



Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan Review

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Non-Technical Summary**

On behalf of **Neath Port Talbot Council**



Cyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot
Neath Port Talbot Council

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1 Introduction

The Replacement Local Development Plan

- 1.1.1 Neath Port Talbot Council (NPTC) has started to prepare a new Local Development Plan (LDP). Developed with the local community and stakeholders, the replacement LDP (RLDP) will set out a Vision for how the area is expected to change in land-use terms. It will provide a framework to tackle key sustainability and regeneration issues and help to deliver development opportunities. Showing how and where development will occur, with clear proposals maps, it will provide certainty for developers and the public about the type of development that will be permitted at particular locations. It will cover a wide range of topics, including but not limited to housing land, economic development, regeneration, sustainable design, renewable energy, town centres, tourism, infrastructure provision and transport.

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.1.2 Given the importance of the RLDP in shaping the area, when producing the RLDP it is essential to consider its potential impacts on the people of Neath Port Talbot (NPT), their wellbeing, and the environment. A range of supporting assessments will be carried out to ensure this.
- **Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** of the Plan’s potential social, environmental, and economic effects.
 - **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** to assess the likely significant environmental effects of implementing relevant plans and programmes and to examine the likely significant environmental effects of reasonable alternatives to the plan.
 - Demonstrating how the Plan will deliver sustainable development for future generations and achieve national and local wellbeing goals and objectives in line with **The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act**.
 - **Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)**. This will meet statutory requirements to avoid discrimination and to assess the likely equalities impacts.
 - **Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**. The SEA and EqIA each partly consider health impacts, but HIA brings these together to ensure the RLDP best supports improved health outcomes in the area.
 - **Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)**, to consider how the RLDP could affect the use of the Welsh language in the area.
- 1.1.3 These are all tools that will enable an objective, evidence-based, assessment of the RLDP’s effects. Combining these into a single **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)** will enable a clearer, more accessible, and rounded assessment of the RLDP.

2 Scoping Report

2.1.1 The Scoping Report is the first document to be produced for the ISA. It describes the current situation in the NPTC area and sets up a framework for testing how NPTC will deliver sustainable development through future stages of RLDP preparation. The Scoping stage:

- Identifies other relevant policy documents to ensure that the RLDP is consistent with the current international, UK, Welsh, and local government policy context
- Describes the environmental, social, and economic situation of Neath Port Talbot
- Discusses key environmental, social, and economic issues affecting Neath Port Talbot
- Sets out the objectives and indicators that will be used to test the RLDP's effects

Policy Context

2.1.2 The RLDP will need to take account of a range of new Acts, policy frameworks, initiatives, evidence and spatial issues at national, regional and local levels since the adoption of the current LDP.

- In 2019 the Welsh Government declared a climate crisis and a nature crisis. Urgent action is needed to deal with the loss of species and habitats and the rise of storms and floods that threaten communities. New targets have require a 95% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 with an ambition to reach net-zero. Wider environmental legislation continues to set targets for water quality, waste recycling, nature conservation protection and other topics.
- The economic and social fallout from the Covid-19 pandemic and ongoing impacts of the Brexit process has changed the context in which the RLDP is being prepared. The Welsh Government's Economic Action Plan (2019), a new National Development Framework (NDF); the Swansea Bay City Deal (SBCD); and the designation of the Port Talbot Waterfront Enterprise Zone and the work of the Valleys Taskforce will all shape the RLDP. These aim to achieve stronger and more inclusive growth than has been experienced over the course of the existing LDP.
- The Welsh Government's Planning Policy Wales (10th Edition) now sets out principles to build better places for people through a low carbon, resilient society, providing secure and well-paid jobs, and building well-connected healthier environments. The RLDP must take account of the wellbeing objectives within the 'The Neath Port Talbot We Want (Well-being Plan 2018-2023) by improving the well-being of children and young people; improving the well-being of all adults; and, developing the local economy and environment.

2.1.3 The ISA will show how these sustainability objectives and policies have been considered in preparing the RLDP.

Environmental, social, and economic situation and issues

2.1.4 Section 4 and Appendix A of the Scoping Report bring together information about NPT's environmental, social, and economic situation using a range of indicators.

Environmental Factors

2.1.5 Welsh CO₂ emissions have shown some decline between 1990 and 2018. Within Wales by far the biggest emitting sector is business and industry. Total CO₂ emissions in NPT are the highest in Wales and some of the highest in the UK mainly due to the Port Talbot integrated steel plant. The plant is the largest in the UK, a national industrial asset, and a regional employer. Per capita emissions within the scope of the local authority are around the national average. NPT is identified as having the highest renewable energy generation in Wales.

- 2.1.6 NPT hosts a number of designated sites at European, national and local levels for biodiversity conservation and value. There are also undesignated areas which contain a wide range of habitats and species that have important functions and roles. While there have been some improvements, overall biodiversity loss continues in NPT and South-West Wales.
- 2.1.7 Pressures on biodiversity include changes in land use and climate change. Several waterbodies within NPT are at risk of having poor water quality owing largely to agricultural, utilities, and industrial activity and impacts. There are large areas of contaminated vacant and derelict land as well as unstable land. These issues often relate to the legacy of heavy industry in the area. Flood risk is an ongoing issue due to the valley and coastal setting of NPT. Impacts of climate change mean more intense rainfall, more flooding, as well as hotter, drier summers. The projections are also for more extremely warm days, and milder and wetter winters. This will impact people, their homes and communities directly and put pressure on existing sewage and drainage infrastructure and transport infrastructure. Air quality must improve, there is one Air Quality Management Area located in the heart of NPT's industrial area on the M4 corridor. The diversity and distinctive landscape are a significant part of NPT's natural and cultural heritage and there is a need to protect this from inappropriate development.

Social and Economic Factors

- 2.1.8 NPT's population is expected to increase to 144,238 by 2028 (around 1%), the younger population will decline, while the older population (65 years +) will increase by 13%. This will impact the scale and type of housing that needs to be provided in NPT. Like many other parts of Wales and the UK, the overall level of demand for affordable housing is currently not being met across NPT. NPTC has identified shortfalls in the provision of extra care housing and smaller dwellings. Housing land supply stands at 4.5 years – this means NPTC must find new sites for housing in the RLDP. Like the rest of the UK, most housing needs are to be met by the development sector rather than the public sector, but the delivery of market housing by the development industry has been difficult in NPT. Over the course of the current LDP, in difficult circumstances, the Council's own monitoring shows that there has been disappointing delivery of land for both housing and economic development. It has proved difficult to draw development to regeneration areas allocated in the LDP, and at same time there have been continued pressures for development on land that is less sustainable.
- 2.1.9 Unemployment rates are around the Welsh average, but disposable income per household is lower than average and there are areas of persistent deprivation in NPT. Job density (the number of jobs compared to the working age population) is relatively low and this shows the need to continue focusing on creating more jobs within the area rather than residents having to commute to work. Related to this, there are large differences in life expectancy between well-off and deprived residents, and differences between male and female life expectancy are very large.
- 2.1.10 There is a need to improve access to services and facilities, and promote walking, cycling, and public transport when journeys are required. Shifting from private car use to active travel and public transport will have multiple environmental, social, and economic benefits. Neath, Port Talbot and Pontardawe are key hubs for services, employment, housing, and retail for their surrounding communities and they will remain sustainable locations for essential and discretionary services. However, the role of retail is changing dramatically across the country, impacting the character and function of towns. The Welsh language needs to be protected, 22.6% of the resident NPTC population speak Welsh and the planning system can play a part in protecting the language. The area's many and varied historical sites are unique and irreplaceable - inappropriate development is a key pressure on the historic environment and cultural heritage.

Interlinked issues

- 2.1.11 The environmental, social, and economic situation and issues demonstrate that factors are inter-related in most cases. Climate change is a cross cutting theme and the differences in people's health across NPT are the outcomes of multiple factors. For example, the link between health

and the condition and accessibility of the natural environment has been recognised and reflected in NPTC's Well-Being Plan. The RLDP offers the chance to achieve multiple benefits in managing the use of land and improving the lives of people, communities, and the local environment.

Objectives and Indicators

- 2.1.12 A key output of the Scoping Report is the development of an appraisal framework of objectives and indicators that will be used to assess and monitor the RLDP's effects. This is called the ISA Framework. As the RLDP is developed, at each stage, the ISA Framework in [Table 1](#) below and its ISA Objectives will be used to assess each element from the RLDP Vision through to the detailed policies and proposals.
- 2.1.13 The proposed ISA Framework includes eleven environmental, social, and economic objectives to ensure that the RLDP's impacts are fully assessed. It aims to provide an integrated approach to deliver sustainability and improved wellbeing through the RLDP. It reflects the cross-cutting nature of environmental, social, economic, cultural, equalities and health issues within the NPT area.
- 2.1.14 To further understand how the ISA Framework will be applied a more detailed version with specific criteria and questions which will guide its use and application in [Appendix 1](#).

Table 1: Proposed ISA Objectives for the LDP Review

No.	Proposed ISA Objective Topic	Proposed ISA Objective
1	Health and Wellbeing	Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.
2	Equality and Social Inclusion	Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.
3	Transport and Communications	Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.
4	Inclusive Economic Growth	Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities and improve educational and skill levels while maximising the economic contribution of the NPTC area to the Swansea Bay City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base
5	Housing	Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.
6	Air Quality	Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.
7	Climate Change	Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.
8	Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil	Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources

No.	Proposed ISA Objective Topic	Proposed ISA Objective
9	Water and Flood Risk	Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.
10	Materials and Waste	Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and the provision of an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.
11	Sustainable Placemaking	Maximise the efficient use of land and enhance design quality to create great places for people.
12	Cultural Heritage (inc. Welsh Language)	Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.
13	Landscape	Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the NPTC area.

Methodology

- 2.1.15 The ISA Framework will be used to assess all the main components of the RLDP, as well as any identified reasonable alternatives to these proposals. In general terms, the ISA will therefore need to include appraisals of a proposed RLDP vision, RLDP objectives, a spatial strategy (and potential sub-area strategies), strategic policies, development management policies (the policies which guide development) and site allocations. The proposed approach to undertaking a proportionate ISA of each of these components is broadly:
- For higher level elements of the RLDP e.g. the RLDP Vision and Objectives, an assessment of compatibility with commentary on how this part of the RLDP is or is not compatible with the ISA Objectives
 - For detailed elements of the RLDP including policies and allocations, an assessment of likely significant and other identified effects.
- 2.1.16 ISA findings will be reported in a suite of assessment matrices, with assessment scores and a commentary which will:
- Justify the assessment scoring for each assessed policy or allocation;
 - Identify any likely significant environmental effects within the context of the SEA Regulations;
 - Identify any likely different or disproportionate effects on demographic groups with protected characteristics or those vulnerable to social exclusion or poverty; and,
 - Identify any mitigation or enhancement measures considered necessary. This would be to either avoid significant adverse environmental effects (which would otherwise be expected to occur) or to enhance the sustainability performance and overall effectiveness of the RLDP.

3 Next Steps

The ISA and the Neath Port Talbot Replacement Local Development Plan

- 3.1.1 Consultation on this Scoping Report will be undertaken for five weeks beginning in **August 2021**. Subject to any comments received, the proposed ISA Framework and methodology will then be used to assess the likely significant environmental, health, equalities and wider sustainability effects arising from the preparation of a RLDP.
- 3.1.2 The ISA ‘assessment phase’ will be an iterative process that will include the development and refinement of policy and site options by testing the strengths, weaknesses, and likely effects of all emerging substantive RLDP components. This will involve:
- Considering alternative ways in which RLDP objectives can be achieved;
 - Predicting the likely effects of potential RLDP strategy, policy and strategic site options;
 - Highlighting what can be done to address any likely negative effects and to improve the sustainability performance and overall effectiveness of the emerging RLDP.

Appendix A Detailed ISA Framework

Proposed ISA Framework for the LDP Review

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the Replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
<p>1. Health and Wellbeing: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population, including with respect to physical and mental health, social wellbeing and community safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and improve access to healthcare services and facilities? ■ Reduce health inequalities and improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of communities? ■ Facilitate or encourage active travel or physical recreation? ■ Increase the accessibility and quality of open space provision? ■ Increase access to nature? ■ Protect against noise pollution, delivering context appropriate soundscapes. ■ Protect against light pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to and the capacity of healthcare facilities. ■ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ■ Proximity to existing open space provision. ■ Proximity to natural environment ■ Proposed provision of new or upgraded healthcare facilities, active travel networks or open space within candidate sites. ■ Proximity to significant noise emitting land uses, such as industrial and transport infrastructure uses. ■ Proximity to significant light emitting land uses such as industrial uses.
<p>2. Equality and Social Inclusion: Reduce poverty and inequality, tackle social exclusion and promote community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote a culture of equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Impacts on different demographic groups, persons with protected

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – Will the Replacement LDP...	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
<p>cohesion, including through enhancing access to community facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce poverty and social exclusion? ■ Result in differential impacts on different demographic groups, persons with protected characteristics, or those vulnerable to social exclusion or poverty? ■ Support the provision of adequate facilities and services to meet the diverse needs of different demographic groups, people with disabilities and vulnerable members of the community? ■ Promote social cohesion and integration? ■ Promote equality between population groups? ■ Provide access to affordable cultural activities? ■ Reduce fuel poverty? ■ Protect and enhance access to high quality community facilities, public services and key amenities? 	<p>characteristics and those vulnerable to social exclusion or poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to existing community facilities, public services and key amenities. ■ Proposed provision of new or upgraded community facilities, public services or key amenities within candidate sites. ■ .
<p>3. Transport and Communications: Enhance the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets through improving infrastructure and creating a sustainable transport network, whilst also ensuring access to high quality communications and utilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase the accessibility of public services, economic opportunities and markets? ■ Improve connectivity within the NPTC area and to other areas? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to the public transport network (bus stops and train stations). ■ Proximity to the strategic road network (motorways and trunk roads).

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – Will the Replacement LDP...	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce car dependencies and encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel, including for people and freight? ■ Support the increased uptake of active travel? ■ Improve the accessibility, capacity and safety of the transport network? ■ Reduce traffic flows and congestion? ■ Enhance the quality and integration of public transport? ■ Enhance the provision of high-quality communications infrastructure? ■ Improve utilities infrastructure to support economic growth and meet population needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to existing active travel networks. ■ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ■ Availability and the capacity of utilities infrastructure to serve the site. ■ Proposed provision of new or upgraded transport or communications infrastructure within or connecting to candidate sites.
<p>4. Inclusive Economic Growth: Increase the number and quality of employment opportunities and improve educational and skill levels while maximising the economic contribution of the NPTC area to the Swansea Bay City Region, including through diversifying and strengthening the local economic base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve access to employment, especially for local people? ■ Improve physical access to employment for all demographic groups and communities? ■ Increase and diversify employment opportunities? ■ Enhance opportunities for education and lifelong learning? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to and the capacity of education infrastructure. ■ Proposed provision of new or upgraded education and skills infrastructure within candidate sites. ■ Employment capacity of the site. ■ Site suitability for mixed use development. ■ Proximity to existing and planned key employment locations (e.g. business

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the Replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve educational attainment and skill levels, especially within the working age population? ■ Support the growth of further and higher education institutions? ■ Deliver the right type of development and economic activities in the accessible locations to maximise economic competitiveness? ■ Help to diversify and regenerate the local economy? ■ Encourage inward investment? ■ Support innovation and new enterprises? ■ Promote the co-location of synergistic economic activities, industries and land uses? ■ Support a range of business types and sizes? ■ Provide the infrastructure and workspace required for new and existing businesses? ■ Support the aims of the Swansea Bay City Region City Deal, including enhanced digital connectivity? 	<p>parks, industrial estates and urban employment clusters).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site capability for industrial and economic uses. ■ Adjacent land uses, including potential agglomeration benefits. ■ Proximity to key public transport nodes and the strategic road network, supporting inclusive labour markets.
<p>5. Housing: Provide a sufficient quantum and range of good quality and affordable housing in sustainable locations to meet identified needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Help to facilitate the increased delivery of housing to meet a range of identified needs? ■ Improve the quality of the housing stock? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Housing capacity of the site.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the Replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce homelessness and overcrowding? ■ Increase the mix, range and affordability of housing? ■ Provide housing that encourages a sense of community? ■ Delivery adequate pitches and plots required for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Deliverability of affordable housing as a component of any residential development. ■ Site suitability for mixed use development. ■ Adjacent land uses. ■ Proximity to COMAH (control of major accident hazards) sites ■ Proximity to European Sites vulnerable to recreational pressures.
<p>6. Air Quality: Prevent and reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants and minimise exposure to poor air quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain or improve air quality? ■ Reduce exposure to poor air quality? ■ Prevent and reduce emissions of harmful pollutants? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). ■ Proximity to congestion pinch points. ■ Potential operational emissions.
<p>7. Climate Change: Adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Help to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from key economic sectors? ■ Support the minimisation of energy use? ■ Support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? ■ Facilitate investment in and promote the use of low carbon and sustainable infrastructure? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On-site provision or renewable or low carbon energy generation. ■ Proximity to the public transport network. ■ Capacity of the site to include climate change adaptation measures.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – Will the Replacement LDP...	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement adaptation measures to address the likely effects of climate change, including increased flood risks? ■ Promote sustainable design that minimises GHG emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change? 	
<p>8. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil: Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity interests, including through safeguarding important sites and species, improving green infrastructure provision and safeguarding important soil resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure appropriate safeguards for the integrity and conservation objectives of sites designated at international, national or local levels for reasons of biodiversity or geodiversity value or species protection? ■ Protect and enhance valued species and habitats? ■ Safeguard against habitat loss or fragmentation? ■ Protect or enhance protected trees or important woodland areas? ■ Improve access to nature? ■ Remediate known contamination of land and groundwater? ■ Safeguard the best quality and locally important agricultural land? ■ Protect and enhance important soil resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to and potential effects on sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance or geological importance. ■ Proximity to designated woodlands and important trees or hedgerows. ■ Evidence of valued habitats or species on or adjacent to the site. ■ Potential impacts on habitat fragmentation and connectivity. ■ Agricultural land classification. ■ Soil type and quality.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – Will the Replacement LDP...	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
<p>9. Water and Flood Risk: Conserve, protect and enhance water and coastal environments, water quality and water resources, whilst reducing the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improve the quality of waterbodies helping to meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive? ■ Maintain or enhance the ecological and chemical status of the water environment? ■ Affect the volume of surface water runoff into or abstraction from water bodies? ■ Support improvements to water infrastructure (water supply and sewerage)? ■ Minimise the risk of flooding from all sources of flooding to all people, property, infrastructure and environmental assets? ■ Manage residual flood risks appropriately and avoid new flood risks? ■ Seek to minimise new development in areas prone to flood risk or mitigate the potential for such risk? ■ Promote the deployment of sustainable urban drainage systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to Flood Risk Zones. ■ Proximity to waterbodies and aquifers.
<p>10. Material assets and Waste: Contribute to the implementation of the circular economy, manage waste with minimal environmental impacts and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, including for energy generation and providing an adequate supply of minerals and materials for construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimise the production of waste? ■ Promote the principles of circular economy? ■ Treat and process waste with minimal environmental impact? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity of waste collection facilities. ■ Establishment of locational need for minerals extraction.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the Replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimise the demand for raw materials and the need for minerals extraction? ■ Promote the use of local resources and minimise the importation of minerals? 	
<p>11. Sustainable Placemaking: Maximise the efficient use of land and enhance design quality to create great places for people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Promote high quality architecture and design which strengthens local distinctiveness, linked to historic and cultural protections, and fosters a sense of place? ■ Create and maintain a safe and attractive public realm which encourages people to walk and cycle? ■ Ensure appropriate siting, scale, massing and density of development? ■ Make the best use of land, including through prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield sites and locating high footfall uses close to the public transport network? ■ Reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour through the siting and design of new development? ■ Provide public realm which feels safe to all users at all times? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Previously developed brownfield land or greenfield land. ■ Proximity to active travel networks.
<p>12. Cultural Heritage and Welsh Language: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase availability and accessibility of culture, leisure and recreation activities/venues? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to and potential effects on designated heritage assets and areas.

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Guide Questions – <i>Will the Replacement LDP...</i>	Proposed Sustainability Indicators for Candidate Site Assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Conserve, protect and enhance the integrity, character and setting of heritage assets? ■ Protect and enhance the qualities of areas of historical or cultural significance? ■ Promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings? ■ Preserve and, where appropriate, enhance important archaeological resources? ■ Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proposed re-use of historic or culturally important buildings. ■ Scale and type of housing within catchment of Welsh primary schools and Welsh language sensitive areas ■ Scale and type of non-residential development in Welsh language sensitive areas
<p>13. Landscape: Protect and enhance the landscape character, visual amenity and legibility of settlements in the NPTC area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect and enhance landscape character? ■ Safeguard important landscape and townscape features? ■ Protect visual amenity and valued views? ■ Prevent urban sprawl? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to and potential effects on nationally and locally designated landscapes; ■ Evidence of potential impacts on visual amenity or key views; ■ Evidence of integration or coalescence with, or separation from, existing settlements.