

# Agenda

## Cabinet

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Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 11 Ionawr 2023

Amser: 4.00 pm

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 - Canolfan Ddinesig

At: Cynghorwyr: J Mudd (Cadeirydd), D Batrouni, J Clarke, D Davies, Y Forsey, D Harvey, J Hughes, L Lacey and S Marshall

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<b>Eitem</b>		<b>Wardiau Dan Sylw</b>
1	<u>Ymddiheuriadau dros Absenoldeb</u>	
2	<u>Datganiadau o ddiddordeb</u>	
3	<u>Cofnodion y Cyfarfod Diweddaf</u> ( <i>Tudalennau 3 - 20</i> )	
4	<u>Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd - Ymgynghoriad ar Opsiynau Twf a Gofodol a Chytundeb Cyflawni Diwygiedig</u> ( <i>Tudalennau 21 - 112</i> )	All Wards
5	<u>Porth y Gorllewin</u> ( <i>Tudalennau 113 - 118</i> )	All Wards
6	<u>Pwysau Allanol NCC - Costau Byw</u> ( <i>Tudalennau 119 - 124</i> )	All Wards
7	<u>Rhaglen Waith</u> ( <i>Tudalennau 125 - 132</i> )	

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



# Minutes

## Cabinet

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Date: 14 December 2022

Time: 4.00 pm

Present: Councillors J Mudd (Chair), D Batrouni, J Clarke, D Davies, Y Forsey, D Harvey, J Hughes, L Lacey and S Marshall

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### 1 Apologies for Absence

None received.

### 2 Declarations of Interest

None received.

### 3 Minutes of the Last Meeting

The Minutes of the meeting from 16 November were accepted as a true record.

### 4 October Revenue Budget Monitor

The Leader introduced the report to colleagues, this was the mid-year revenue update presented to Cabinet and explained the current forecast position of the Authority as at October 2022.

- Against a net budget of £343million, the October revenue position currently forecasted an overspend of £1.4million, which represented less than 0.5% variance against budget. This overspend was after the use of all revenue budget contingencies of £4.7million included in the 2022/23 revenue budget, as agreed by Cabinet in February 2022.

Despite having established sizeable budget contingencies for the 2022/23 year to deal with covid legacy issues, crucially, new issues emerged since the budget was agreed:

- The agreed NJC and teacher's pay award for 2022/23 is higher than the provision allowed for (average +2.4% higher for NJC and +1% higher for Teachers)
- Increased demand and therefore overspending on housing budgets specifically in relation to homelessness provision, and
- Increased demand in Children's social care specifically in relation to placement costs.

As shown in the report and its appendices, coupled with the pay award impact, the current position was explained in the following way:

- There was significant overspending in some key demand areas and other emerging risks within service areas

- This was partially offset by savings against (i) revenue budget contingencies which was made available to the Council (ii) Council tax reduction scheme and (iii) other non-service budgets.

Some areas throughout the Authority were reporting significant overspends against specific activities. These overspends related to demand-led activity areas, such as Social Services, and therefore there was an inherent risk that they may change should demand levels change from current forecasts during the remainder of the year.

The key areas contributing to the £1.4million forecast position included:

- (i) Increased demand across key social care areas including children's out of area and emergency placements. These two areas alone contributed an overspend of almost £3.4million to the overall service position.
- (ii) The impact of the 2022/23 NJC pay award was confirmed. The average increase for Council staff will be in the region of 6.4% compared to only 4% provision in the budget. This represented a forecast overspend of £2.4million for non-school based staff.
- (iii) Significant pressures were evident within Housing & Communities, in relation to homelessness. An overspend of £3.1million is forecast. The main issues were:
  - (a) The large number of individuals/ households accommodated in temporary accommodation, reflecting a continuation of the position from the Covid period.
  - (b) The lack of suitable accommodation options resulting in significant use of hotel and B&B options at much higher cost than more traditional options.
  - (c) The cap on Housing Benefit subsidy resulting in only a proportion of these costs being covered by the Department for Works and Pension (DWP).
- (iv) In addition to these continued risks, there were also issues that emerged this year that would continue to be closely monitored. These included, but were not restricted to, Education Special and SEN transport which was forecasting a £370k overspend due to higher operator costs due to inflation and £186k car parking income shortfall. The anticipated overspend in these areas of emerging risk was expected to be over £500k by the end of the financial year. Further pressures were evident within fleet maintenance as a product of rising fuel process as well as increasing costs associated with maintenance.
- (v) There was an anticipated shortfall against the delivery of 2021/22 and prior year savings of £541k, largely due to delays in progressing the necessary actions, some of which was a result of the pandemic. Whilst the level of unachieved savings in relation to the current financial improved and was lower than in previous years, there remained a need to ensure that all savings were delivered, in full, as soon as possible and officers continued to take action to ensure delivery at the earliest opportunity.
- (vi) Underspending against both the core revenue contingency budget and the other temporary contingencies provided mitigation against service area overspending. The forecast underspend of £4.7million was shown against non-service budgets. In addition, there was a forecast underspend of £2.3million against capital financing, specifically on PFI interest and over £1million forecast saving against the council tax reduction scheme budget.

Schools were separately projected to overspend by £5.6million, a proportion of which was planned, reducing school reserves by that amount. As well as the impact of a higher pay award compared to the budget increase allowed for, schools were drawing down on reserves

built up over the previous two years as they move to catch up / strengthen provision after the impacts of Covid and catch up on maintenance/ related improvements.

Robust monitoring needed to be maintained in this area, as whilst no schools have set a deficit budget, there were a couple of schools that entered an in-year deficit position following the impact of the pay award being reflected in individual school forecasts.

Overall, the current position on school balances represented an improvement from concerns evident in previous financial years. It does, however, remain necessary to closely scrutinise each position and ensure that recovery plans were in place and being delivered as intended to avoid a return to the previous position. This must be balanced with trying to avoid a situation whereby balances could be considered excessive and would, therefore, be a key consideration when setting future revenue budgets and reviewing the medium-term financial plan.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

- Councillor Davies added that Cabinet did not anticipate being in this current financial position, however, this was due to the cost of living and energy costs which had increasing demands on council services as a consequence as well as Brexit and the pandemic. These were unexpected and the councillor Davies was proud that Cabinet was prioritising the Council.
- Councillor Batrouni considered that the pressure in relation to pay increase impacted on the budget however the increase for staff was well deserved considering their efforts over the past decade and more recently during the pandemic.

The Leader also mentioned, as we progressed into the second half of the financial year the position continued to be subject to change and new issues and opportunities emerge. At this point, the issues that gave rise to individual significant overspending were known with certainty and the values attributed were realistic.

The overspending reported reduced compared to the last Cabinet update but clearly the position currently being reported was concerning. It was, therefore, important that those efforts to bring the position back towards a balanced position by the end of the year continued. In an effort to achieve this, services were asked to reduce/ stop non-essential spending wherever possible.

#### **Decision:**

That Cabinet:

- Noted the overall budget forecast position resulting from the issues included in this report and the potential for an overspend position to exist at the end of the financial year.
- Agreed that the Chief Executive and the Executive Board continued to review and challenge service area forecasts in an attempt to manage the overall forecasts within the core revenue budget, including revenue budget contingencies.
- Noted the risks identified throughout the report and in the Head of Finance comments, particularly in relation homelessness and the lasting impacts of the pandemic.
- Noted the forecasted movements in reserves.
- Noted the overall position in relation to schools, when compared to previous years, but also noted the risk that deficit positions could emerge in the future if good financial planning and management was not undertaken.

#### **Action by**

Cabinet Members / Head of Finance / Executive Board:

- Chief Executive and Executive Board continued to review the issues resulting in the current position and, with Heads of Services, continued to take robust action to manage

overall forecasts in line with available core revenues budgets, including revenue contingencies.

- Cabinet Members discussed financial forecasts and issues in their portfolio areas and agreed recommended action to bring those back in line with available budgets, as much as is possible.
- Heads of Services deliver agreed 2022/23 and previous year budget savings as soon as practically possible, but by the end of the financial year at the latest.
- Cabinet Members and Heads of Services promoted and ensured robust forecasting throughout all service areas.

## 5 Revenue Budget Draft Budget and MTFP: Final Proposals 2023/24

The Leader presented the report Colleagues, this report highlighted the key issues affecting the development of the Council's 2023/24 budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan.

Cabinet were asked to agree the proposals in order to enable the commencement of the 2023/24 budget consultation process. The results of the consultation would be reported back to Cabinet in February 2023, when we, as a Cabinet would agree a final detailed budget and recommend the corresponding council tax level to full Council.

Cabinet were asked to:

- i. Agree the draft proposals for consultation;
- ii. Approve the implementation of the delegated decisions set out in appendix 3 and appendix 11 of the report with immediate effect, and
- iii. Note the position on developing a balanced budget for 2023/24, noting that the position would be subject to ongoing review and updates between now and the February Cabinet when the final budget is agreed.

Unfortunately, budget preparations this year presented a distinct set of challenges. Not only with the requirement to build on the unprecedented circumstances of the last few years, but also being faced with drastic economic changes over an incredibly short period of time.

This challenge was being felt across the whole of the UK, and the council, as with residents, were dealing with pressures on a scale never seen before. High inflation, soaring energy bills and increasing demand for services were resulting in substantial financial pressure and, the Council, was seeing significant budget shortfalls over the immediate and medium term.

This resulted in a considerable budget gap of £27million between the money available to spend and what the Council needed to spend.

Whilst the UK Government Autumn Statement confirmed cash increases in funding for the next two years, the impact of rising costs means that a budget gap remained.

This was the case even after allowing for the fact that Welsh Government had, on 14 December, confirmed an 8.9% increase in core funding for the Council, which reflected an improved settlement in comparison with the indicative settlement figure provided a year ago.

The Council was required by law to set a balanced budget every year. Therefore, there was a need to consider all potential options for addressing the budget gap of £27m in 2023/24. This deliberation was against a backdrop of a period of sustained budget savings over the last decade of austerity.

Overall, the draft budget included investment of £45m in 2023/24 and £94m over the life of the medium-term financial plan, although 77% of this was to fund pay and pricing inflationary increases, the Leader specifically mentioned the areas of investment that were the areas in greatest need. The Leader wished that the Council had additional resources to invest in

many other areas, but this was simply not an option with the limited resources available to us:

Schools were facing significant inflationary pressures and cost increases. As stated on a number of previous occasions, Cabinet was committed to supporting schools and would continue to protect them as much as possible. This was reflected in the choice to wait for the draft Local Government settlement to be announced on 14 December, before announcing the draft proposal for schools, in the hope that a more positive settlement would facilitate a greater degree of protection.

However, whilst the draft settlement was more positive than initially anticipated, the extent of the financial challenge being faced meant that it was still not possible to completely shield schools from the need to contribute towards the Council's budget gap in 2023/24. Cabinet was therefore proposing that schools contributed towards a proportion of the pressures identified in relation to them.

As a result, consultation on a proposal whereby the Council provided additional funding to schools to cover the cost impact of increasing pupil numbers and 50% of the identified pay-related pressures. This meant that schools would be required to absorb the balance of pay pressures and any other inflationary increases in costs. However, this also meant that, overall, the cash value of the total school budget would increase in comparison with the current budget.

As always, Cabinet was keen to hear feedback from schools and encouraged both individual school representatives and collective groups to engage in the consultation process and provide views on the proposal at this meeting. Cabinet was committed to listening to the views put forward and would consider these before finalising proposals in February 2023.

For Social Care and Homelessness:

- (i) This budget proposed to invest over £4 million in social care in 2023/24 and almost £5.5 million over the medium term to help support its most vulnerable.
- (ii) £3.5 million provision to support Welsh Government's directive to ensure that there were no rough sleepers in Newport and continued to deliver a huge amount of support to rough sleepers following the pandemic and found accommodation for many individuals and families who found themselves in a difficult position. This investment would enable the Council to continue this.

Detailed investments would be agreed at the final budget in the Cabinet's February meeting and Cabinet would consider feedback from consultation, with particular interest in hearing views on its key priority areas of schools, social care, and homelessness, as well as feedback on specific budget investments.

After allowing for the investments outlined above and the indicative funding increased outlined by WG a year ago, a significant gap between estimated costs and funding existed. Cabinet considered options for addressing this gap, including a further increase in Council Tax and savings from across all council services.

The position and figures set out within the report were based on a 9.5% increase in 2023/24. For contextual purposes, 9.5% is a weekly increase of £1.55 - £2.07 for properties in Band A to C, which were the most common bands in Newport.

It was well documented that Newport's council tax was low compared to others in Wales, generating 23% of the Council's income. This council's average council tax rate was 15% lower than the Welsh average and even with a 9.5% increase next year, council tax would

still be lower than most (if not all) of the neighbouring authorities even if they had a lower level of increase.

The continued financial crisis was causing financial hardship and challenges for residents and business in the city and that would be at the heart considerations when planning the next year's budget. Like all councils across Wales and the rest of the UK Newport was facing its own unprecedented financial challenge.

After allowing for a 9.5% Council Tax increase, and the approach outlined earlier on schools, a residual budget gap remained. A range of savings was considered and a total of £11.6m was agreed for the purpose of public consultation.

These proposals were detailed within the appendices to the report and reflected an in-depth review of all council services, including back-office functions and front-line services.

It was important to highlight that this was not an easy process to undertake and decisions which have led to this set of proposals were not taken lightly.

To conclude, £27million was a significant proportion of our £343million total budget, and as with households the Council continued to face a rise in prices and the cost of delivering services was higher, affecting everything from schools to street lighting.

With two thirds of the budget funding schools, education and social care the Council was intent to ensure continuation of the delivery absolutely essential services to the most vulnerable and those requiring a helping hand at these most difficult of times.

However, with grim economic forecasts continuing the Council faced very limited options. This situation was not created by the Council or the people it served but the Council had to make these tough choices.

Cabinet therefore committed to looking closely and carefully at the responses to this draft budget as it finalised the budget in February.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

- Councillor Davies highlighted that WG were £1.2Bn worse than they had been in the past two years off and grateful with additional funding which made it possible to make a settlement towards schools, who had our support and wanted to stress that Cabinet were here to listen to them. The key pressures was and increase in staff costs. The Deputy Leader referred to the 9.5% Council tax rise and wanted to remind residents that we had a council tax reduction scheme, this was available to those on employment support allowance, pension credit and income support.
- Councillor Harvey mentioned that Cabinet had been looking closely at the budget since September. This was a consultation document and Cabinet was listening to residents and wanted their feedback. The Council would do everything they could to support residents. There were over 800 services ran by council but this was on a shoe string.
- Councillor Clarke highlighted that times were very difficult at the moment and wanted to assure Newport residents that we were a listening council and therefore it was important to hear the views of residents, and hoped that they would get involved.
- Councillor Lacey added that Cabinet would support family and businesses in Newport and therefore supported the proposal and would welcome comments from the public during the consultation.



- Councillor Hughes thanked the social care staff for their hard work during these difficult times and echoed comments of colleagues that people of Newport must get involved and make a contribution to consultation.
- Councillor Forsey mentioned that whilst there were financial pressures the Council was working towards improving the environment within Newport due to the changes proposed within the report.
- Councillor Batrouni also added that all councils within the UK were affected by the cost of living due to the scale of cuts.
- Councillor Marshall stressed that the Council cared and wanted to support residents, including social services and education. The Cabinet Member for Social Services also encouraged residents to put forward their views and stressed that we would get through this due to the hard work of the staff within the Council.

The Leader thanked Cabinet colleagues for their contribution towards the proposals outlined in the budget and their continued support.

#### **Decision:**

##### **1. Cabinet agreed the following draft proposals for public consultation:**

- i) Budget savings proposals in Appendix 2 (summary table) and Appendix 10 (detailed proposals).
- ii) As a starting point a council tax increase of 9.5% would be consulted upon, a weekly increase of £1.55 - £2.07 for properties in Band A to C, the most common bands in Newport, set out in paragraphs 3.12 to 3.15.
- iii) Proposed fees and charges in Appendix 5.
- iv) The budget investments shown in Appendix 1
- v) The specific schools proposal as verbally outlined in the meeting (ie that the Council provided funding to cover pupil number-related pressures and 50% of pay-related pressures).

##### **2. Cabinet approved:**

- vi) Implementation of the delegated decisions in Appendix 3 (summary table) and Appendix 11 (detailed proposals) by Heads of Service with immediate effect, following the usual Council decision making processes.

##### **3. Cabinet noted:**

- vii) The position on developing a balanced budget for 2023/24, noting that the position would be subject to ongoing review and updates between now and the February Cabinet when the final budget was agreed.
- viii) The current position in the development of a 'Transformation Plan' for the Council and the Head of Finance comments on the importance of that in relation to the medium/long term budget challenge and contributing to sustainable financial footing for services.
- ix) Further work was required to specifically review and manage the financial impacts of some key risks in 2023/24.

## **6 Capital Budget Monitor and Additions**

The Leader introduced the report to Cabinet, which provided an overview of the updated capital budgets for this financial year and the remainder of the capital programme window, alongside the projected outturn position as at October of this year.

This represented the second capital monitoring report of the 2022/23 financial year.

The last report received by Cabinet was the July monitoring and additions report, which detailed, alongside the overall monitoring position, the exercise that was undertaken by officers to review the anticipated profile of spend for each scheme, with the aim of ensuring that a more realistic starting budget was reported against during the year.

There were a number of additions and amendments made to the programme since then, most of which related to the addition of specific grant-funded schemes. These total £8.512m, detailed in Appendix A, and impacted across multiple financial years, with £6.996m added to 2022/23 alone. Cabinet were asked to approve these additions to the programme.

The total net impact of these additions and revisions were to increase the total budget for 2022/23 to £88.4m.

Against the revised budget of £88.4m in 2022/23, expenditure totalling £71.1m was projected.

This variance comprised of £17.1m of slippage and £191k of “true” net underspends and overspends.

Cabinet were only asked to note the current forecast slippage, not to approve slippage at this stage of the year. Instead, slippage would be identified in each monitoring report and only in the final report of the year would Cabinet be asked to approve a total amount to be transferred to future years.

There were a number of schemes that forecasted high slippage figures, including Schools Band B, the Transporter Bridge and Leisure Centre.

The report also outlined the current position in relation to the capital headroom, made up of:

- £57k borrowing headroom
- £1.525m uncommitted capital expenditure reserve
- £1.474m of uncommitted capital receipts

The balance of headroom available took account of commitments already reflected within the Capital Programme, as well as provisional additional funding to take the overall Band B funding envelope to £90m but was not currently included on the capital programme. Therefore, the capital headroom was currently £1.789m.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

Councillor Batrouni thanked the finance staff keeping up to speed in relation to the capital programme, regarding inflation and the pandemic.

#### **Decision:**

That Cabinet

1. Approved the additions to the Capital Programme requested in the report (Appendix A).
2. Noted the predicted capital expenditure outturn position for 2022/23.
3. Noted the available remaining capital resources (‘headroom’) and the earmarked usage of that resourcing.

## **7 Treasury Management Report**

The Leader introduced the compliance report to confirm whether Treasury activities accorded with the Treasury Strategy previously considered and set by Members.

Its purpose was to inform Cabinet of treasury activities undertaken during the period from April 2022 to end of September 2022 and confirm, (other than interest rate volatility exposure), that all treasury and prudential indicators continued to be adhered to.

The report was presented to Governance and Audit Committee and endorsed by them for onward consideration by us in Cabinet, and ultimately Council.

The report presented the following information:

- Reminder of treasury strategy agreed
- Details of borrowing and investment activity
- Wider economic considerations eg pandemic, economic climate
- An update to the International Treasury code on commercial investment funding
- And concluded with an examination of activity against performance confirming compliance

In relation to the borrowing aspect, the report highlighted, as at 30 September 2022, that borrowing was £140.6m, a decrease of £1.5m in comparison to 2021-22 outturn levels.

This decrease was predominantly caused by our Equal Instalments of Principal (EIP) loans, which paid back principal over the life of the loan (and so incurs less interest costs), as an alternative to our maturity loans where the principal was repaid on the final day of the loan.

Officers advised Cabinet that as interest rates increased, there was a likelihood that our LOBO (Lender offer borrower offer) loans would be called in. This meant that the lenders asked to amend the rates of these facilities upwards, the borrower (the Council) either accepted that increased rate or redeemed the debt. No such recall requests were made in first half of 2022-23, but should they be made in second half of the year, unless there was a sufficient incentive to accept the change in interest rate, officers were anticipating they would be replaced with more traditional borrowing in due course.

Current capital expenditure forecasts involved a degree of slippage, so it was not expected there would be a need to undertake further long-term borrowing this financial year, although that did not preclude external borrowing being considered if the situation was advantageous in acting as a hedge to manage interest rate risks recognising the Council still had a longer term borrowing necessity. Any such decision to do this would be made in line with advice from the Council's treasury advisors and only where there was a clear financial benefit in doing so.

With regard to investments, the level of investments at 30 September was £50m, and decreased by £8.2m since outturn 2021-22, as we used up such resourcing as a more cost effective alternate to arranging new external borrowing.

It was anticipated that investment levels would continue to reduce during 2022/23 as an alternative to borrowing until we ultimately reached a minimum balance of £10m, which would remain invested for compliance with MiFIDII. (Markets in Financial Instruments and Derivatives Directive).

Market expectations were for interest rates to start to revert to more traditional levels in the last quarter of 2022-23, and so it was sensible to avoid making any long-term borrowing decisions in the short term whilst rates were perceived to be higher than likely next year.

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

The final aspect for Cabinet to consider were the Prudential Indicators. The Authority measures and managed its exposures to treasury management risks using various indicators which could be found in Appendix B. The report confirmed the Council continued to comply with the Prudential Indicators set for 2022/23, other than one particular metric designed to highlight the risk to levels of interest receivable from investments should interest rates collectively fall by 1%.

Officers explained in the report that the purpose of that particular indicator was to highlight how much the Council budgeted income levels would be adversely affected by any drop in interest rates. The deviation was more significant than the target due to an increased level of investments being made, and also created a false impression as interest rates were experiencing a rising trend currently. But should those interest rates revert to historic levels (which was not anticipated in the short term), there would still be no risk to the Council's financed in this financial year, as the current income targeted for interest receivable was being exceeded. Officers were aware that the risk would need to be closely monitored heading into 2023/24, if both investment levels and interest rates were to reduce.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

Councillor Batrouni referred to recent news that the American inflation rate was much lower than the markets were predicting, leading to speculation of the easing of hiking interest rates and possibly reversing course. In relation to the strategy of short-term borrowing it seemed likely that there may be a turn in 2023 given the scale of possible recession fears. It would therefore be prudent to maximise internal borrowing now and look to long-term borrowing as Britain tried to boost the economy.

#### **Decision:**

Cabinet noted the report on treasury management activities during the first half year period of 2022-23 and provided comments on the report for inclusion in the subsequent report to Council.

## **8 Corporate Risk Register Update: Quarter 2**

The Leader introduced the report providing an update of the Council's Corporate Risk Register for the end of Quarter two (1 July to 30 September 2022).

Cabinet members were asked to consider the contents of this report and continued the monitoring of these risks and the actions being taken to address the risks identified in the report.

The Council's Risk Management Policy and Corporate Risk Register enabled this administration and officers to effectively identify, manage and monitor those risks which prevented Cabinet from achieving its strategic priorities and to undertake statutory duties as a local authority.

The Quarter two risk report would also be presented to the Council's Governance and Audit Committee in January 2023 to review the Council's risk management process and governance arrangements.

At the end of quarter two Newport Council had 42 risks recorded across the Council's eleven service areas.

The risks deemed to pose the most significant risk in the delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan and services are escalated to the Council's Corporate Risk Register for monitoring.

At the end of quarter two, 14 risks were recorded in the Corporate Risk Register.

- Eight Severe Risks (15 to 25);
- Six Major Risks (seven to 14);

In comparison to quarter one, there were no new and/or escalated risks and two risks were closed.

Ten risks remained at the same score as quarter one.

Three risk scores increased, and one risk score decreased in the Corporate Risk Register.

With a risk score increased from 20 to 25, Newport City Council's social services were under considerable demand and in the last quarter, Newport's Children Services had to put in place measures to manage the increase volume of referrals into its safeguarding hub.

There was also pressure on its staff, managing its sickness levels and recruitment into staff vacancies.

The service was working to ensure the most vulnerable and at risk were prioritised through risk assessments and to ensure statutory services are delivered.

The Council's Medium-Term Budget risk score increased from 12 to 20, as already highlighted at Cabinet, the Council was facing a significant budget gap in its Medium-Term Financial Plan.

The Finance Cabinet Report and presentation of the budget proposals were demonstrating the Council's actions to identify savings across service areas to reduce the impact of the budget gap.

Newport City Council would be consulting with the public on the budget proposals and would consider the feedback from the public before making any final decisions in the New Year.

The potential impact of cyber-attacks remained prominent; risk score decreased from 16 to 12. Throughout the year Newport Council's IT service (Led by the Shared Resource Service) continually tested, monitored and reported on attacks on the Council's systems. The Council had measures in place to manage cyber-attacks and to manage any potential breaches, including training for staff and members.

As identified in the Council's Medium Term budget risk, schools across Newport were also being impacted, with a risk score increased from nine to 12 by the inflationary pressures and there was an increased risk of some schools at the end of the financial year being in a deficit position.

The Council was working with schools and their governing bodies to identify and support schools which could be facing financial difficulty and to put in place necessary actions to mitigate its impact.

At the end of quarter 2, based upon the information provided, the Council agreed to close two risks, Covid-19 Pandemic and Post EU Transition risk.

We recognised that Covid continued to impact residents and our Civil Contingencies team alongside partners in Health and Welsh Government continued to monitor its impact across communities and key services.

Many of the services in Newport City Council were now managing its impact through ongoing HR, and health and safety business as usual procedures.

Regional and local Gold emergency arrangements were stood down to reflect this position.

It was therefore agreed for this risk to close at the end of Quarter 2.

Since the UK has left the European Union, many of the arrangements in place were largely outside of Newport Council's control.

As part of the Welsh Local Government Association, we continued to provide our voices and respond to any future changes to post EU arrangements as they arose.

For EU citizens living in Newport, we remained committed to support those communities and residents who would always be welcome to live in Newport. Our Community Cohesion team and other partners continued to support EU citizens with any advice, and guidance; and continued to celebrate and promote the benefits which different cultures provided to the City of Newport.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

- Councillor Davies commented on the three risks associated with Education and whilst they remained amber, The Cabinet for Education and Early Years would work hard with the school team as the impact of the budget would have unwanted pressures on schools, particularly with the effect of out of county placements. Additional Learning Needs (ALN) and Special Educational Needs (SEN) provision was also an ongoing pressure for schools. It was therefore important to focus on keeping the risk low in relation to this. The Cabinet Member also echoed the comments of the Leader that everyone was welcomed in the city of Newport as a city of sanctuary.
- Councillor Marshall referred to joint services and at briefings with adult services, Cabinet kept a regular focus on where the risk could be lowered at every opportunity.
- Councillor Hughes echoed the comments in relation to adult services and also the community cohesion side and visited a Hungarian community market in Newport, their children spoke in Welsh and had taken to Newport as their home city and the culture they brought made a positive impact. It was a real pleasure to see them celebrate their culture.

#### **Decision:**

Cabinet considered the contents of the quarter two update of the Corporate Risk Register.

## 9 **Gwent Wellbeing Plan**

The Leader introduced the report updating members on the Gwent Wellbeing Plan 2023-28, seeking comments from Cabinet as part of the statutory consultation process.

There was a statutory requirement within the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act for Public Services Bodies to produce a Wellbeing plan setting objectives on how to improve the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of its area by contributing to the achievement of the seven National Well-being goals

In July 2021 it was agreed for each of the five local PSBs, including OneNewport, to merge to form a Gwent PSB thus strengthening partnership arrangements across the region, therefore the wellbeing plan was based upon needs assessments from across Gwent, including the six local areas of Newport

As Chair of the OneNewport partnership, which became a local delivery group, the Council would be working closely with all partners to deliver the objectives of the final plan both on a regional and local footprint

The analysis of the needs assessments highlighted three key themes our residents wanted to prioritise grouped into the following consultation draft objectives:

- We want to create a fair and equitable Gwent for all
- We want to create a Gwent that has friendly, safe, and confident communities
- We want to create a Gwent where the natural environment is protected and enhanced to maximise the well-being benefits that nature provides to current and future generations

The Leader drew Cabinet colleagues' attention to each of the draft objectives and associated steps.

The statutory 12-week consultation period for the draft plan closed on 31 December after which it would be amended, and a final version would be presented to Council for approval and adoption in February 2023.

All other partner organisations would also need to sign off the Plan and final sign-off from the Gwent PSB is planned for mid-April 2023, with publication in May 2023.

Alongside this the Council was working with OneNewport partners and other key stake holders to develop the local action plan to address the particular needs for communities across the city.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

- Councillor Batrouni has two questions prepared for the Leader in relation to what other areas could Gwent Councils look at to improve services. In light of this the Cabinet Member for Organisational Transformation asked did we share data, or detailed patterned analysis or horizon scanning with partners on this and were steps taken on how to achieve the objectives. An example was given regarding reducing child poverty, under performance management, it mentioned how were we making progress; however, this was blank, and the Cabinet Member felt that this was key point to be completed. In response, the Leader mentioned that it came up at the OneNewport Partnership meeting the day before and the priorities that warranted emphasis. The First draft objective, which related to creating a fair and equitable Gwent was a very ambitious commitment for all partners across the Gwent PSB and working with Professor Sir Michael Marmot to look at inequality across the whole life course, which was monitored and recorded to see how it could be brought forward fundamentally. It was important that this be delivered not only across Gwent but in Newport. The OneNewport Partnership was very strong and members were keen to ensure we delivered what was right for Newport. There were five intervention areas and we monitored performance against these. It was important that we recognised the value of this data and emphasised the role of other public sector partners within this partnership such as The Jigsaw Project working with Fire Service and Newport City Council. This helped us identify vulnerable homes across Newport and Monmouthshire, showing how well partnerships worked and how this could make a difference.
- Councillor Hughes acknowledged the work of the partnership organisation. The objectives should not only be for the wellbeing plan but for the society as a whole. It was ambitious and envisaged where communities would, could and should be. The objectives were admirable and could be achieved, making a fantastic improvement to the community. The Leader thanked The Cabinet Member for Social Services for his work with the regional partnership board.

#### **Decision:**

That Cabinet:

- a) Reviewed and accepted the consultation draft of the Gwent Well-Being Plan
- b) Recommended the final version to Council on 28 February 2023 for approval and adoption

## 10 **Norse Joint Venture**

The Leader introduced the report highlighting the partnership created with Newport Norse in 2014 as a joint venture between Newport City Council and Norse group, a public services company owned by Norfolk County Council.

The partnership provided an integrated Property and Facilities Management service and included professional services such as estates management and design; building maintenance, premises management and cleaning supported by a direct labour work force.

The initial contract term was ten years, expiring in June 2024, with the opportunity to extend by a period of up to 10 years. Any such decision must be taken by 30 December 2022.

This provided an opportunity to review the arrangement and consider future requirements.

The Council's work with Norse delivered a range of benefits to the Council, and the wider community. The partnership generated significant local spend with suppliers within the NP postcode area and Norse employees around 320 staff including apprentices and trainees.

Newport Norse managed a range of built assets for the City Council with a total asset value of some £320m. The Norse Joint Venture (JV) provided a 'one stop shop' for all property services, and acted as the Council's Corporate Landlord, ensuring Council policy was followed and that the Council optimised the use of its property assets.

The Partnership was the subject of annual Scrutiny reports, most recently in November 2022. At this meeting, the positive progress made was noted, although matters raised included the service agreement and an emphasis on wider social and community value. This aligned with the aspirations of the Council's new Corporate Plan to place social value at the core of our activity.

Considering the significant work delivered by Newport Norse, the risks and potential benefits of the end of the partnership, the Report proposed a short-term extension of the current contract with improved financial benefits, allowing time to review the delivery model.

This would also provide support for a programme of asset rationalisation as set out in our Corporate Plan and consider how we maximised community benefit from any future arrangement.

### **Decision:**

That Cabinet agreed to extend the Service Agreement with the Norse Joint Venture Company until 31 Dec 2025 subject to agreeing improved financial benefits pending a review of the delivery the model and future requirements.

## 11 **Regional Integration Fund Financial Plan**

The next item on the agenda introduced by the Leader was a report outlining the financial liabilities arising from the proposed tapering of the Gwent Regional Integration Fund, describing how the fund was established as part of the Programme of Government to drive and support transformation in social care and health across the public sector.



The Regional Integration Fund was set up as a five-year programme to lever positive change and innovation to improve services for our most vulnerable citizens. The total pot of the Regional Integrated Fund remained in place for the whole five years, but the taper was proposed to release funding each year for new projects while previously funded projects were main streamed.

However, the fund came as a successor to the previous grant funded programmes of the Integrated Care Fund.

Many of the programmes previously funded by the Integrated Care Fund and now funded by the Regional Integrated Fund were integral to the continued safe delivery of social care for adults and children's services.

Some of the many services supported by the fund are early intervention services for people with dementia, support for unpaid carers, Special Guardianship care and step up/step down beds.

Many of the services were managed and run regionally but services solely for our residents received a total of £2,049,655 in Regional Integrated Funding. In 2023/2024 the first proposed year of the taper we would need to secure £396,719 in order to support the current services.

Cabinet colleagues supported an ambition to be able to deliver continued innovation and ensure positive learning was a key part of the delivery of our services. The proposed tapered funding would be a mechanism to release grant funding after piloting and trialling of new models.

Sadly, the change in the financial outlook would mean that the adoption of the taper would mean the ending of key services as we would be unable to fund them through alternative budgets.

All Local Authorities and Health Boards were currently considering the proposed tapering arrangements and the challenges such a model now presents. The Gwent Regional Partnership Board was seeking the views of the partners in order to reach an agreed position.

#### Comments of Cabinet Members:

Councillor Hughes, who represented Cabinet on the Gwent Regional Partnership Board mentioned that Newport remained committed to the RIF objectives and the significant progress that had already been achieved. We wanted to see the transformational change delivered across the health and social care sectors that benefitted the citizens of Wales, Newport and the Gwent region. There had been significant economic changes since the establishment of the fund which had brought challenges regarding implementation of the taper. The fear was that this would destabilise and undermine the core demands and elements of provision. The implementation of the taper in 2023/24 would have an impact on core services and place additional budget challenges on the social services budget. The key aspect of the report was that the proposed taper risked fatally undermining the achievements thus far. The Cabinet Member welcomed the MS efforts to find a solution. The Regional Partnership Board Leadership Team were renegotiating and seeking to revise the grant conditions and the Cabinet Member supported the Regional Partnership Boards decision and would recommend that this was the position that we take as a Council moving forward. There was a unanimous position within the Gwent Regional Board, Local Authorities and the Health Board and the Cabinet Member therefore supported the recommendations being made.

## **Decision:**

That Cabinet:

- a) Considered the financial liabilities and implications of the Regional Integration Fund and its tapered funding model.
- b) In light of the significant financial challenges the proposed tapering arrangements would place on the LA Cabinet supported the RPB leadership in seeking to revise the grant conditions.

## **12 Director of Social Services Annual Report**

The next item on the agenda introduced by the Leader was the presentation of the Annual Report of the Director of Social Services.

The Strategic Director, as the designated Director for Social Services, had a statutory duty under the Social Services and Wellbeing (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 our Director of Social Services of the performance of Social Services in delivering its social care functions during the preceding 12 months.

This report covered the period of 2021 to 2022 and was laid out in the format within the prescribed guidance.

The Leader Invited the Strategic Director for Social Services to say a few words.

The Director of Social Services mentioned the hard work of the staff how continued to deliver their service to vulnerable citizens despite the challenging circumstances. We should have nothing but pride in colleagues and the work they delivered. The Strategic Director thanked the Leader for the opportunity to speak.

During this period the Council had seen a restructuring of our Senior Management team and the appointment of a permanent Director of Social Services. The delivery of social care during 2021 2022 was of course profoundly impacted firstly by covid and the restrictions of the pandemic closely followed by the beginning of the emerging cost of living issues.

The Leader also added that staff across all of Social Services continued to deliver the majority of provisions face to face while embracing the benefits of hybrid working in certain key areas. The learning of this way of working continued to improve and enhance practice.

### Comments of Cabinet Members:

- Councillor Hughes noted that the report was retrospective and wished Chris Humphries a happy retirement. Social services had an exceptional management team who met the challenges of the pandemic as well as the structural changes they were facing. The service area continued to keep residents of Newport safe, and the Cabinet Member therefore felt this report highlighted their finest hour. Social Services would continue to see unprecedented demands and the staff were a credit to the city. Councillor Hughes also thanked Councillor Cockeram, the former Cabinet Member as well as Sally-Ann Jenkins, the Strategic Director for Social Services and acknowledged her hard work and contribution across the city.

- Councillor Marshall thanked the Leader for the extra financial support in relation to the changes that took place during the time of the report. The Cabinet Member for Social Services felt that the Leader was right to highlight the proud innovations in the service, such as baby and me, which showed practice work within Newport. The report was clear, detailed open and transparent and thanked director, manager and all staff in their willingness to help others during covid, ensuring vital services were maintained whilst remaining innovational.

The Leader thanked all staff for their hard work and continued care.

**Decision:**

That Cabinet:

- a) Noted the annual report of the Director of Social Services.
- b) Commented on the content of the annual report of the Director of Social Services.

### 13 External Pressures Report

The Leader introduced the above report, which was the Council's response to the external pressures impacting Council services.

This report provided an overview of the current wider economic impact at UK and Welsh levels since the last report presented at Cabinet in November 2022.

The situation was challenging, and it was important to all work together with partners to be able to support our most vulnerable residents as much as we can.

Communities across Newport were facing unprecedented financial pressures resulting from inflationary increases of energy, food, mortgage and rent, and other household costs.

In addition to this, public sector including Newport City Council, businesses, charities and not for profit organisations were also experiencing increasing costs and having to make difficult decisions in relation to the services provided and passing on these costs to the customer. It was anticipated that the winter could see further challenges and impacts on communities and businesses.

The Leader thanked staff for their continued hard work. Newport was a city of sanctuary and would provide support for those who needed it.

Newport had a long history of welcoming people seeking sanctuary and continued to offer a place of safety for those fleeing conflict and persecution and the Council was fully supportive of UK and Welsh Government schemes to provide safe sanctuary.

This however, placed an additional demand on Council services and particularly its private housing stock and social care services.

Residents who were struggling were therefore encouraged to contact the Council who would provide help and support for people to pay their bills and try to prevent them from getting into any financial difficulty.

Working with partners was also important to achieve this. As Chair of OneNewport the Leader was confident of the strong partnerships across the city, and was heartened by the commitment and passion of all partners to do all that they could at a recent cost-of-living summit in November, held by the Leader.

Officers would continue to facilitate community-based events across the city with a range of partners to provide advice and guidance on the support available from local and national sources, and would continue to support the Welsh Government initiatives including warm spaces and claim what's yours

Comments of Cabinet Members:

- Councillor Davies mentioned the hard work of volunteers delivering food to those in Newport who were in need. Councillor Spencer made an impressive Father Christmas for the children in his ward. The Cabinet Member thanked the schools in Newport for working hard as well as providing food vouchers for school meals.
- Councillor Clarke mentioned that he and the Leader visit St Mary's Church in Malpas and helped with their Christmas wrapping. It was impressive to see the volunteers support the community, their involvement which quite humbling. The Cabinet Member also thanked volunteers in Newport.
- Councillor Harvey added that the army of volunteers in Newport provided outstanding support. The Cabinet Member for Community Wellbeing mentioned the staff in Newport who's hard work was phenomenal and they went above and beyond.
- Councillor Hughes referred to Caerleon coming together to support local charities, mentioning the hub in Caerleon where people could attend to receive financial information. Voluntary work within Newport was making a real difference throughout the city.

**Decision:**

Cabinet considered the contents of the report on the Council's activity to respond to the external factors on Newport's communities, businesses, and council services.

14 **Work Programme**

This was the regular monthly report on the work programme.

Please move acceptance of the updated programme.

**Decision:**

Cabinet agreed the Work Programme.



# Report

## Cabinet

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### Part 1

Date: 11 January 2023

**Subject** Replacement Local Development Plan - Growth and Spatial Options Consultation and Revised Delivery Agreement

**Purpose** To request Cabinet approval to progress public consultation on Growth and Spatial Options to inform the preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP).

To update Cabinet on the timeline for the preparation of the RLDP, request approval of a revised Delivery Agreement to support the preparation of the RLDP and endorsement to submit this to Welsh Government.

**Author** Planning Policy Manager

**Ward** All

**Summary** The approved Delivery Agreement outlines a stage of community engagement on a Growth Options stage to inform the preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan. This is an informal stage of consultation that will be used to inform the formal Preferred Strategy stage of consultation.

The Delivery Agreement was endorsed by Cabinet in October 2020 and was subsequently approved by Welsh Government. The Delivery Agreement provides a timeline which targeted public engagement on Growth and Spatial Options and formal consultation on the Preferred Strategy during 2023.

It is proposed that public consultation is to be undertaken on Growth and Spatial Options in line with the approved Delivery Agreement and that the timetable within the Delivery Agreement is updated to reflect the delays to the approved timeline for preparing the RLDP.

**Proposal** Cabinet is asked to:

1. Approve the Growth and Spatial Options paper to be taken through informal community consultation by officers.
2. Endorse the continued preparation of the RLDP in line with the revisions to the Delivery Agreement and submission to Welsh Government.

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

**Timetable** Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

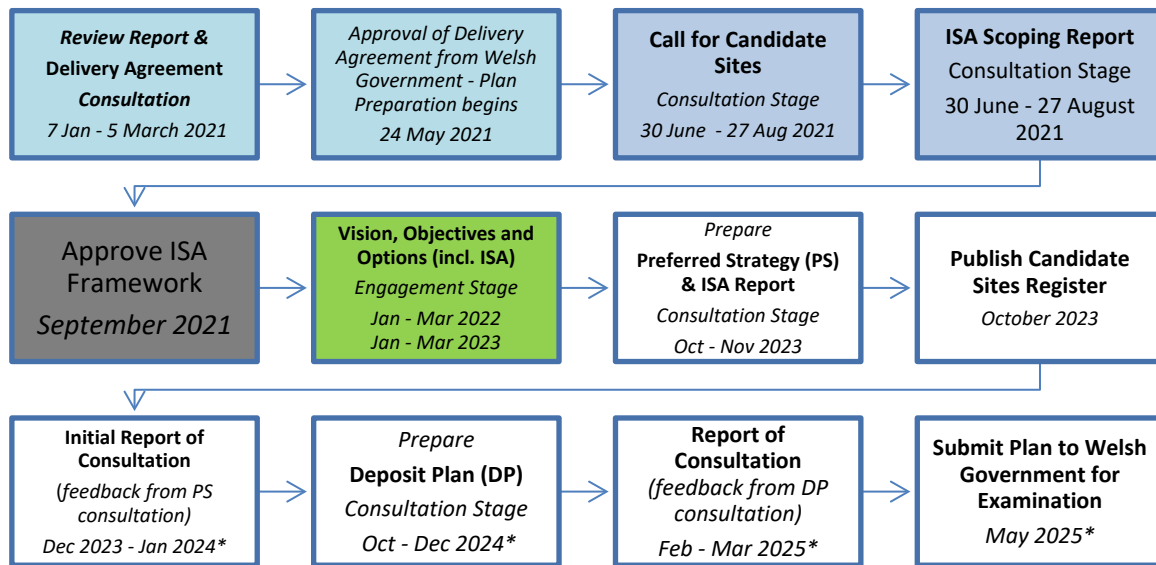
- Head of Finance

- 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 below<sup>1</sup>:



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

We are currently at the stage highlighted in green – ‘Vision, Objectives and Options’. Engagement on the RLDP’s Vision, Issues and Objectives was undertaken in early 2022. The feedback from this consultation was reported to Cabinet in July 2022. A further part of this stage is to consider different options in developing the preferred growth and spatial strategies.

Engagement was due to commence on the Growth and Spatial Options following the Vision, Issues and Objectives stage, but stalled whilst the Council recruited to the post of Planning Policy Manager. It is proposed that this second part of the stage is now taken forward, with the contents of this engagement provided in Appendix A. This second part of the Vision, Objectives and Options stage considers a number of alternative growth and spatial options for the RLDP which are based on the outcomes of demographic research and an Employment Land Review commissioned by the Council. The paper provides a high-level analysis, which begins to enable comparison between the options.

In summary, this is setting out the level of housing and employment land provision the RLDP will seek to deliver and the broad location for this development and will form the basis for inviting representations on which strategy should be taken forward by the RLDP.

While engagement and consultation with the public and key stakeholders at this stage is not required by the legislative framework for plan making, it will inform the Council’s preferred option as outlined by the approved Delivery Agreement. Feedback gained through engagement on the growth and spatial options will be considered alongside an assessment of the options against the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal framework to determine the most sustainable option that best addresses challenges and objectives of the RLDP. At the next stage, a report will identify the Council’s preferred growth and spatial options that are considered best to address Newport’s key issues/challenges and meet the RLDP objectives.

## Delivery Agreement

In addition to carrying out an informal consultation, there is a need to update the approved Delivery Agreement to respond to slippage in the overall timeline. The Delivery Agreement was approved by the Council and Welsh Government as a part of commencing the Local Development Plan review process.

<sup>1</sup> The term ISA refers to the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

There is a requirement to keep the Delivery Agreement under review, a revision is needed when the preparation of the plan falls behind the approved timeline by more than 3 months. The approved Delivery Agreement outlines the following reasons which may trigger a review:

- Significant change to the resources available to undertake preparation of the RLDP.
- Preparation of the RLDP falls behind schedule by more than 3 months at a key stage.
- Significant changes to Legislation directly affecting the RLDP preparation process.
- Any other circumstances that will materially affect the delivery of the RLDP.
- Significant changes to the Community Involvement Scheme.

The review process has been subject to circumstances which has led to the preparation falling behind schedule by more than 3 months. Many reasons are apparent for this including a change of staff within the team over the last year to 18 months, with the team slowly growing and a vacant post still apparent in the team structure. Officer time has also been given to considering the impacts of changes to national policy and legislation, with the ongoing uncertainty relating to revisions to Draft Technical Advice Note 15: Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion, being anticipated as having implications for preparing the RLDP due to the coastal context of Newport.

The content of the revisions relates entirely to an update to the timetable and relevant text. These are set out in Appendix B with revisions shown in tracked changes to highlight where amendments are proposed. The timetable is ultimately shifted backwards to reflect the previously agreed next stage of engagement on the growth and spatial options, with a preferred strategy consultation being planned as soon as possible after the informal consultation has been completed. It is considered that this timetable is achievable as there have recently been appointments to posts within the team structure, with good progress on some aspects of the preparation of the RLDP and a proactive approach to be undertaken in recruiting to the remaining post within the Policy team.

Following endorsement by Cabinet, the Delivery Agreement will be submitted to Welsh Government for approval under Regulation 9 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005.

### 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 current 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. 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.

	<b>Year 1 (Start RLDP 2021/22) Actual £</b>	<b>Year 2 2022/23 £</b>	<b>Year 3 2023/24 £</b>	<b>Year 4 2024/25 £</b>	<b>Year 5 2025/26 £</b>	<b>Notes including budgets heads affected</b>
<b>Costs</b>	<b>189,562</b>	<b>92,058</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	
<b>Funded by:</b>						<b>Costs include estimated additional staff resource on fixed term contracts which</b>



Revenue Budget	71,604	71,604	71,604	71,604	71,604	will need to be subject to a business case.
LDP Reserve	117,958	20,464	193,396	83,396	178,392	
Net Costs	0	0	0	0	0	
(Savings)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Net Impact on Budget	0	0	0	0	0	
LDP Reserve (£514,558 2022/23)	514,558	494,104	300,708	217,312	38,916	

## 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 approving the informal consultation growth and spatial options	M	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. Not approving this stage will result in further delays in delivering the RLDP and require further revisions to the Delivery Agreement.	Planning Policy Manager
Not endorsing the revised Delivery Agreement	H	L	The RLDP is to be prepared in line with an up-to-date timeline. Not approving the revised timeline could lead to further delays in delivering the RLDP. Further delays could have financial implications either as a result of needing unanticipated updated to evidence or as a result of contract extensions to maintain the full resource required to fulfil the project.	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. A RLDP will consider any new Council

policy, strategy or priority and its impact on the policy framework for the Council and this is explained in the Review Report 2021. 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 Well-Being Plan for Newport. 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. Organisational Climate Change Plan, Flood Risk Strategy, Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Destination Management Strategy, Economic Growth Plan etc. The Vision, Issues and Objectives work was informed by current Council policies and priorities and has identified those key issues/themes that the replacement plan will need to consider, including the well-being duty. The emerging Vision and Objectives have been used to inform the growth and spatial options and will continue to be carried through preparation as a thread through the determining the preferred strategy and so on. This approach seeks to ensure the plan maximises its contribution to sustainable development.

### **Options Available and considered**

1. To approve the Growth and Spatial Options paper and endorse the revised Delivery Agreement.
2. To propose amendments to either or both the Growth and Spatial Options paper and revised Delivery Agreement.
3. To not approve either or both Growth and Spatial Options paper and revised Delivery Agreement.

### **Preferred Option and Why**

1. To approve the Growth and Spatial Options paper and endorse the revisions to the Delivery Agreement. Engagement on growth and spatial options forms the next stage of RLDP preparation as outlined by the approved Delivery Agreement. This stage of engagement forms a stage of informal consultation, which will inform the preferred strategy for housing and employment growth and its location in Newport to be supported by the RLDP over the period to 2036. Seeking feedback on the identified options is considered to be an essential part of determining the most sustainable strategy which contributes to and addresses the objectives and issues identified by the RLDP in consultation with the community. The Council is required to prepare the RLDP in accordance with an approved timeline, which is held within the Delivery Agreement. Amendments to the Delivery Agreement is the route to revising the timeline.

### **Comments of Chief Financial Officer**

The work associated with reviewing the Local Development Plan is funded via a base budget allocation, which is supplemented by an earmarked reserve in years where costs exceed the budget available. In years where there is less activity, any underspends against the base budget are transferred to the reserve, which enables the financial impact to be smoothed over a period of time. This also enables the base budget allocation to remain stable over time.

The financial summary contained within this report outlines the potential for a surplus balance to remain at the end of the 2024/25 financial year. However, it is also noted that the cost estimates are potentially conservative. Should costs ultimately exceed available resources, or there be further delays, it will be necessary for this to be managed within the overall Regeneration & Economic Development revenue budget in the year in question. Because of the risk that the reserve balance may ultimately prove to be insufficient, any opportunities in the intervening years to bolster the reserve from available underspends with Regeneration & Economic Development may be considered, albeit these will be subject to Cabinet approval as part of finalising the outturn position for the year in question.

## **Comments of Monitoring Officer**

The proposed action is in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended 2015). In May 2021 full Council, sitting as the local planning authority, approved and adopted the revised Review Report and Delivery Agreement following public consultation and agreed to their submission to Welsh Government, in order to trigger the commencement of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) review process. There is a statutory requirement under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 and Section 39 (2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for the RLDP to be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). The purpose of the ISA is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies will help achieve the wider environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives of the RLDP. The ISA scoping report, which sets out the sustainability appraisal issues and objectives/criteria against which the RLDP strategy, policies and proposals will be assessed, was approved by Cabinet in November 2021, together with the ISA assessment framework. Cabinet also authorised officers to engage with key stakeholders to develop the Vision, Objectives and growth options. That consultation process with key stakeholders was facilitated by Planning Aid Wales and the outcome of the consultation was reported to Cabinet in July 2022, when the proposed responses were endorsed and the proposed changes to the Vision, Issues and Objectives were agreed. A further part of this consultation stage is to consider different options in developing the preferred growth and spatial strategies. Cabinet are now required to approve the Growth and Spatial Options paper attached to the report, for the purposes of informal consultation, and also to agree the proposed revision to the original Delivery Agreement to reflect revised timescales. The final RLDP will be a policy framework document that will need to be approved and adopted by full Council, but Cabinet are able to approve the Growth and Spatial Options as part of the overall Vision, Issues and Objectives of the RLDP, for the purposes of consultation and the review process.

## **Comments of Head of People Policy and Transformation**

An FEIA has not been completed for this report as the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal which will be carried out as part of the process of developing the RLDP incorporates considerations of equality, diversity, inclusion and well-being.

However, the proposed action directly supports the aims of the WFG Act, particularly in terms of involvement, integration and long-term. The RLDP will be consulted on extensively and local residents and businesses will be engaged with in the development of the Plan. The Plan also has the potential to support Newport's Well-being objectives, as well as many other Council strategies and policies as outlined above. The RLDP is also a document that takes a long-term, strategic view of development within Newport and sustainable development will be at the heart of the document.

Additional staff resource may be required for the development of the RLDP and the costs for this have been included in the financial considerations for the project. Specific role requirements will be confirmed as the project continues and the Council's Recruitment Policy will be followed for any additional staff resource required.

## **Scrutiny Committees**

None.

## **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 Replacement LDP 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 (WBFGE).

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 replacement LDP will be prepared in a manner which clearly considers its impact on these aspects of fairness and equality. The engagement of the Vision, Issue and Objectives 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 effectively 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 scoping report or ISA framework. One of the objectives of sustainable development guided by the ISA process will be to ensure that places are secure and safe.

## **Consultation**

The Growth and Spatial Options paper will be consulted on in early 2023, subject to Cabinet Approval. The consultation process will take a minimum of 6 weeks and responses will be fed back to Cabinet in June/July where endorsement of the Council's response and approval of a Preferred Strategy consultation paper will be sought.

## **Background Papers**

Evidence Base (to be published as supporting documentation to the consultation)

- Demographics Evidence September 2022
- Employment Land Review February 2022

**Appendix A – Growth and Spatial Options Consultation Paper**

**Appendix B – Draft Revised Delivery Agreement**

**Dated: 4 January 2023**

# Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP)

## Growth and Spatial Options Consultation

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### Figures and Tables:

Figure 1: Table showing growth scenarios proposed by the Demographic Evidence

Table 1: Overall scales of housing and job growth under all scenarios and current strategy

Table 2: Housing and job growth options

Table 3: Outcomes of assessment of growth options

Table 4: Outcomes of assessment of spatial options

## Executive Summary

The Council is currently in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan. The Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) will cover the period 2021 to 2036 and identify the scale and location of new development for the Newport local authority area over this period.

Work undertaken so far has established an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) framework and informal consultation on the Plan's vision and objectives has been undertaken. This paper presents different housing and employment growth options and spatial distribution options. Housing and employment growth options have been identified using technical research which is presented alongside this paper. The purpose of the housing and employment growth options is to introduce different scales of growth which have been derived using different methods or assumptions to gain feedback to inform the preferred growth strategy that will be delivered by the RLDP. Different spatial options are presented to provide an indication of how growth could be distributed across Newport, albeit no specific locations have been assessed at this stage.

### National Planning Policy Context

Future Wales: National Plan 2040 and Planning Policy Wales provide the relevant national policy framework informing local development plan growth and spatial strategies. Section 2 outlines national policies which have been identified as relevant to the growth and spatial strategy of the Newport RLDP and which have informed the preparation of this paper. The Development Plans Manual has also informed the preparation of this paper. The Manual provides guidance with relation to national policies and legal requirements with regards to plan making.

### Growth Options

Section 3 outlines different housing and job growth scenarios, which are informed by demographic research. These scenarios have been considered alongside a potential roll over of the current Local Development Plan strategy, however this scenario, alongside five others have been discounted to leave six realistic alternative options, which more align with Newport's national role as an area for growth. A high level assessment of the contribution these six options would make to achieving the objectives of the RLDP has been undertaken as a part of this paper to begin aiding comparison. However, conclusions haven't been drawn from this as these will undergo further assessment to establish a preferred housing and job growth strategy. These options are summarised below<sup>1</sup>.

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	<b>12,570</b>	863	<b>12,945</b>
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	<b>9,480</b>	713	<b>10,695</b>
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	<b>9,570</b>	576	<b>8,640</b>
4. WG-2018-Principal	Replicates the Welsh Government 2018-based Principal population projection, using historical population data for 2001–2018.	530	<b>7,950</b>	627	<b>9,405</b>

<sup>1</sup> Existing housing supply has not been calculated into the housing requirement figures presented.

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	<b>8,100</b>	448	<b>6,720</b>
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	<b>7,605</b>	389	<b>5,835</b>

Section 4 outlines two of the recommendations made by the Employment Land Review (ELR). The first relates to the scale of employment land needed over the plan period. A requirement of 77ha is recommended. This departs from job growth scenarios under the Oxford Economics (OE) methodology and is instead based on supply trends. The principal reasoning for this is because job growth trends under the OE method tend to assume that derelict or unrequired employment sites are suitable for different and emerging sectors of employment, which isn't always the case. The second recommendation relates to employment land supply. The ELR considers existing commitments and recommends that existing employment allocations be retained. However, there is scope to consider the existing supply further, particularly to try and address needs for different types of employment land over the plan period.

#### Spatial Options

Section 5 indicates the five spatial distribution options which are considered to be broadly realistic for the RLDP. These options have been derived through an application of national policy principles with relation to prioritising the reuse of previously developed land, as well as an early understanding of land availability and the need to support rural communities within the authority area. Similarly to housing and job growth options, the four options that have been identified have been assessed at a high level in relation to their contribution to the emerging objectives of the plan. The following maps provide an illustration of what these distributions could be in terms of growth up to 2036.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of this Paper

Newport City Council (the Council) is preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) to cover the period 2021-2036. Once adopted this will replace the current Local Development Plan 2011-2026 (LDP) which forms part of the statutory Development Plan for Newport. The RLDP will contain policies and proposals which together will provide for the development needs and aspirations of the City as well as protecting and enhancing the social, cultural and environmental assets of Newport.

Newport City Council (NCC) is seeking comments on growth and spatial options to inform the preparation of the RLDP. This stage of public engagement is not required by statute, but instead forms an informal consultation stage to inform the Preferred Strategy. Non-statutory consultation on the growth and spatial options will take place from:

**X January 2023 to X February/March 2023.**

The Growth and Spatial Options paper identifies a number of growth and spatial strategy options for consideration as part of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP). The Paper is underpinned by Demographic Evidence<sup>2</sup> prepared by Edge Analytics and an Employment Land Review<sup>3</sup> prepared by BE Group. The aim of this consultation is to gain insight into the views of interested parties on how Newport should grow over the emerging plan period.

Growth, in this context, relates to the amount of new housing and employment the RLDP will plan for over the period 2021 to 2036. The Council has identified several growth options which are to be tested to determine the most suitable and sustainable strategy for housing and employment growth up to 2036. These options have been established using scenarios concluded by evidence commissioned independently by the Council and consideration has been given to other factors to provide a smaller number of alternative options.

Employment land relates to sites where uses falling within the B Use Class (as defined in the Use Classes Order<sup>4</sup>) are the core uses. The adopted LDP identifies a large supply of employment land to meet needs over the period 2011-2026. An Employment Land Review (ELR) has been undertaken to inform the RLDP. It considers needs for employment over the period 2021-2036 and makes recommendations relating to the scale of employment land required to meet forecast needs and assesses the suitability of existing employment allocations.

Spatial distribution relates to the location of new growth and the principles for establishing where new development is preferred. A number of options have been identified that could be feasible within the Newport administrative boundary. These will be tested to understand the different outcomes that will result against the integrated sustainability appraisal framework and RLDP objectives. The preferred scale of growth and land availability will have an influence on the spatial distribution of growth, however exploring spatial options will enable the Council to understand which spatial approach is likely to have the most benefits to Newport as a whole.

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<sup>2</sup> [LINK](#)

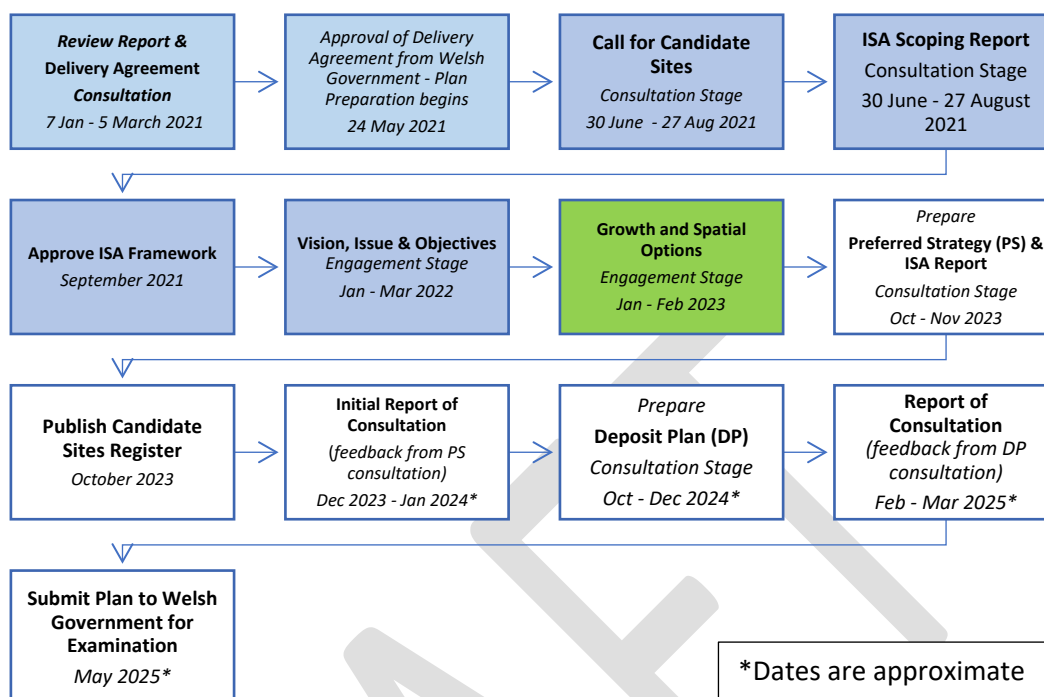
<sup>3</sup> [LINK](#)

<sup>4</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (As Amended)



## 1.2 Background

The Council is in the early stages of preparing the RLDP. The various stages and timescales are set out below (blue completed, green underway):



These stages and timescales are set out in further detail within the published Delivery Agreement<sup>5</sup>. For more information about the RLDP please go to the Council's website at [www.newport.gov.uk/rldp](http://www.newport.gov.uk/rldp).

So far, the Council has invited the submission of candidate sites, developed an [Integrated Sustainability Appraisal \(ISA\) Framework](#) and consulted on the vision and objectives<sup>6</sup> of the emerging RLDP. The growth and spatial options stage looks to build upon these earlier stages to begin assessing the growth and spatial strategy that the RLDP will look to deliver. Following this stage of engagement through informal consultation, the Council will consider the comments received alongside the outcomes of the initial ISA, other evidence base documents and an assessment against the emerging objectives to establish the preferred growth and spatial strategy. Preparation of the Preferred Strategy will follow this engagement and will present the outcomes of the work done to date on the Vision, Issues and options, as well as the preferred growth and spatial strategies. The preferred strategy will also introduce work undertaken to review the strategic and development management policies of the adopted LDP. The Candidate Site Register and the Initial ISA report will be published at the preferred strategy stage and an opportunity to submit new candidate sites will be available. Following this, the initial Consultation Report and Deposit Plan will be prepared, followed by further consultation and submission to Welsh Government for examination.

## 1.3 Consultation Process

The Growth and Spatial Options paper has been published alongside Demographic Evidence and an Employment Land Review produced for Newport for the purpose of preparing the RLDP. A consultation form has also been made available, which can be used to make representations. A revised Delivery Agreement has also been published to update the timeline which the RLDP will be

<sup>5</sup> [Link to delivery agreement to be included](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Vision, Issues and Objectives](#) Engagement Report was presented to [Cabinet in July 2022](#).

prepared in accordance with. Non-statutory consultation is being undertaken in line with the approved Community Involvement Scheme<sup>7</sup> for 6 weeks, during which time the Council is inviting representations on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper. Comments will be accepted from X January to midnight on X February/March.

Stakeholders have been identified via the Council's RLDP database and notified via their preferred method. We will also raise awareness of this consultation through the Council's social media and through Newport Matters. All of the documents associated with the consultation are available on the Council's website. Physical copies of documents are also available to view at the Civic Centre by appointment and at the Central Library.

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<sup>7</sup> Community Involvement Scheme can be found in Section 4 of the Delivery Agreement.

## 2. National Policy Context

### 2.1 Future Wales: The National Plan for 2040

The Welsh Government published Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 on 24th February 2021. Future Wales serves as the National Development Framework for Wales and is the highest tier of the development plan in Wales. It provides a spatial framework for the provision of new infrastructure/growth and seeks to manage development and the use of land through the planning system, in line with key national priorities in the public interest.

Future Wales outlines 18 national policies and four regional policies. Those relevant to Newport's growth and spatial strategy are Policy 33 – National Growth Area, Policy 34 Green Belts in the South East and Policy 36 – South East Metro. Of importance, Policy 33 identifies Newport as a National Growth Area, along with Cardiff and the Valleys. This role requires Local Development Plans to recognise the National Growth Area as a focus for strategic economic and housing growth. It should also be the focus for essential service, facilities, advanced manufacturing, transport and digital infrastructure. Specially relating to Newport, Policy 33 of Future Wales provides:

***The Welsh Government supports an increased strategic role for Newport as a focus for sustainable, long-term growth and investment. 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.***

A key aspect of supporting growth of strategic and national importance is to enhance mobility across the region through sustainable modes of transport. Policy 36 Future Wales requires Local Development Plans to support the South East Metro 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.

Future Wales also requires the future Strategic Development Plan to identify a green belt to the north of Newport to manage urban form and the extent of growth. Further the Strategic Development Plan will explore the need for the green belt and define its boundary. The role of the emerging Replacement Local Development Plan in this respect, is to avoid permitting major development in areas shown for consideration for green belts, except in very exceptional circumstances.

The inclusion of Newport as a centre for National Growth is a significant boost for the city and has accordingly informed, along with all the other considerations of Future Wales, the preparation of the Growth and Spatial Options.

### 2.2 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021)

In February 2021, Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) (PPW) was published. The document was revised to reflect Future Wales and ensure a coherent and integrates national planning policy with both PPW and Future Wales contributing towards the statutory well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act. Planning Policy Wales sets out the Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes. Collectively, they serve as a framework to guide the preparation of the RLDP to deliver sustainable places and development outcomes. Local Development Plans are to be prepared in the context of the Key Planning Principles and all plans and proposals are subject to a gateway test, in which they are assessed against the Strategic and Spatial Choices issues and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes set out by PPW.

Chapter 3 of PPW is of particular importance when determining the appropriate growth and spatial strategy for Newport over the emerging plan period of 2021-2036. A key aspect of this is to engage interested parties on options to inform understanding of impacts and opportunities of each of the options. Chapter 3 outlines that a spatial strategy is required to be identified by a Local Development Plan and must cover the lifetime of the plan and provides the site search sequence which should be applied when identifying locations for new development or regeneration. The site search sequence sets out that in principle, preparation of the RLDP should consider previously developed land or underutilised sites within settlement boundaries prior to the consideration of land on the edge of settlements. Sites within the open countryside, including new settlements, should be considered in exceptional circumstances. The Growth and Spatial Options have been prepared having regard to PPW.

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### 3. Growth Options

#### 3.1 Growth Scenarios

NCC commissioned Demographic Evidence<sup>8</sup> as part of the evidence base underpinning the RLDP. The Report considers the existing demographic and employment profiles of Newport and outlines a range of housing and employment growth scenarios using a 2021 base date. The basis for these is either official projections from Welsh Government, alternative trend scenarios based on alternative migration histories, dwelling-led scenarios linked to past completion rates or employment-led scenarios. The Report provides eleven growth scenarios with a defined need for average dwellings and jobs per year over the period 2021-2036. These scenarios are provided within Figure 1.

Table 2: Newport – Scenario outcomes, 2021–2036

Scenario	Change 2021–2036				Average per year		
	Population Change	Population Change %	Households Change	Households Change %	Net Migration	Dwellings	Employment
Dwelling-led 5YR	23,838	14.9%	12,117	18.3%	836	838	863
PG-Short Term	23,569	14.8%	11,667	17.7%	808	807	844
WG-2018-HIGHPOP	18,704	11.7%	9,142	13.8%	768	632	713
Dwelling-led 10YR	16,780	10.5%	9,226	14.0%	420	638	576
WG-2018-Principal	14,664	9.2%	7,668	11.6%	673	530	627
PG-Long Term	14,112	8.8%	7,814	11.8%	235	540	448
Employment-led OE+D&I Uplift	12,638	7.9%	7,332	11.1%	143	507	389
Employment-led OE+D Uplift	10,159	6.4%	6,345	9.6%	-3	439	289
WG-2018-LOWPOP	8,944	5.6%	5,719	8.7%	582	395	537
WG-2014-Principal	6,799	4.3%	4,616	7.0%	-30	319	183
Employment-led OE	6,402	4.0%	4,847	7.3%	-225	335	137

Source: ONS, Edge Analytics POPGROUP modelling

Figure 1: Table showing growth scenarios proposed by the Demographic Evidence

All of these scenarios could be considered potential growth options to be addressed by the RLDP, however of the eleven scenarios, it is considered that some of these are unreasonable and can be discounted prior to assessment against the emerging plan objectives and the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). Table 1 provides the output of each scenario as an average requirement per annum and the overall scale of growth under that scenario. The table also includes the current LDP strategy.

Scenario	Dwellings		Jobs	
	Per annum	Overall scale	Per annum	Overall scale
Dwelling-led 5YR	838	<b>12,570</b>	863	<b>12,945</b>
PG-Short Term	807	<b>12,105</b>	844	<b>12,660</b>

<sup>8</sup> Demographic Evidence, Edge Analytics, September 2022

<b>Current LDP Strategy</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>10,350</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>7,400</b>
WG-2018-HIGHPOP	632	9,480	713	10,695
Dwelling-led 10YR	638	9,570	576	8,640
WG-2018-Principal	530	7,950	627	9,405
PG-Long Term	540	8,100	448	6,720
Employment-led OE+D&I Uplift	507	7,605	389	5,835
Employment-led OE+D Uplift	439	6,585	183	2,745
WG-2018-LOWPOP	395	5,925	289	4,335
WG-2014-Principal	319	4,785	537	8,055
Employment-led OE	335	5,025	137	2,055

Table 1: Overall scales of housing and job growth under all scenarios and current strategy

When considering these scenarios, the employment-led scenarios tend to result in a negative need for employment land over the plan period, forecasting frontloaded employment growth early in the plan period and decline thereafter<sup>9</sup>. The output is scenarios that are much lower than the adopted growth strategy. These scenarios do not reflect Newport's focus for growth role established by the Future Wales National Plan 2040 and the RLDP must conform with this plan. Alongside Employment-led OE+D Uplift and Employment-led OE, WG-2018-LOWPOP and WG-2014-Principal are also discounted as they result in a similarly low scale of growth.

Further, there is scope to consider where there are only marginal differences between scenarios to aid the assessment of these to draw on differences in the scenarios aiding comparative analysis. The two scenarios at the high end of the scale are similar, resulting in overall scales of growth that are only marginally different. As such, only the higher scale of growth is to be considered further as testing this will enable the Council to assess an ambitious scale of growth, which reflects the City's growth role.

The adopted strategy is presented alongside the growth scenarios identified by the Demographic Evidence. Key differences are noticeable when comparing the scale of housing and employment growth with the other scenarios. The scenarios presented using up to date methodologies tend to more closely pair housing and employment growth. While the scenarios propose a wide range of potential housing and employment need look to support new jobs through housing growth. This is essential in enhancing Newport's economic role within the region and avoiding a need to commute outwards to work. Further, it is unclear whether any of the growth scenarios present a roll forward of the current strategy, differences can largely be accounted to contextual changes which have affected assumptions relating to migration and natural population change used by these methodologies. A continuation of the current strategy is therefore discounted from further consideration.

Remaining strategies are therefore different from one another either as a result of the proportion of homes to jobs or as a result of the overall scales. These options are:

<sup>9</sup> Employment Land Review, BE, February 2022

Scenario	Description	Dwellings		Jobs	
		Per annum	Overall scale	Per annum	Overall scale
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	<b>12,570</b>	863	<b>12,945</b>
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WG-2018-Principal	Replicates the Welsh Government 2018-based Principal population projection, using historical population data for 2001–2018.	530	<b>7,950</b>	627	<b>9,405</b>
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	<b>8,100</b>	448	<b>6,720</b>
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	<b>7,605</b>	389	<b>5,835</b>

Table 2: Housing and job growth options

Questions:

1. Are there any scenarios that have been discounted which should be considered further, and why?
2. Which of the above options do you feel is the most appropriate, and why?

### 3.2 Assessment of Growth Options Against RLDP Objectives

Growth options have been assessed against the emerging RLDP objectives. This assessment can be found in Appendix A.

A red, amber or green score has been given to each of the options against each objective. Red and green scores indicate whether a broadly negative or positive contribution towards achieving each objective is anticipated. Amber scores have been used where potential both positive and negative contributions are anticipated, or a neutral contribution or uncertainty is apparent. The outcome of

this high-level assessment is provided in Table 3. All of these options will be subject the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and further analysis as a part of determining a preferred strategy.

RLDP Objective	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
Economy and Employment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange
Population and Communities	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange
Health and Well-being	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Transport and Movement	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Green
Natural Resources	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Green
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green
Historic Environment	Orange	Orange	Red	Green	Orange	Orange
Landscape	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green
Climate Change	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange

Table 3: Outcomes of assessment of growth options

Questions:

- Are there any other matters that should be taken account of when assessing these scenarios and identifying a Preferred Strategy?



## 4. Employment Land Options

An Employment Land Review (ELR) has been undertaken to support the preparation of the RLDP<sup>10</sup>. The considers employment needs over the period 2021-2036 and assesses whether the existing employment land supply is sufficient to meet projected needs. The paper outlines a range of employment land needs applying different methods and then assessed whether the existing supply is sufficient in supporting these needs.

The methods used for assessing needs are either based on previous rates of delivery or on the Oxford Economics projections. Both bases are also modelled using an uplift to reflect the outcomes of the Larger Than Local regional employment study. Using the Oxford Economics method is identified as being subject to a number of constraints, not least that that the approach assumes that declining employment land could be taken up by growing employment sectors. The result is negative need for employment land and low levels of need under 'growth only' scenarios. The method based on previous delivery is more closely linked to land consumption and suggests a higher forecast need to meet changing sectoral needs.

### 4.1 Recommendation One

The first recommendation outlined by the ELR suggests that the RLDP takes forward an employment land requirement of 77ha. This figure uses past delivery as a basis and includes a buffer to enable flexibility and an uplift to reflect regional employment demand. The adopted Local Development Plan identified a large amount of employment land to be delivered over the period 2011-2026. This was in surplus of the requirement for 35ha of new employment land. The employment land supply remains buoyant in the emerging plan period of 2021-2036.

#### Questions:

4. Is this requirement appropriate for Newport?
5. Should it be different and if so, why?

### 4.2 Recommendation Two

The second recommendation identifies site allocations that should be retained, which amount to 157.8ha of supply. Larger sites are assessed and there is scope to identify specific uses linked to expansion of the Eastman firm at the Eastman / Solutia site and to consider a reduced portfolio of employment land. The East of the Queensway site is recommended as a site that could be removed in the case that the amount of land identified by the RLDP is consolidated. This is because the site is largely built out with industrial units but would benefit from renewal. Removing this site would result in a sufficient supply of 90.4ha against the requirement of 77ha.

#### Questions:

6. Should some sites be removed from the employment supply? Why?
7. Should alternative land uses be considered for some sites? Please provide examples of such uses and your rationale for this.

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<sup>10</sup> Employment Land Review, BE, February 2022

## 5 Spatial Options

The Spatial Strategy is a requirement of Development Plans to establish a pattern of development to support the delivery of growth in accordance with RLDP objectives and Key Planning Principles set out within Planning Policy Wales<sup>11</sup>. There are a number of spatial options available for supporting the delivery of new growth in Newport up to 2036. In line with national policy there is a need for new development to be plan-led through identification within a Development Plan. There is a need to prioritise the re-use of previously developed land (PDL). The adopted strategy supports a PDL-led approach, with a considerable amount of development being delivered on previously developed land<sup>12</sup> since the adoption of the LDP in 2015. While the merits of continuing this strategy are understood, there is some concern that previously developed land is a finite resource and the availability of sites may not be as buoyant as it was or the reuse of land for housing may require the de-allocation of some employment sites. As a result, alternative options of urban expansion, village focus and a mixture of all options are to be considered in preparing the RLDP.

Similarly to the growth options, these have been subject to a high level assessment against emerging RLDP objectives where a red, amber or green score has been given to each of the options against each objective. Red and green scores indicate whether a broadly negative or positive contribution towards achieving each objective is anticipated. Amber scores have been used where potential both positive and negative contributions are anticipated, or a neutral contribution or uncertainty is apparent. The assessment can be found in Appendix B, however the RAG scores are outlined in Table 4. All of these options will be taken forward through the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and other matters such as the preferred growth option and land availability will form further considerations when determining a preferred spatial option. All of these options assume that existing employment land allocations will be retained.

RLDP Objective	PDL-led	Urban Expansion	Village Focus	Hybrid
Economy and Employment	Green	Amber	Amber	Green
Population and Communities	Amber	Green	Red	Amber
Health and Well-being	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green
Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber
Transport and Movement	Green	Red	Red	Red
Natural Resources	Amber	Red	Red	Red
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Amber	Amber	Red	Green
Historic Environment	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
Landscape	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
Climate Change	Amber	Red	Red	Amber

Table 4: Outcomes of assessment of spatial options

### Questions:

8. Are there any spatial distributions that haven't been considered, and if so, why?
9. Which of these options do you feel is the most appropriate, and why?
10. Are there any other matters than should be given consideration when assessing these?

<sup>11</sup> Planning Policy Wales Edition 11

<sup>12</sup> Annual Monitoring Report 2022 indicates 93% of new homes have been delivered on PDL land

**Evidence underpinning this paper:**

Demographic Evidence prepared by Edge Analytics, September 2022

Employment Land Review prepared by BE, February 2022

**Emerging Evidence to inform the growth and spatial options:**

Village Appraisal

Urban Capacity Study

Local Housing Market Assessment

Question:

11. Are there any other pieces of evidence that you believe should inform the development of the preferred growth and spatial options strategies?
12. Are there any other comments you'd like to make regarding anything within this consultation document?

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<b>Option 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). This option is a high growth option, resulting in an annual requirement for 838 new homes 863 new jobs. Overall requirement would equate to 12,570 new homes and 12,945 new jobs over the period 2021-2036.</b>			
RLDP Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a high level of new employment alongside housing.</li> <li>High scales of employment growth reflect Newport's nationally important role identified by Future Wales.</li> <li>A higher scale of employment growth would likely require a high amount of employment land to be supported by the Plan</li> <li>Could support new jobs in rural areas through new development in these locations.</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Communities</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a high level of housing growth, reflecting Newport's role regionally and nationally.</li> <li>A good range of different house types and tenures in a range of locations could be supported through this option.</li> <li>The use of both PDL sites and new communities on the edge of Newport are likely to be needed to deliver this scale of growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high amount of new housing and employment under this option could enhance the labour force, introduce new skills or economic opportunities.</li> <li>Option could have benefits of supporting new or existing health, social, recreational and leisure facilities both through investment and new users.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level of growth in housing and employment will likely result in more investment into opportunities across the whole city, including for people living in deprived communities.</li> <li>Increased levels of development will likely result in a greater variety of housing types, which will provide a more diverse range of tenures and dwelling sizes to meet different needs.</li> <li>Increasing growth under this option could encourage more businesses to operate in Newport and therefore increase the range of services available to residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could result in development in less sustainable locations if enough land isn't available in locations with good sustainable transport connectivity, increasing the need to travel.</li> <li>High growth will increase demand on existing road infrastructure and therefore will need greater investment in sustainable alternatives.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More opportunities for investment into new provision could be apparent under a high growth scenario</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Resources</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under a high growth option, water consumption is likely to increase significantly and therefore this could place pressure on existing infrastructure</li> <li>• Considerable amount of land will be required to support this level of growth, which could put natural landscapes and quality agricultural land at risk from development.</li> <li>• Greater opportunity to encourage sustainable lifestyles and developments under a high growth scenario, as it is more likely to attract greater investment and expertise from construction companies.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High growth of jobs and houses under this scenario is likely to result in pressure to find suitable development sites, which could negatively impact designated and important sites.</li> <li>• Significant opportunities to ensure new developments maximise green infrastructure and create or enhance existing ecological networks in urban areas.</li> <li>• More development should correlate with higher planning contributions, funds which can be spent to mitigate any impacts of higher growth and enhance/protect ecologically important sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Environment</b> 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.	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High growth scenarios may result in pressure to increase density of development or locate it in areas which could negatively impact on the setting of historic assets/landscapes.</li> <li>• High demand for sites could help bring derelict historical assets which may have otherwise been overlooked back into use and provide developers with greater economic incentive to restore/enhance listed buildings.</li> <li>• Significant number of jobs is required under this option, with potential to generate employment opportunities within the tourism and heritage sector.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High levels of growth are likely to put pressure on land availability within existing urban and village boundaries.</li> <li>• Uncertain as to whether this level of growth could be accommodated on previously developed land, so it may inevitably put pressure on greenfield sites further out of town, or rural communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under a high growth option, it is likely that a greater amount of land would be required to accommodate this level of demand for housing and employment. It is therefore likely that a greater proportion of development will require flood mitigation strategies and SUDS to reduce the impact of flood risk on new and existing communities</li> <li>• High levels of growth are likely to exhaust land situated in well-connected and more sustainable locations, therefore pushing development into areas which increase the need to travel to access schools, jobs, and services.</li> <li>• High employment growth under this scenario might encourage greener businesses to locate themselves in Newport and ensure the city is better placed to meet the jobs and upskilling levels required to tackle climate change.</li> </ul>

**Option 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. This is the highest option using Welsh Government projections and would result in an employment requirement that is slightly higher than the requirement for new homes, resulting in an annual requirement for 632 new homes 713 new jobs.

**Overall requirement would equate to 9,480 new homes and 10,695 new jobs over the period 2021-2036.**

Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<p><b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a reasonably high level of new employment, with the number of new jobs outgrowing new homes.</li> <li>High scales of employment growth reflect Newport's nationally important role identified by Future Wales.</li> <li>A higher scale of employment growth would likely require a high amount of employment land to be supported by the Plan.</li> <li>Could support new jobs in rural areas through new development in these locations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Population and Communities</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a high level of housing growth, reflecting Newport's role regionally and nationally.</li> <li>A good range of different house types and tenures in a range of locations could be supported through this option.</li> <li>The use of both PDL sites and new communities on the edge of Newport are likely to be needed to deliver this scale of growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high amount of new housing and employment under this option could enhance the labour force, introduce new skills or economic opportunities.</li> <li>Option could have benefits of supporting new or existing health, social, recreational and leisure facilities both through investment and new users.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.</p>	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high level of growth in housing and employment will likely result in more opportunities across the whole city, including for people living in deprived communities.</li> <li>Increased levels of development will likely result in a greater variety of housing types, which will provide a more diverse range of tenures and dwelling sizes to meet different needs.</li> <li>A higher scale of employment could result in more job opportunities for existing residents, but could lead to greater in-commuting if labour and skills required could not be met by the existing community.</li> <li>Increased employment will result in more businesses operating in Newport which will potentially increase the range of services available to residents.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.</p>	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less development pressure for housing than in Option 1, however Newport could still see a shortage of suitable sites particularly for employment leading to these being located in less well-connected areas.</li> <li>Growth, particularly employment growth under this option, will increase demand on existing road infrastructure and therefore will require greater investment in sustainable alternatives.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growth of homes and jobs is high therefore water consumption is likely to increase and therefore this could place pressure on existing infrastructure</li> <li>Considerable amount of land will be required to support this level of growth, which could put natural landscapes and quality agricultural land at risk from development.</li> <li>Greater opportunity to encourage sustainable lifestyles and developments under a high growth scenario, as it is more likely to attract greater investment and expertise from construction companies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.</p>	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively high level of jobs and houses required under this scenario is likely to result in pressure to find suitable development sites, which could negatively impact designated sites, although this pressure would be less than under Option 1.</li> <li>Opportunities to ensure new developments maximise green infrastructure and create or enhance existing ecological networks in urban areas.</li> <li>Potential to use planning contributions from new development to mitigate any impacts of higher growth and enhance/protect ecologically important sites.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b> 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.</p>	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High growth scenario may result in pressure to increase density of development or locate it in areas which could negatively impact on the setting of historic assets/landscapes.</li> <li>Greater demand for development could help bring derelict historic assets which may have otherwise been overlooked back into use and provide developers with greater economic incentive to restore/enhance listed buildings.</li> <li>Significant number of jobs is required under this option, with potential to generate employment opportunities within the tourism and heritage sector.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.</p>	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relatively high levels of growth are likely to put pressure on land availability within existing urban and village boundaries, potentially resulting in amendments/extensions.</li> <li>Uncertain as to whether this level of growth could be accommodated on previously developed land, so it may inevitably put pressure on greenfield sites further out of town, or rural communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level of growth that is likely to require a significant amount of land to accommodate housing and employment development. More likely that some of this development will require flood mitigation strategies and SUDS to reduce the impact of flood risk on new and existing communities.</li> <li>High levels of housing growth are likely to exhaust land situated in well-connected and more sustainable locations, although this is less than under scenario 1.</li> <li>High employment growth under this scenario might encourage new greener businesses to locate themselves in Newport and ensure the city is better placed to meet the jobs and upskilling levels required to tackle climate change.</li> </ul>



**Option 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). This option outlines a similar scale of housing growth to Option 2, but would be paired with a lower employment requirement, resulting in an annual requirement for 638 new homes 576 new jobs.

**Overall requirement would equate to 9,570 new homes and 8,640 new jobs over the period 2021-2036.**

RLDP Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a moderate level of new employment, with the number of new homes outgrowing new jobs.</li> <li>Although moderate, the scale of growth would contribute to Newport's nationally important role identified by Future Wales.</li> <li>A good amount of employment land to be supported by the plan.</li> <li>New jobs in rural areas could also be supported if new development was to be distributed to these locations.</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Communities</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a high level of housing growth, reflecting Newport's role regionally and nationally.</li> <li>A good range of different house types and tenures in a range of locations could be supported through this option.</li> <li>The use of both PDL sites and new communities on the edge of Newport are likely to be needed to deliver this scale of growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high amount of new housing and employment under this option could enhance the labour force, introduce new skills or economic opportunities.</li> <li>Option could have benefits of supporting new or existing health, social, recreational and leisure facilities both through investment and new users.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high level of growth in housing and employment will likely result in more opportunities across the whole city, including for people living in deprived communities.</li> <li>Level of development could result in a greater variety of housing types, which will provide a more diverse range of tenures and dwelling sizes to meet different needs.</li> <li>More housing than employment could increase competition for work as there will be less jobs available per person, exacerbating.</li> <li>Still likely to be a good amount of education and training opportunities, although less than under options 1 and 2 which have higher job growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Movement</b>	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good potential to direct new development in locations with good sustainable transport connectivity or opportunities for enhancements.</li> </ul>

Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New development could provide a boost to investment in public transport and active travel measures.</li> <li>• While the scale of growth in this option is likely to be more manageable than in Option 1, pressure will still be placed on existing infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Resources</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth of homes is high, therefore domestic water consumption is likely to increase and could place pressure on existing infrastructure.</li> <li>• Considerable amount of land will be required for new homes which could put natural landscapes and quality agricultural land at risk from residential development. Less problematic for employment land as growth rates are moderate.</li> <li>• Greater opportunity to encourage sustainable lifestyles and developments under a reasonably high level of growth, as it is more likely to attract greater investment and expertise from construction companies.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively high level of jobs and houses required under this scenario is likely to result in pressure to find suitable development sites, which could negatively impact designated sites, although this pressure would be less than under Option 1.</li> <li>• Opportunities to ensure new developments maximise green infrastructure and create or enhance existing ecological networks in urban areas.</li> <li>• Potential to use planning contributions from new development to mitigate any impacts of growth and enhance/protect ecologically important sites.</li> <li>• Less land required for new jobs under this option meaning development pressure for new employment sites is reduced.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Environment</b> 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.	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively high growth scenario for housing may result in pressure to increase density of development or locate it in areas which could negatively impact on the setting of historic assets/landscapes.</li> <li>• Greater demand for sites could help bring derelict historical assets which may have otherwise been overlooked back into use and provide developers with greater economic incentive to restore/enhance listed buildings.</li> <li>• Jobs required under this option could help to generate employment opportunities within the tourism and heritage sector, albeit opportunities could be limited compared to higher employment growth scenarios.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This scenario generates relatively high levels of growth for housing, but moderate growth in jobs so demand for new development land is likely to be lower than under options 1 and 2, reducing the likelihood of negative effects on Newport's landscapes.</li> <li>• Moderate growth in employment is likely to correlate with greater preservation of designated landscapes.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of growth that is likely to require a large amount of land to accommodate housing and employment projections. Likely that some of this development will require flood mitigation strategies and SUDS to reduce the impact of flood risk on new and existing communities.</li> <li>• High levels of housing growth are likely to exhaust land situated in well-connected and more sustainable locations, although this is less than under scenario 1.</li> <li>• Less employment growth under this scenario might reduce the chance of meeting the jobs and upskilling levels required to tackle climate change, and not fully exploit the economic opportunities associated with developing new green industries.</li> </ul>

**Option 4:** WG-2018-Principal replicates the Welsh Government 2018-based Principal population projection, using historical population data for 2001–2018. Option 4 provides a similar proportion of housing to employment as Option 2, with the requirement for employment also being higher than housing in this option. However, Option 4 does not incorporate assumptions and produces a lower population, resulting in an annual need for 530 new home and 627 new jobs.

**Overall requirement would equate to 7,950 new homes and 9,405 new jobs over the period 2021-2036.**

RLDP Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<p><b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a high level of new employment, with the number of new jobs outgrowing new homes by some margin.</li> <li>The scale of employment growth would reflect Newport's nationally important role identified by Future Wales, but it is unlikely that housing growth would result in a similarly positive contribution towards this identified role.</li> <li>A higher amount of employment land to be supported by the plan.</li> <li>New jobs in rural areas could through new development in these locations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Population and Communities</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a good level of growth, but wouldn't make as much of a contribution towards Newport's role regionally and nationally.</li> <li>A good range of different house types and tenures could be supported through this option. Opportunities to direct new homes towards a higher number of locations where they are most needed could be less apparent.</li> <li>The use of both PDL sites and new communities on the edge of Newport could be needed to deliver this scale of growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A good amount of new housing and employment under this option could enhance the labour force, introduce new skills or economic opportunities.</li> <li>Option could have benefits of supporting new or existing health, social, recreational and leisure facilities both through investment and new users.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.</p>	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale of growth could lead to new opportunities across the whole city, including for people living in deprived communities.</li> <li>New housing under this option could lead to a greater variety of housing types, which will provide a more diverse range of tenures and dwelling sizes to meet different demographic needs. Opportunities under this option are considered to be more limited than those under Options 1 and 2.</li> <li>A higher scale of employment could result in more job opportunities for existing residents, but could lead to greater in-commuting if labour and skills required could not be met by the existing community.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased employment will result in more businesses operating in Newport which will potentially increase the range of services available to residents.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for a higher proportion of housing development to be directed towards locations which have existing sustainable transport connections.</li> <li>Much less development pressure for housing than in Options 1, 2 and 3.</li> <li>Growth rates for employment are still quite high and therefore Newport could see a shortage of sustainable sites for employment.</li> <li>Job growth will increase demands on existing road infrastructure which could result in more congestion at peak times.</li> <li>Lesser potential for significant investment in public transport to accommodate sustainable commuting patterns.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Resources</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of land required for new homes and employment sites is more manageable than under higher growth options, so there is likely to be less pressure on natural landscapes and quality agricultural land</li> <li>Growth of homes and jobs will still put more pressure on water consumption so network will have to incorporate additional capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significantly less land required for housing under this scenario is likely to result in less pressure to find suitable development sites than under higher growth options, therefore it is possible to be more selective and ensure sites chosen, protect ecologically important sites.</li> <li>Opportunities to ensure new developments maximise green infrastructure and create or enhance existing ecological networks in urban areas.</li> <li>Lower growth means fewer planning contributions from new development which could be used to protect ecologically important sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Environment</b> 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.	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower growth for housing is likely to reduce the need to increase density of development or locate it in areas which could negatively impact on the setting of historic assets/landscapes.</li> <li>More likely to be able to protect historical conservation areas and direct development away from sensitive landscapes, than under a higher growth scenario.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of growth for employment, but more moderate growth in housing so demand for new housing sites is likely to be lower, reducing the likelihood of negative effects on Newport's landscapes.</li> <li>High demand for employment sites under this scenario could result in city centre sites being exhausted and potentially increasing demand for new employment centres on the periphery of Newport.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer new homes will be required under this scenario, which is likely to ensure development is restricted to areas which are less prone to flooding. Potentially resulting in fewer flood mitigation strategies and SUDS to reduce the impact of flood risk on new and existing communities.</li> <li>High employment growth under this scenario might encourage new greener businesses to locate themselves in Newport and ensure the city is better placed to meet the jobs and upskilling levels required to tackle climate change</li> <li>Opportunities to encourage new development associated with employment to incorporate more low carbon measures and reduce environmental impact</li> </ul>

**Option 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). Option 5 provides a similar housing requirement to Option 4, but a much lower employment requirement. The result is an annual requirement for 540 new homes and 448 new jobs. **Overall requirement would equate to 8,100 new homes and 6,720 new jobs over the period 2021-2036.**

RLDP Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a lower level of new employment, with the number of new home outgrowing new jobs by some margin.</li> <li>The scale of employment growth would have less of a contribution towards Newport's nationally important role identified by Future Wales. Housing growth would have more of a positive contribution towards this identified role as part of stimulating the economy through an increased population and short-term benefits of construction.</li> <li>A lower employment requirement would likely require less employment land to be supported by the Plan.</li> <li>It is also unlikely to support new jobs in rural areas, unless new development was to be directed towards these areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Communities</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a good level of growth, but wouldn't make as much of a contribution towards Newport's role regionally and nationally.</li> <li>A good range of different house types and tenures could be supported through this option. Opportunities to direct new homes towards a higher number of locations where they are most needed could be less apparent.</li> <li>The use of both PDL sites and new communities on the edge of Newport could be needed to deliver this scale of growth.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A good amount of new housing and employment under this option could enhance the labour force, introduce new skills or economic opportunities.</li> <li>Option could have benefits of supporting new or existing health, social, recreational and leisure facilities both through investment and new users.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> To create quality positive places where development realises the multiple benefits from the creation of inclusive, connected, adaptable and accessible communities that are cohesive	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate growth in housing and employment will likely result in more development and opportunities across the whole city, including for people living in deprived communities.</li> <li>New development will likely result in a greater variety of housing types, which will provide a more diverse range of tenures and dwelling sizes to meet different needs.</li> </ul>

and where Newport's culture, including the Welsh language, is valued and promoted.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If housing demand outstrips employment growth, then this is likely to result in fewer jobs available per person and increase competition for work, potentially exacerbating existing inequalities.</li> <li>• Moderate growth is likely to mean greater opportunity to select more sustainable locations for new housing and employment sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moderate growth in both homes and jobs will provide opportunities to increase density of housing and create compact neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Greater opportunity to prioritise sites well connected by sustainable transport to reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>• Infrastructure will be required to facilitate growth, although this is more manageable than under higher growth options. However, opportunities for investment may be more limited.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Resources</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of land required for new homes and employment sites is more manageable than under higher growth options, so there is likely to be less pressure on natural landscapes and quality agricultural land</li> <li>• Growth of homes and jobs will still put more pressure on water consumption so network will have to incorporate additional capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower growth means less pressure to find suitable development sites, therefore it is possible to be more selective and ensure sites chosen protect ecologically important sites.</li> <li>• Opportunities to ensure new developments maximise green infrastructure and create or enhance existing ecological networks in urban areas.</li> <li>• Significantly less land required for new jobs under this option meaning the development pressure for new employment sites is reduced.</li> </ul>
<b>Historic Environment</b> 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.	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower growth for housing is likely to reduce pressure to increase density of development or locate it in areas which could negatively impact on the setting of historic assets/landscapes.</li> <li>• More likely to be able to protect historical conservation areas and direct development away from sensitive landscapes, than under a higher growth scenario.</li> <li>• Less job growth may result in fewer opportunities to expand tourism and heritage sectors which would provide economic opportunities for Newport.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparatively lower growth in both housing and employment is likely to reduce demand for new development sites, therefore providing greater opportunity to locate them in areas which minimise impacts on Newport's designated landscapes.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significantly fewer new homes will be required under this scenario, which is likely to ensure development is restricted to areas which are less prone to flooding. Potential resulting in fewer flood mitigation strategies and SUDS to reduce the impact of flood risk on new and existing communities.</li> <li>• Opportunities to encourage new development associated with employment and housing to incorporate more low carbon measures and reduce environmental impact.</li> <li>• Less employment growth under this scenario might reduce the chance of meeting the jobs and upskilling levels required to tackle climate change, and not fully exploit the economic opportunities associated with developing new green industries.</li> </ul>

**Option 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. While this option takes direct account of policy considerations and includes an uplift to reflect the CCR city deal, the Oxford Economics employment forecasts provide for a lower growth option despite this being the highest of the employment-led scenarios. The result is an annual requirement for 507 new homes and 389 jobs.

**Overall requirement would equate to 7,605 new homes and 5,835 new jobs over the period 2021-2036.**

RLDP Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<p><b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a lower level of new employment, with the number of new home outgrowing new jobs by some margin.</li> <li>The scale of employment growth would have a lesser contribution towards Newport's nationally important role identified by Future Wales. Housing growth would have more of a positive contribution towards this identified role as part of stimulating the economy through an increased population and short-term benefits of construction, however the level of housing growth is only moderate in this option and overall contribution is therefore limited.</li> <li>A lower employment requirement would likely require less employment land to be supported by the Plan.</li> <li>It is also unlikely to support new jobs in rural areas, unless new development was to be directed towards these areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Population and Communities</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would support a good level of growth, but wouldn't make as much of a contribution towards Newport's role regionally and nationally.</li> <li>A good range of different house types and tenures could be supported through this option. Opportunities to direct new homes towards a higher number of locations where they are most needed could be less apparent.</li> <li>The use of both PDL sites and new communities on the edge of Newport could be needed to deliver this scale of growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A good amount of new housing and employment under this option could enhance the labour force, introduce new skills or economic opportunities.</li> <li>Option could have benefits of supporting new or existing health, social, recreational and leisure facilities both through investment and new users.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.</p>	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer new job opportunities under this option, despite relatively moderate levels of housing growth is likely to exacerbate existing deprivation and inequality issues, as there would likely be fewer jobs per person.</li> <li>Low employment growth is likely to lead to less opportunities for new education and training.</li> <li>New housing is likely to still provide a greater range and mix of dwelling types which would increase inclusivity.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.</p>	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater opportunity to prioritise sites with existing sustainable transport connections to reduce the need to travel especially for employment sites as this growth rate is lower.</li> <li>Infrastructure pressures and improvements will likely be apparent, although this is more manageable than under higher growth options</li> <li>Opportunities for investment into improved or new sustainable transport provision through new development are likely to be more limited, but could be apparent.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of land required for new homes and employment sites is more manageable than under higher growth options, so there is likely to be less pressure on natural landscapes and quality agricultural land.</li> <li>Growth of homes and jobs will put additional pressure on water consumption so network will have to incorporate additional capacity.</li> <li>Lower growth in the number of homes and jobs required means that under this scenario the natural environment and resources in Newport are more likely to be protected than in other options.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.</p>	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible to be more selective under this lower growth option and ensure sites chosen, protect ecologically important sites.</li> <li>Opportunities to ensure new developments maximise green infrastructure and create or enhance existing ecological networks in urban areas.</li> <li>Less money from planning contributions under this low growth scenario to mitigate any impacts of growth and enhance/protect ecologically important sites.</li> <li>Less land required for new jobs under this option meaning development pressure for new employment sites is reduced.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b> 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.</p>	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower growth for housing is likely to reduce pressure to increase density of development or locate it in areas which could negatively impact on the setting of historic assets/landscapes.</li> <li>More likely to be able to protect historical conservation areas and direct development away from sensitive landscapes, than under a higher growth scenario.</li> <li>Low job growth may result in fewer opportunities to expand tourism and heritage sectors which would provide economic opportunities for Newport.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.</p>	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparatively lower growth in both housing and employment is likely to reduce demand for new development sites, therefore providing greater opportunity to locate them in areas which minimise impacts on Newport's designated landscapes.</li> <li>A greater proportion of employment sites could potentially be accommodated in city centre, as this level of job growth is the lowest out of all scenarios.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More manageable number of new homes will be required under this scenario, which is likely to ensure development is restricted to areas which are less prone to flooding. Potentially resulting in less of a need for flood mitigation strategies and SUDS to reduce the impact of flood risk on new and existing communities.</li> <li>Opportunities to encourage new development associated with employment and housing to incorporate more low carbon measures and reduce environmental impact.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Less employment growth under this scenario could reduce the chance of meeting the jobs and upskilling levels required to tackle climate change, and not fully exploit the economic opportunities associated with developing new green industries.</li></ul>
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<b>PDL Led</b>			
<p>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.</p> <p>&lt; illustrative map &gt;</p>			
<b>RLDP Objective</b>	<b>Links to Well-being Goals</b>	<b>Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
<p><b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would align with national policy focus for PDL and town centre first development.</li> <li>• Recognising Newport’s identification as a National Growth Area, this option may limit the ability to fulfil this strategic role if there is a lack of suitable sites.</li> <li>• PDL land is finite, and as such may not meet projected needs across the full 15 year life of the plan.</li> <li>• Option could help rejuvenate land which is currently under utilised or are in disrepair.</li> <li>• Further work required to determine what areas could be repurposed for other uses following evidence from the Employment Land Review and Urban Capacity Study.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Population and Communities</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse of PDL sites within the urban boundary supports a compact settlement pattern which concentrates development in the areas which have the greatest access to facilities/services (i.e. social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure).</li> <li>• New housing may not be able to be distributed evenly across the city. This may result in some areas benefitting from this growth, and associated facilities/services, while others may not.</li> <li>• Pressures to provide new or upgrade existing social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure necessary to support new housing may occur unevenly across the city, or not be achievable due to constraints within established areas.</li> <li>• There may also be a limitation on the variety of housing types (i.e. detached, semi-detached, apartments, studios, 2bed+, etc.) that can be delivered recognising the likely financial viability constraints utilising PDL land within the existing settlement boundaries.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentrating new growth to PDL land within the existing settlement boundaries could have an adverse effect on the current air quality management areas if new developments are car dependent.</li> <li>• Increasing the concentration and variety of housing types within existing settlement boundaries may positively activate more areas throughout the city, limiting perceived opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• Could positively contribute towards the improvement of existing facilities that promote active lifestyles (i.e. parks, active travel networks, daily facilities and services within</li> </ul>

<b>PDL Led</b>			
<p>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.</p> <p>&lt; illustrative map &gt;</p>			
			walking/cycling distance) in the existing settlement boundary. However, this may not occur evenly across the city depending on the PDL sites available.
<p><b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.</p>	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefits of directing development in close proximity of employment opportunities and day to day services generally.</li> <li>• Potential to tailor development to meet specific needs within certain areas throughout the city.</li> <li>• Could positively contribute towards the improvement of existing facilities that promote active lifestyles (i.e. parks, active travel networks, daily facilities and services within walking/cycling distance) in the existing settlement boundary. However, this may not occur evenly across the city depending on the PDL sites available.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.</p>	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports a compact settlement pattern which concentrates development in the areas which have the greatest access to services, consequently reducing reliance upon less sustainable means of transport.</li> <li>• Provide the critical mass required to justify and support the upgrade of more sustainable and active forms of transport (i.e. public transport, cycle infrastructure, pedestrian infrastructure).</li> <li>• Could generate an increase in individual vehicle trips which will add pressure to existing road networks, parking availability, charging facilities for electric vehicles, and Air Quality Management Areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could protect the natural resources outside of the existing settlement boundaries from the pressures of urban expansion (e.g. minerals, air, land, water, wildlife, forests, fisheries, plants and soil).</li> <li>• Pressure of delivering levels of growth required to meet Newport's strategic role could increase pressure on existing natural resources and their quality in the existing settlement boundaries (i.e. air, water, wildlife, plants).</li> <li>• The compact settlement and concentrated pattern of development this option supports may have potential for local circular economy schemes to be developed for waste management (e.g. public or private collection of sorted waste for specific reuse/reprocessing).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> To maintain, enhance and improve the biodiversity and geodiversity of Newport and its surrounds, including improved ecological resilience,</p>	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protects ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries from the pressures of urban expansion.</li> <li>• Protects the Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in Newport from the pressures of urban expansion.</li> </ul>

<b>PDL Led</b>			
<p>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.</p> <p>&lt; illustrative map &gt;</p>			
<p>diversity, connectivity and adaptability, whilst ensuring net benefits are facilitated from development.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure of delivering levels of growth required to meet Newport's strategic role may restrict opportunities to enhance biodiversity and connectivity within urban areas. Would also increase pressure on existing features and their quality in these areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b> 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.</p>	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May place undue pressure on the preservation of historic assets within the existing settlement boundaries due to the levels of growth required.</li> <li>• May also provide the incentive necessary to reinstate and repurpose historic assets which have fallen into disrepair due to disuse.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.</p>	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This option would preserve the current landscape, townscape and seascape characteristics of Newport.</li> <li>• May limit enhancement opportunities due to the amount of development, and the potential locations for it, that may be accommodated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports a compact settlement pattern which concentrates development in the areas which have the greatest access to services, consequently reducing reliance upon less sustainable means of transport.</li> <li>• Protects ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries from the pressures of urban expansion.</li> <li>• Increases potential for the establishment of district heat networks to reduce heating and energy demands.</li> <li>• A large proportion of PDL land is within areas vulnerable to flood risk. The safeguarding against current and future flood risk as a result of climate change is a key consideration.</li> </ul>

<b>Urban Expansion</b>			
Taking an urban expansion approach would require 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. <illustrative map >			
RLDP Objective	Links to Well-being Goals	Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes	Analysis
<b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option would rely significantly on appropriate greenfield land being identified to accommodate. As such, it would not strictly adhere to the prioritisation of brownfield land, which is contrary to national policy.</li> <li>Significant constraints outside of existing settlement boundaries would limit where potential urban expansion could occur (i.e. Green Belts, Green Wedges, Gwent Levels, etc).</li> <li>For similar reasons, urban expansion may not occur evenly from the existing settlement boundary. Consequently, some areas may benefit more than other parts of the city from expansion.</li> <li>Urban expansion would allow greater capacity to try and meet the levels of regional growth and investment expected as part of Newport's National Growth Area designation.</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Communities</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sites identified for urban expansion would be likely to have a greater capacity to provide a variety of housing types and compositions to support a balanced and sustainable community, as well as the numbers required to meet national policy.</li> <li>Sites identified for urban expansion would be likely to have a greater capacity to provide the social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure required to support the needs of these areas, as well as any existing urban areas nearby.</li> <li>Opportunity to deliver high quality homes to the highest sustainability and construction standards.</li> </ul>

<b>Urban Expansion</b>			
Taking an urban expansion approach would require 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.			
<i>&lt;illustrative map &gt;</i>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure to ensure these expansion areas are appropriately connected to existing urban areas, and do not appear removed or in isolation from the existing urban areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending on the location of any potential expansion areas, they may have an adverse effect on the current air quality management areas contrary to policy.</li> <li>• Appropriate urban design throughout expansion areas could serve to discourage perceived opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• Could positively contribute towards the delivery of facilities that promote active lifestyles (i.e. parks, active travel networks, daily facilities and services within walking/cycling distance) in these expansion areas, as well as potentially in support of existing urban areas nearby.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to ensure that expansion areas comprise of an appropriate mix of housing types and composition to support the diverse range of needs in the community.</li> <li>• Expansion areas must explore and deliver facilities, infrastructure and services necessary to support these areas, including those that support active lifestyles.</li> <li>• Any new facilities, infrastructure or services delivered as part of these expansion areas may relieve pressure on those existing within the urban areas.</li> <li>• Equally, investment in these new facilities, infrastructure and services may mean existing facilities, infrastructure and services are not enhanced within existing urban areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban expansion may occur in areas with poorer access to existing services that support day to day life, and would therefore likely increase the length and number of individual vehicle trips.</li> </ul>

<b>Urban Expansion</b>			
<p>Taking an urban expansion approach would require 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.</p> <p>&lt;illustrative map &gt;</p>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consequently, will add pressure to existing road networks, parking availability, charging facilities for electric vehicles, and Air Quality Management Areas, etc.</li> <li>• Any urban expansion would need to have regard to this and ensure those new areas are appropriately serviced by sufficient social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure to reduce travel demands, and to offer more sustainable alternatives for transport (i.e. public transport, cycle infrastructure, pedestrian infrastructure).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puts pressure on the natural resources outside of the existing settlement boundaries (e.g. minerals, air, land, water, wildlife, forests, fisheries, plants and soil), including high quality agricultural land.</li> <li>• Expansion areas will need to consider opportunities for local circular economy schemes to be developed (e.g. public or private collection of sorted waste for specific reuse/reprocessing).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.</p>	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puts pressure on ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• Puts pressure on the Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in Newport.</li> <li>• Opportunities to explore enhancement of the biodiversity, connectivity of existing features and link to urban areas through this option.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b> To preserve, enhance and realise the value of Newport's heritage resources, through investment, interpretation and maximisation of those opportunities provided by the</p>	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May place undue pressure on the preservation of historic assets within the countryside due to the levels of growth required.</li> <li>• May provide opportunity to reinstate and repurpose historic assets which have fallen into disrepair due to disuse.</li> <li>• May provide opportunity to enhance historic assets and their prominence which have been in less accessible locations.</li> </ul>



<b>Urban Expansion</b>			
Taking an urban expansion approach would require 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.			
<a href="#">&lt;illustrative map &gt;</a>			
distinctive historic environment and archaeological assets.			
<b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option may create pressure on the current landscape, townscape and seascape characteristics of Newport. Further assessment of landscape areas to protect may be required.</li> <li>Opportunity to enhance specific landscape features and outlooks which would otherwise be inaccessible.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban expansion would likely increase the number and distance of individual vehicle trips. As such, any expansion would need to be supported by facilities, infrastructure, services which would meet the needs of these areas and promote more active and sustainable forms of transport.</li> <li>Puts pressure on ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>Expansion areas should explore potential opportunities to establish district heat networks to reduce heating and energy demands.</li> <li>Expansion should avoid areas which are vulnerable to flood risk. The safeguarding against current and future flood risk as a result of climate change is a key consideration.</li> </ul>

<b>Village Focus</b>			
<p>A village focus would direct housing development towards the nine defined villages of Castleton and Marshfield; St Brides; Bishton; Llanwern; Underwood; Llanvaches; Parc Seymour; Christchurch and Caerleon. 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.</p> <p>&lt;illustrative map &gt;</p>			
<b>RLDP Objective</b>	<b>Links to Well-being Goals</b>	<b>Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
<p><b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could potentially support diversification of the rural economy.</li> <li>• Could support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities.</li> <li>• May significantly alter the current local distinctiveness and identity of these villages.</li> <li>• May allow for employment uses which would not ordinarily be considered appropriate in more isolated locations (i.e. higher traffic volumes, incompatible uses).</li> <li>• Option would rely significantly on appropriate greenfield land being identified to accommodate. As such, it would not strictly adhere to the prioritisation of brownfield land required by national policy.</li> <li>• Significant constraints outside of existing village boundaries would limit where potential expansion could occur (i.e. Green Belts, Green Wedges, Gwent Levels, etc).</li> <li>• It is unlikely this option would adequately accommodate the levels of regional growth and investment expected as part of Newport's National Growth Area designation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Population and Communities</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities.</li> <li>• May significantly alter the current local distinctiveness and identity of these villages.</li> <li>• Could provide opportunities for current residents of these villages and their families to remain in the community into the future.</li> <li>• Option would rely significantly on appropriate greenfield land being identified to accommodate. As such, it would not strictly adhere to the prioritisation of brownfield land by national policy.</li> <li>• Significant constraints outside of existing village boundaries would limit where potential expansion could occur (i.e. Green Belts, Green Wedges, Gwent Levels, etc).</li> <li>• It is unlikely this option would adequately accommodate the levels of regional growth and investment expected as part of Newport's National Growth Area designation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Well-being</b> To improve health and well-being through the creation of well-connected, accessible, healthy and active places, tackling health and</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing for growth in these communities would support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities into the future.</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for current residents of these villages and their families to remain in the community into the future, fostering community ties and a clear sense of identity with place.</li> </ul>

<b>Village Focus</b>			
<p>A village focus would direct housing development towards the nine defined villages of Castleton and Marshfield; St Brides; Bishton; Llanwern; Underwood; Llanvaches; Parc Seymour; Christchurch and Caerleon. 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.</p> <p>&lt;illustrative map &gt;</p>			
socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth may positively activate these villages and consequently limit perceived opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour in these areas.</li> <li>• Benefits would likely be spatially limited to these communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> 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.</p>	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing for growth in these communities would support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities into the future.</li> <li>• Growth in and around the villages could accommodate the diverse needs of the wider community.</li> <li>• May be limited opportunities to expand local facilities, infrastructure, services to meet growth. As such, current and future residents may need to travel further to meet daily needs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.</p>	1, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to services varies from village to village, but generally access to most daily services are poorer than in existing urban areas. As such, growth in these isolated locations would be highly likely to increase the length and number of individual vehicle trips.</li> <li>• Consequently, will add pressure to existing road networks which may already be of a low standard for the potential levels of growth.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puts pressure on the natural resources outside of the existing village boundaries (e.g. minerals, air, land, water, wildlife, forests, fisheries, plants and soil), including high quality agricultural land.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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 are</p>	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puts pressure on ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• Puts pressure on the Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in Newport.</li> <li>• Opportunities to explore to enhancements to the biodiversity and connectivity of existing features in these areas could be apparent, albeit additional pressure that may result.</li> </ul>

Village Focus			
<p>A village focus would direct housing development towards the nine defined villages of Castleton and Marshfield; St Brides; Bishton; Llanwern; Underwood; Llanvaches; Parc Seymour; Christchurch and Caerleon. 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.</p> <p style="color: orange;">&lt;illustrative map &gt;</p>			
benefits facilitated from development.			
<p><b>Historic Environment</b> 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.</p>	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May place undue pressure on the preservation of historic assets within villages and the countryside.</li> <li>• May provide opportunity to reinstate and repurpose historic assets which have fallen into disrepair due to disuse.</li> <li>• May provide opportunity to enhance historic assets and their prominence which have been in less accessible locations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport’s landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.</p>	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Option may create pressure on the current landscape, townscape and seascape characteristics of Newport. Further assessment of landscape areas to protect may be required.</li> <li>• Opportunity to enhance specific landscape features and outlooks which would otherwise be inaccessible to most.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village focus would be highly likely to increase the number and distance of individual vehicle trips, with limited opportunities to promote more active and sustainable forms of transport in these areas.</li> <li>• Puts pressure on ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• Expansion should avoid areas which are vulnerable to flood risk. The safeguarding against current and future flood risk as a result of climate change is a key consideration.</li> </ul>

<b>Hybrid Approach</b>			
A hybrid approach would 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. <illustrative map>			
<b>RLDP Objective</b>	<b>Links to Well-being Goals</b>	<b>Links to Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
<b>Economy and Employment</b> 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.	1, 2, 4, 5, 7	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would align with national policy focus for PDL and town centre first development sequential test.</li> <li>• Utilising a combination of PDL and greenfield land, in and surrounding the existing urban and village boundaries, would allow for greater capacity and flexibility to fulfil Newport's strategic identification as a National Growth Area.</li> <li>• Given PDL land is finite, it may not meaningfully contribute towards meeting the projected needs across the full 15 year life of the plan. The Hybrid Option would likely still need to rely significantly on appropriate greenfield land being identified to accommodate the projected need.</li> <li>• Significant constraints outside of existing settlement boundaries would limit where potential urban expansion could occur (i.e. Green Belts, Green Wedges, Gwent Levels, etc).</li> <li>• For similar reasons, urban expansion may not occur evenly from the existing settlement boundary. Consequently, some areas may benefit more than other parts of the city from expansion.</li> <li>• Urban expansion would allow greater capacity to try and meet the levels of regional growth and investment expected as part of Newport's National Growth Area designation.</li> <li>• Option could help rejuvenate sites which are currently under utilised or are in disrepair.</li> <li>• Work required to determine what areas could be repurposed for other uses following evidence from the Employment Land Review and Urban Capacity Study.</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Communities</b> 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.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 2, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New housing may not be able to be distributed evenly across the city. This may result in some areas benefitting from this growth, and associated facilities/services, while others may not.</li> <li>• Pressures to provide new or upgrade existing social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure necessary to support new housing may occur unevenly across the city, or not be achievable due to constraints within established areas.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites identified for urban expansion should have a greater capacity to provide a variety of housing types and compositions to support a balanced and sustainable community, as well as the numbers required to meet national policy.</li> <li>• There may be limited capacity to achieve the same variety of housing types and composition in brownfield areas recognising the likely financial viability constraints utilising such sites within the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• Opportunity to deliver high quality homes to the highest sustainability and construction standards.</li> <li>• Pressure to ensure these expansion areas are appropriately connected to existing urban areas, and do not appear removed or in isolation from the existing urban areas.</li> <li>• Allowing growth in and around defined villages would support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities.</li> <li>• Conversely, growth in and around defined villages may significantly alter the current local distinctiveness and identity of these villages.</li> <li>• It would provide opportunities for current residents of these villages and their families to remain in the community into the future.</li> <li>• Potential for any growth in and around villages would be significantly reliant on appropriate greenfield land being identified to accommodate. As such, it would not strictly adhere to the prioritisation of brownfield land by national policy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health and Well-being</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	3,4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the levels of growth required, and the range of areas this option would allow it to be delivered, it is highly likely to have an adverse effect on the current air quality management areas contrary to policy.</li> <li>• Utilising appropriate urban design throughout the different parts of the city could serve to discourage perceived opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• Could positively contribute towards the improvement or delivery of facilities that promote active lifestyles (i.e. parks, active travel networks, daily facilities and services within walking/cycling distance) in both the existing settlement boundary and expansion areas. However, this may not occur evenly across the city depending on the sites available.</li> <li>• Allowing for growth in villages would support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities into the future.</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for current residents of defined villages and their families to remain in the community into the future, fostering community ties and a clear sense of identity with place.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion</b> To create quality positive places where development realises the multiple benefits from</p>	1, 4, 5, 6	1, 3, 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity to ensure that any new development, regardless of brownfield or greenfield, comprises of an appropriate mix of housing types and composition to support the diverse range of needs in the community.</li> </ul>

<p>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.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could positively contribute towards the improvement of existing facilities that promote active lifestyles (i.e. parks, active travel networks, daily facilities and services within walking/cycling distance) in the existing settlement boundary. However, this may not occur evenly across the city depending on the brownfield sites available.</li> <li>• Expansion areas must explore and deliver facilities, infrastructure and services necessary to support these new areas, including those that support active lifestyles. Any new facilities, infrastructure or services delivered as part of these expansion areas may relieve pressure on those existing within the urban areas. Equally, investment in these new facilities, infrastructure and services may mean existing facilities, infrastructure and services are not enhanced within existing urban areas.</li> <li>• Allowing for growth in villages would support the resilience and vitality of these rural communities into the future.</li> <li>• Growth in and around the villages could accommodate the diverse needs of the wider community.</li> <li>• May be limited opportunities to expand local facilities, infrastructure, services within villages to meet growth. As such, current and future residents may need to travel further to meet daily needs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transport and Movement</b> Reduce the need to travel and increase the use and provision of sustainable travel options.</p>	<p>1, 3, 4, 5, 7</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hybrid option may allow for expansion into areas with poorer access to existing services that support day to day life and would therefore likely increase the length and number of individual vehicle trips.</li> <li>• Consequently, will add pressure to existing road networks, parking availability, charging facilities for electric vehicles, and Air Quality Management Areas, etc.</li> <li>• Any urban expansion would need to have regard to this and ensure those new areas are appropriately serviced by sufficient social, environmental, cultural and physical infrastructure to reduce travel demands, and to offer more sustainable alternatives for transport (i.e. public transport, cycle infrastructure, pedestrian infrastructure).</li> <li>• Nevertheless, there may still be limited capacity to deliver such upgrades in more isolated locations such as villages. As such, the levels of growth appropriate for each village would need to be considered on the merits of each settlement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b> 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.</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 7</p>	<p>1, 2, 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puts pressure on the natural resources across the city (e.g. minerals, air, land, water, wildlife, forests, fisheries, plants and soil), including high quality agricultural land.</li> <li>• Expansion areas will need to consider opportunities for local circular economy schemes to be developed (e.g. public or private collection of sorted waste for specific reuse/reprocessing).</li> </ul>

<p><b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b> 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.</p>	2, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puts pressure on ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• Puts pressure on the Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in Newport.</li> <li>• Expansion areas will need to explore opportunities to enhance the biodiversity and connectivity of existing features in these areas, including linkages to urban areas.</li> <li>• The hybrid option would specifically allow for greater flexibility to spread the required growth for Newport across the city. Consequently, this may afford greater opportunities for the enhancement of existing biodiversity, features and connectivity within current urban areas and their quality, with the pressures of delivering required growth solely within brownfield areas no longer applicable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b> 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.</p>	5, 6, 7	4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May place undue pressure on the preservation of historic assets due to the levels of growth required.</li> <li>• May provide opportunity to reinstate and repurpose historic assets which have fallen into disrepair due to disuse.</li> <li>• May provide opportunity to enhance historic assets and their prominence which have been in less accessible locations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Landscape</b> To protect and enhance the quality and character of Newport's landscape, townscape and seascape, and maximise the opportunities these features offer.</p>	2, 3, 6, 7	2, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Option may create pressure on the current landscape, townscape and seascape characteristics of Newport. Further assessment of landscape areas to protect may be required.</li> <li>• Opportunity to enhance specific landscape features and outlooks which would otherwise be inaccessible.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Change</b> 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.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 7	1, 2, 3, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hybrid option would likely increase the number and distance of individual vehicle trips. As such, any expansion would need to be supported by facilities, infrastructure, services which would meet the needs of these areas and promote more active and sustainable forms of transport.</li> <li>• Some villages will likely have limited opportunities to promote more active and sustainable forms of transport in these areas, and as such this will need to be considered on the merits of each village separately.</li> <li>• Puts pressure on ecologically sensitive areas currently outside of the existing settlement boundaries.</li> <li>• Opportunities to establish district heat networks to reduce heating and energy demands should be explored within the existing urban area and expansion areas.</li> <li>• The safeguarding against current and future flood risk as a result of climate change is a key consideration.</li> </ul>



**Local Development Plan  
Revised Delivery Agreement**

**January 2023**

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Local Development Plan (LDP) is about the future development of Newport, and the Council is keen to let everyone have a say in the development of the city. The first step has been to **agree a timetable** so people know when they can contribute, and when they can expect a response to their input. Chapter 3 sets out the Council's proposed timetable. Any individual or organisation can be involved in the shaping of the LDP, but community involvement is particularly encouraged through a **Community Involvement Scheme (CIS)**. More information on how the community can be involved is given in Chapter 4.

**The Council undertook consultation on the Draft Delivery Agreement between January and 5 March 2021**

- 1.2 A Local Development Plan has to be prepared according to the rules set down by Welsh Government. This means that the general soundness of the Plan will be decided by an independent Inspector appointed by the Welsh Government. In setting out the process in this Delivery Agreement, maximum opportunity is given for input to the Plan and for consensus to be built as far as possible. It is important therefore to be involved early on and to put forward **your** views.
- 1.3 The Inspector will be interested in all the evidence on each aspect of the Plan. The Plan cannot be prepared in a vacuum of course, and will need to take account of all relevant factors, including:
- existing development
  - the wider context, including neighbouring Authorities
  - planning policy guidance, regulations and other relevant plans and strategies from the Welsh Government
- 1.4 The Replacement Local Development Plan will be the key document for determining the sort of places in which we live, work and take our recreation. It will be a key means by which we look after the environment for the benefit of this and future generations. We hope that you will read this report and will take time to be involved in shaping the future of Newport: the city, the surrounding villages and countryside.
- 1.5 Please note that if you or your organisation are not already registered to be involved, you can do this through the Council's website: [www.newport.gov.uk/ldp](http://www.newport.gov.uk/ldp), by email to [ldp.consultation@newport.gov.uk](mailto:ldp.consultation@newport.gov.uk), by telephoning 01633 656656 or by writing to the: Planning Policy Team, Room 707, Newport City Council, Civic Centre, Newport, NP20 4UR.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The Newport Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted by the Council on 27 January 2015 and sets out the Council's planning framework for the development and use of land in

Newport over the period 2011 – 2026. To ensure that LDPs are kept up-to-date, local planning authorities are required<sup>1</sup> to commence a full review of their plans at least once every four years following plan adoption, or sooner if the findings of the Annual Monitoring Reports indicate significant concerns with a Plan's implementation. Newport City Council has produced a Review Report that sets out the proposed type of review, i.e. full plan review, and those key factors for consideration for a replacement plan. Alongside the Review Report the Council is required to produce a Delivery Agreement which sets out the timetable and engagement strategy for the plan preparation. This Revised Delivery Agreement, once approved, will be submitted to Welsh Government and will be the basis for the production of Newport's replacement LDP. The replacement LDP will cover the period 2021-2036.

### **Purpose of a Delivery Agreement (DA)**

- 2.2 This Delivery Agreement is an important part of the plan preparation process. It is an essential project management tool which sets out the processes of plan preparation, making clear the opportunities and methods of engagement required by legislation, regulations and Welsh Government guidance. It also sets out the resources and timescales involved. A glossary of terms can be found in Appendix 4. There are two key aspects to a DA:

#### **1. Timetable**

Setting out the preparation and adoption of the replacement LDP, Integrated Sustainability Appraisals, Annual Monitoring Reports and Supplementary Planning Guidance

#### **2. Community Involvement Scheme (CIS)**

Indicating how the Council will involve consultation bodies and the public in the preparation of the Plan

- 2.3 This document is the revised Delivery Agreement which will be sent to Cabinet for approval and following this, it shall be submitted to Welsh Government (WG) for agreement. Once agreed by WG, the Delivery Agreement will be made available on the Council's website and will be made available in hard copy at the Council's Information Station and/or the Newport Civic Centre (clearly indicated at the start of each key stage consultation). A review of progress will be undertaken at each key stage of the replacement LDP (RLDP).

### **Preparation of RLDP**

- 2.4 In preparing the RLDP, the Council will aim to achieve the following key outcomes, in accordance with the Welsh Government LDP Manual (Edition 3, 2020):

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<sup>1</sup> Town and Country Planning (LDP) (Wales) Regulations 2005, as amended: S.41

- Support sustainable development and quality places based around the National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes, being aligned with national policy set out in Future Wales: The National Plan (2040), Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and integrated with an SA/SEA/HRA, including Welsh language and the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015.
- Be based on and underpinned by early, effective and meaningful community involvement in order to understand and consider a wide range of views, with the aim of building a broad consensus on the spatial strategy, policies and proposals of the RLDP.
- Be based on a robust understanding of the role and function of the Newport area including the functional linkages to areas beyond our administrative boundaries.
- Be distinctive by having plans setting out clearly how Newport will develop and change, giving certainty for communities, developers and businesses.
- Be resilient to climate change (using the latest UK climate projections, flood risk and vulnerability assessment data) and support the transition to a low carbon society in line with the latest carbon reduction targets and budgets as set out in the Environment (Wales) Act (Part 2). The principles of Placemaking, the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy and the Energy Hierarchy as set out in PPW must be adhered to.
- Ensure the sustainable management of natural resources in accordance with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and other relevant legislation.
- Deliver what is intended through deliverable and viable plans, taking into account necessary infrastructure requirements, financial viability and other market factors.
- Be productive and responsive with plans, kept up-to-date and flexible to accommodate change.

2.5 The RLDP will be prepared with regard to a wide range of legislation, policies and other initiatives at the international, national, regional and local level. The Local Well-Being Plan (LWBP) will be of particular importance at the local level. The LWBP relates to the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Newport and has clear links with the RLDP where it relates to land use planning.

#### **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal & Habitat Regulations Assessment**

2.6 An Integrated Sustainability Appraisal<sup>2</sup>, (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment<sup>3</sup> (SEA) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (LIA), is a statutory requirement of LDP preparation in order to assess the environmental, social and economic implications of the Plan's strategy and policies. The SA/SEA process is utilised to ensure that policies in the LDP reflect sustainable development principles and take into account the significant effects of the plan on the environment. SA, incorporating SEA, was an iterative process throughout the preparation of the adopted LDP and is reflected in the Plan's proposals and policies.

2.7 The Council will undertake an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) as set out above but has broadened the scope of this integrated assessment to ensure that it also captures a few

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<sup>2</sup> Section 62 (6) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

<sup>3</sup> European Union Directive 2001/42/EC & Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004

other impact assessments. This approach will assess the contribution the RLDP can make to the Well-Being Goals and ensures a collaborative approach on a variety of issues, recognising links between them and avoiding duplication of work. This holistic and integrated approach will ensure that as well as the SA, SEA and LIA (noted above) the integrated assessment will include as a minimum an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and a clear understanding of how the Welsh well-being goals are influencing the plan. For future reference, the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal should be considered to include the broader assessments as noted above. The ISA process will run concurrently with the plan making process and forms an iterative part of plan preparation<sup>4</sup>.

2.8 The ISA will be undertaken as follows:

- An **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** identifies the existing sustainability issues in the Newport area and provides baseline information along with a review of plans, policies, programmes and strategies. The existing SA indicators and objectives<sup>5</sup> will be revised and updated as necessary. A revised Sustainability Framework will be produced.
- An **Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR)** predicts and evaluates the effects of the LDP options, spatial strategy and strategic policies on the social, environmental and economic objectives as set out in the Scoping Report. The ISAR will be published at the same time as the Preferred Strategy and updated when the Deposit Plan is prepared.
- A **Final Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR)**. This will bring together all elements of the ISA and take into account the binding recommendations of the Planning Inspector. The Final ISAR will be published following receipt of the Inspector's Report.
- An **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement** will be published to explain how the sustainability considerations and the Sustainability Assessment have been taken into consideration in the production of the RLDP.

2.9 In addition to the ISA process, there is a requirement for the Council to also undertake a **Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)** as part of the plan preparation process. The Habitats Directive<sup>9</sup> requires that land use plans, including LDPs, are subject to an additional Habitats Regulations Assessment where there are sites of European significance for nature conservation purposes. Newport contains European nature conservation designated sites including the River Usk Special Areas of Conservation and The Severn Estuary Special Protection Area and RAMSAR<sup>6</sup> site. Habitats Regulations

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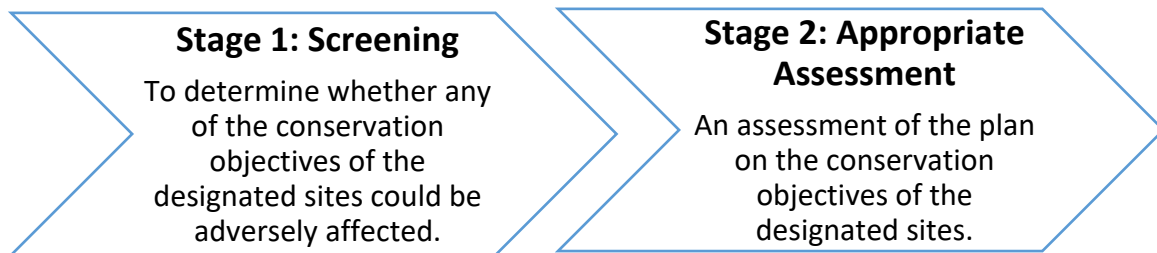
<sup>4</sup> At the time the revised Delivery Agreement was prepared the scoping stage had been completed and relevant documents published on the [Council's website](#). *Hyperlink to webpage included*

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Planning-Housing/Planning/Planning-policy/Local-Development-Plan/Sustainability-appraisal.aspx>

<sup>6</sup> A **Ramsar site** is a **wetland site** designated to be of international importance under the **Ramsar Convention**. The **Convention on Wetlands**, known as the **Ramsar Convention**, is an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975

Assessment will be undertaken alongside ISA to ensure an integrated approach to assessment.

- 2.10 There are two stages to a Habitat Regulations Assessment, both of which are only required if stage 1 concludes there is the potential for adverse effects:



- 2.11 It is intended that the process will again run concurrently with the Plan making process and form an iterative part of Plan preparation.

#### **Evidence Base**

- 2.12 The Review Report sets out the need to update and undertake evidence base assessments throughout the plan preparation period. It is anticipated that the following assessments will be required as part of the RLDP process:

- Population and Household forecasts
- Local Housing Needs Assessment
- Employment Land Review
- Affordable Housing Viability Assessment
- Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment
- Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment
- Retail and Leisure Study
- Green Infrastructure Assessment
- Renewable Energy Assessment
- Landscape Assessment

- 2.13 Please note this is not a definitive list and additional evidence base update requirements may emerge as the RLDP process progresses.

#### **Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015**

- 2.14 The Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (WCFG) gained Royal Assent in April 2015. The Act aims to make a difference to the lives of people in Wales in relation to seven well-being goals and sets out five ways of working, as set out in figure 1 below:

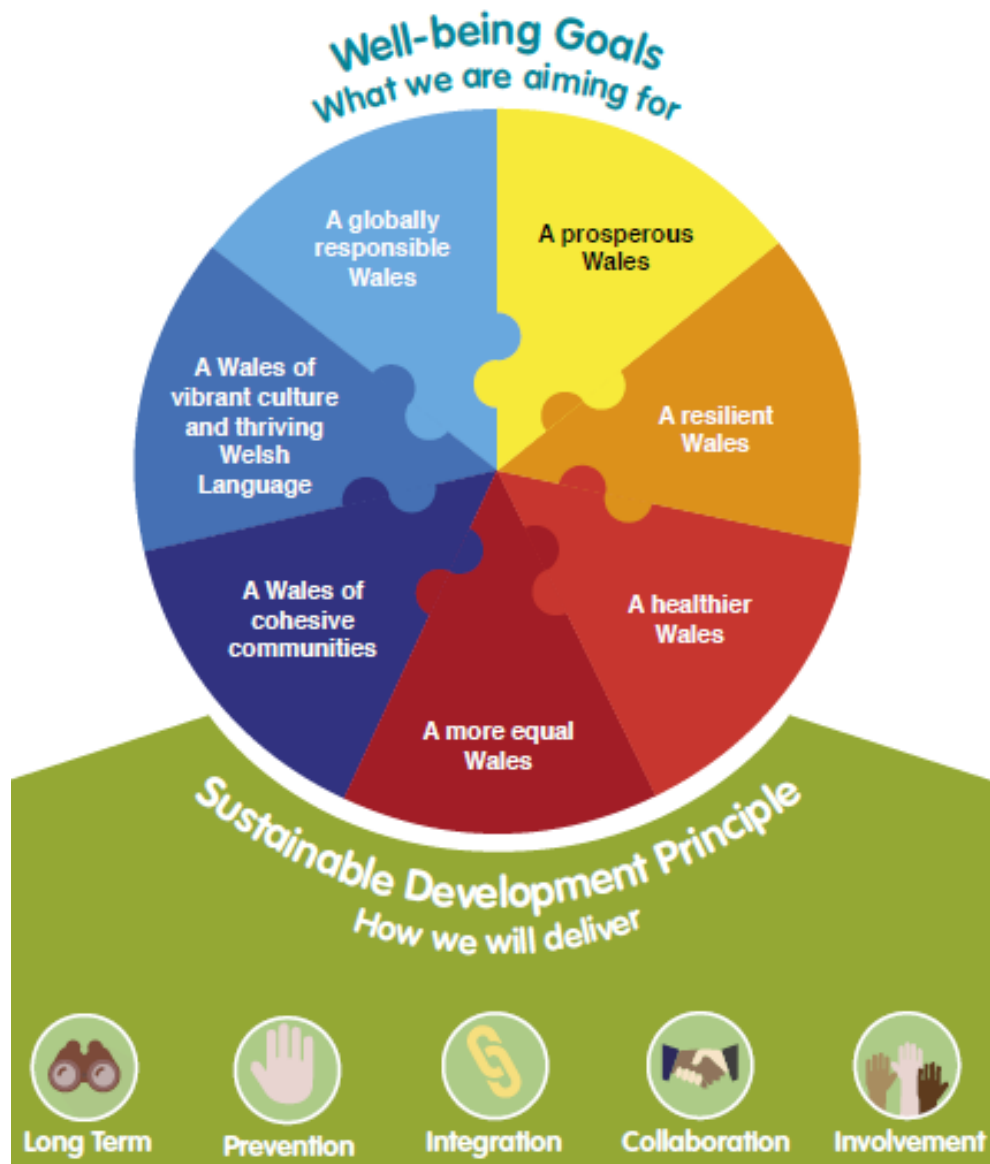


Figure 1: Well-Being Goals & Ways of Working

2.15 Given that sustainable development is the core underlying principle of the LDP (and ISA), there are clear associations between both the LDP and the WCFG Act. As a requirement of the Act, a Local Well-being Plan (LWBP) must be produced. This plan will look at the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the city and will have clear links with the RLDP. The timescales for the development of an updated Well-Being Plan for Newport are anticipated to overlap and this will aid in the development of both plans. Both the WCFG Act and the LWBP will be considered fully throughout the preparation of the RLDP, which will follow the five ways of working.

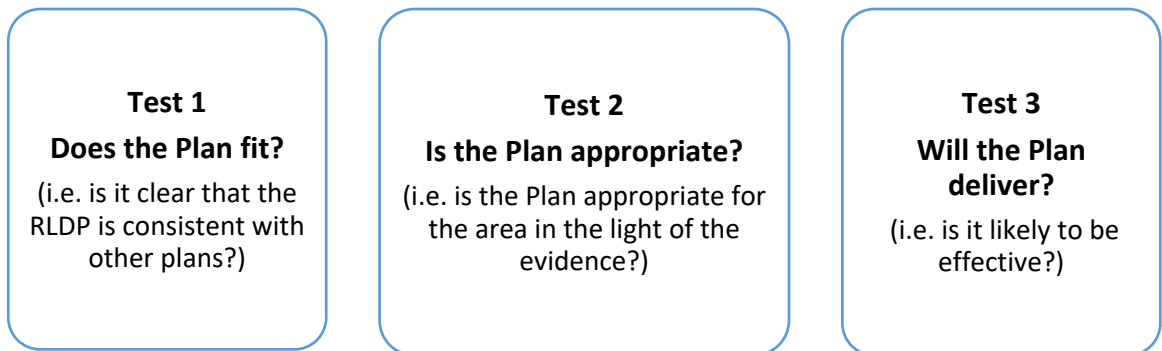
**Tests of Soundness**

2.16 The Replacement LDP will be submitted to the Welsh Government for examination. An independent Inspector is appointed by the WG to undertake this examination to determine



whether the Plan is fundamentally sound. ‘Soundness’ is an integral part of the LDP system and is an important principle by which it may be demonstrated as to whether the LDP shows good judgement and is able to be trusted. If the RLDP is found not to be sound, then the Welsh Government will require the Council to take necessary action to remedy the situation.

- 2.17 At examination, the Inspector will assess whether the preparation of the plan has been undertaken in accordance with legal and regulatory procedural requirements and complies with the Community Involvement Scheme. The Inspector must also determine whether the Plan meets the three soundness tests<sup>7</sup>:



- 2.18 Following Examination, the Inspector will produce a report that sets out their findings and conclusions. The conclusions set out in the report will be binding and, unless the Welsh Government intervenes, the Council must accept the changes required by the Inspector and adopt the RLDP.

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<sup>7</sup> The tests of soundness can be found in the Welsh Government Local Development Plan Manual <https://gov.wales/development-plans-manual-edition-3-march-2020>

### 3. TIMETABLE

- 3.1. The Council must set out a timeline for plan preparation, setting out the various stages and documents and key stages of public consultation. The Welsh Government have set an expectation that a replacement LDP should not take longer than 3.5 years, plus one three-month slippage period. The revision to the timeline sets out a delay resulting in a 4.6 year plan making period with no slippage period. The revised timescale is considered to reflect setbacks that have occurred since the preparation of the plan progressed and a realistic forecast for taking the preparation forward. Newport has an adopted Local Development Plan (2015-2026) currently in operation and will continue to do so while the new plan (the replacement LDP) is prepared.
- 3.2. Table 1 sets out the key stages of plan preparation. A more detailed project plan is included in Appendix B. The timetable is split between Definitive and Indicative Stages. Stage 1-4 are noted as Definitive stages because the progression of these stages are in direct control of the Council. Every effort was made to adhere to the first version of the timetable, however some setbacks were apparent during 2022, which has led to the need for a revised timeline. Every effort will be made to adhere to the revised timetable. Stages 5-8 are noted as indicative because these stages are dependent on various factors including the number of representations received during Deposit Plan consultation or the number of examination hearing sessions required. The Council has less control over these factors. Therefore, stages 5-8 will be reconsidered after reaching the Deposit stage of the plan where definitive timings will be prepared and submitted to the Welsh Government for agreement and publication.

Table 1: Summary Timetable

Key Stages		Definitive Timescales
Stage 1 <b>Delivery Agreement</b>	Public Consultation Full Council Approval and Submission to WG Approval from WG	January – March 2021 April 2021 May 2021
Stage 2 <b>Pre- Deposit</b>	Candidate Site Stage Consultation on Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Vision and Objective Prepare Growth and Spatial Options Growth and Spatial Options Engagement Prepare Preferred Strategy Full Council reporting Preferred Strategy	June – Sept 2021 June – August 2021 Sept 2021 – June 2022 July – Dec 2022 Jan – March 2023 April – August 2023 September 2023
Stage 3 <b>Preferred Strategy</b>	Public Consultation  Prepare Deposit Plan  Full Council reporting Deposit Plan	October - November 2023 December 2023 – August 2024 September 2024
Stage 4 <b>Deposit Plan</b>	Public Consultation Full Council approval for submission to WG	October – December 2024 April 2025
Indicative		Timescales
Stage 5	Submission	May 2025
Stage 6	Examination	June 2025

Stage 7	Inspector's Report	January 2026
Stage 8	Adoption	February 2026
		<b>Total Plan Preparation 4.75 years</b>

### Resources

- 3.3. The Planning and Development Manager will be responsible for the overall delivery of the RLDP, with the Planning Policy Manager responsible for the day-to-day project management. The Planning Policy Team will lead in the preparation and delivery of the RLDP with Member engagement and political reporting at appropriate stages.
- 3.4. The staff resources are set out in Table 2 below, approximately 90-95% of officer time will be dedicated to the RLDP to account for day to day involvement in liaison with colleagues in development management and also to account for regional working.
- 3.5. Additional time will be dedicated by the Head of Regeneration and Economic Development and the Planning and Development Manager to the efficient delivery of the RLDP. It will also be necessary to call upon staff resources from other internal departments to assist in undertaking various evidence base updates/assessments. This is likely to include officer support from: Development Management, City Services, Policy and Partnership, Housing, Highways, Regeneration and Economic Development, Education, Democratic Services and Legal Services.

*Table 2: Indicative<sup>8</sup> Planning Policy Team Structure*

<b>Officer Job Title</b>	<b>Number of posts</b>
Planning Policy Manager	1
Principal Planning Policy Officer	1
Senior Planning Policy Officer	1
Planning Policy Officer	1
GIS and Technician	1

- 3.6 The Council recognises that additional professional specialist services will also be required to progress and establish a robust evidence base to inform the RLDP. While it is anticipated that a considerable amount of evidence base work will be undertaken by NCC officers, the use of external consultants will be necessary, particularly in relation to highly technical/specialist elements of the evidence base. Financial resources have been secured accordingly.

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<sup>8</sup> Business Case for proposed structure currently being considered

- 3.7 It is important to note that work is on-going on a regional basis and collaboration with neighbouring authorities will continue to be fundamental to the preparation of the RLDP, particularly with regard to a joint evidence base, where appropriate. The South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) is working towards a set of regionally agreed methodologies for key topic areas to ensure a consistent evidence base throughout the Cardiff Capital Region. In addition, Monmouthshire, Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent, Newport and Caerphilly Councils have jointly procured a number of joint evidence base studies and future work joint work with these authorities and Cardiff are anticipated.
- 3.8 A dedicated budget has been made available to progress the RLDP to adoption within the proposed timetable. It is anticipated that this will cover expenditure relating to all elements of preparation of the RLDP and the Independent Examination.

### **Risk management and Analysis**

- 3.9 The proposed timetable is considered to be realistic and achievable having regard to:
- The scope of work understood to be involved in plan preparation, having regard to the WG regulations and guidance;
  - The resources the Council has committed to plan preparation; and
  - The current structure of the Council, its decision-making structures and meeting cycles.
- 3.10 While every effort will be made to avoid deviation from this timetable, it is acknowledged to be challenging. Appendix D identifies a number of potential risks, together with the Council's proposed approach to managing them.

### **Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)**

- 3.11 The RLDP will contain sufficient policies to provide the basis for determining planning applications. However, SPG has an important supporting role in providing more detailed or site-specific guidance on the way in which LDP policies will be applied. While SPG does not form part of a Development Plan it should be derived from and be consistent with the relevant LDP. The SPG should also be clearly cross referenced to the policies and proposals it supplements.
- 3.12 Since the adoption of the current LDP, 23 supplementary planning guidance (SPG) documents have been produced to support key LDP policy areas. It is anticipated that the SPG topic list below will continue to be relevant and necessary. Where these can be updated or revised as part of LDP process, to reflect the changes to the RLDP and its evidence base, this will be done. However, it is important to note that the SPG linked to the RLDP cannot be formally adopted until after the Inspector's Report has been received and there are no changes to the policy approach set out in the RLDP. It is not anticipated that any new or additional SPG will be prepared in parallel with the RLDP due to challenging timescales.

- Planning Obligations SPG
- Affordable Housing SPG
- Archaeology and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG
- Wildlife and Development SPG
- House Extensions and Domestic Outbuildings SPG
- New Dwellings SPG
- Flat Conversions SPG
- Waste Storage and Collection SPG
- Parking Standards SPG
- Housing in Multiple Occupation SPG
- Draft Shopfront Design SPG
- Sustainable Travel SPG
- Security Measures for Shopfronts and Commercial Premises SPG
- Mineral Safeguarding SPG
- Outdoor Play Space Provision SPG
- Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Development Sites SPG
- Air Quality SPG
- Caerleon **Conservation Area Appraisal** SPG
- Stow Park **Conservation Area Appraisal** SPG
- Clytha **Conservation Area Appraisal** SPG
- The Shrubbery **Conservation Area Appraisal** SPG
- Draft City Centre Conservation Area Appraisal SPG
- Draft St Woolos Conservation Area Appraisal SPG

## Monitoring and Review

3.13 The Council will continue to monitor and review progress of the RLDP against the requirements of the Delivery Agreement to ensure the timetable is being kept to and the public engagement as set out in the CIS is being met. As noted in paragraph 3.1, the original timetable allowed for a marginal degree of flexibility, however, proposed changes are considered to be significant amendments to the DA and will require approval by the Council prior to Welsh Government agreement. These changes are only made under what are assessed as being exceptional circumstances and further revisions are unlikely to be required at any further point of plan preparation. In line with the approved DA, amendments are made as a result of the following circumstances:

- Preparation of the RLDP falls behind schedule by more than 3 months at a key stage.
- Any other circumstances that will materially affect the delivery of the RLDP.

3.14 More specifically delays can be linked to a change of staffing at manager level during the last 6 months (both within the Planning Policy Team and Planning and Development section) and difficulty in recruiting to all posts in the team structure, in addition to time given to consider the implications of changes to Draft Technical Advice Note 15 on the preparation of the RLDP. It should be noted that Draft TAN 15 still presents somewhat of a risk in that it could be amended before being introduced in June 2023.

3.15 While best efforts will be made to avoid the need for further revision, the DA may need to be amended if the following circumstances, in addition to those identified under 3.13, which are beyond the LPA's control, occur during the preparation of the revised LDP:

- Significant change to the resources available to undertake preparation of the RLDP.
- Significant changes to Legislation directly affecting the RLDP preparation process.
- Significant changes to the Community Involvement Scheme.

3.16 An updated timetable will be submitted to WG following the Deposit stage. This will provide greater certainty on the timescale for the remaining stages (currently set out as indicative stages in Table 1). This indicative part of the timetable will be redefined within three months of the close of the formal Deposit period and will be submitted to WG for agreement.

## 4. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT SCHEME

- 4.1 The Community Involvement Scheme (CIS) sets out how the Council proposes to proactively involve the community and other stakeholders in the preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP). Whilst it is the responsibility of the Council to produce the RLDP, one of the aims of the development plan system is to produce a plan based on effective community involvement. This process of building consensus on the context of the RLDP is a key aspect of this CIS and the five ways of working prescribed by the Well-Being of Future Generations Act. The following section sets out the ways in which you and other interested parties can influence the RLDP. The opportunities for involvement for each key stage of the plan preparation process are set out below; this should be read in conjunction with the timetable set out in Chapter 3 and Appendix 1).
- 4.2 Welsh Government set out in 2011 a set of ten national principles for public engagement. They are a set of non-statutory principles and are designed to provide guidance when undertaking the engagement and participation process. They are an overarching set of principles aimed at public service organisations across all sectors in Wales. The Principles for Public Engagement for Wales are:

1. Engagement is effectively designed to make a difference
2. Encourage and enable everyone effected to be involved, if they so choose
3. Engagement is planned and delivered in a timely and appropriate way
4. Work with relevant partner organisations
5. The information provided will be jargon free, appropriate and understandable
6. Make it easier for people to take part
7. Enable people to take part effectively
8. Engagement is given the right resources and support to be effective
9. People are told of the impact of their contribution
10. Learn and share lessons to share the process of engagement

It is considered appropriate to utilise these principles in the preparation of the RLDP. This is reflected in this document and engagement will take place in accordance with the guidelines set out in this CIS.

### **Who will we involve?**

- 4.3 Effective involvement of people and communities and collaboration with other organisations are two of the five ways of working set out in the Well-Being of Future Generations Act and are a key aspect in the preparation of the RLDP. The Council will seek to involve the following groups in the plan preparation:

#### **Members of the public, businesses, landowners, developers and agents**

- 4.4 The Council has a RLDP database which is being maintained to include details of any parties who have requested to be kept informed of the Replacement LDP process. This database allows contact with groups beyond those set out in regulations.
- 4.5 Extensive engagement will be undertaken at each key stage of the RLDP process. Efforts will be made to engage with communities, businesses, local organisations and charities,

landowners, and developers to ensure a broad range of feedback. We shall engage with a variety of interest groups including community councils, the citizens panel, chambers of commerce, planning agents, prospective developers and groups including local wildlife trusts, community groups and young people.

- 4.6 The call for candidate sites will provide the opportunity for those who have an interest in land to submit sites to be considered for development. We will be making one formal call for candidate sites and all candidate sites will need to be submitted via a standardised form. The forms contain the criteria required to assist in the assessment of the suitability of sites for inclusion as potential allocations in the RLDP. Accordingly, all submissions must be made at the appropriate time, the dates of which will be advertised extensively using the methods set out below.
- 4.7 The RLDP database automatically keeps a record of any party who has provided representations to the RLDP process. By providing representations or requesting to be added to the database those parties are giving their consent for their details to be held by the Council for the RLDP process. If you would like to be added to the RLDP database, please contact the Planning Policy team using the details set out in section 4.22.

#### **Elected Members**

- 4.8 Newport elected Members will play an important role in the RLDP process by, informing the policy team of issues and opportunities within Newport and their local areas as well as continuing to represent their local communities. Consequently, Member seminars will be undertaken where appropriate, anticipated to be at the key stages of the RLDP development.

#### **Community Councils**

- 4.9 Community Councils play a key role in disseminating information within their local area and will be a key link in effective involvement within their local areas. Community Councils will be consulted at every stage of the RLDP process and they are encouraged to take this opportunity to raise awareness of this to their local communities. Community Councils are also a source of information for RLDP development and are also encouraged to provide issues and opportunities for their areas including any land use based aspirations.

#### **Partnership groups**

- 4.10 Liaison with Newport's Public Service Board<sup>9</sup> will be of particular importance to ensure that the RLDP aligns with the Local Well-Being Plan. The PSB also represents a broad coverage of interested parties and their involvement in the RLDP process will aid the RLDP through the provision of data and evidence base as well as broadening the scope of engagement with parties that have had limited or no contact with the development plan process in the past, but with an interest in Newport.

#### **Additional Consultation Bodies**

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.newport.gov.uk/oneNewport/Well-being-of-Future-Generations-Act/Public-Services-Board.aspx>



4.11 Appendix A provides a list of the specific and general consultation bodies<sup>10</sup> along with UK Government departments and other consultees. The specific consultees comprise of the Welsh Government and those bodies with specific functions that apply to the revised Plan area, for example the Aneurin Bevan Health Board. The Authority must also consult UK Government Departments where aspects of the plan appear to affect their interests. These consultation bodies will be engaged throughout the RLDP process at each of the formal stages and informally, as appropriate.

#### **Hard to Reach Groups**

4.12 Hard to reach groups and those that are seldom heard are those groups who have not taken part traditionally in the plan preparation process. Additional effort will therefore be required to ensure these groups are engaged in the RLDP process. A flexible approach will need to be undertaken in relation to engagement with these groups, albeit within the parameters of the specified participation/consultation periods. Engagement with these groups may be achieved by using existing partnerships and groups wherever possible. It is nevertheless recognised that the very principle of a hard to reach group is that they may not be involved in existing groups and that this may not therefore always be achievable. Trusted intermediaries will also be used, as appropriate, in order to gain the views of particular groups of people who do not have the confidence to engage directly in the process.

4.13 The following groups are identified as not having been sufficiently engaged in plan preparation previously and will subsequently be actively encouraged to participate in the RLDP process:

- Young People – Newport’s Youth Council will be invited to participate as appropriate in the RLDP process. The RLDP covers a fifteen-year period and as such the plan is as relevant and will have a direct impact on young people. It is therefore considered key that the voices of young people are heard so that they can share their views on their local area.
- Disabled People – we will seek to engage with an appropriate stakeholder group(s) at relevant stages, in order to gain the views of those living with disabilities in Newport.
- Gypsy and Travellers – we will seek to engage with an appropriate stakeholder group(s) at relevant stages to ensure the gypsy and travelling community are suitably engaged.
- Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) People – we will seek to engage with appropriate BME stakeholder group(s) are suitably engaged at relevant stages of the plan.

4.14 In addition to the above hard to reach groups, there are other seldom heard voices who are considered to have been under-represented previously in LDP preparation. This

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<sup>10</sup> Those Specific and General Consultation bodies as set out in LDP Regulations.

includes (but is not exclusive to) those seeking affordable housing in the County, agricultural related development, small/self-build house-builders and small and medium-sized enterprises. Accordingly, we will endeavour to reach out to these groups by utilising existing mutual points of contact wherever possible.

### **How will we involve you?**

4.15 We will seek to publicise the RLDP process at every stage and reach as much of the community as possible, as set out in the section above, to inform people about the RLDP stage and how they can get involved. This will be done by:

- Direct contact (i.e. by letter or e-mail, the preference of which as indicated by the stakeholder through consultation, together with language preference).
- Via Newport Council's Social Media Accounts and use of Bus Wi-Fi.
- Engagement with Members through specific workshops, Member drop-in sessions and in reports to appropriate Council meetings.
- Making use of existing networks such as Newport's Citizens Panel, Youth Council, Cohesive Communities Team.
- All RLDP information and documents will be made available on the Council's website.
- Deposit of documents at the Council's Information Station and or Civic Centre.
- Press releases where appropriate, including the use of Newport Matters.
- Public information exhibitions, engagement sessions and meetings will be undertaken face to face when possible when taking into account Welsh Government guidance on such matters. Virtual engagement and consultation via web based technological tools such as webinars will also be utilised.

### **Welsh Language and Bilingual engagement**

4.16 The Welsh Language Standards place a legal duty on Councils to make it easier for people to use services through the medium of Welsh. The Council has published a Welsh Language Strategy (2017-2022) which sets out a vision that 'the people of Newport can use Welsh in all parts of life'. The requirements of both the corporate strategy and Welsh Language Standards will be maintained at each stage of the RLDP. Bilingual engagement will be carried out in the following ways:

- We welcome correspondence in both Welsh and English. Where correspondence is received in Welsh and a reply is necessary, this will be sent in Welsh.
- All comments forms, public notices will be bilingual. Stakeholders on the RLDP database will be sent RLDP correspondence in their preferred language.
- Any pages on the Replacement Local Development Plan website and social media posts will be bilingual.

### **What we expect from you**

- 4.17 In order to ensure any comments and representations on the RLDP are considered, they must be submitted within the prescribed timescales. Chapter 3 of this Delivery Agreement sets out the timetable of relevant stages and provides a guideline of when we will seek your involvement. This will ensure that individual views are considered and taken into account throughout the RLDP preparation process.
- 4.18 It is also of importance that you notify the Planning Policy team should your contact details change during the RLDP process in order for us to keep you fully informed of progress. With regard to Candidate Sites, it is noted that land ownership changes may also occur during the process and it is imperative that these are communicated to the Planning Policy team in order to ensure progress is not delayed.

### **Building Consensus**

- 4.19 The Council will seek to build consensus through the various engagement and consultation methods set out within the CIS. Consensus building can only be achieved if the community and other interested parties are kept fully informed and effectively engaged throughout the preparation of the RLDP, which will be of particular importance in the early stages of plan preparation. It is nevertheless recognised that there will be occasions where consensus cannot be achieved and a difference in opinion between certain parties occurs. A clear audit trail of decisions will be maintained in order to ensure that there is transparency in the decision making process, and, to provide assurances to those that disagree, that the decisions have been made in an informed and balanced way.

### **Late Representations**

- 4.20 The RLDP preparation process is subject to statutory and non-statutory consultation periods which have defined periods for representations to be made. Responses are required to be submitted to the Council by the specified deadline of the specific consultation period in order for them to be considered. Any late comments/representations will not be logged as 'duly made' as they were not made in accordance with the published timescales. In exceptional circumstances it will be at the Council's discretion as to whether such late representations can be accepted. Evidence will be required to highlight why the representation was delayed and that a genuine attempt was made to submit within the prescribed deadline. Please use the contact details set out below to inform us of any such event. The timescale to produce the RLDP continues to be challenging, the acceptance of late representations could result in further delay which would not be acceptable.

### **Availability of Documents**

- 4.21 The RLDP documents will be made available at each of the relevant stages. All documents will be available electronically on the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website at <http://www.newport.gov.uk/ldp>. The RLDP webpage will have a link to online consultation forms which can be used to make and view representations on various documents relating to the Plan. In addition to online availability, the documents will also be available in paper copy

at the Council's **Central Library** and/or the Newport Civic Centre (clearly indicated at the start of each key stage consultation). As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and potential future lockdown situations, it might be necessary to book appointments to view a paper copy. The location of paper copies and the process for viewing them will be clearly set out at the start of any consultation.

### **Our Contact Details**

- 4.22 For more information on the Replacement Local Development Plan please visit [www.newport.gov.uk/ldp](http://www.newport.gov.uk/ldp)
- 4.23 If you would like to contact a member of the Planning Policy Team, please use one of the following methods:
- **Email:** [ldp.consultation@newport.gov.uk](mailto:ldp.consultation@newport.gov.uk)
  - **Telephone:** 01633 656656
  - **Post:** Planning Policy, Newport City Council, Civic Centre, Newport, NP20 4UR

### **Timetable and proposed Method of Engagement**

- 4.24 Tables 3 & 4 sets out the detailed timetable for community engagement and the proposed engagement methods for the key stages in the RLDP preparation process. The list is not exhaustive and may be adapted to ensure the community and stakeholders are suitably involved at each stage. The proposed methods of engagement will vary dependent on the stage of plan preparation, subject matter, preference of those involved and the resources available at the time, recognising that the proposed timetable and methods should not hinder plan preparation.
- 4.25 Figure 1 sets out a summary of the process and indicates where engagement will occur, and feedback provided. It is worth noting that each stage of the RLDP process influences the next stage. The Integrated Assessment work informs and influences the output of each stage.

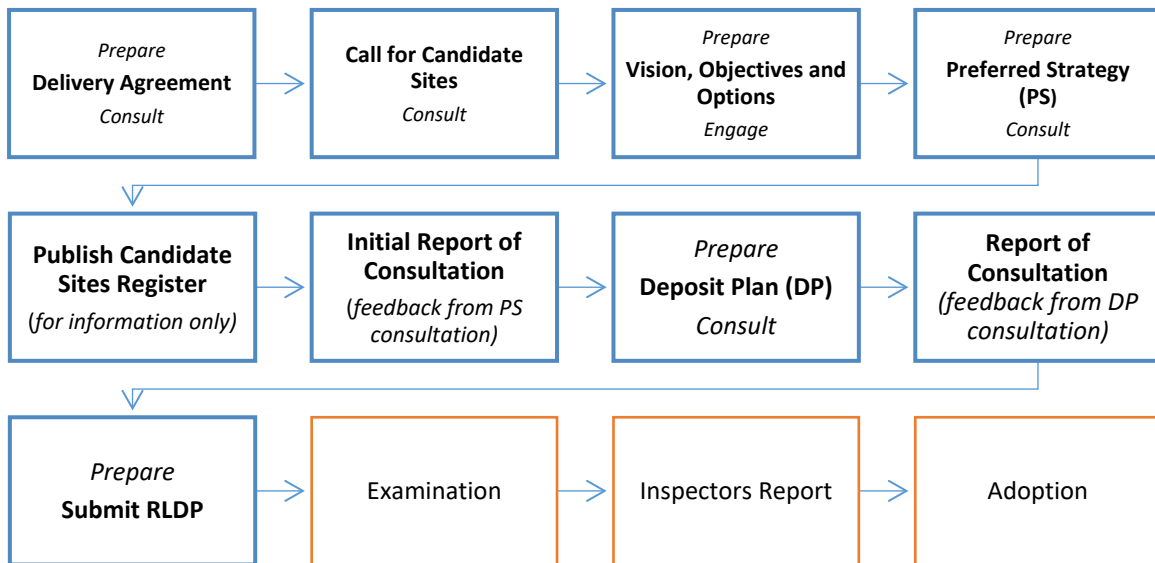


Figure 2: Summary of RLDP process, including engagement and feedback points

4.26 In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, methods of engagement will need to reflect the Coronavirus Regulations (2020) and Ministerial advice. Should restrictions still be in place during a key consultation stage, arrangements will need to be made to ensure social distancing measures and other adjustments can be put in place when conducting public engagement events to ensure the safety our colleagues and our communities. The use of digital involvement options to provide communities with information and the ability to engage with the RLDP in a virtual manner will be utilised. Details of the nature of each consultation period and the arrangements for the methods for engagement will be made clear on the Council’s website and correspondence sent to those on the RLDP database. It is anticipated that a mixture of public event and virtual engagement mechanisms will be utilised throughout the plan preparation process.

Newport City Council - Draft Delivery Agreement 2020

Table 3: Community Involvement timetable and proposed methods of engagement -Definitive Stages

Key Stage	Purpose	Consultation Period	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs <sup>11</sup>
Delivery Agreement	To set out timetable for plan preparation and process and methods of community engagement	January 2021 – March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specific Consultation Bodies</li> <li>▪ General Consultees</li> <li>▪ Registered LDP database</li> <li>▪ Elected Members</li> <li>▪ Community Councils</li> <li>▪ General Public</li> <li>▪ Public Service Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Social Media</li> <li>• Press Release</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft DA approval for consultation Cabinet Dec 2020</li> <li>• DA approval for submission to WG 2021</li> </ul>	2005 Regs: 9 & 10 2015 Regs: 2 (5)
Review and Update Evidence Base	To inform the RLDP strategy and policy framework	Any update or new evidence base will be reported and made available for comment at the Growth Options, Preferred Strategy and Deposit Plan stage (see below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local Authority Departments</li> <li>▪ Members</li> <li>▪ Neighbouring LPAs</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> <li>▪ Statutory Consultees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Social Media</li> <li>• Press Release</li> <li>• Workshops/Meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RLDP AMR</li> <li>• RLDP Topic Papers</li> <li>• Technical Reports and Studies</li> </ul>	2005 Regs: 11

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<sup>11</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 & 2015

Key Stage	Purpose	Consultation Period	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs <sup>11</sup>
Call for Candidate Sites	To establish land availability, by establishing those areas which landowners are seeking to release land for development in order to identify potential development sites	June 2021- August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All representors within the RLDP database, including</li> <li>▪ Landowners</li> <li>▪ Agents</li> <li>▪ Developers</li> <li>▪ HBF</li> <li>▪ Federation of Small housebuilders</li> <li>▪ General Public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Email</li> <li>▪ Letter</li> <li>▪ Website</li> <li>▪ Social Media</li> <li>▪ Press Release</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Candidate Sites Register</li> </ul>	2015 Regs: 2 (1)
Review and Update ISA <sup>12</sup> baseline and framework	To update the baseline information and define a new ISA framework	June 2021- August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All representors within the RLDP database, including</li> <li>▪ Specific Consultation Bodies</li> <li>▪ Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>▪ SA/SEA consultees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Email</li> <li>▪ Letter</li> <li>▪ Website</li> <li>▪ Social Media</li> <li>▪ Press Release</li> <li>▪ Workshop/Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report as part of ISA Scoping Report (see below)</li> </ul>	

<sup>12</sup> Integrated Sustainability Appraisal, see section 2.6 for further details

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Key Stage	Purpose	Consultation Period	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs <sup>11</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Vision, Issues and Objectives</li> <li>ISA and HRA scoping work to be reported as part of ISAR (see below)</li> </ul>	To develop consensus on the RLDP's Vision, Issues and Objectives and the ISA Scoping Report.	January 2022-March 2022		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Letter</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Social Media</li> <li>Press Release</li> <li>Workshops/Meetings</li> </ul>	<p>Documentation made available on the Council's website.</p> <p>Draft Preferred Strategy and Initial Integrated Assessment Report and Initial HRA Scoping Report.</p>	2005 Regs: 14

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Key Stage	Purpose	Consultation Period	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs <sup>11</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop Growth and Spatial Options</li> </ul>	To develop consensus on options including growth levels and spatial distribution to inform the Preferred Strategy (see below)	January 2023 - March 2023		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Letter</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Social Media</li> <li>Press Release</li> <li>Workshops/Meetings</li> </ul>	<p>Documentation made available on the Council's website.</p> <p>Draft Preferred Strategy.</p>	2005 Regs: 14
Preferred Strategy Consultation	To enable anyone to make representations to the Councils pre-deposit document	October 2023 – November 2023	<p>All representors within the RLDP database, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> <li>Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>General Public</li> <li>Hard to Reach Groups</li> <li>Community Councils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Letter</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Social Media</li> <li>Press Release</li> <li>Exhibitions/ Workshops/ Meetings</li> </ul>	Initial Consultation Report	<p>2005 Regs: 15 &amp;16</p> <p>2015 Regs:16A</p>

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Key Stage	Purpose	Consultation Period	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs <sup>11</sup>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Service Board</li> </ul>			
Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (IASR) and HRA Scoping Report Consultation	To enable anyone to make representations to the Council's Scoping Report and ISAR	October 2023 – November 2023	All representors within the RLDP database, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> <li>SA/SEA Statutory Consultees</li> <li>Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>General Public</li> <li>Hard to Reach Groups</li> <li>Community Councils</li> <li>Public Service Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Letter</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Social Media</li> <li>Press Release</li> <li>Workshops/ Meetings</li> </ul>	Initial Consultation Report	2005 Regs: 15 & 16  2015 Regs: 16A
Deposit Plan Consultation	To enable anyone to make representations to the Council's Replacement Deposit LDP and consider any	October 2024- December 2024	All representors within the RLDP database, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Letter</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Social Media</li> <li>Press Release</li> <li>Workshops/ Meetings</li> </ul>	Hard copies of representations placed in Information Station and or Civic Centre and made available on Councils website  Updated Consultation Report	2005 Regs: 17, 18 & 19

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Key Stage	Purpose	Consultation Period	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs <sup>11</sup>
	representations made on Deposit Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>• General Public</li> <li>• Hard to Reach Groups</li> <li>• Community Councils</li> </ul> Public Service Board			
Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (IASR) and HRA Report Consultation	To enable anyone to make representations to the Councils ISAR and HRA Report and consider any representations made on ISAR and HRA reports	October 2024-December 2024	All representors within the RLDP database, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> <li>• SA/SEA Statutory Consultees</li> <li>• Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>• General Public</li> <li>• Hard to Reach Groups</li> <li>• Community Councils</li> <li>• Public Service Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Letter</li> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Social Media</li> <li>• Press Release</li> <li>• Workshops/ Meetings</li> </ul>	Hard copies of representations placed in Information Station and or Civic Centre and made available on Councils website  Updated Consultation Report	2005 Regs: 17, 18 & 19

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Table 4: Community Involvement timetable and proposed methods of engagement - Indicative Stages

Key Stage	Purpose	Anticipated Timescale	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs
Submission of RLDP to WG for examination	To enable examination of RLDP	May 2025	All representors within the RLDP database, including specific and general consultation bodes. Elected Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email/Letters</li> <li>Website</li> <li>Copies of relevant supporting documents available at the Information Station and or Civic Centre and on the Councils website</li> </ul>	Submission to WG for examination	2005 Regs: 22 2015 Regs: 2 (17)
Independent Examination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification of Independent Examination</li> <li>Pre Examination Meeting</li> <li>Consideration of all representation to the RLDP</li> <li>MACs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that interested parties are aware that an Independent examination of the RLDP is taking place</li> <li>To advise on examination procedure</li> <li>To provide an impartial planning view on the soundness of</li> </ul>	June 2025 – September 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All representors within the RLDP database, including specific and general consultation bodes.</li> <li>Elected Members</li> <li>All those interested parties that have made representations at the Deposit State of the RLDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email/Letter</li> <li>Notice placed on website</li> <li>Round Table Discussions</li> <li>Formal Hearing sessions (if requests and agreed by Inspector</li> <li>Written submissions</li> </ul>	Statements of Common Ground and papers as necessary Inspectors Report	2005 Regs: 23

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Key Stage	Purpose	Anticipated Timescale	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs
	the RLDP, and the representations made in respect of it					
Publication of Inspector's Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform interested parties of receipt and publication of Inspector's report</li> </ul>	To make the Inspector's Report of the examination of the RLDP publicly available	January 2026	All representors within the RLDP database, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> <li>Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>General Public</li> <li>Elected Members</li> <li>Public Service Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council Website</li> <li>Formal notification by email/letter</li> <li>Press Release</li> </ul>	Binding Inspector's Report	2005 Regs: 24
Publication of Environmental Reports	Identifying any adjustments arising from the Examination	January 2026	All representors within the RLDP database, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> <li>Neighbouring Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council Website</li> <li>Formal notification by email/letter</li> <li>Press Release</li> </ul>	Environmental Reports	2005 Regs: 25 2015 Regs: 2 (19)

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Key Stage	Purpose	Anticipated Timescale	Who will be involved	Method of engagement	Outcomes / Reporting Method	LDP Regs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Public</li> <li>• Elected Members</li> <li>• SA/SEA statutory consultees</li> <li>• Public Service Board</li> </ul>			
<p>Adoption of RLDP</p> <p>The adoption of the RLDP is to take place within 8 weeks of receipt of the Inspectors Report</p> <p>This will include publication of a ISA adoption statement</p>	To inform stakeholders of adoption	February 2026	<p>All representors within the RLDP database, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific and General Consultation Bodies</li> <li>• Neighbouring Authorities</li> <li>• General Public</li> <li>• Elected Members</li> <li>• Public Service Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council Website</li> <li>• Formal notification by email/letter</li> <li>• Press Release</li> </ul>		<p>2005 Regs: 25</p> <p>2015 Regs: 2 (19)</p>

## APPENDIX A: RLDP CONSULTATION BODIES

### **Specific consultation bodies**

*(as defined in LDP Regulations 2, including UK Government Departments)*

A1.1 The Council will consult the following specific consultation bodies at all stages in the preparation of the RLDP.

- Welsh Government (Planning Division will co-ordinate consultations)
- Natural Resources Wales
- Cadw
- Network Rail infrastructure Ltd
- Office of Secretary of State for Wales
- Telecommunication Operators – EE, Vodafone and O2, BT Virgin Media, Mobile Operators Association
- Aneurin Bevan Health Board
- Gas and Electricity Licensees – National Grid, Wales & West Utilities, Western Power Distribution, British Gas and SSE
- Sewerage and Water undertakers – Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water
- Department for Transport (including Secretary of State for functions previously exercised by the Strategic Rail Authority)
- UK Government Departments – Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
- Home Office
- Ministry of Defence

#### **Neighbouring Local Authorities:**

- Caerphilly County Borough Council
- Cardiff City Council
- Monmouthshire County Council
- Torfaen County Borough Council

#### **Community Councils:**

- Bishton Community Council
- Coedkernew Community Council
- Goldcliff Community Council
- Graig Community Council
- Langstone Community Council
- Llanvaches Community Council
- Llanwern Community Council
- Marshfield Community Council
- Michaelston-y-fedw Community Council
- Nash Community Council
- Penhow Community Council
- Redwick Community Council
- Rogerstone Community Council
- Wentlooge Community Council

**General Consultation Bodies:**

A 1.2. The Council will consult the following general consultation bodies, where appropriate, in accordance with the delivery agreement. The List is not exhaustive and may be added to as appropriate:

**a) Voluntary Bodies whose activities benefit any part of the authority's area:**

- Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisation
- Caerleon Civic Society
- Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales, Newport and Valleys Branch
- Citizens Advice Bureau Newport City Council
- Duffryn Community Link
- Echo Stow Hill
- Friends of the Earth Cymru
- Gwent Ornithological Society
- Gwent Wildlife Trust
- Fields in Trust
- Newport Civic Society
- Pentrepoeth Action Group
- Planning Aid Wales
- Severn Estuary Partnership
- Sustrans
- The Ramblers' Association
- The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Always Community Association
- Wildlife in Newport Group
- Severn Area Rescue Association (SARA)

**b) Bodies representing the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the authority's area:**

- South East Wales Racial Equality Council
- Gypsies and Travellers Wales
- Travelling Ahead
- The Gypsy Council
- The National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
- The Showmen's Guild of Great Britain
- Black Environment Network
- Gwent Education Minority Ethnic Service

**c) Bodies which represent the interest in different religious groups in the authority's area:**

- Churches in Newport
- Community Connector Service – Faith Groups

**d) Bodies which represent the interest of disabled persons in the authority's area:**

- Disability Wales
- Newport Access Group



- Guide Dogs for the Blind Organisation
- Mind Cymru
- Gwent Association for the Blind
- Royal National Institute for Deaf People
- Wales Council for Deaf People
- Wales Council for the Blind
- Sight Cymru

**e) Bodies which represent the interest of people carrying out business in the authority's area:**

- Newport and Gwent Enterprise Agency
- Business Wales
- South East Wales Energy Agency
- Business in the community
- Pobl
- Linc Cymru
- Newport City Homes
- Coleg Gwent
- University of South Wales
- Farmers Union Wales
- Federation of Master Builders
- Home Builders Federation
- Local Transport Operators
- South and Mid Wales Chamber of Commerce
- Mineral Products Association
- Confederation of British Industry (Wales)
- Welsh ICE

**f) Bodies which represent the interest of Welsh culture in the authority's area:**

- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
- Council for British Archaeology
- Ancient Monument Society
- Arts Council of Wales
- National Museum of Wales
- Newport Museum
- Friends of Newport Ship
- National Trust
- National Roman Legion Museum
- Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments
- Stow Park Conservation Society
- Celf Caerleon Arts
- Green Caerleon

**g) Bodies which represent the interest of difference age groups in the authority area:**

- Age Cymru
- Newport Carers Forum

- Newport Youth Council
- Yr Urdd

**h) Bodies which represent the interest of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender groups in the authority's area:**

- Umbrella Cymru
- Stonewall Cymru

**i) Bodies which represent the interest of Welsh language in the authority's area:**

- Welsh Language Forum
- Menter Iaith Caesnewydd

**Other Consultees**

A 1.3. The Council will consult the following other consultees, where appropriate, in accordance with the Delivery agreement. This list is not exhaustive and may be added to as appropriate:

- British Horse Society
- Bus Users Cymru
- British Geological Survey
- Campaign for Real Ale
- Chartered Institute of Housing (Cymru)
- Chartered Management Institute (Cymru)
- Children's Commissioner for Wales
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Civic Trust Cymru
- Coed Cymru
- Community Transport Association
- Confederation of Passenger transport
- Crisis
- Crown Estate
- Design Commission for Wales
- District Valuer Services
- Fire and Rescue Service
- Future Generations Commissioner for Wales
- Logistics UK's
- Gwent Constabulary
- Heritage Amenity Societies, including The Victorian Society, The Georgian Group, Twentieth Century Social, CBA, Historic Gardens Trust.
- Institute of Civil Engineers
- Llamau
- National Farmers Union
- Newport's Citizen Panel
- Newport Harbour Commissioners
- Newport Housing Trust
- One Voice Wales
- Open Spaces Society
- Planning Inspectorate
- Public Health Wales

- Rail Freight Group
- Ramblers Cymru
- Road Haulage Association Ltd
- Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
- Royal Mail
- Royal Town Planning Institute Cymru
- RSPB Cymru
- Shelter Cymru
- Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
- South Wales Trunk Road Agency
- South Gwent Ramblers Association
- Sports Wales
- Stagecoach
- Sustrans Cymru
- The Energy Savings Trust
- The National Trust
- The National Library of Wales
- The Older Peoples Commissioner for Wales
- The Theatres Trust
- The Woodland Trust
- Transport for Wales
- Visit Wales (Welsh Tourist Board)
- Wales Council for Voluntary Action
- Welsh Language Commission
- WWF Cymru

## APPENDIX B: RLDP TIMETABLE

*To be added*

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## APPENDIX C: RLDP RISK MANAGEMENT

Issue	Potential Risk(s)	Mitigation	Probability / Impact
<b>Council Issues</b>			
Change in staff resources available to assist with RLDP preparation.	Programme Slippage	Ensure process maintains high level corporate priority and carry through staff recruitment and retention where necessary	Medium / High
Reduction and lack of financial resources.	Programme Slippage	Monitor Plan expenditure and ensure plan preparation is adequately costed.	Medium / High
Organisational restructuring	Programme Slippage	Ensure process maintains high level corporate priority	Medium/Medium
Council decision making structure/ political reporting cycle.	Programme Slippage	Timetable consulted on and special dates can be requested if required	Medium/Medium
Political Change/ Elections.	Programme Slippage	Undertake early Member training	Medium/Medium
Lack of consensus throughout the organisation and/ or lack of support from officers/other departments in production of the evidence base.	Programme Slippage	Ensure organisation wide support of process at outset	Low/Medium
<b>Local Issues</b>			
Large volume and /or highly significant levels of objection to proposals e.g. site allocations.	Programme Slippage. The next stage of the plan process cannot be undertaken without significant work	Ensure liaison with early involvement of stakeholders throughout the plan preparation process	Medium/Medium
Additional requirements arising from new legislation and/or national guidance. E.g. general	Programme Slippage	Monitor emerging legislation and guidance and ensure involvement of	Medium/High

conformity with the adopted NDF, alignment with revised Planning Policy Wales and LDP Manual, revised TAN15.		progression of such work.	
Insufficient information to undertake ISA/SEA.	Programme Slippage	Identify and manage expectation of consultation bodies. Consider additional resourcing	Medium/Medium
Impact from ISA /HRA	Programme Slippage	Ensure the processes are fully integrated with plan preparation process	Low/Low
Legal Challenge.	Programme Slippage. Plan quashed.	Ensure correct procedures followed, consistency with WG guidance and creation of sound evidence base	Low/Medium
<b>Regional and National Issues</b>			
Direction from Welsh Government Cabinet Secretary to prepare a Joint Plan.	Plan preparation would halt and a new plan process begun from the start	None, the Council would be expected to engage with the WG if such an event occurred	Medium / High
Ability of statutory consultees and/or Planning Inspectorate to respond within set timescales.	Programme Slippage Delay of examination and/ or Inspectors Report.	Maintain liaison with statutory consultees and the Planning Inspectorate to ensure identification of potential problems.	Low/Medium
Plan fails the test of 'soundness'.	Plan cannot be adopted without additional work. This could lead to part of plan being excluded or change or withdrawal of the plan.	Ensure robust evidence base, ISA and HRA correctly carried out, and appropriate procedures followed and documented.	Low/High

## APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CCR	Cardiff Capital Region
DA	Delivery Agreement
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act
LDP	Local Development Plan
RLDP	Replacement Local Development Plan
NDF	National Development Framework
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
PSB	Public Service Board
ISA	Integrated Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEWSPG	South East Wales Strategic Planning Group
TAN	Technical Advice Note
WG	Welsh Government

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn





# Report

## Cabinet

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### Part 1

Date: 11 January 2023

**Subject** Western Gateway Partnership - Update

**Purpose** To update Cabinet on progress with the Western Gateway partnership and the potential benefits to Newport.

**Author** Head of Regeneration and Economic Development

**Ward** All

**Summary** The Western Gateway is a strategic partnership that aims to deliver an economic powerhouse, driving growth on both sides of the Severn. The partnership is comprised of Local, County and Combined Authorities in England and Wales, Local Economic Partnerships, City Deals, University and business representatives. As one of the five cities in the partnership, Newport is a key player in the success of the Western Gateway and seeks to capitalise on the benefits of greater collaboration. A report on the Western Gateway partnership was last presented to Cabinet in February 2022 and this report provides an update on the work and activity of the partnership.

**Proposal** To note the content of the report and support Newport's continuing involvement with the Western Gateway partnership.

**Action by** Head of Regeneration and Economic Development

**Timetable** Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Chief Executive
- Head of Finance (Chief Finance Officer)
- Head of Law and Standards (Monitoring Officer)
- Head of People, Policy and Transformation
- Leader as Cabinet Member

**Signed**

## Background

Newport, Cardiff and Bristol formed the Great Western Cities partnership in 2015 and aspired to improve cooperation and develop a strong economic and environmental partnership. At that time the three cities had a combined economic output of £58 billion. In November 2019 the partnership was widened to include Swansea, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bath, Swindon, Weston Super Mare and Salisbury and was rebranded as the Western Gateway with an estimated combined economy of £107bn. Since then, membership of the partnership board has been broadened to include representatives from local economic partnerships, universities, businesses and the Cardiff Capital Region. The board works in partnership to bring additionality to the area's existing strategies and structures and uses collective talent and expertise to maximise partner-led opportunities. By working together, a strong economic and environmental partnership has been developed which is capable of delivering greater regional growth and can compete with other powerhouses in the UK.

### Western Gateway Prospectus

A report on the Western Gateway partnership was last presented to Cabinet in February 2022 and since that time the partnership has published a new prospectus (Appendix A) and has been developing and building upon the key workstreams identified in the Independent Economic Review which was completed in 2021. The 2022 prospectus identifies 5 missions:

1. Contribute £34 billion to the economy by driving up productivity levels with the region, closing the gap with the UK average.

The Western Gateway contributes 6% of the UK's total economy p.a. with a GVA (Gross Value Added) per head of population higher than the Northern Powerhouse and Midlands Engine in 2019. The region is home to over 55% of the UK's high growth businesses and have strengths in sectors including advanced manufacturing, cyber, fintech and creative industries. However, with a productivity level lower than the UK average, we need to bridge that gap through strengthening supply chains and business linkages.

2. Attract investment and grow exports by £4 billion through championing the area internationally and growing exports to meet the UK average.

The Western Gateway is home to two deep-water ports and two airports that provide direct access to international markets. By growing our global brand, we can attract investment and generate export led growth.

3. Decarbonise our economy by positioning the area as a global leader in green renewable energy systems.

The region has the ability to become a world-leading green energy cluster with assets including solar, tidal, marine and wind. The Severn Estuary alone has the potential to contribute up to 7% of the UK's energy need. Alongside leading capabilities in hydrogen, nuclear and industrial decarbonisation, the Western Gateway has the opportunity to lead on the delivery of new clean and renewable energy solutions.

There has been significant progress on the Hydrogen workstream with the creation of a working group whom are working on the development of a Hydrogen Strategy to 2050, interactive map and a Meet the Buyer/Supplier event.

4. Connect communities through an integrated transport network and by improving digital connectivity to level up access to jobs, education and opportunity.

Whilst the Western Gateway is prosperous overall, there are pockets of deprivation amongst our communities. Through improvements to the Great Western Mainline and the Cardiff Capital Region Metro system, we will be able to connect people with the wider region and beyond and improve

access to housing, jobs, education and amenities. A Working Group has been set up and work is progressing on the delivery of a Western Gateway Rail Vision 2050.

5. Unlock innovation through the creation of a digital super cluster that harnesses the strengths of the high value sectors in the region.

The Western Gateway is highly innovative and has particular strengths in advanced engineering, data and digital, and creative industries. With the added benefit of a strong network of universities across the region, we have the opportunity to develop super clusters which can compete on a global stage.

### Communications and Events

The partnership board are committed to improving the profile and prominence of the Western Gateway through targeted communications and events. The Inaugural Western Gateway Conference was held on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at the ICCW, Newport and a Development Conference was held in Bristol in November 2022, in collaboration with the Built Environment Network. The Partnership also hosted fringe events at Party Political Conferences and roundtable events. Engagement with international companies and investors is important to raising awareness of the partnership and the opportunities on offer. Events such as MIPIM and UKREiIF (UK Real Estate Investment & Infrastructure Forum) are a good forum to advertise and promote the region and as a member of the Western Gateway, Newport is showcased to a wider international and influential audience.

A wider Communications and Engagement plan has been developed with all partners and the website has been updated to ensure it captures the very best of what the Partnership has to offer. An interactive Innovation Map of the region is also being developed to showcase areas of innovation with supporting promotional materials.

Unfortunately, the Severn Edge STEP (Spherical Tokamak for Energy Production) fusion bid was not successful but there have been several positive discussions on alternative opportunities for the site.

### Governance

The partnership operates under a Governance and Assurance Framework which was updated and approved by the Partnership Board in October 2022.

The Western Gateway is principally funded by a capacity payment from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. A tri-annual settlement totalling £3m over the next 3 years has been confirmed and is supplemented by partner contributions £10,000.

The Western Gateway is hosted by South Gloucestershire Council which is the accountable body for the partnership and therefore responsible for the budget and secretariat staff. A new Director for the Western Gateway, John Wilkinson, took up post in November 2022.

### Financial Summary (Capital and Revenue)

When the partnership was first formed all partners contributed a sum of £20,000 each. Principal funding is now provided by UK Government but all public sector partners are expected to contribute £10,000 per annum.

	Year 1 (Current) £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Ongoing £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Costs (Income)		10,000	10,000	10,000	
Net Costs (Savings)		10,000	10,000	10,000	
Net Impact on Budget					

## Risks

The Western Gateway Partnership is not considered to present a corporate or service area risk.

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?
Competition between areas within the Western Gateway might be 'toned down' in the interests of the wider region and favouring one particular city.	L	L	Overall, Newport will continue with its own agenda to attract business and investment. Membership of the Western Gateway should boost Newport's profile and healthy competition between individual areas of the Gateway will still occur.	Head of RED
Duplication of work already done with Cardiff Capital Region	L	L	There will inevitably be some overlap, but work for the Western Gateway will focus on this area and the unique qualities of the area as a whole. It is expected to complement other studies and research.	Head of RED
Western Gateway fails to deliver benefits to Newport	L	L	Newport is not reliant on the Western Gateway or any other partnership to deliver economic growth for our City, We have our own strategies in place but working in partnership can bring increased opportunity and sharing of skills and knowledge which would not be the case if working in isolation.	Head of RED

\* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

## Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Being a part of the Western Gateway will help meet the education and skills needs, along with investment and continued regeneration of Newport, as outlined in the Corporate Plan 2022-2027; 'a fairer, greener, ambitious Newport for everyone'.

The ambitions of the Western Gateway are consistent with the themes, objectives and priorities of the 'Newport City Council Well-being Plan 2018 – 2023' which are:

- people feel good about living, working, visiting and investing in Newport.
- people have skills and opportunities to find suitable work and generate sustainable economic growth.
- people and communities are friendly, confident and empowered to improve their well-being.
- Newport has healthy, safe and resilient environments.

Membership of the Western Gateway also helps boost prospects for development and regeneration in line with the adopted Local Development Plan and Economic Growth Strategy.

## **Options Available and considered**

The report is intended to provide an update only and provides information on the progress of the Western Gateway Partnership.

## **Preferred Option and Why**

N/A

## **Comments of Chief Financial Officer**

This report is provided for the purpose of update only and, therefore, there are no financial implications directly arising. The main risks and issues of being part of the Western Gateway partnership were outlined in the previous report, from February 2022. In the intervening period, there have been no significant matters arising which change those risks and issues.

From a funding perspective, the report reaffirms the Council's obligation to contribute £10,000 per year towards the running costs of the partnership. This amount is budgeted for within the revenue budget for Regeneration & Economic Development. Should, as the work of the partnership progresses, there be a need to increase this contribution, or contribute towards one-off costs, there will need to be a view taken on affordability and an appropriate funding source identified, before any commitment is made.

## **Comments of Monitoring Officer**

The Council's continued participation in the Western Gateway Partnership is consistent with its general economic well-being powers under section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 and the principles of sustainability and collaboration under the Well-Being of Future Generations Act 2015.

As previously noted, the "partnership" operates under Standing Orders and Terms of Reference which were agreed in March 2020 and have now been updated to agree work-stream priorities.

There are no additional legal issues arising from this updating report.

## **Comments of Head of People, Policy and Transformation**

This report is an update from the Western Gateway and from an HR perspective there are no staffing implications.

The report fully considers the Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act, Equality Act 2010, Socio-economic Duty and the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. The Western Gateway partnership has the potential to bring many well-being benefits for the communities of Newport.

## **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**

### **(a) The Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.**

The Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the Act') is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act places a 'well-being duty' on public bodies aimed at achieving 7 national well-being goals for Wales - a Wales that is prosperous,

resilient, healthier, more equal, has cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language and is globally responsible. In discharging their respective duties under the Act, each public body listed in the Act (which includes the Welsh councils comprising the Western Gateway Partnership) must set and publish wellbeing objectives. These objectives will show how each public body will work to achieve the vision for Wales set out in the national wellbeing goals. The wellbeing duty also requires the councils to act in accordance with a 'sustainable development principle'. This principle requires the councils to act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Through our agreement to be part of the Western Gateway Partnership, the Council has taken account of the 5 ways of working and has:

- looked to the long term - the Partnership provides a long-term collaborative arrangement which creates a long-term platform for regional growth and investment,
- focused on prevention by understanding the challenges faced within the region and how these can be addressed,
- delivered an integrated approach to achieving the seven national well-being goals,
- worked in collaboration with others to find shared sustainable solutions – the Partnership is based on principles of collaboration and finding opportunities and sustainable solutions at a regional level,
- involved a range of stakeholders from different sectors.

#### **(b) Equality Act 2010 and social-economic duty**

The collaborative arrangements for the economic growth of the Western Gateway region are consistent with equalities and socio-economic duties. Whilst the partnership is not subject to the same statutory responsibilities as local authorities in relation to discharging public sector equalities and socio-economic duties, members of the partnership are and this responsibility is reflected in the decisions made.

A Fairness and Equalities Impact Assessment has not been completed as this report is for information only.

#### **(c) Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and Welsh Language Standards;**

Whilst the partnership is not subject to the same statutory responsibilities as local authorities in relation to the Welsh Language, other Welsh Council members are and the Partnership ensures that responsibilities in relation to the Welsh language are discharged.

### **Consultation**

None.

### **Background Papers**

Appendix A: Western Gateway Prospectus 2022



Western\_Gateway\_  
Prospectus\_Jan 2022

Appendix B: Cabinet Report 22 February 2022



Western Gateway  
Cabinet 18.2.22.pdf

**Dated: 4 January 2023**



# Report

## Cabinet

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### Part 1

Date: 11 January 2023

**Subject** Newport City Council response to external pressures impacting Council services

**Purpose** To present an update to Cabinet on Newport City Council's response to external factors impacting on delivery of Council services.

**Author** Policy and Partnership Manager

**Ward** All

**Summary** This month's report highlights the external pressures affecting the council and our communities including but not limited to the increasing impact of the cost of living on our residents, businesses, and the council. This crisis and the support of those in need migrating into the city for safety and sanctuary is leading to our teams across service areas seeing increased calls for advice and support and they continue to work internally and with partners to provide as much help as possible whilst also managing the impact on our services and officers.

This report provides examples of the support being provided from across the council, including support for school pupils, food banks, warm spaces and advice and guidance sessions.

**Proposal** Cabinet to consider the contents of the report on the Council's activity to respond to the external factors on Newport's communities, businesses, and council services.

**Action by** Executive Board and Corporate Management Team

**Timetable** Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Executive Board
- Corporate Management Team

**Signed**

## **Background**

The report is an update for Cabinet on a range of external pressures currently impacting on the Council, communities and businesses. Our communities, staff and residents are experiencing an unprecedented situation linked to the cost-of-living crisis, and all areas are working together with partners to transform the way in which we are providing advice, guidance and services.

### **Cost of Living Impacts in Wales and the UK**

Individuals and communities continue to feel the impact of rising costs due to cost of living increases and inflation. Food banks continue to be under unprecedented demands, with community organisations doing what they can to support families and individuals. We are receiving increasing enquiries about accessing funds for heating.

The Housing Team expect to see an increase in the number of people approaching for advice due to affordability issues. There are currently 456 people on the common housing register who have reported financial issues as a reason for registering.

The effects of the cost-of-living crisis are being felt in all areas of income collection and in the Benefits Team. The team has seen a higher-than-expected number of direct debits being cancelled in November, which may indicate that households are struggling to pay their bills. As well as the implications for collection, the cancellation of large numbers of direct debit plans requires new bills to be issued.

Council tax and NNDR (non-domestic rates) collection rates at the end of November 2022 were slightly below the rates for the same time last year resulting in an increase in the number of reminder and final notices being issued, which in turn generate more enquiries and customer contacts. The collection rates are being closely monitored and the Council Tax team is supporting households with extended payment plans where appropriate to avoid arrears building up, however the increase in correspondence and enquiries regarding financial issues is significantly adding to the team's workload.

The Benefits Team has seen an increase in the number of new applications for council tax reduction, many of those applying do not qualify however the assessment process for these unsuccessful cases is adding to the team's workload as is the increase in enquiries from households regarding eligibility for assistance.

There has also been an increase in housing benefit claims for the homeless living in temporary accommodation, these cases are not covered by Universal Credit and are complex in nature requiring significant staff time to process.

Winter fuel payments continue to be processed, all those receiving housing benefit and council tax relief have been paid their entitlement by way of a Post Office voucher, however following the expanded criteria for the scheme this year there is a steady flow of applications that are being processed within the team.

### **Welsh Government, Newport City Council and Partners Response.**

The Task and Finish group continues to meet monthly. This is a shared forum of practitioners and partners to share information, concerns, and experiences with agreed outcomes on how we can support communities throughout the cost-of-living crisis. The focus is on supporting and enabling communities and wider partners to provide support, the role of Newport City Council (NCC) is facilitating this. A Welsh Government grant is available for these organisations to access to assist them with running costs for any warm spaces they may be offering.

The NCC offer will be a mixture of social activities and more formal advice on cost-of-living issues in council run warm spaces in a range of community venues, including libraries. We have been allocated £56k by Welsh Government to support our Warm Spaces work. NCC will use £12K to support 8 warm spaces run by the council and to make £44k available to the community and faith sector. The money will



be allocated as grant of up to £2k by GAVO, who possess excellent community links and already act in this capacity for the Council's food poverty work. There is an expectation that these grants will be targeted in areas where there is not currently sufficient provision, as well as supporting established warm spaces.

Information on the location and opening hours of warm spaces in Newport can be found on the council website: [Warm welcome sessions | Newport City Council](#). An interactive map will be linked to this site shortly.

Support provided by schools across Newport for our children and young people include the following

- Ensuring all Foundation Phase children in Primary have their universal entitlement to Free School Meals
- Planning the work towards rolling out a Universal Free school meal entitlement to year 3, 4 , 5 and 6 after Easter.
- Assessing schools Pupil Deprivation Grant spend to ensure that the grant terms and conditions are met to get the best outcomes for pupils entitled to Free School Meals at Primary and Secondary Level.
- Operating Free Breakfast clubs across the majority of Primary schools in Newport and for year 7 in secondary schools. This is linked to the WG Free Breakfast Club scheme.
- Continuing to share information with schools on how parents can access School Uniform Grants. This is for those parent accessing benefits within or new to the benefits system.
- Signposting parents to uniform recycling schemes. This is particularly important as pupils grow out of uniform during the school year.
- Signposting to their own 'in house' food banks or to those set up within the local community.

### **Asylum Dispersal**

Newport has a long history of welcoming people seeking sanctuary and will continue to offer a place of safety for those fleeing conflict and persecution.

The Home Office is responsible for the procurement and management of all accommodation provided to asylum seekers which includes hotel accommodation in Wales. For purposes of safety, we do not disclose the name or location of hotels used for this purpose. As part of this, it has been reported in the media, the Home Office have highlighted a hotel in Newport as contingency accommodation for people seeking asylum (families only).

The council will, in such circumstances, work with all the agencies involved to ensure the most appropriate assistance is available and that both our communities and those arriving in our city are supported and safe. Officers are also working with the hotel team to identify anyone who has a lost their job as a result of these developments and will offer employment support and advice accordingly.

### **Ukrainian Refugee Support**

#### **Homes for Ukraine (sponsorship scheme)**

NCC are currently supporting 105 individuals, with 52 active hosting arrangements in place for the families and individuals, currently one completed move into PRS and 5 occasions where emergency accommodation has been needed due to the break down or ending of a placement. The next quarter is a time of a significant risk as the initial 6-month placements come to an end. NCC is proactively working on plans to mitigate against these risks, including supporting people to move into the private rented sector.

#### **Welsh government super sponsor scheme - hotels**

Currently 56 people (32 households) are placed in hotel accommodation in Newport under the Welsh government Ukraine scheme. These hotels are currently leased until the end of the financial year. Welsh Government have introduced new requirements for residents to contribute a modest amount for their

hotel stays, have removed the provision of lunch, and have introduced absence and refusal policies. The responsibility for moving people on from these hotels is likely to largely lie with local authorities.

## Family Scheme

Additionally, support is given through the externally funded Vulnerable People Resettlement Scheme for 16 individuals who have arrived in Newport under the Family Scheme, this support is 'lighter touch' than the Super Sponsor and Homes for Ukraine arrivals.

## Risks

Newport Council will be reviewing the Council's Corporate and service area risks as part of the new Corporate Plan.

<b>Risk Title / Description</b>	<b>Risk Impact score of Risk if it occurs* (1-5)</b>	<b>Risk Probability of risk occurring (1-5)</b>	<b>Risk Mitigation Action(s)</b> What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect?	<b>Risk Owner</b> Officer(s) responsible for dealing with the risk?
Cost of Living impact on Council services	4	4	See this report on the Council's response to the cost-of-living crisis.	Corporate Management Team
Supporting refugees to settle in Newport.	4	2	See this Report on the Council's response to re-settlement programmes.	Corporate Management Team, Head of Housing and Communities, Director of Social Services
Balancing the Council's Medium Term Finance Plan	5	4	See this report on the MTFP work and statement. Also, Council's Finance updates and Corporate Risk Register.	Corporate Management Team / Finance

\* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

## Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Corporate Plan  
Strategic Equalities Plan

## Options Available and considered

1. To consider and note the contents of the report on the Council's response.
2. To request further information or reject the contents of the report

## Preferred Option and Why

1. To consider and note the contents of the report on the Council's response.

## Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The report highlights the various factors which are putting pressure on Council services to help and respond, with the report highlighting the support which is available. Whilst a significant amount of this specific support is funded from UK Government and Welsh Government, certain factors are having an impact on the Council's in-year financial position and affecting the medium-term financial outlook.

There are some specific financial risks highlighted, such as the potential that the pressure on the Housing service will increase and result in increased demand for temporary or emergency

accommodation. This is an area that is already significantly overspent and, therefore, every available option will need to be considered in order to avoid an increase in the overspend. Another example is the challenge being experienced in terms of collecting debt and the potential for an increase in demand for Council Tax reduction, which could manifest itself in lost income or overspending against the CTRS budget.

Issues and risks such as those highlighted above, have the potential to impact the Council's financial position over the medium term, especially in the context of an extremely challenging medium term horizon. Budget managers and Heads of Service will be expected to continue to monitor the impact of the external factors included in this report and work with Finance colleagues to escalate any material financial implications and report them where relevant. This will need to also include plans to mitigate any issues, as far as is possible.

### **Comments of Monitoring Officer**

There are no legal issues arising from the report. Any specific legal implications will be addressed as part of the Council's operational responses to the key issues identified in the report.

### **Comments of Head of People, Policy and Transformation**

As detailed throughout this report, our staff and residents are experiencing an unprecedented situation linked to the cost-of-living crisis. This affects the council and our services, and all areas are working together with partners to transform the way in which we are providing advice, guidance and services.

We are seeing increased demand on all services at a time when we are looking at budget savings as for 2023-24. The council is considering HR implications and working closely during this period.

### **Scrutiny Committees**

Not applicable as this an information only report and no decision is required from the Council.

### **Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment:**

Not applicable as this is an information only report and no decision is required from the Council.

### **Wellbeing of Future Generations**

**Long Term** – The short term actions the Council is taking now is considering the longer-term impacts which the cost of living is having on communities and businesses in Newport. Newport Council alongside partners are providing financial and non-financial support to help households and businesses.

**Collaborative** – Newport Council is working collaboratively across the organisation and also our external partners from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, schools, Welsh Government and other local partners to support cost of living support.

**Integration** – The actions that the Council and is taking supports the Council's organisational priorities for community cohesion, early intervention, and prevention. This also supports the Welsh Government's priority for Wales being a nation of sanctuary.

**Involvement** – We are involving communities and residents who are providing vital front-line support and helping vulnerable / disadvantage households, and refugees. The Council is also providing regular updates and communications to those impacted by the cost-of-living crisis.

**Prevention** - The short term actions the Council is taking now is considering the longer-term impacts which the cost of living is having on communities and businesses in Newport. Newport Council alongside partners are providing financial and non-financial support to help households and businesses.

### **Consultation**

Not Applicable

### **Background Papers**

Not applicable

**Dated: 4 January 2023**

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn

# Report

## Cabinet

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### Part 1

Date: 11 January 2023

**Subject** Cabinet Work Programme

**Purpose** To report and agree the details of the Cabinet's Work Programme.

**Author** Governance Team Leader

**Ward** All Wards

**Summary** The purpose of a work programme is to enable Cabinet to organise and prioritise the reports and decisions that are brought to each meeting. Effective forward planning by Cabinet also impacts positively upon the Council's other Committees, in particular Scrutiny, because work needs to be coordinated on certain reports to ensure proper consultation takes place before a decision is taken.

The current work programme runs to May 2023, but it is a working document. It is important that the work programme is owned and prioritised by Cabinet Members directly, so each month the Cabinet Office Manager brings a report updating Cabinet on any changes, so that the revised programme can be formally approved.

The updated work programme is attached at Appendix 1.

**Proposal** To agree the updated work programme for 2022/23

**Action by** Governance Team Leader

**Timetable** Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Chief Officers
- Monitoring Officer
- Head of Finance
- Head of People and Business Change

## Background

The purpose of a work programme is to enable Cabinet to organise and prioritise the reports and decisions that are brought to each meeting. Effective forward planning by Cabinet also impacts positively upon the Council's other Committees, in particular Scrutiny, because work needs to be coordinated on certain reports to ensure proper consultation takes place before a decision is taken.

The Wales Audit Office's Corporate Assessment of Newport City Council, published in September 2013, highlighted the need to "strengthen committee work programming arrangements to ensure they are timely, meaningful, informative, transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up". Since that report was published, these monthly reports have been introduced to provide Cabinet with regular updates on its work programme, and the opportunity to comment upon and shape its priorities as an executive group. The Democratic Services team have also been working to improve the links between this and other work programmes under its management (eg Council, Scrutiny, Audit) to ensure the various programmes are properly coordinated.

The current work programme runs to May 2023, but it is a working document. It is important that the work programme is owned and prioritised by Cabinet Members directly, so each month the Cabinet Office Manager brings a report updating Cabinet on any changes, so that the revised programme can be formally approved.

The updated work programme is attached at Appendix 1.

## Financial Summary

There is no direct cost to adopting a programme of work.

## 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?
No action taken	M	L	Work programming arrangements are in place to ensure they are timely, meaningful, informative, and transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up.	Head of Democratic Services
The process is not embraced by report authors and members	M	M	If there is proliferation of unplanned or late items, the opportunity to ensure work programming is timely, meaningful, informative, and transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up will diminish	Head of Democratic Services

## Links to Council Policies and Priorities

These proposals will help the Council provide the best possible service to members and will provide information to the public and elected members.

### **Options Available and considered**

- To adopt the process and adopt or amend the work programme
- To consider any alternative proposals raised by Cabinet members
- To take no action

### **Preferred Option and Why**

To adopt the proposals which should help to ensure work programming arrangements are timely, meaningful, informative, and transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up.

### **Comments of Chief Financial Officer**

There are no financial implications in adopting a programme of work.

### **Comments of Monitoring Officer**

There are no legal implications in adopting a programme of work.

### **Staffing Implications: Comments of Head of People and Business Change**

There are no specific staffing implications in adopting a programme of work.

### **Comments of Cabinet Member**

The Chair has approved the report for consideration by cabinet.

### **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.

### **Crime and Disorder Act 1998**

This does not apply to this procedural report

### **Consultation**

As set out above

### **Background Papers**

**Dated: 4 January 2023**

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



# Cabinet

## Work Programme: June 2022 to May 2023

Meeting	Agenda Items	Lead Officer
<b>Cabinet 15/06/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Corporate Risk Register Update (Q4)</li> <li>▪ Local Area Energy Plan</li> <li>▪ Information Station Project</li> <li>▪ Levelling Up Fund</li> <li>▪ 2021/22 Treasury Management Year End Report</li> <li>▪ Covid Recovery</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HR&amp;ED</li> <li>▪ HR&amp;ED</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ CX/PP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 13/07/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2021/22 Revenue Budget Outturn</li> <li>▪ 2021/22 Capital Outturn and Additions</li> <li>▪ Shared Prosperity Fund</li> <li>▪ RDLP – Vision, Issues and Objectives</li> <li>▪ Welsh Language Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Welsh Government Consultation, One Network, One Timetable, One Ticket: Planning buses as a public service for Wales – NCC Response</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HR&amp;ED</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HCS</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Council 13/07/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> <li>▪ 2021/22 Treasury Management Year End Report</li> <li>▪ Welsh Language Annual Report</li> <li>▪ PSPO: Dog Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ SD: ES</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 14/09/22 CANCELLED</b>	Agenda items moved to October Cabinet.	
<b>Council 27/09/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 12/10/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revenue Budget Monitor</li> <li>▪ Capital Budget Monitor</li> <li>▪ Corporate Risk Register Update (Quarter 1)</li> <li>▪ Corporate Plan</li> <li>▪ Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Climate Change Plan Annual Report</li> <li>▪ RPB Market Stability Report</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ One Newport Summary of Business</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ CD: SS</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 16/11/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Annual Compliments, Comments and Complaints</li> <li>▪ Annual Safeguarding Report</li> <li>▪ Corporate Plan Annual Report 2021/22</li> <li>▪ Corporate Plan Final Report 2022/27</li> <li>▪ Cost Sharing Agreement with Coleg Gwent</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ Customer Services Manager</li> <li>▪ CD: SS</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HRED</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Council 22/11/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> <li>▪ Corporate Plan 2022/27</li> <li>▪ Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Climate Change Plan Annual Report</li> <li>▪ RPB Market Stability Report</li> <li>▪ Democratic Services Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Standards Committee Annual Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ SD: E&amp;S/HE&amp;PP</li> <li>▪ SD: SS</li> <li>▪ HL&amp;S</li> <li>▪ HL&amp;S</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 14/12/22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revenue Budget Monitor</li> <li>▪ 2023/24 Revenue Draft Budget and MTFP: Final Proposals</li> <li>▪ Capital Budget Monitor and Additions</li> <li>▪ Treasury Management Report</li> <li>▪ Corporate Risk Register Update (Quarter 2)</li> <li>▪ Gwent Wellbeing Plan</li> <li>▪ Norse Joint Venture</li> <li>▪ Regional Integration Fund Financial Plan</li> <li>▪ Director of Social Services Annual Report</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ SD: SS</li> <li>▪ SD: SS</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 11/01/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Replacement Local Development Plan</li> <li>▪ Western Gateway</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HR&amp;ED</li> <li>▪ HR&amp;ED</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Council 24/01/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> <li>▪ 2022/23 Treasury Management 6 monthly report</li> <li>▪ Council Tax Reduction Scheme</li> <li>▪ Director of Social Services Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Annual Safeguarding Report</li> <li>▪ Schedule of Meetings 2023/24</li> <li>▪ Mayoral Nomination 2023/24</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ CD: SS</li> <li>▪ CD: SS</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 15/02/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2023/24 Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy</li> <li>▪ Revenue Budget Monitor</li> <li>▪ Capital Budget Monitor</li> <li>▪ 2023/24 Revenue Final Budget and MTFP: Final Proposals</li> <li>▪ Verified Key Stage 4 and 5 Pupil Outcomes</li> <li>▪ Complaints Policy</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ CEdO</li> <li>▪ HPPT&amp;</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 15/03/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EAS Business Plan 2021/22</li> <li>▪ Corporate Risk Register Update (Quarter 3)</li> <li>▪ Pay and Reward Statement 2023/24</li> <li>▪ Digital Strategy</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CEoO</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Council 28/02/23</b>	<u>Budget:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> <li>▪ 2023/24 Council Tax and Budget</li> <li>▪ 2023/24 Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy</li> <li>▪ National Non-Domestic Rates: Discretionary Relief: High Street Relief Scheme 2023/24</li> <li>▪ Gwent Wellbeing Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HoF</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 12/04/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual Corporate Safeguarding Report</li> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ One Newport Summary Document (for information/ awareness)</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HC&amp;YPS</li> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Council 25/04/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> <li>▪ Pay and Reward Statement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> <li>▪ HPP&amp;T</li> </ul>
<b>Cabinet 10/05/23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NCC External Pressures - Cost of Living</li> <li>▪ Work Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CX/HPP&amp;T</li> <li>▪ GTL</li> </ul>
<b>Council 16/05/23</b>	<u>AGM:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Council Appointments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DSM</li> </ul>

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn