.
- Redevelopment and new development of an appropriate size and type in rural areas to support the vibrancy of Newport's rural communities.

PS2 sets out the delivery strategy which seeks to implement these principles.

A review of housing land supply has indicated that in delivering the requirements for housing and employment land set out in PS1, there are different ways in which development is expected to come forward. These can be summarised as:

- 5,800 new homes which have already been completed or are on sites with planning permission or existing allocations. These are predominately Previously Developed Land.
- 1,690 homes to come forward through small and large windfall sites.
- 2,850 new homes to come forward on Key Sites in Langstone and Llanwern.
- 1,830 new homes to be identified on additional sites of up to 299 within and adjoining the urban area, as well as some smaller sites of an appropriate size at defined villages.

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 the urban area will be considered most 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

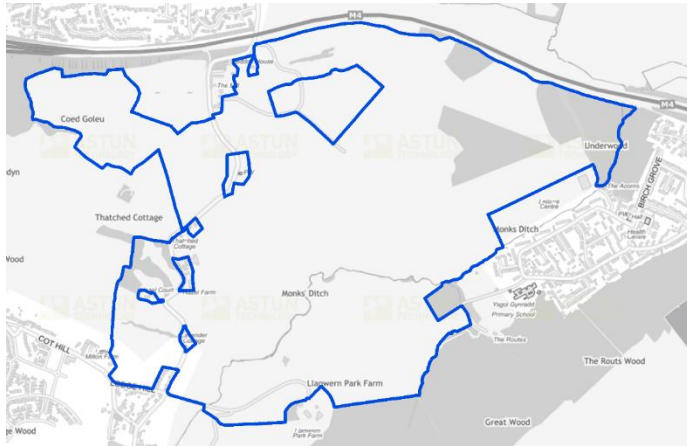
Land outside and disconnected from settlement boundaries is defined as countryside. Development will only be permitted in these locations where there is an evidenced need for such development and where it can be demonstrated that development sufficiently addresses any site specific constraints, including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

Key Sites

Three Key Sites have been identified within the urban boundary, these are supported by initial development frameworks, which will inform a collaborative masterplanning process. The assessment process is outlined within the Candidate Site Assessment Report.

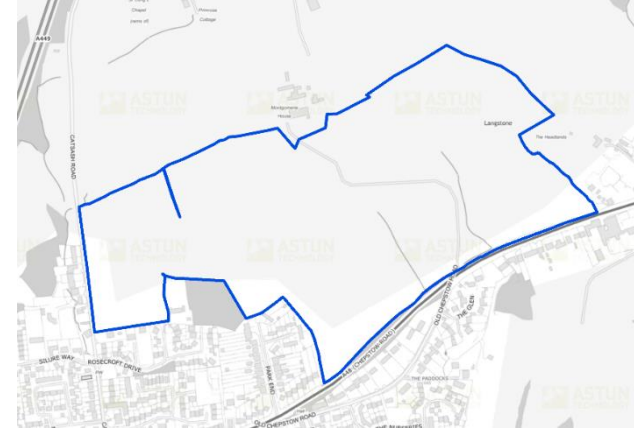
KS4: Langstone Road, Llanwern, Ref CS0032

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.



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.



KS8: South Langstone, Ref CS0016, CS0040

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



Strategic Framework

The Strategic Framework is the strategic policies which have the most importance for delivering the strategy. These will be further underpinned by more detailed policies for development management. These policies set out the strategy for addressing a range of issues.

All new developments in Newport should comprise sustainable developments, one aspect of this is the delivery of sustainable placemaking which incorporates good design principles and responds to local circumstances. To achieve this, PS3 outlines:

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.

Climate Change is a significant challenge at all scales and locally, it is proposed that development proposals must align with PS4 to achieve local targets set out within the Council's Climate Change Plan.

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.

A key aspect of the planning system is to support the health and well-being of existing and new communities through new development and redevelopment. Achieving this is essential to the sustainable development aims of the Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015.

PS5 Health and Well-being

All development proposals should seek to maximise their positive contribution to health and wellbeing 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 wellbeing
- Transport and active travel
- Lifetime Homes Standards

New or improved infrastructure will be required to support new development meeting the needs of existing and new communities. Primarily new or improved infrastructure will be secured through Section 106 legal agreements and will have a role in avoiding any negative impacts which could arise from the development. PS6 sets out the type of infrastructure which may be provided.

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.

The delivery of affordable housing tenancies of different types and sizes throughout new housing development is a key priority of the RLDP. PS7 sets out an overarching approach to this.

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 be delivered on or, if necessary, off-site. Affordable homes should be dispersed throughout development.

To maintain a location for investment and vibrant economy where new employment and training opportunities are available, land for employment uses is identified. PS8 sets out the employment land requirement and allocations to address this.

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.

Newport City Centre is a vital element of Newport’s urban core, providing a range of retail and commercial services for all of Newport to access. The City Centre is the principal location for commercial development and will be a focal point for regeneration up to 2036 to ensure this role is supported, maintained and enhanced. PS9 sets out a hierarchy of retail and commercial centres in Newport and the types of development which is expected to be directed towards these locations.

PS9 Retail and Commercial Centres

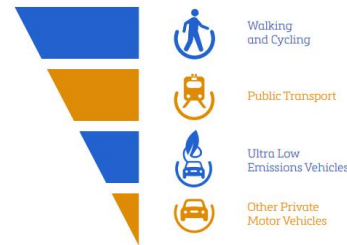
Proposals for new retail, commercial, leisure, higher education, health and public service facilities, best located in a city centre, will be subject to an assessment of need and the sequential test, where these proposals are not within the City Centre.

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

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The Sustainable Transport Hierarchy is outlined within national planning policy and has a role in changing movement choices and behaviours by promoting walking and cycling and public transport. Within this hierarchy private vehicle use has less priority, with Ultra Low and Zero emission vehicles being a favoured option to other private motor use. As well as supporting national policy and



strategy objectives, PS10 has a role in aligning development with the Newport Climate Change Plan and the Local Transport Plan.

The development of the South East Wales Metro will bring forward a number of new transport projects to create additional capacity for people to use the active travel, bus and rail networks, particularly longer journeys to and from South West Wales or Bristol. A number of transport proposals are anticipated as coming forward in the short, medium and long term to support the project, while transport infrastructure will be required to support growth through new development. PS11 outlines the Council's approach to considering these proposals.

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:

be well located to reduce the need to travel to employment and other services and facilities;

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

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 Emissions 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.

Flood risks, particularly those arising from the sea, are a strategic constraint in Newport. National planning policy and guidance is being reviewed and sets out a robust approach to considering flood issues through development, forming the basis for decision making. Policy PS12, builds on national policy to highlight the importance of mitigating flood risks, adapting and building resilience to flood consequences in Newport.

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.

Green Wedges are spatial designations which seek to protect built up areas from merging into one another. In Newport four Green Wedges are designated. PS13 outlines these and identifies their role to maintain openness.

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.

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

Green Infrastructure and biodiversity are important aspects of Newport's ecological systems. In addition to the climate emergency, Newport is facing an ecological emergency. Green Infrastructure has a number of benefits to both ecosystems and communities. PS15 provides the Council's approach to supporting and encouraging Green Infrastructure for its wide ranging benefits, including the protection of the natural environment.

The publication of Future Wales means that the designation of Green Belts by Local Development Plans is no longer appropriate, as these are a responsibility for Strategic Development Plans. The South East Wales Strategic Development Plan will need to designate a strategic Green Belt for South East Wales. The 2011-2026 LDP designates a Green Belt on the Cardiff – Newport Local Authority border and seeks to maintain separation between the urban area of Cardiff and Newport's communities. On the basis on emerging evidence, it can be assumed that the current Green Belt is in within the Area for Consideration as Green Belt, which the Strategic Development Plan will assess further. There is no certainty at this stage that area currently designated will be included in the new strategic South East Wales Green Belt and further consideration will be given to whether a Green Wedge designation is appropriate to protect the openness of this area.

Special Landscape Areas are apparent around the built form of Newport and have been designated to protect their special characteristics. PS14 outlines these designations and the approach to be taken to managing development proposals in these. Further evidence may inform a change to the boundaries of these.

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.

Newport has a rich and attractive historic environment, which contributes to local culture and local identity. PS16 sets out the approach to managing both listed and non-listed assets.

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.

One way of addressing the climate emergency is to transition to generating energy from cleaner sources. Newport has very good potential to support new energy generation from solar technologies. All new buildings are to incorporate solar panels as a part of low carbon design. Local Search Areas for ground mounted solar have been identified, these are broad locations where ground mounted solar has been assessed as being more feasible. It is expected that these types of proposals will be directed towards these locations to positively contribute addressing local energy needs. PS17 provides the approach to managing proposals for these.

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.

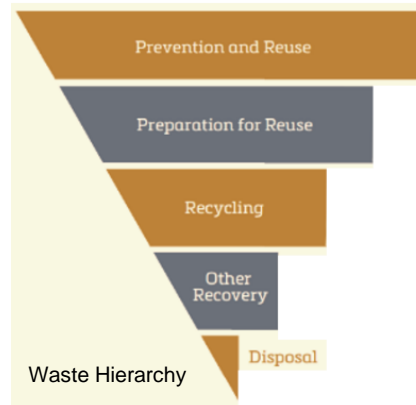
Minerals are an essential and limited resource in Newport. Working and winning minerals to meet demands in Newport tend to occur outside of the authority due to the nature of demands. Mineral extraction has a cross boundary relationship as a result. PS18 seeks to positively contribute to regional minerals working.

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.

Sustainable management of waste relates to managing waste produced in Newport in accordance with the hierarchy. This means reducing waste at the source. This is prevention. Supporting the reuse, ahead of recycling materials. Burning them for energy or other types of recovery and then sending them to landfill are last resorts.



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.

Review of Development Management Policies

The 2011-2026 LDP sets out a range of policies for development management. These will be reviewed to reflect changes to the strategy and overarching strategic policies, responding to contextual changes and local challenges. The following table details the proposed changes, building on the review report.

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

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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.

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H9	Housing Estate Regeneration	Update in line with successful delivery of Alway, Ringland and Pillgwenly 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 Residential Accommodation	Revision Necessary – to reflect updated needs assessment.	Update to reflect GTAA 2021.
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	
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	
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 Policies. 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,	Functioning effectively	Update to reflect outcomes of an Open Space Assessment and any new standards set out by Fields in Trust.

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	Recreation and Play		
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.
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

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 population¹.

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.



Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 13 September 2023

Subject Climate Change Plan Annual Report

Purpose To review progress and approve the council’s organisational Climate Change Plan Annual Report

Author Programme Manager – Climate Change

Ward All wards

Summary Climate Change is one of the defining global challenges of our generation and there is an urgent need for the world to decarbonise, to limit global temperature rise and avert the worst impacts of climate change.

Newport City Council Climate Change Organisational Plan sets out themes, priorities, actions and milestones that we need to take as a Council over the next five years to:

- Reach net zero as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city’s journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

Delivery of the plan commenced in April 2022 and this report covers:

- Projects that have taken place in 2022-23.
- Annual carbon emissions data for us as a council.

Proposal To review progress and approve the attached Annual Report.

Action by Cabinet

Timetable As set out in the plan

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Cabinet Member for Climate Change & Biodiversity
- Overview & Scrutiny Management Committee
- Chief Financial Officer
- Monitoring Officer
- Head of People, Policy & Transformation

Signed

Background

Climate Change is one of the defining global challenges of our generation and there is an urgent need for the world to decarbonise, to limit global temperature rise and avert the worst impacts of climate change.

There is also a need for the world to adapt to the impacts of climate change now and in the future. The accumulating impacts of climate change including rising sea levels, poor air quality and extreme weather events are already putting many people at risk both locally and across the globe.

In November 2021 the Council proposed a political motion and declared an Ecological and Climate Emergency.

As part of the declaration Council agreed to:

- Continue the good work that we have started and reduce our carbon emissions to net zero carbon by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to both net zero carbon and adapting to the impacts of climate change by 2050.
- Develop a clear Climate Change Organisational plan, in consultation with our citizens, for the next five years that will set out the actions we need to take to achieve this.

In March 2022 Cabinet agreed the council's organisational climate change plan for the next five years (2022-27). The plan was developed in collaboration with staff and managers across the council and the involvement of the public.

The Plan

The Aim of the plan is to:

- Reach net zero as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

A consultation draft of the plan was developed by staff and managers across the council using the [Route Map for Decarbonisation Across the Welsh Public Sector](#) as a framework.

The consultation draft of the Climate Change Plan was presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee in October 2021 and a public consultation period took place in November and December 2021. All responses were reviewed, and the Plan was amended accordingly.

The Plan sets out six key delivery themes: These are:

- Theme 1: Organisational Leadership & Culture
- Theme 2: Our Buildings
- Theme 3: Our Land
- Theme 4: Transport & Mobility
- Theme 5: The Goods & Services we Procure
- Theme 6: Our Wider Role

Each of the delivery themes sets out a 2030 vision, set of priorities, actions and milestones that we need to take over the next five years.

Delivery of the plan commenced in April 2022 and it was agreed that a progress and review report would be published annually. The delivery of the report was agreed as being in September each year as this allows us to include data on our annual carbon emissions which is not available until this time.

Financial Summary (Capital and Revenue)

The Climate Change Plan will change the way we make spending decisions in the future. The Plan sets out a financial commitment to plan for the financial impacts of climate change, and to ensure that our medium to long term financial planning contributes to the delivery of the Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions where possible.

- Climate change and carbon reduction initiatives are to be considered within the council's long term capital programme, revenue budget and medium-term financial plan, whilst also maximising the use of external funding where possible.
- Appropriate sources of external funding and innovative use of internal funds to drive the change required are to be explored, to achieve our aspiration to become net zero carbon by 2030.
- All business cases for the transformational change programme and projects are to consider carbon reduction financial and non-financial impacts.

Risks

Risk Title / Description	Risk Impact score of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Risk Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Action(s) What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?	Risk Owner Officer(s) responsible for dealing with the risk?
That the plan is not considered as an overarching plan of the council and is not aligned with the Corporate Plan and the strategic direction for the organisation	Medium	Low	All services need to be engaged in the implementation of the plan. When the next Corporate plan is developed Climate Change mitigation and adaptation should be considered as an underpinning principle. The delivery and governance of the climate change plan and the corporate plan must be aligned.	Strategic Director, Transformation & Corporate
Short term planning instead of longer term working as part of the Climate Change Plan	Medium	Medium	Services are required to consider the long-term impact when making decisions as part of the WFG Act.	Strategic Director, Transformation & Corporate
Insufficient resources & funding	High	Medium	Climate change and carbon reduction initiatives to be considered within the council's long term capital programme and revenue budget and medium-term financial plan, whilst also maximising the use of external funding where possible.	Strategic Director, Environment & Sustainability Strategic Director, Transformation & Corporate

* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Limiting climate change and reducing our carbon emissions are key to achieving all our well-being objectives and the well-being goals. If we don't continue to reduce our carbon and tackle climate change our well-being objectives and the well-being goals will be difficult if not impossible to realise.

Options Available and considered

- 1) To review and approve the Climate Change Plan Annual Report.
- 2) Not to approve the Annual Report

Preferred Option and Why

Option 1 - To review and approve the Climate Change Plan Annual Report.

The report reviews progress made against our commitments in the Climate Change Plan to enable the council to work towards reaching net zero as an organisation by 2030 and review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The annual report describes the action plan that has been implemented a number of projects and initiatives that have already begun and, in some cases, already completed. These schemes have been funded through the use of existing revenue and capital budgets or various grants.

As the Climate Change plan continues to progress it will be critical to continue to monitor and report on the financial impact. A key part of this will be to identify the financial impacts of the implementation of the Council's agreed "organisational climate change plan for the next five years (2022-27)". That work continues to be on-going and it's important this is completed as it's a key underpin to deliver the Climate Change plan. Inevitably, significant external funding will be required to progress some aspects of the plan as well as funding investment and re-allocation of existing budgets in the NCC budget.

As well as the impact upon revenue and capital budgets, the Council will also need to consider the carbon impact of its treasury management and procurement activities. In the case of treasury management, consideration will need to be given to the investments the Council makes and ensuring that, wherever possible, investments are ethical and contribute towards the reduction of CO2 emissions across the globe.

In the case of funding sources, as outlined in the report, the Council will need to be innovative in identifying funding sources to support the capital investment required, as well as ensuring the maximisation of external grant funding for carbon reduction initiatives. In the case of procurement activities, the Council will need to review its supply chains and look for opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of its external contracting activities by working with partners and identifying ways to incentivise good practice amongst suppliers.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no legal issues arising from the report, as this is a non-statutory plan. However, the Climate Change Organisational Plan is consistent with the Council's strategic corporate and well-being and carbon reduction objectives, and the Ecological and Climate Emergency declaration passed at full Council. Any legal issues will be addressed as part of the delivery of the individual actions within the Plan.

Comments of Head of People, Policy & Transformation

The report asks Cabinet to review and approve the first Climate Change Plan Annual Report. The report notes progress made against our commitments in the Climate Change Plan to enable the council to work towards net zero as an organisation by 2030 and reviews the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

A full FEIA was undertaken on the Climate Change Plan 2022-27, to which this annual report relates. The FEIA considered our legislative responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010, including the Social-economic Duty, and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. A consultation was also undertaken on the draft Climate Change Plan in 2021 and the Annual Report was presented to Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee on 28 July 2023 to gather comments and recommendations, with amendments made to the report.

There are no direct HR implications associated with the report.

Scrutiny Committees

The Annual Report was presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee on 28th July 2023. The Committee made the following comments and recommendations:

- The Committee asked for an exercise to be completed wherein the new changes to the measurement of supplier emissions be applied to previous years' data to better understand trends and changes – this has been completed and has been added to the report
- The Committee recommended that data on 3 weekly garden waste collections' impact on recycling waste be included in next report.
- The Committee recommended that lists of bus shelter improvements be shared more widely with Members and the work programme of these improvement be shared with Ward Members so residents can be informed.
- The Committee recommended a survey be carried out to ascertain in which areas would improvements to bus shelters encourage bus usage.
- The Committee recommended that monitoring be carried out to ascertain how often those in the Cycle to Work Scheme use their bicycles to travel to work.
- The Committee recommended that Red, Amber and Green RAG ratings have a commentary/explanation column added to the report – this has been added to the report

Cabinet

The Annual Report was presented to Cabinet on 13th September 2023 and was approved with no changes recommended.

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:

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

A full Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment (FEIA) was undertaken on the Climate Change Plan 2022-27, to which this Annual Report relates. This FEIA considers our legislative responsibilities under the Equality Act (2010), including the Socio-economic Duty, the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011). Therefore, no FEIA has been completed for this annual report.

Consultation

The consultation draft of the Climate Change Plan was presented to the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee in October and a public consultation period took place in November and December 2021.

Background Papers

[Climate Change Plan 2022-27](#)

[Climate Change Plan Animation - YouTube](#)

Dated: 20 September 2023

Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 15 September 2023

Subject **Market Arcade PSPO Renewal**

Purpose To ask council to agree to the renewal of the Market Arcade Public Spaces Protection Order.

Author Public Protection Services Manager

Ward Stow Hill

Summary Council are asked to agree to the renewal of a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) to close the Market Arcade at night to the public.

Proposal **To renew the Market Arcade Public Spaces Protection Order.**

Action by Head of Environment and Public Protection

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Community Protection Manager
- Public Protection Services Manager
- Head of Finance
- Head of Finance
- Head of Law and Standards
- Head of People Policy and Transformation
- Antisocial Behaviour Liaison Team

Signed

Background

Definitions

A Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing antisocial behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is or likely to be persistent or continuing in nature and be unreasonable.

The powers to make an Order rest with local authorities, in consultation with the Police, Police and Crime Commissioner and other relevant bodies who may be impacted upon by the Order.

The Council can make a PSPO on any public space within its own area. The definition of public space is wide and includes any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, for example a shopping centre. The maximum length of a PSPO is three years, but it can be reviewed at any time.

When making a PSPO, the Council must have regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association set out in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Restrictions

A PSPO is intended to provide the Council and Police with additional powers to require individuals or groups from refraining from certain actions or to do certain things within specified times and within a clearly specified geographical location, to quote the Act "it can either be a blanket restriction or requirement or can be targeted against certain behaviours by certain groups at certain times".

Orders can be enforced by a Police Officer, Police Community Support Officer, and delegated Council officers. A breach of the Order is a criminal offence and can be dealt with through the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice of up to £100 (to be fixed locally), or a Level 2 or 3 fine (£500 or £1,000 depending on the specific offence), on prosecution.

Considerations

In deciding to make a PSPO, the Council will need to consider a number of questions including;

- Is there a specific problem caused by particular activities?
- If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
- What is the least restrictive way of achieving this?

Appeals

Anyone who lives in, or regularly works in or visits the area can appeal a PSPO in the High Court within six weeks of issue. Further appeal is available each time the PSPO is varied by the Council.

Market Arcade PSPO

The Market Arcade, originally known as Fennell's Arcade, was built in 1869, linking the newly built railway station (1850), Post Office (1844) and Provisions Market (1862). It runs between the north end of High Street and Market Street (Map at Appendix B). Its use declined over time but is now a key element of the regeneration of the market area and has received substantial investment. Businesses have returned and the arcade is once more a vital part of city centre life.

There is a public right of way, a highway, running through the arcade and therefore the arcade owners cannot simply close the arcade whenever they wish.

In 2020 the council introduced a PSPO at the Market Arcade due to antisocial behaviour and a risk to development plans. The police, council officers and owners/tenants reported that at night the arcade suffered from antisocial behaviour in the form of damage to property, graffiti, being used as a toilet, drug taking/dealing, and noise nuisance.

The 2020 order was very successful and due to the introduction of the gates during the evening and night, problems were eliminated. This has improved the experience of using the market during the day for members of the public and businesses.

Antisocial behaviour remains a risk within the city centre which has its own PSPO supporting efforts to reduce problems. It is considered that without the gates, the problems encountered previously that led to the introduction of PSPO/gates would return, and those problems that persist in the city centre in the evenings and at night, would extend into the arcade.

Due to the antisocial behaviour risk, it is proposed to renew the restriction to close the arcade at night to the public using gates.

Owners/tenants etc. would still have access to the arcade whenever they wished, but the public would no longer be able to use it at night as a cut through; but they would have an easy alternative route via High Street and Market Street.

Most arcades of this type, including the nearby Newport Arcade, are closed to the public at night.

This report asks council to agree to the renewal of the PSPO to close the arcade at night with the use of gates, as set out on the proposed order at Appendix A.

Proposal

Therefore, the proposed PSPO restriction that the council is asked to agree is:

- Closing the Market Arcade to the Public at night to be reopened in the morning.

Consultation

Consultation with the public took place in September 2023 via direct discussion on a day of action and by social media messaging and website advertisement. The outcome of the consultation is as follows:

- 32 responses were received. (This is a significant increase compared to the previous consultation)
- 84% of respondents report witnessing or being affected by ASB in the area occasionally or frequently prior to the gates being in place.
- 87.5% of respondents state they never or rarely see ASB since the gates have been in place.
- 93% of respondents agree with the gating order.
- 50% of respondents remain concerned whilst 34% are less concerned (It is considered this may be due to the success of the measure).
- 87.5% of respondents expressed concern about the return of ASB if the gates were removed.
- 53% of respondents were businesses and the rest were members of the public.

The increased number of responses by members of the community was pleasing, it is suggested this engagement strongly supports the reinstatement of the PSPO.

The following other individuals/agencies were consulted:

- Elected members of the Stow Hill ward
- Gwent Police Local Officers and the Chief Constable

- Police and Crime Commissioner and Officers with the service
- Local businesses
- Members of the public
- City Centre Manager
- Arcade Management

As the PSPO seeks to restrict a right of way it is important to seek and consider the views of occupiers of premises adjacent to the highway and people in the locality. This was done on the day of action and by social media. The alternative route information was made available and clearly described.

Financial Summary (Capital and Revenue)

There are no costs required beyond existing provision.

	Year 1 (Current) £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Ongoing £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Costs (Income)	0	0	0	0	
Net Costs (Savings)					
Net Impact on Budget					

Risks

Risk Title / Description	Risk Impact score of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Risk Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Action(s) What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?	Risk Owner Officer(s) responsible for dealing with the risk?
ASB and crime returns to an area of importance in Newport.	H	H	Agree the PSPO.	Public Protection Services Manager
Council puts in measures that are disproportionate to the problems experienced and are open to legal challenge.	M	L	The existing order had restrictions that worked well and there was an alternative to the arcade via a very short detour.	Public Protection Services Manager

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The council's corporate plan shows a commitment to the economy, education, and skills within its well-being objective 1 delivering a Newport that is thriving and growing and aspiring to provide opportunities to all. There is a focus on re-vitalising the city centre. This PSPO fits well with this objective as it seeks to provide businesses in Newport with an improved trading environment free of antisocial behaviour.

The council's corporate plan shows a commitment to the environment and infrastructure within its well-being objective 2 delivering a Newport that seeks to protect and enhance our environment whilst reducing our carbon footprint and preparing for a sustainable and digital future. This PSPO fits well with this objective as it seeks protect such a historic arcade valued by the people of Newport as an important structure and an area that prompts civic pride.

The maintenance of such a PSPO in this key area also supports Safer Newport, the area's Community Safety Partnership, which has a commitment to reduced antisocial behaviour and crime in the city centre.

Options Available and considered.

1. Agree to the PSPO at Market Arcade as outlined in the appendices.
2. Refuse the PSPO renewal request.

Preferred Option and Why

1. Agree to the PSPO at Market Arcade. The PSPO has been successful, and it seems a necessary and sensible protection to the arcade and the city centre and its visitors.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no additional reported financial implications from continuing this PSPO, and any periodic costs of monitoring/applying the restrictions will be afforded from existing resources.

The cost of continuing to operate and maintain the gates will continue to be met by owners/tenants of the arcade.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

As set out in the report, the Council has the power to make a PSPO provided it is satisfied that activities being carried on in a given location are having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in that locality or it is likely that such activities will occur. The effect or likely effect of the activities in question must be persistent or continuing, unreasonable in nature and of sufficient to justify any restrictions imposed by the PSPO. The Order may prohibit, or impose requirements upon, activities carried on in the area to which the Order applies, or both. Any prohibition or restriction must be reasonable to impose in order to prevent or reduce the detrimental effect referred to above.

In this case, the Council is seeking to make a PSPO which would restrict access to the highway (footpath) which runs through the Market between 8pm and 7am. The classification of this highway is such that it is within the Council's powers to do this, provided that the above criteria are satisfied. Before making the Order, the Council must consider the likely effects on the occupiers of premises adjoining or adjacent to the highway (footpath), the likely effect of making the Order on other persons in the locality and the availability of a suitable alternative route. Furthermore, before making the proposed Order, the Council must notify persons who would potentially be affected by the proposed order (i.e. persons with properties adjoining or adjacent to the highway or others in the locality), inform those persons how they can see a copy of the proposed order, provide an opportunity to make representations and consider any representations made. It is assumed that the consultation referred to above includes all of the persons in these categories.

A PSPO may not restrict access to a highway for the occupier of a premises adjacent to or adjoining the highway, may not restrict access to a highway which is the only or principal means of access to a dwelling and may not restrict access to premises used for business or recreational purposes during the hours when those premises are usually open for business. However, the Council may install barriers or gates to enable the enforcement of the PSPO. It is presumed that the above requirements would be complied with by providing a key or a code to enable those individuals who have a legitimate need to do so to access the footpath at night.

It is understood that the gates referred to in the report are already in place and therefore no further planning permission or listed building consent should be required, unless any changes to the gates are proposed.

A person who lives in an area subject to a PSPO or who regularly works in or visits that area may apply to the High Court to challenge the validity of the Order. Such challenge must be made within 6 weeks of the Order being made. It would appear, however, that the risk of challenge to the proposed order is low,

given that this is in effect an extension of an order that is already in place and that no strong objections appear to have been received during the consultation referred to above.

Comments of Head of People, Policy and Transformation

The report indicates that there have been high rates of anti-social behaviour recorded in the Market Arcade area. A PSPO is already in place in Market Arcade and provides the Police with additional enforcement powers to address key issues which concern local communities, and this report asks council to agree to the renewal of the PSPO.

As a PSPO is, by nature, restrictive it is appropriate to consult with the local community on the proposal and this report outlines the consultation undertaken. The consultation included local businesses, the public, members of the Public Services Board's Safer City Centre Group, Gwent Police, the Police and Crime Commissioner and Elected Members, Respondents supported the introduction of a PSPO to close the arcade to the public at night and have suggested that the order already in place is effective.

There are no HR related matters arising directly from this report.

Scrutiny Committees

N/A

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:

No Equalities Impact Assessment is necessary in this case as the proposals set out in this report have no more impact on those with protected characteristics than any other group or individual.

- The proposals set out in this report have no more impact on children or families than any other group or individual.
- The proposals set out in the report to be consulted on would contribute to several the Well-being Goals set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Relevant goals are "A more equal Wales", "A Wales of cohesive communities", "A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language".
- The proposal takes account of the sustainable development principle. The proposals would contribute by helping to prevent problems of antisocial behaviour blighting the area, which would help to build a cohesive and sustainable community.
- A consultation took place is in line with the requirement to involve people in decisions that affect them.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

This PSPO will enhance the work being done in the city to prevent, crime and disorder in the area.

Consultation

Consultation took place in August/September 2023.

Background Papers

1. Proposed Renewed Order
2. Map of PSPO Proposed

Dated: 20 September 2023

Appendix A: Proposed Renewed Order

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014 SECTION 59 PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER MARKET ARCADE, NEWPORT NP201FS

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL in exercise of its powers under Section 59, 64 and 72 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ("the Act") hereby makes this Order, being satisfied on reasonable grounds that activities in a public space, namely Market Arcade, Newport, have had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and that these activities involved or will involve various Anti-social behaviours. Further, Newport City Council believes that the effect, or likely effect, of the said activities is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature, such as to make the activities unreasonable and justifies the restriction imposed by this Order: -

1. This Order shall come into operation on and shall have effect for a period of 3 years thereafter, unless extended by further Orders under the Council's statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the public place as shown outlined in red on the Plan annexed to this Order ("the Restricted Area").
3. Except as provided in Articles (6) and (7) below, no person shall use the public right of way over the Restricted Area between the hours of 20:00 to 07:00 hours, 7 days a week.
4. Gates will be installed at both ends of the Restricted Area and the said gates will be opened and closed in accordance with Article (3) above.
5. Any person using the gates referred to in Article (4) to gain access to or from the Restricted Area shall ensure that the gates are closed and locked immediately after they are used.
6. The restriction in Article (3) of this Order shall not apply to any person who owns or occupies premises within or adjoining the Restricted Area.
7. The restrictions in Articles (3) and (5) of this Order shall not apply to any Police, Ambulance or Fire Service personnel acting in pursuance of statutory powers or duties or to any statutory undertakers, gas, electricity, water or communications provider requiring access to their apparatus situated in the Restricted Area.
8. The alternative route for pedestrians is via High Street and Market Street, Newport as shown by a yellow line on the Plan annexed to this Order.
9. If, without reasonable excuse, you breach the prohibition in Article (3) you may be prosecuted. If you are prosecuted and convicted the maximum penalty is a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1,000).
10. If any interested person desires to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this order, he or she may apply to the High Court within 6 weeks from the date on which this Order is made.

Appendix B: Map of PSPO



Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 15 September 2023

Subject **Maesglas PSPO**

Purpose To ask council to agree to the reinstatement of a Public Spaces Protection Order in the Maesglas area.

Author Public Protection Services Manager

Ward Gaer

Summary Council are asked to agree to the reinstatement of a Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) in the Maesglas area.

Proposal **To agree to a Public Spaces Protection Order in the Maesglas area.**

Action by Head of Environment and Public Protection

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Community Protection Manager
- Public Protection Services Manager
- Head of Finance
- Head of Finance
- Head of Law and Standards
- Head of People Policy and Transformation
- Antisocial Behaviour Liaison Team

Signed

Background

Definitions

The Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, commenced in October 2014, and introduced the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO).

A PSPO is designed to prevent individuals or groups committing antisocial behaviour in a public space where the behaviour is having, or is likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and the behaviour is or likely to be persistent or continuing in nature and be unreasonable.

The powers to make an Order rest with local authorities, in consultation with the Police, Police and Crime Commissioner and other relevant bodies who may be impacted upon by the Order.

The Council can make a PSPO on any public space within its own area. The definition of public space is wide and includes any place to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission, for example a shopping centre. The maximum length of a PSPO is three years, but it can be reviewed at any time.

When making a PSPO, the Council must have regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association set out in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Restrictions

A PSPO is intended to provide the Council and Police with additional powers to require individuals or groups from refraining from certain actions or to do certain things within specified times and within a clearly specified geographical location, to quote the Act "it can either be a blanket restriction or requirement or can be targeted against certain behaviours by certain groups at certain times".

Orders can be enforced by a Police Officer, Police Community Support Officer, and delegated Council officers. A breach of the Order is a criminal offence and can be dealt with through the issuing of a Fixed Penalty Notice of up to £100 (to be fixed locally), or a Level 2 or 3 fine (£500 or £1,000 depending on the specific offence), on prosecution. Due to the nature of the proposed restrictions, much of the enforcement is most likely to be carried out by police officers.

Considerations

In deciding to make a PSPO, the Council will need to consider a number of questions including;

- Is there a specific problem caused by particular activities?
- If so, what needs to be done to regulate or control the problem?
- What is the least restrictive way of achieving this?

Appeals

Anyone who lives in, or regularly works in or visits the area can appeal a PSPO in the High Court within six weeks of issue. Further appeal is available each time the PSPO is varied by the Council.

Maesglas PSPO

A PSPO was made in 2018 to cover an area in Maesglas, part of the Gaer electoral ward, to respond to antisocial behaviour. This included restricting access to a public path behind the shops situated on Cardiff Road and several other appropriate restrictions.

The PSPO was valued by Gwent Police and the community, however in line with the relevant legislation it expired in September 2021.

Discussions with local ward members, Gwent Police and Newport City Homes indicated that the previous PSPO was successful and that a renewal of the PSPO was necessary to prevent antisocial behaviour significantly impacting on the local community again. However, data and community feedback from partners pointed to a continuation of antisocial behaviour as a significant problem in the area.

In a period from 1 August 2022 to 31 July 2023 the council's warden service received 135 calls of antisocial behaviour in the Maesglas area.

The proposed restrictions for the PSPO are:

Drinking Alcohol

"No person shall within the Restricted Area refuse to stop drinking alcohol or hand over any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are believed to contain alcohol, when required to do so by an authorised officer to prevent public nuisance or disorder".

- This restriction was previously in place for the successful 2018 PSPO and was requested to prevent the antisocial consumption of alcohol.

Causing Distress Etc.

No person shall behave (either individually or in a group) in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to a member of the public; persons who breach this prohibition shall, when ordered to do so by an authorised person, disperse immediately or by such time as may be specified and in a manner as may be specified by the said authorised person and failure to do so is a further breach of this Order.

- This restriction was previously in place for the successful 2018 PSPO and was requested to prevent the antisocial consumption of alcohol.

Intoxicating Substances

No person shall within the Restricted Area:

- a. Ingest, inhale, inject, smoke, possess or otherwise use intoxicating substances.
 - b. Sell or supply intoxicating substances.
 - c. Intoxicating substances (commonly referred to as "legal highs") is given the following definition: substances with the capacity to stimulate or depress the central nervous system (does not include alcohol).
 - d. Exemptions shall apply in cases where the substances are used for valid and demonstrable medicinal use, given to an animal as a medicinal remedy, are cigarettes (tobacco) or vaporisers or are food stuffs (to include drinks) regulated by food health and safety legislation.
 - e. Persons who breach this prohibition shall surrender any such intoxicating substance in his/her possession when asked to do so by an authorised officer in the Restricted Area.
- This restriction was previously in place for the successful 2018 PSPO and was requested to prevent the possession and/or supply of drugs and other substances commonly known as "new psychoactive substances" or NLPs. It is identical to restrictions in Pill where a PSPO was enacted earlier this year. There is evidence of drug misuse in this area too.

Restricting Access to Lane

No person shall, except as provided in Articles (6c) and (6d) below, use the public right of way over the public place as shown coloured in blue on the Plan annexed to this Order hereafter referred to as ("the

Restricted Area 2”); namely part of a lane that runs directly behind the shops located on Cardiff Road known locally as the “Maesglas shops”.

- a. Gates may be installed, operated, and maintained at each end by Newport City Council.
 - b. Any person using the gates referred to in Article (6a) to gain access to or from the Restricted Area 2 shall ensure that the gates are closed and locked immediately after they are used.
 - c. The restriction in Article (6) of this Order shall not apply to any person who occupies premises adjoining or adjacent to the Restricted Area 2.
 - d. The restrictions in Articles (6) and (6b) of this Order shall not apply to any Police, Ambulance or Fire Service personnel acting in pursuance of statutory powers or duties or to any statutory undertakers, gas, electricity, water, or communications provider requiring access to their apparatus situated in the Restricted Area 2.
 - e. The alternative route for pedestrians is as shown in yellow on the Plan annexed to this Order.
 - f. No waste or household item shall be deposited, stored, or discarded in the Restricted Area 2. This restriction shall not apply to any wheeled bin or other approved receptacle for the storage of waste where the Council has given written consent for the wheeled bin or approved receptacle to be stored in the Restricted Area 2.
- This restriction was previously in place for the successful 2018 PSPO To the rear of the Maesglas Shops there is a path which allows the public to gain access to the shops, a community centre, and houses.
 - The path was used frequently by groups of people to congregate, with drug possession/abuse taking place together with other forms of antisocial behaviour, including intimidation of nearby residents. The path was also used by groups of youths to disperse after causing problems on surrounding streets. The path allows foot access by some of the retailers located at the Maesglas Avenue end of the row of shops, into the rear of their businesses. The remainder of the area behind the shops was fenced off some years ago and those premises can only be accessed from Bideford Road.
 - It is proposed to gate the path and for the gates to be always closed unless required for access. The positions of the proposed gates are shown on the map included at Appendix 2.
 - An alternative route exists around the front of the shops on Cardiff Road, or along Maesglas Avenue and into the lane at the rear of Maesglas Avenue, accessed by turning into the road between 71 and 73 Maesglas Avenue.
 - Each of the retailers affected are provided with a key to allow them legitimate access to the path, should this be required.

Consultation

Consultation with the public took place in August/September 2023 via direct discussion on a day of action and by social media messaging and website advertisement. The outcome of the consultation is as follows:

- 112 responses were received.
- 89% of respondents report witnessing or being affected by ASB in the area occasionally or frequently.
- 96% of respondents agree with the restrictions proposed in the order.
- 95% of respondents agree that a gate is placed in the identified lane.
- 100% of respondents agree with the ‘loitering/congregating ASB’ restriction.
- 99% of respondents agree with the ‘public drinking’ restriction.
- 99% of respondents agree with the ‘controlled substances’ restriction.
- Many respondents provided examples of the types of ASB that has occurred.
- Many respondents state the area covered does not cover the whole area where the ASB occurs.

The increased number of responses by members of the community was pleasing, and their response showed the area was still troubled by ASB; it is suggested this engagement strongly supports the reinstatement of the PSPO.

Consultees identified additional parts of the Maesglas area that would benefit from inclusion within the PSPO. Consideration was given to suspending the process and consulting further on a wider area. However, officers decided instead to seek to install the existing proposed order, and then immediately commence a process of assessment of a widening of the PSPO area. If it is concluded a wider area is appropriate, then a new PSPO would be proposed. The advantage of this approach means there will be no delay in protections being put in place for the main area, whilst still allowing the possibility of new areas being included within the near future.

The following other individuals/agencies were consulted:

- Elected members of the Gaer ward
- Newport City Homes
- Gwent Police Local Officers and the Chief Constable
- Police and Crime Commissioner and Officers with the service
- Local businesses
- Members of the public

As the PSPO seeks to restrict a right of way it is important to seek and consider the views of occupiers of premises adjacent to the highway and people in the locality. This was done on the day of action and by social media. The alternative route was available and clearly described.

Financial Summary (Capital and Revenue)

There are no costs required beyond existing provision.

	Year 1 (Current) £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Ongoing £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Costs (Income)	0	0	0	0	
Net Costs (Savings)					
Net Impact on Budget					

Risks

Risk Title / Description	Risk Impact score of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Risk Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	Risk Mitigation Action(s) What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?	Risk Owner Officer(s) responsible for dealing with the risk?
ASB and crime grows in the area.	H	H	Agree the PSPO.	Public Protection Services Manager
Community feels isolated.	H	H	Agree the PSPO.	Public Protection Services Manager
Council puts in measures that are disproportionate to the problems experienced and are open to legal challenge.	M	L	The previous order had restrictions that worked well, and consultation has been carried out and delivered significant numbers of responses. The vast majority of replies have been supportive.	Public Protection Services Manager

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The maintenance of such a PSPO in this key residential area also supports Safer Newport, the area's Community Safety Partnership, which has a commitment to reduced antisocial behaviour and crime in the city centre.

The council's corporate plan shows a commitment to the economy, education, and skills within its well-being objective 1 delivering a Newport that is thriving and growing and aspiring to provide opportunities to all. This PSPO fits well with this objective as it seeks to provide businesses in Newport with an improved trading environment free of antisocial behaviour. This PSPO supports the bank of shops on Cardiff Road and provides the message that the partners support their businesses.

Options Available and considered.

1. Agree to the PSPO at Maesglas as outlined in the appendices.
2. Refuse the PSPO request.

Preferred Option and Why

1. Agree to the PSPO at Maesglas. The previous PSPO was successful, and it seems a necessary and sensible protection to the area to support its residents and businesses.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no reported financial implications from introducing this PSPO, and any periodic costs of monitoring/applying the restrictions will be afforded from existing resources.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

As set out in the report, the Council has the power to make a PSPO provided it is satisfied that activities being carried on in a given location are having a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in that locality or it is likely that such activities will occur. The effect or likely effect of the activities in question must be persistent or continuing, unreasonable in nature and of sufficient to justify any restrictions imposed by the PSPO. The Order may prohibit, or impose requirements upon, activities carried on in the area to which the Order applies, or both. Any prohibition or restriction must be reasonable to impose in order to prevent or reduce the detrimental effect referred to above.

In this case, the Council is seeking to make a PSPO which would impose restrictions and requirements upon persons in the area to which the Order applies (the area edged red on the Order plan). It would also restrict access to the path coloured blue on the Order plan. This path is a highway. The classification of this highway is such that it is within the Council's powers to restrict access in this way, provided that the above criteria are satisfied. Before making the Order, the Council must consider the likely effects on the occupiers of premises adjoining or adjacent to the highway (path), the likely effect of making the Order on other persons in the locality and the availability of a suitable alternative route. Furthermore, before making the proposed Order, the Council must notify persons who would potentially be affected by the proposed order (i.e. persons with properties adjoining or adjacent to the highway or others in the locality), inform those persons how they can see a copy of the proposed order, provide an opportunity to make representations and consider any representations made. It is assumed that the consultation referred to above includes all of the persons in these categories.

A PSPO may not restrict access to a highway for the occupier of a premises adjacent to or adjoining the highway, may not restrict access to a highway which is the only or principal means of access to a dwelling and may not restrict access to premises used for business or recreational purposes during the hours when those premises are usually open for business. However, the Council may install barriers or gates to enable the enforcement of the PSPO. The report indicates that the above requirements would be complied with by providing a key for the gate to those individuals who have a legitimate need to do so to access the path.

The Council should ensure that any required planning permission and other consents are obtained before installing the proposed gates.

A person who lives in an area subject to a PSPO or who regularly works in or visits that area may apply to the High Court to challenge the validity of the Order. Such challenge must be made within 6 weeks of the Order being made. It would appear, however, that the risk of challenge to the proposed order is low, given that this is in effect an extension of an order that is already in place and that no strong objections appear to have been received during the consultation referred to above.

Comments of Head of People, Policy, and Transformation

In 2018 a Public Spaces Protection Order was put in place to cover parts of Maesglas, in response to concerning levels of anti-social behaviour. This included restricting access to a public path situated to the rear of Cardiff Road and several other restrictions to curb antisocial behaviour. In line with the relevant legislation the PSPO expired in September 2021.

Discussions with local ward members, Gwent Police and Newport City Homes indicated that the previous PSPO gave effective additional powers and that a renewal of the PSPO was desirable. Consultation with local stakeholders also suggests strong support for the reinstatement of the PSPO and indicates that ASB continues to be a significant concern for the community.

Use of PSPOs where required demonstrate a joined-up and preventative response to ASB, and also follows close engagement with communities.

There are no direct human resources implications within this report.

Scrutiny Committees

N/A

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:

- Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act
- Equality Act 2010
- Socio-economic Duty
- Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011

No Equalities Impact Assessment is necessary in this case as the proposals set out in this report have no more impact on those with protected characteristics than any other group or individual.

- The proposals set out in this report have no more impact on children or families than any other group or individual.
- The proposals set out in the report to be consulted on would contribute to several the Well-being Goals set out in the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Relevant goals are “A more equal Wales”, “A Wales of cohesive communities”, “A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language”.
- The proposal takes account of the sustainable development principle. The proposals would contribute by helping to prevent problems of antisocial behaviour blighting the area, which would help to build a cohesive and sustainable community.
- A successful consultation took place is in line with the requirement to involve people in decisions that affect them. The public were very engaged with the process and have supported the reintroduction of the order.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

This PSPO will enhance the work being done in the city to prevent, crime and disorder in the area.

Consultation

Consultation took place in August/September 2023. Details are referenced above.

Background Papers

1. Proposed Renewed Order
2. Map of PSPO Proposed

Dated: 20 September 2023

Appendix A: Proposed Renewed Order

ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014

SECTION 59

PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER

MAESGLAS, NEWPORT

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL in exercise of its powers under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“the Act”) hereby makes this Order, being satisfied on reasonable grounds that activities in a public space, namely in the MAESGLAS area of Newport, have had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and that these activities involved various anti-social behaviours. Further, Newport City Council believes that the effect, or likely effect, of the said activities is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature, such as to make the activities unreasonable and justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order:-

1. This Order shall come into operation on XXXX and shall have effect for a period of 3 years thereafter, unless extended by further Orders under the Council’s statutory powers.
2. This Order relates to the public place in the City of Newport as shown edged in red on the Plan annexed to this Order (“the Restricted Area”) commonly referred to as “MAESGLAS”.

PROHIBITIONS:-

3. No person shall within the Restricted Area refuse to stop drinking alcohol or hand over any containers (sealed or unsealed) which are believed to contain alcohol, when required to do so by an authorised officer to prevent public nuisance or disorder.
4. No person shall behave (either individually or in a group) in a manner that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to a member of the public; persons who breach this prohibition shall, when ordered to do so by an authorised person, disperse immediately or by such time as may be specified and in a manner as may be specified by the said authorised person and failure to do so is a further breach of this Order.
5. No person shall within the Restricted Area:
 - a. Ingest, inhale, inject, smoke, possess or otherwise use intoxicating substances.
 - b. Sell or supply intoxicating substances.
 - c. Intoxicating substances (commonly referred to as “legal highs”) is given the following definition: substances with the capacity to stimulate or depress the central nervous system (does not include alcohol).
 - d. Exemptions shall apply in cases where the substances are used for valid and demonstrable medicinal use, given to an animal as a medicinal remedy, are cigarettes (tobacco) or vaporisers or are food stuffs (to include drinks) regulated by food health and safety legislation.
 - e. Persons who breach this prohibition shall surrender any such intoxicating substance in his/her possession when asked to do so by an authorised officer in the Restricted Area.
6. No person shall, except as provided in Articles (6c) and (6d) below, use the public right of way over the public place as shown coloured in blue on the Plan annexed to this Order hereafter referred to as (“the Restricted Area 2”); namely part of a lane that runs directly behind the shops located on Cardiff Road known locally as the “Maesglas shops”.
 - a. Gates may be installed, operated and maintained at each end by Newport City Council.
 - b. Any person using the gates referred to in Article (6a) to gain access to or from the Restricted Area 2 shall ensure that the gates are closed and locked immediately after they are used.
 - c. The restriction in Article (6) of this Order shall not apply to any person who occupies premises adjoining or adjacent to the Restricted Area 2.

- d. The restrictions in Articles (6) and (6b) of this Order shall not apply to any Police, Ambulance or Fire Service personnel acting in pursuance of statutory powers or duties or to any statutory undertakers, gas, electricity, water or communications provider requiring access to their apparatus situated in the Restricted Area 2.
- e. The alternative route for pedestrians is as shown hatched in xxxx on the Plan annexed to this Order.
- f. No waste or household item shall be deposited, stored or discarded in the Restricted Area 2. This restriction shall not apply to any wheeled bin or other approved receptacle for the storage of waste where the Council has given written consent for the wheeled bin or approved receptacle to be stored in the Restricted Area 2.

FIXED PENALTY NOTICES AND OFFENCES:-

- 7. It is an offence for a person without reasonable excuse to engage in any activity that is prohibited by this Order.
- 8. In accordance with section 63 of the Act, a person found to be in breach of this Order by consuming alcohol or by refusing to surrender alcohol to an authorised person is liable on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a Level 2 fine (currently £500) or to a Fixed Penalty Notice up to £100.
- 9. In accordance with section 67 of the Act, a person found to be in breach of this Order other than by consuming alcohol or by refusing to surrender alcohol to an authorised person is liable on summary conviction to a maximum penalty of a Level 3 fine (currently £1000) or to a Fixed Penalty Notice up to £100.

APPEALS:-

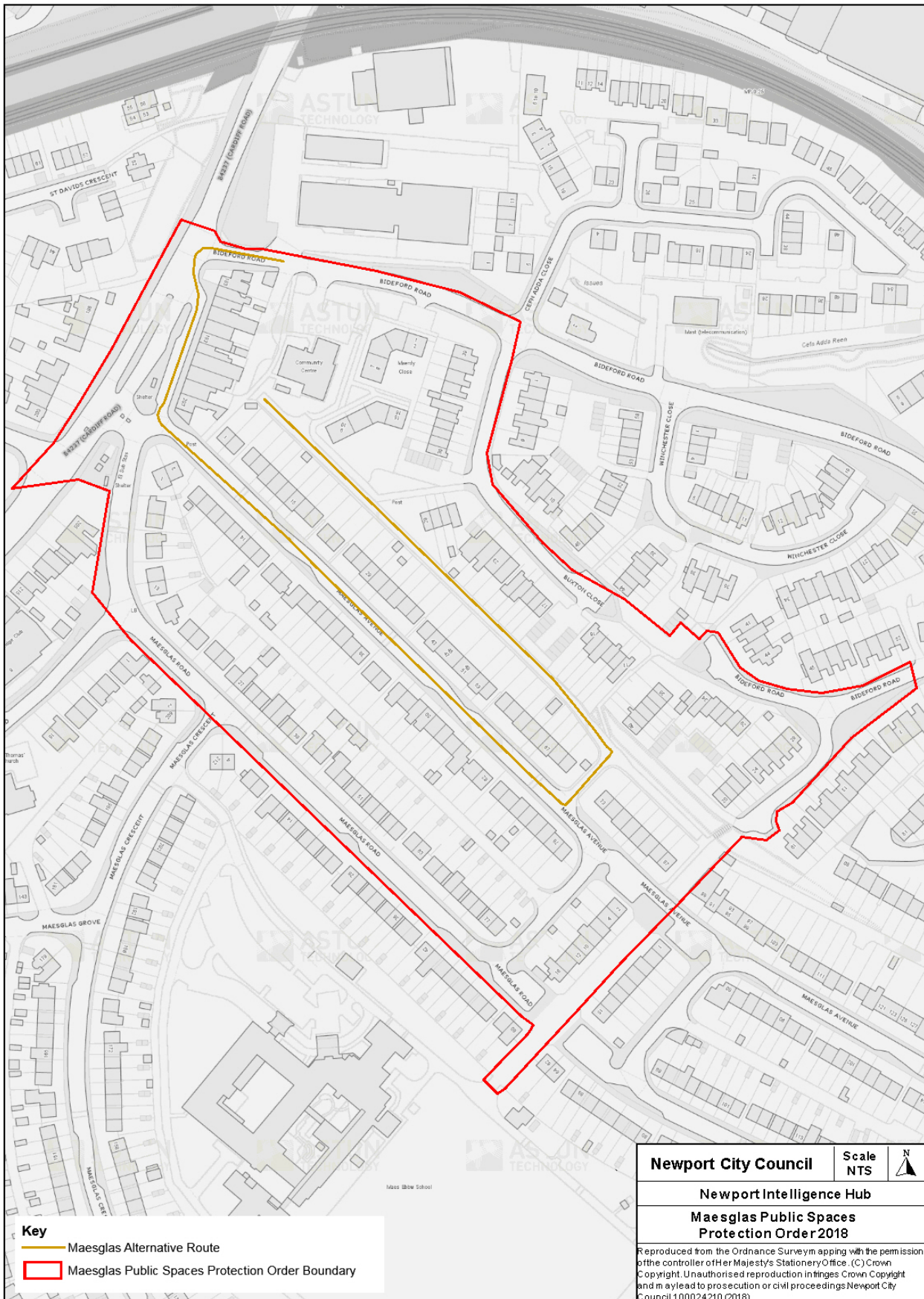
- 10. If any interested person wishes to question the validity of this Order on the grounds that the Council had no power to make it or that any requirement of the Act has not been complied with in relation to this Order, he or she may apply to the High Court within 6 weeks from the

date on which this Order is made.

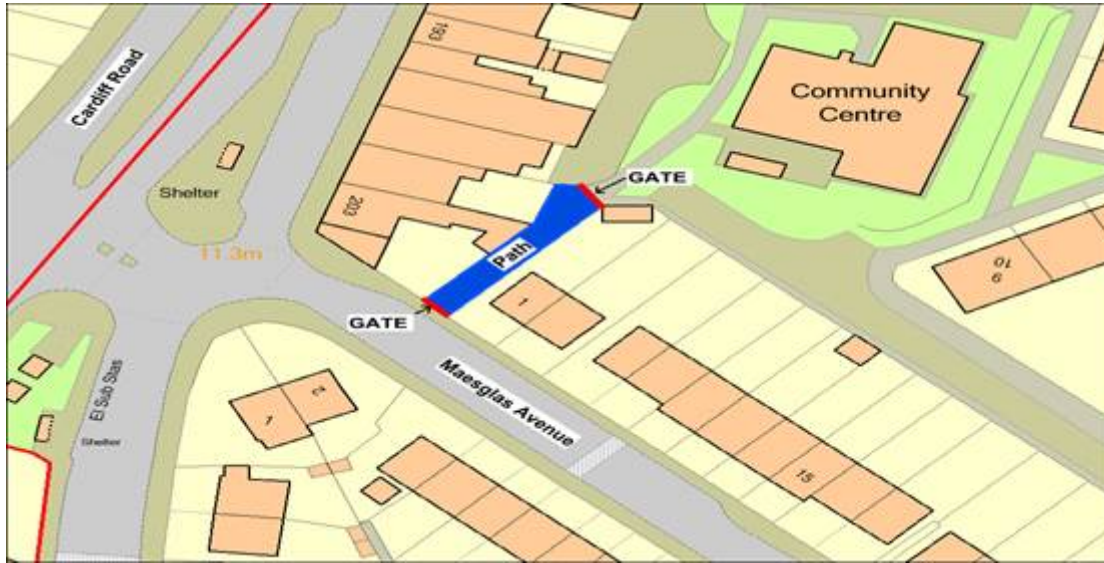
Dated:)
 THE COMMON SEAL of)
 NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL was)
 here unto affixed in the presence of:-)
)

Appendix B: Map of PSPO

Restricted Area 1



Restricted Area 2



Report

Council

Part 1

Date: 26 September 2023

Subject **South-East Wales Corporate Joint Committee Scrutiny Arrangements**

Purpose The South-East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (SEWCJC) is required to have appropriate scrutiny arrangements in place. This report sets out the requirements in relation to that statutory duty and seeks the authority to implement suitable arrangements.

Author Head of Law and Standards

Ward All

Summary The Statutory Guidance issued by Welsh Government that accompanies the Corporate Joint Committee Regulations states that the CJC's will be subject to the same performance, governance and scrutiny requirements as local authorities. However, it also states that it is expected that these arrangements should be proportionate to the scale of functions the CJC undertakes.

The Statutory Guidance further states that *'in considering the most effective and efficient approach to scrutiny, constituent councils and CJC's should give thought to the benefits of a joint overview and scrutiny committee made up of the constituent councils'*.

Proposal **To appoint the Cardiff Capital Region Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee as the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee for SEWCJC.**

Action by Council

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- The Head of People, Policy and Transformation
- The Head of Finance
- The Head of Law and Standards
- The Leader of the Council

Signed

Background

Regulations 8 – 10 of the Corporate Joint Committees (General) (No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2022 (“the Regulations”) set out the SEWCJC’s duties in relation to overview and scrutiny. The Regulations require the CJC to provide information to, attend meetings of and consider any report or recommendations made by a ‘relevant overview and scrutiny committee.’ A ‘relevant overview and scrutiny committee’ is defined in Regulation 8 (7)) as:

- a. an overview and scrutiny committee appointed by a constituent council under section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2000;
- b. a joint overview and scrutiny committee appointed under the [Local Authorities \(Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees\) \(Wales\) Regulations 2013](#) where the appointing authorities are constituent councils of the corporate joint committee;
- c. a sub-committee of a committee described in paragraph (a) or (b).

The Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee (the “JOSC”) was appointed by the constituent councils of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Committee (the “CCR”) to provide the scrutiny function for the Joint Committee of that body. It meets up to four times per year and is administered by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (“RCTCBC”).

The JOSC comprises one non-executive member from each constituent council of the CCRCD, which are also the constituent authorities of the SEWCJC.

It is proposed that appointing the JOSC as the overview and scrutiny committee for the SEWCJC under a separate terms of reference would best satisfy Welsh Government’s intention, as set out in the Statutory Guidance, because:

- (1) the Statutory Guidance provides for consideration to be given to scrutiny being carried out by a joint committee of the constituent authorities;
- (2) the Statutory Guidance expressly states that scrutiny arrangements should be proportionate to the scale and functions of the CJC; and
- (3) JOSC already provides the scrutiny function of the CCR, the functions of which will be transferred to the CJC in due course.

Informal discussions have taken place between the Interim Monitoring Officer of the CJC and officers of the RCT to discuss the viability of the proposal. The JOSC met on 27th July 2023 and have indicated their agreement in principle to the proposal. A letter from the Chair of the JOSC to the Interim Monitoring Officer of the CJC dated 27th July 2023 is attached to this report at Appendix 1.

The Local Authorities (Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees) (Wales) Regulations 2013 requires all ten constituent Councils to agree to appoint a JOSC as a relevant scrutiny committee for the SEWCJC, and when doing so, to enter into an agreement setting out the terms of reference, rules and procedures and other ancillary matters as set out in regulation 4 of those Regulations. A draft terms of reference dealing with these matters is attached to this report as Appendix 2. In approving the draft terms of reference, the Council is entering into an agreement pursuant to regulation four as set out above.

Financial Summary (Capital and Revenue)

- There are no cost implications. The additional costs of providing the scrutiny function will be met by the SEWCJC under existing budgets.

Risks

All ten authorities must endorse this report for the JOSC to proceed. The principle of using the JOSC to exercise overview and scrutiny functions in relation to the SEWCJC has been approved by the SEWCJC on 11th September 2023. All the other nine authorities are in the process of seeking agreement to these proposals from their respective Councils. If this Council does not agree the report, this would essentially block the establishment of the JOSC, and therefore delay the implementation of overview and scrutiny functions for the SEWCJC.

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The Council's Corporate Plan commits to deliver a number of key objectives in relation to regeneration, investment, environmental and digital objectives. Working with the SEWCJC supports these objectives and the partnership arrangement requires a suitable scrutiny function to ensure that the CJC is delivering the objectives of the partner organisations.

Options Available and considered:

(1) That the Council:

- (i) Appoints the JOSC as the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee for the SEWCJC;
- (ii) Approves the Draft Terms of Reference for its functions in respect of the SEWCJC, as attached at Appendix 2;
- (iii) Notes that the cost of administering the JOSC for the SEWCJC will be dealt with by a service level agreement between RCTCBC and the SEWCJC, to be concluded in due course.
- (iv) It is proposed that the SEWCJC JOSC review the terms of reference at its first proper meeting and that any proposed amendments are reported to constituent authorities.

(2) Council does not agree the appointment of the JOSC as the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee for the SEWCJC and requests that alternative arrangements are proposed.

Preferred Option and Why

The Local Authorities (Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees) (Wales) Regulations 2013 requires all ten constituent Councils to agree to appoint a JOSC as a relevant scrutiny committee for the SEWCJC. This recommendation enables all 10 authorities to meet the requirements of the Regulations by utilising an already agreed arrangement.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The report states that the cost of administering the scrutiny function for the SEWCJC will be met from within the existing resources available to the SEWCJC, which is comprised of annual contributions from the ten constituent authorities. The Council currently has a revenue budget to meet its annual share of the running costs of the CJC and, therefore, it is not anticipated that this decision will lead to the Council incurring any additional costs over and above its existing budget.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

Legal implications are contained within the body of this report.

Comments of Head of People, Policy and Transformation

There are no HR implications arising from this report.

As set out in the report, the SEWCJC must take account of the impact of their decisions on the people living their lives in Wales in the future.

Scrutiny Committees

Newport City Council is represented on the JOSC by the Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (OSMC). Approval of the proposal set out in this report would mean that the OSMC Chair would also become the Council's representative for the SEWJC JOSC.

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:

- **Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act**

The SEWCJC must be satisfied that proposed decision accords with the principles of the Act. In doing so a Future Generations impact assessment was undertaken on behalf the SEWCJC.

The SEWCJC must take account of the impact of their decisions on the people living their lives in Wales in the future. The five ways of working required under the Act are met in the following ways:

Long-term - The approval of this report will assist in the establishment of a JOSC to monitor the delivery of functions of the SEWCJC.

Prevention - The JOSC Panel will monitor the SEWCJC's delivery of its functions, objectives and priorities.

Integration - The report supports all the wellbeing objectives.

Collaboration - Consultation on the establishment of the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee has taken place with the 10 local authorities in the SEWCJC programme.

Involvement - The Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee will maintain a relationship with other local authorities involved in the SEWJC through effective partnership working and act as a critical friend to the SEWCJC Cabinet.

- **Equality Act 2010**

There are no equality impacts arising from the report.

- **Socio-economic Duty**

There are no socio-economic impacts arising from the report.

- **Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011**

There are no Welsh Language impacts arising from the report.

Consultation

Consultation has been conducted with members of the SEWCJC, including Newport City Council's representative.

Background Papers

Appendix 1 - Letter from the Chair of the JOSC dated 27th July 2023

Appendix 2 - Draft Terms of Reference of the JOSC for the CJC

Dated: 20 September 2023

27th July 2023

Cardiff Capital Region Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee – Feedback on the proposal of Scrutiny arrangements of the Corporate Joint Committee

Dear James,

The Cardiff Capital Region Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee met on the 27th July 2023 to consider the proposed Scrutiny arrangements for the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee, before these are formally considered at the CJC on Monday 31st July 2023

Members were supportive of the proposed arrangements for the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be appointed as the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee for the CJC and highlighted the importance of ensuring that an effective model of governance and scrutiny arrangements for the CJC are put in place. This included ensuring that the arrangement is adequately resourced to include funding for Members to receive sufficient training and support to take forward future Scrutiny for the CJC. In doing this, Members welcomed the opportunity to shape and revise their Terms of Reference to ensure they are fit for purpose and provide a clear and defined purpose on the Committee's future objectives and responsibilities.

We look forward to hearing from you following the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee meeting on Monday 31st July to progress the next steps

Yours sincerely,

Councillor A Whitcombe
Chair Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Y Pafiliynau, Cwm Clydach, Tonypandy,
CF40 2XX The Pavilions, Clydach Vale,
Tonypandy CF40 2XX

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Croesawn ohebu yn Gymraeg a fydd gohebu yn y Gymraeg ddim yn arwain at oedi. Rhwch wybod inni beth yw'ch dewis iaith e.e Cymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog.
We welcome correspondence in Welsh and corresponding with us in Welsh will not lead to a delay. Let us know your language choice if Welsh or bilingual.



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TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE JOINT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE

Definitions

1. For the purposes of these Terms of Reference:

‘CJC’ – The South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee

‘Appointing Authorities’ are the constituent councils of the CJC

‘Host Authority’ means Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC, or such other authority as the Appointing Authorities may agree from time to time;

Introduction

2. The Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee of the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (“the JOSC”) was established by the agreement of the Appointing Authorities pursuant to the Local Authorities (Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees) (Wales) Regulations 2013.

Members

3. The JOSC shall consist of one non-executive member from each Appointing Authority.
4. It is a matter for each Appointing Authority, from time to time, to nominate, or terminate the appointment of its nominated member serving on the JOSC. Each Appointing Authority shall be entitled, from time to time, to appoint a deputy for its member representative to the JOSC but such deputy shall only be entitled to vote at meetings of the JOSC in the absence of their corresponding principal.
5. The length of appointment is a matter for each Appointing Authority.

Quorum

6. The quorum necessary for a meeting of the JOSC is at least 5 out of the 10 JOSC members, present at the relevant time.

Election of a Chair

7. The JOSC shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair annually.

Rules of Procedure

8. The procedure rules will be those of the Host Authority for its Scrutiny Committees.

Members' Conduct

9. Members of the JOSC will be bound by their respective Council's Code of Conduct.

Declarations of Interest

10. Members of the JOSC must declare any interest either before or during the meetings of the JOSC (and withdraw from that meeting if necessary) in accordance with their Council's Code of Conduct or as required by law.

Confidential and Exempt Information / Access to Information

11. The Host Authority's Access to Information Procedure rules shall apply subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act 1972.

Openness and Transparency

12. All meetings of the JOSC will be open to the public unless it is necessary to exclude the public in accordance with Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972.

13. All agendas, reports and minutes of the JOSC will be made publicly available, unless deemed exempt or confidential in accordance with the above Act.

Functions to be exercised by the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee

14. The JOSC shall be responsible for exercising the functions of a Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee pursuant to the Local Authorities (Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committees) (Wales) Regulations 2013.

15. Any member of the JOSC may refer to the JOSC any matter which is relevant to its functions provided it is not a local crime and disorder matter as defined in section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006.
16. Any member of any of the Appointing Authorities may refer to the JOSC any local Government matter which is relevant to the functions of the JOSC, subject to the following conditions:
 - a. The matter relates to one of the functions of the Appointing Authority and is relevant to the functions of the JOSC,
 - b. It affects the electoral area of the member or it affects any person who lives or works there; and
 - c. It is not a local crime and disorder matter as defined in section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006.
17. When considering whether to refer a matter to the JOSC a member should first consider if it falls within the remit of a single overview and scrutiny committee within the member's local authority, and if that is the case the member should raise the matter there. Members should only refer a matter to the JOSC if it falls clearly within the responsibilities and terms of reference of the JOSC and if there is no scrutiny of the issue in the local authority to which the member belongs.

Administrative Arrangements

18. It shall be the responsibility of the Head of Democratic Services of the Host Authority to ensure that an appropriate level of officer support and other resources to the joint overview and scrutiny committee are in place at all times. The cost of providing these resources will be met by the CJC.

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