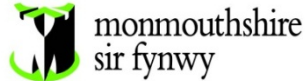


# Public Document Pack



Neuadd Y Sir  
Y Rhadyr  
Brynbuga  
NP15 1GA

Dydd Mawrth, 8 Ionawr 2019

Annwyl Cynghorydd

## **PENDERFYNIADIAU AELOD CABINET UNIGOL**

Hysbysir drwy hyn y caiff y penderfyniadau dilynol a wnaed gan aelod o'r cabinet eu gwneud **Dydd Mercher, 16eg Ionawr, 2019,**.

### **AGENDA**

1. DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL (CYMRU) 1994 RHEOLIADAU AWDURDODAU LLEOL (PRAES 1995

**CABINET MEMBET:** County Councillor P Murphy

**AUTHOR: AUTHOR:** Jonathan S Davies – Finance Manager, Central Finance

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2. ADRODDIAD CWMPASU GWERTHUSIAD CYNALIADWYEDD CYNLLUN DATBLYGU LLEOL A FYNWY AC ADRODDIAD SGRINIO DECHREUOL GWERTHUSO RHEOLIADAU CYNEFINOED

**CABINET MEMBER:** County Councillor Greenland

**AUTHOR:**

Mark Hand (Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping)

Rachel Lewis (Planning Policy Manager)

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3. AILRADDIO SWYDD CYNORTHWYDD DOMESTIG

**CABINET MEMBER: County Councillor P Jones**

**AUTHOR:** Sian Gardner Lead Manager Residential and Day Services

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4. AILRADDIO UWCH WEITHIWR GOFAL A CHYMORTH MEWNOL

**CABINET MEMBER: County Councillor P Jones**

**AUTHOR:** Colin Richings – Integrated Services Manager [Abergavenny] & Direct Care Services Lead

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Yr eiddwch yn gywir,

**Paul Matthews**  
**Prif Weithredwr**

**PORTFFOLIOS CABINET**

<b>Cynghorydd Sir</b>	<b>Maes Cyfrifoldeb</b>	<b>Gwaith Partneriaeth ac Allanol</b>	<b>Ward</b>
P.A. Fox (Arweinydd)	<b>Strategaeth a Chyfeiriad Awdurdod Cyfan</b> CCR Cyd Gabinet a Datblygu Rhanbarthol; Trosolwg Sefydliad; Gweithio Rhanbarthol; Cysylltiadau Llywodraeth; Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus; WLGA	Cyngor WLGA WLGA Bwrdd Cydlynu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus	Porthysgewin
R.J.W. Greenland (Dirprwy Arweinydd)	<b>Menter</b> Cynllunio Defnydd Tir; Datblygu Economaidd; Twristiaeth; Rheoli Datblygu; Rheoli Adeiladu; Tai a Digartrefedd; Hamdden; Ieuenctid; Addysg Oedolion; Addysg Awyr Agored; Hybiau Cymunedol; Gwasanaethau Diwylliannol	Cyngor WLGA Twristiaeth Rhanbarth y Brifddinas	Devauden
P. Jordan	<b>Llywodraethiant</b> Cefnogaeth y Cyngor a Phenderfyniadau Gweithrediaeth; Craffu; Safonau Pwyllgor Rheoleiddiol; Llywodraethiant Cymunedol; Cefnogaeth Aelodaeth; Etholiadau; Hyrwyddo Democratiaeth ac Ymgysylltu: Y Gyfraith; Moeseg a Safonau; Perfformiad Awdurdod Cyfan; Cynllunio a Gwerthuso Gwasanaeth Awdurdod Cyfan; Cydlynu Corff Rheoleiddiol		Cantref
R. John	<b>Plant a Phobl Ifanc</b> Safonau Ysgolion; Gwella Ysgolion; Llywodraethiant Ysgolion; Trosolwg EAS; Blynyddoedd Cynnar; Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol; Cynhwysiant; Cwricwlwm Estynedig; Derbyniadau; Dalgylchoedd; Cynnig Ôl-16; Cydlynu gyda Choleg Gwent.	Cyd Grŵp Addysg (EAS) CBAC	Llanfihangel Troddi
P. Jones	<b>Gofal Cymdeithasol, Diogelu ac Iechyd</b> Plant; Oedolion; Maethu a Mabwysiadu; Gwasanaeth Troseddau Ieuenctid; Cefnogi Pobl; Diogelu Awdurdod Cyfan (Plant ac Oedolion); Anableddau; Iechyd Meddwl; Iechyd Cyhoeddus; Cydlynu Iechyd.		Rhaglan
P. Murphy	<b>Adnoddau</b> Cyllid; Technoleg Gwybodaeth (SRS); Adnoddau Dynol; Hyfforddiant; Iechyd a Diogelwch; Cynllunio Argyfwng; Caffaeliad; Archwilio; Tir ac Adeiladau (yn cynnwys Stadau, Mynwentydd, Rhandiroedd, Ffermydd); Cynnal a Chadw Eiddo; Swyddfa Ddigidol; Swyddfa Fasnachol	Consortium Prynu Prosiect Gwyrdd Cymru	Caerwent

S.B. Jones	<b>Gweithrediadau Sir</b> Cynnal a Chadw Priffyrdd, Rheoli Trafnidiaeth, Traffig a Rhwydwaith, Rheolaeth Stad; Gwastraff yn cynnwys Ailgylchu; Cyfleusterau Cyhoeddus; Meysydd Parcio; Parciau a Gofodau Agored; Glanhau; Cefn Gwlad; Tirluniau a Bioamrywiaeth; Risg Llifogydd.	SEWTA Prosiect Gwyrdd	Goetre Fawr
S. Jones	<b>Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Datblygu Cymunedol</b> Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned; Amddifadedd ar Arwahanrwydd; Diogelwch y Gymuned; Cydlyniaeth Gymdeithasol; Tlodi; Cydraddoldeb; Amrywiaeth; Y Gymraeg; Cysylltiadau Cyhoeddus; Safonau Masnach; Iechyd yr Amgylchedd; Trwyddedu; Cyfathrebu		Llanofar

# Nodau a Gwerthoedd Cyngor Sir Fynwy

## Ein diben

Adeiladu Cymunedau Cynaliadwy a Chydnerth

### Amcanion y gweithiwn tuag atynt

- Rhoi'r dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd i bobl
- Sir lewyrchus a chysylltiedig
- Cynyddu i'r eithaf botensial yr amgylchedd naturiol ac adeiledig
- Llesiant gydol oes
- Cyngor gyda ffocws ar y dyfodol

## Ein Gwerthoedd

**Bod yn agored.** Rydym yn agored ac yn onest. Mae pobl yn cael cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio arnynt, dweud beth sy'n bwysig iddynt a gwneud pethau drostynt eu hunain/eu cymunedau. Os na allwn wneud rhywbeth i helpu, byddwn yn dweud hynny; os bydd yn cymryd peth amser i gael yr ateb, byddwn yn esbonio pam; os na allwn ateb yn syth, byddwn yn ceisio eich cysylltu gyda'r bobl a all helpu - mae adeiladu ymddiriedaeth ac ymgysylltu yn sylfaen allweddol.

**Tegwch.** Darparwn gyfleoedd teg, i helpu pobl a chymunedau i ffynnu. Os nad yw rhywbeth yn ymddangos yn deg, byddwn yn gwrando ac yn esbonio pam. Byddwn bob amser yn ceisio trin pawb yn deg ac yn gyson. Ni allwn wneud pawb yn hapus bob amser, ond byddwn yn ymrwymo i wrando ac esbonio pam y gwnaethom weithredu fel y gwnaethom.

**Hyblygrwydd.** Byddwn yn parhau i newid a bod yn hyblyg i alluogi cyflwyno'r gwasanaethau mwyaf effeithlon ac effeithiol. Mae hyn yn golygu ymrwymiad gwirioneddol i weithio gyda phawb i groesawu ffyrdd newydd o weithio.

**Gwaith Tîm.** Byddwn yn gweithio gyda chi a'n partneriaid i gefnogi ac ysbrydoli pawb i gymryd rhan fel y gallwn gyflawni pethau gwych gyda'n gilydd. Nid ydym yn gweld ein hunain fel 'trefnwyr' neu ddatrys-wyr problemau, ond gwnawn y gorau o syniadau, asedau ac adnoddau sydd ar gael i wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn gwneud y pethau sy'n cael yr effaith mwyaf cadarnhaol ar ein pobl a lleoedd.

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**SUBJECT: LOCAL GOVERNMENT (WALES) ACT 1994 THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (PRECEPTS) (WALES) REGULATIONS 1995**

**MEETING: Individual Cabinet Member – Councillor P. Murphy**

**DATE: 16<sup>th</sup> January 2019**

**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: All**

**1. PURPOSE:**

To seek approval of the results of the consultation process regarding payments to precepting authorities for 2019/20 as required by statute.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

2.1 That the following schedule of payments is confirmed:

(i) The Police Authority precept is paid from the Council Fund by twelve monthly equal instalments on the third Tuesday in each month.

(ii) The Community Council precepts are paid by three equal instalments on the last working day in April, August and December.

**3. KEY ISSUES:**

3.1 Under the Single Cabinet Member Decision, County Councillor P. Murphy approved on 12th December 2018, the following schedule of instalments were proposed:

**Precept Body Proposed Schedule of Payments**

(a) Police Authority - Twelve equal monthly instalments on the third Tuesday of each month.

(b) Town & Community Councils - Three equal instalments on the last working day in April, August and December.

3.2 No comments have been received to date from the precepting bodies to vary these proposals and, under statute, the Council is required to make a determination by 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019, at least 21 days having elapsed between the decision on proposals and the determination.

**4. REASONS:**

4.1 To approve the results of the consultation process regarding payments to precepting authorities for 2019/20 as required by statute.

**5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:**

5.1 Nil

**6. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:**

This report confirms the proposal regarding payments to precepting authorities as required by statute and as such does not have any sustainable development or equality implications.

**7. CONSULTEES:**

Corporate Management Team  
All Cabinet Members  
All Select Committee Chairmen  
Head of Finance  
Head of Legal Services

**Results of Consultation:**

**8. BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

**9. AUTHOR:** Jonathan S Davies – Finance Manager, Central Finance

**10. CONTACT DETAILS:**



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**SUBJECT: MONMOUTHSHIRE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT AND HABITATS  
REGULATIONS APPRAISAL INITIAL SCREENING REPORT**

**MEETING: INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBER DECISION**

**DATE: 16 JANUARY 2019**

**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL**

**1. PURPOSE:**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Cabinet Member for Enterprise of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report and Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Initial Screening Report which have been prepared in connection with the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP).

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 To endorse the content of the SA Scoping Report and HRA Initial Screening Report as the first stage of the SA /HRA of the Replacement LDP.

**3. KEY ISSUES:**

LDP Review and Revision

- 3.1 Monmouthshire County Council adopted its first Local Development Plan (LDP) in February 2014. A full review of the LDP commenced in 2017, with the final Review Report published in March 2018. Based on the evidence contained in the Review Report, it was concluded that the LDP should be revised and that this should take the form of a full revision procedure. The publication of the LDP Review Report triggered the process through which a replacement LDP will be prepared and adopted for the County.
- 3.2 The Council is currently in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which will cover the period 2018-2033. The Replacement LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County up to 2033. The proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the Replacement Plan are set out in the LDP Delivery Agreement which was agreed by Council in March 2018 and by the Welsh Government on 14th May 2018. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement Plan being adopted at the very end of 2021/early 2022. Statutory requirements relating to the preparation of LDPs are, therefore, now applicable to the Replacement LDP, including in relation to the SA and SEA.

## Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environment Appraisal (SEA)

- 3.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for all LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider environmental, economic and social objectives of the LDP. The SA required for the Replacement LDP will need to build upon the SA/SEA prepared for the first Monmouthshire LDP (adopted 2014).
- 3.4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 as amended ('the SEA Regulations') require the 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes prepared by local authorities, including LDPs. The SEA Regulations focus specifically on the effects of the LDP on the environment.
- 3.5 Welsh Government guidance on undertaking the SA of LDPs recommends that local authorities integrate the SEA into the SA. Such an integrated approach will help to avoid unnecessary confusion and duplication. The SA therefore incorporates the requirements of the SEA and in line with the Directive will give consideration to the likely environmental effects of the plan, including those of strategic alternatives. As the SA and SEA are both concerned with assessing environmental and wider sustainability performance they should be undertaken and reported together.
- 3.6 In accordance with Welsh Government guidance, the SA (Incorporating SEA) should be an integral element of each stage of LDP production. Accordingly, all stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA and the findings will be used to inform the development of the LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development.
- 3.7 The first stage of the SA process for the Replacement LDP is the preparation of a SA Scoping Report which outlines the proposed approach to the Plan's SA, incorporating SEA. The report sets out the sustainability appraisal issues and objectives/criteria against which the Replacement Plan's strategy, policies and proposals will be assessed and covers the following matters:
- A review of the other plans, programmes, objectives and sustainability issues relevant to the LDP.
  - A review of baseline data and other information including social, environmental, economic and cultural information.
  - Identification of sustainability issues and challenges for the SA and Replacement LDP to address.
  - Development of the SA Framework including the suggested SA objectives and indicators.

## Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 3.8 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) require that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales. The purpose of HRA is to identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse

effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive; which includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

- 3.9 An Initial HRA Screening Report has been prepared alongside the SA Scoping Report and is the first stage of the HRA being carried out in respect of the Replacement LDP. This will build upon the HRA carried out for the first Monmouthshire LDP (adopted February 2014). This initial step of the screening process involves the identification/agreement of the proposed list of European sites to take forward for a HRA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP.

#### Consultation with SEA Consultation Bodies

- 3.10 The Monmouthshire Draft SA Scoping Report and Draft HRA Initial Screening Report were issued for a five week period of consultation with statutory SEA consultation bodies (i.e. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Cadw) which commenced on 26th October and closed on 30th November 2018. Views were sought on the Draft SA Scoping Report, including the proposed SA objectives and assessment framework. Views were also sought on the proposed list of European sites to take forward for a HRA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP, as set out in the HRA Initial Screening Report. Views were also sought from the Council's Green Infrastructure team.
- 3.11 Responses to the consultation were received from both NRW and Cadw, resulting in 22 individual representations. These responses are summarised, together with the Council's response in the Report of Consultation provided as Appendix 1. Consequently, some amendments have been made to the reports to address some of the comments received. The SA Scoping Report and HRA Initial Screening Report, incorporating the changes arising from the consultation (shown in red font), are attached as Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.

#### Next Steps

- 3.12 As noted above, all key stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to SA (incorporating SEA). A SA Report will need to accompany each substantive stage of the Replacement LDP as it emerges, in particular the preparation of the Preferred Strategy and Deposit Plan. Each SA Report will be consulted on alongside the key stages of the Replacement LDP.
- 3.13 The Replacement LDP will also be subject to HRA where there is potential for significant effects on European Sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation). As with the SA, the HRA will be consulted on alongside the key stages of the Replacement LDP. Further details regarding the HRA are provided in the Initial Screening Report (attached as Appendix 3).
- 3.14 It is intended that future stages of the SA and HRA will be undertaken by consultants commissioned by the Council. Given the technical nature of this work and its vital importance to the LDP process, it is considered appropriate to appoint experts in this field to undertake future SA/HRA work. This was the approach taken with the first LDP where consultants undertook both the SA and HRA of Plan. Consultants will be able to provide

advice and guidance to the Council on the SA and HRA throughout the Replacement LDP preparation process and carry out an independent appraisal of the Plan to provide an objective view on its sustainability implications. It is anticipated that consultants will be appointed in the early part of 2019 to progress this work.

#### **4. EQUALITY AND FUTURE GENERATIONS EVALUATION (INCLUDES SOCIAL JUSTICE, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):**

##### Sustainable Development

4.1 As noted above, under the 2004 Act the LDP is required to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). All stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA (incorporating SEA), whose findings will be used to inform the development of LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the LDP would be promoting sustainable development. The Replacement LDP would also include a Well-being Assessment and Health Impact Assessment (as an integral part of the SA).

4.2 A Future Generations Evaluation (including equalities and sustainability impact assessment) is attached to this report at Appendix 4.

##### Equalities

4.3 The Replacement LDP will be subjected to an Equality Challenge process and due consideration given to the issues raised. As with the sustainable development implications considered above, any Replacement LDP will itself require an Equalities and Well-being of Future Generations Impact Assessment to be carried out.

##### Safeguarding and Corporate Parenting

4.4 There are no safeguarding or corporate parenting implications arising directly from this report.

#### **5. OPTIONS APPRAISAL**

5.1 It is a requirement of the Regulations for LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA), so no other options were considered.

#### **6. EVALUATION CRITERIA**

6.1 The Replacement LDP will be subject to SA and HRA at key stages of the plan preparation process. The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the LDP. The HRA will identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated European sites. These processes will ensure that the Replacement LDP promotes sustainable development.

#### **7. REASONS:**

7.1 Under the Planning Act (2004), all LDPs are required to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This is statutorily required to guide the selection and development of policies and proposals for inclusion in LDPs in terms of their potential social,

environmental and economic effects. The LPA must also produce a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Strategic Environment Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC. The SEA will be integrated into the SA. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) require that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales, including LDPs.

**8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:**

8.1 Officer time and costs were associated with the preparation of the SA Scoping and HRA Initial Screening Reports. These were within the existing Planning Policy budget and carried out by existing staff.

**9. CONSULTEES:**

- Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Cadw were consulted on the SA Scoping Report and HRA Initial Screening Report as required by the regulations. In addition, the Council's Green Infrastructure team was consulted. Responses to the consultation were received from both NRW and Cadw, resulting in 22 individual representations. These responses are summarised, together with the Council's response in the Report of Consultation provided as Appendix 1. Consequential amendments to the SA Scoping Report and HRA Initial Screening Report are shown in red font in the versions attached at Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.
- SLT
- Cabinet

**10. BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

- Monmouthshire LDP Review Report (March 2018)
- Monmouthshire Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement (May 2018)

**11. AUTHOR:**

Mark Hand (Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping)

Rachel Lewis (Planning Policy Manager)

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# Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Draft Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report - Report of Consultation (December 2018)

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	1
Respondent Name	Helen May
Respondent Organisation	Historic Environment Service (CADW)
Summary of Representation	Section 3.3.6 'A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language' could include reference to how many non-designated historic assets there are in the county.
Requested Change	
LPA Response	Comment noted. The Council do not maintain a record of non-designated historic assets within the County.
Recommendation	No change necessary

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	2
Respondent Name	Helen May
Respondent Organisation	Historic Environment Service
Summary of Representation	Section 3.3.6 could discuss Registered Historic Landscapes in addition to Landscape
Requested Change	
LPA Response	Agree that whilst reference is made in 3.3.6 to the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage site, the other two Registered Historic Landscapes which fall partly within the County's boundary are not acknowledged.
Recommendation	Amend 3.3.6 to include reference to the Registered Historic Landscapes of the Gwent Levels and the Lower Wye Valley.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	3
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Note the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will incorporate the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	4
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Satisfied with the scope of the SA report. As indicated in the scoping report, noted that the SA is an iterative and living document, agree with this. This is particularly important when you consider that environmental baseline data is continually evolving as are other plans and programmes. The SA/SEA should therefore be kept under review throughout the LDP preparation.
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	5
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Note the review of plans, policies, programmes and strategies and the themes emerging from the review. Further note that the baseline information appears to be thorough and acknowledge the issues identified from an analysis of this data. Further note reference to NRW in gathering information and area statements produced by NRW.
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	6
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	The scope and methodologies proposed for the SA seem reasonable.
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	7
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Noted that amendments are proposed to the wording of LDP objectives. It appears that the amendments take into account the changes in context since the last/current LDP was produced so that future 'needs' are responded to whilst protecting the best features (e.g. biodiversity, landscape), rather than all features, and development is steered to the most appropriate locations, thereby facilitating the land allocation/development management decision-making processes for the LPA and developers.
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	8
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	The SA objectives (within Section 4 Table 3) should provide a robust assessment of environmental impacts from the LDP strategic options. Note the decision aiding questions and possible SA indicators in Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework for the Replacement LDP'.
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	9
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	<p>Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 4. Placemaking – there is no reference/acknowledgement in the questions or indicators to the natural environment. High quality places are not just created through built structures and hard landscaping. Strategic Green Infrastructure should inform and shape the layout of places (new development should respond to its context) and local green infrastructure should be incorporated into places. Green infrastructure is not only important for maintaining and strengthening green corridors/habitat connectivity for wildlife, it contributes to creating a sense of place, is invaluable to the well-being of communities (visually and as an experience), and, as supported by objective 11, has other functions such as addressing air quality issues in the design of new development. Should Green Infrastructure be included under this objective the Well Being Goals in Table 4 could be expanded to include 'A Resilient Wales'.</p>
Requested Change	<p>Suggest a question is added: 'Will the Replacement LDP ensure that new development retains and is informed by Strategic Green Infrastructure and incorporates local green infrastructure' An indicator could then be added that measures green infrastructure - 'Number of developments completed that maintain and/or incorporate green infrastructure (+)'.</p>
LPA Response	<p>Comment noted. Agree that a decision aiding question with regard to green Infrastructure would be appropriate to include in this section. With regard to the additional SA indicator, agree that this should be included but amended to refer to major developments only rather than all development, as this would be very difficult to monitor.</p>
Recommendation	<p>Include an additional decision aiding question in Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 4. Placemaking - 'Will the Replacement LDP ensure that new development retains and is informed by Strategic Green Infrastructure and incorporates local green infrastructure'. An additional indicator to be added - 'Number of major developments completed that maintain and/or incorporate green infrastructure (+)'. To reflect the additional question 'A Resilient Wales' will be added to the list of Well Being Goals addressed by the objective.</p>

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	10
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 5. Health and Well being – support access to open space and Green Infrastructure, however, it should be acknowledged that Green Infrastructure is not just a 'people' resource but essential for wildlife, the retention of which is used to enable development (e.g. retention of hedgerows and buffer areas for species). Therefore, it is essential that use by people does not compromise the other functions Green Infrastructure supports.
Requested Change	The last question could be amended to read along the lines of 'Will the Replacement LDP enhance opportunities for healthy living and help support more healthy lifestyles through access to open space and Green Infrastructure and prioritised cycling and walking routes (promote active travel) without compromising other functions that open spaces and Green Infrastructure support'.
LPA Response	Comment noted, agree that the additional wording would ensure that all of the functions of Green Infrastructure are taken into account.
Recommendation	Amend the last decision aiding question in Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 5. Health and Well being to read: 'Will the Replacement LDP enhance opportunities for healthy living and help support more healthy lifestyles through access to open space and Green Infrastructure and prioritised cycling and walking routes (promote active travel) without compromising other functions that open spaces and Green Infrastructure support'.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	11
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 8 Biodiversity – it is appreciated that reference is made to designated sites, however, protected species are found beyond these areas.
Requested Change	Consider it would be useful to include an indicator measuring impact on protected species.
LPA Response	Comment noted, it is agreed that development should not impact negatively on protected species, however any such impact would be difficult to monitor through the SA process with the inclusion of an appropriate indicator.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	12
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 8 Biodiversity – recommend the inclusion of a question under the biodiversity objective with regard to Green Infrastructure.
Requested Change	Include the decision aiding question - 'Will the Replacement LDP ensure that new development retains and is informed by Strategic Green Infrastructure and incorporates local green infrastructure'. An indicator could then be added that measures Green Infrastructure - 'Number of developments completed that maintain and/or incorporate green infrastructure (+)'.
LPA Response	Comment noted. Agree that a decision aiding question with regard to green Infrastructure would be appropriate to include in this section. With regard to the additional SA indicator, agree that this should be included but amended to refer to major developments only rather than all development, as this would be very difficult to monitor.
Recommendation	Include an additional decision aiding question in Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 4. Placemaking - 'Will the Replacement LDP ensure that new development retains and is informed by Strategic Green Infrastructure and incorporates local green infrastructure'. An additional indicator to be added - 'Number of major developments completed that maintain and/or incorporate green infrastructure (+)'.



Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	13
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 8 Biodiversity – note the useful question under the landscape objective which reads: 'Will the Replacement LDP ensure that new planting can adapt to climate change'. This may be worth integrating into one of the biodiversity questions as well. The reason for this suggestion is to ensure planting for native biodiversity is resilient/futureproofed, as this is important to maintaining biodiversity in the long term, both within and outside of Monmouthshire's best landscapes.
Requested Change	Include decision aiding question - 'Will the replacement LDP support landscaping that makes use of species that will support native biodiversity, ensuring, where possible, that new planting can adapt to climate change'
LPA Response	Comment noted. Agree that it would be useful to include reference within the decision aiding questions to climate change adaptation.
Recommendation	Amend the last decision aiding question in Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 8. Biodiversity to read: 'Will the replacement LDP support landscaping that makes use of species that will support native biodiversity, ensuring, where possible, that new planting can adapt to climate change'

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	14
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 8. Biodiversity – note the proposed question 'Will the Replacement LDP allow people better access to suitable areas of green infrastructure and nature conservation importance to help everyone better understand and value their natural environment'. This question is primarily people focussed. Consider it worth highlighting in the question that other functions of nature conservation areas and Green infrastructure should not be compromised by access.
Requested Change	The proposed question could be amended to read along the lines of 'Will the Replacement LDP allow people better access to suitable areas of green infrastructure and nature conservation importance to help everyone better understand and value their natural environment, without compromising other functions these areas support'.
LPA Response	Comment noted, agree that the additional wording would ensure that other functions of Green Infrastructure are not compromised by access.
Recommendation	Amend the last decision aiding question in Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 8. Biodiversity to read: 'Will the Replacement LDP allow people better access to suitable areas of green infrastructure and nature conservation importance to help everyone better understand and value their natural environment, without compromising other functions these areas support'.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	15
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	There is scope to include further indicators under the biodiversity objective. It may be useful to include an indicator that addresses any harm from development to nationally or internationally designated sites.
Requested Change	Include an indicator which monitors harm to nationally or internationally designated sites from permitted development.
LPA Response	Comment noted. There is an indicator under the Biodiversity objective which monitors harm caused by permitted developments to locally designated sites. Harm to internationally and nationally designated sites was previously included within this indicator but the Council were unable to monitor it in a meaningful way. An indicator has been included instead which monitors development permitted within internationally / nationally important nature conservation areas.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	16
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 9 Landscape – would have expected reference to the Brecon Beacons National Park as the LDP could have impacts on the Park's purpose. Consider revisiting the indicator proposed to measure impact on landscape as do not think that this alone is robust enough. Also recommend an indicator to measure adverse impact on the National Park.
Requested Change	Include reference to the Brecon Beacons National Park and an indicator to measure adverse impact on the Park. Give further consideration to the proposed landscape indicators.
LPA Response	Acknowledge that whilst it is stated within 3.3.6 Landscape that there is a need to protect and enhance the landscape assets of the County with particular reference to the Brecon Beacons National Park this has not been included within the SA Framework.
Recommendation	Include a decision aiding question in the Proposed SA Framework - 9 Landscape which states 'Will the Replacement LDP help protect the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site'. With an additional indicator to measure 'The number of developments which negatively affect the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park or the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site (-)

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	17
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 11 Air – note 'nature-based solutions' are discussed. It may be useful to explain what these are.
Requested Change	Explain what 'nature-based solutions' are.
LPA Response	Whilst reference is made to green infrastructure as an example of a nature-based solution, agree it would be useful to give a fuller explanation.
Recommendation	Include a fuller explanation of what nature-based solutions are within the decision aiding questions.

Document	Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
Representation Number	18
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Table 4 'Proposed SA Framework - 11 Air – note that this objective is heavily people-based. Would have expected reference in the questions and indicators to nationally and internationally designated areas as a receptor.
Requested Change	One of the decision aiding questions could be amended to 'Will the replacement LDP control the locations of polluting development to ensure it is not located near residential areas or nationally and internationally designated areas and other sites of nature conservation importance'. An additional indicator could read 'Critical loads of pollutants are not exceeded on internationally and nationally designated sites by new development.'
LPA Response	Agree that it would be useful to include reference in the decision aiding question in the SA Framework to nationally and internationally designated areas as well as residential areas. However, in terms of adding the additional indicator, it is unclear how this could be monitored.
Recommendation	The decision aiding question should be amended to read: 'Will the replacement LDP control the locations of polluting development to ensure it is not located near residential areas or nationally and internationally designated areas and other sites of nature conservation importance.' With an additional indicator to read: 'Number of polluting developments permitted close to residential or sites of nature conservation importance. (- )'

Document	Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report
Representation Number	19
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Satisfied a 15km buffer zone around the Monmouthshire County Council boundary to identify European sites that 'could possibly be affected' by the revision of the Monmouthshire LDP is appropriate.
Requested Change	No change requested.
LPA Response	Comment noted.
Recommendation	No change required.

Document	Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report
Representation Number	20
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	<p>The report lists the European sites to be taken forward for assessment under this plan. The sites included in the report are set out in Section 5. Agree that the sites identified in Table 1, 'European sites identified within Monmouthshire County Council', should be included. However, the report proposes to screen out two sites that fall within the 15km buffer zone, disagree with the conclusion of the sites proposed to be screened out in Table 3. It is proposed that Llangorse lake is screened out. The reason given is this was previously screened out and that 'the replacement LDP is likely to include similar biodiversity policies....' This is not consistent with the precautionary approach fundamental to the Habitats Regulations. Given the replacement LDP has not confirmed biodiversity policies (or other policies) and its strategy, there remains uncertainty as to the likely impacts to site integrity. The site should be assessed on the information and evidence available and not through 'likely' but yet unsecured mechanisms, such as biodiversity policies. There may be further information currently available that would clarify this position, but this information has not been submitted within the assessment.</p>
Requested Change	Advise that Llangorse Lake SAC is not screened out.
LPA Response	Comments noted.
Recommendation	Llangorse Lake SAC to be included in the European sites to be taken forward to the next stage of the HRA process.



Document	Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report
Representation Number	21
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	The report lists the European sites to be taken forward for assessment under this plan. The sites included in the report are set out in Section 5. Agree that the sites identified in Table 1, 'European sites identified within Monmouthshire County Council', should be included. However, the report proposes to screen out two sites that fall within the 15km buffer zone, disagree with the conclusion of the sites proposed to be screened out in Table 3. It is proposed that the Aberbargoed Grassland is screened out, on the basis that uncertainty remains as to likely effects for this site, this site should not be screened out until such time that impacts can be ruled out.
Requested Change	Advise that Aberbargoed Grassland is not screened out.
LPA Response	Comments noted.
Recommendation	Aberbargoed Grassland to be included in the European sites to be taken forward to the next stage of the HRA process.

Document	Draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report
Representation Number	22
Respondent Name	Annabelle Evans
Respondent Organisation	Natural Resources Wales
Summary of Representation	Note Column 5 of the tables in the screening report is entitled 'Qualifying features of the site'. The information in this column is not, for each site, a complete list of the SAC features and may lead to confusion.
Requested Change	Recommend this is addressed either by stating the column does not provide a complete list of qualifying features or, the full information is included (or a link to the full list to the relevant page on the JNCC website).
LPA Response	Comments noted.
Recommendation	Reference to be made to the fact that the tables do not include a complete list of the qualifying features of the sites, with the web link provided to the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website.

**Monmouthshire**  
**Replacement Local Development**  
**Plan**  
**Sustainability Appraisal**  
**Scoping Report**

**December 2018**



monmouthshire  
sir fynydd

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Appendix 2: Review of the Baseline Characteristics of Monmouthshire

## **1. Background to the LDP and Purpose of the Integrated SA Scoping Report**

### **1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) Monmouthshire County Council adopted its first Local Development Plan (LDP) in February 2014. Since 2014 the Council has undertaken, in accordance with statutory requirements, annual monitoring of the plan, with four Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) published to date. The AMRs assess the extent to which the LDP strategy, objectives and policies are being delivered and implemented.
- 1.1.2 The 2016 Monmouthshire AMR recommended an early review of the LDP as a result of the need to address the shortfall in the housing land supply and an acknowledgement that the current LDP expires in December 2021. The 2017 AMR, which formed the first stage of the LDP review process, confirmed the recommendation to continue with an early review of the LDP.
- 1.1.3 A full review of the LDP commenced in 2017, with the final Review Report published in March 2018. Based on the evidence contained in the Review Report, it was concluded that the LDP should be revised and that this should take the form of a full revision procedure.

### **1.2 What is the replacement LDP?**

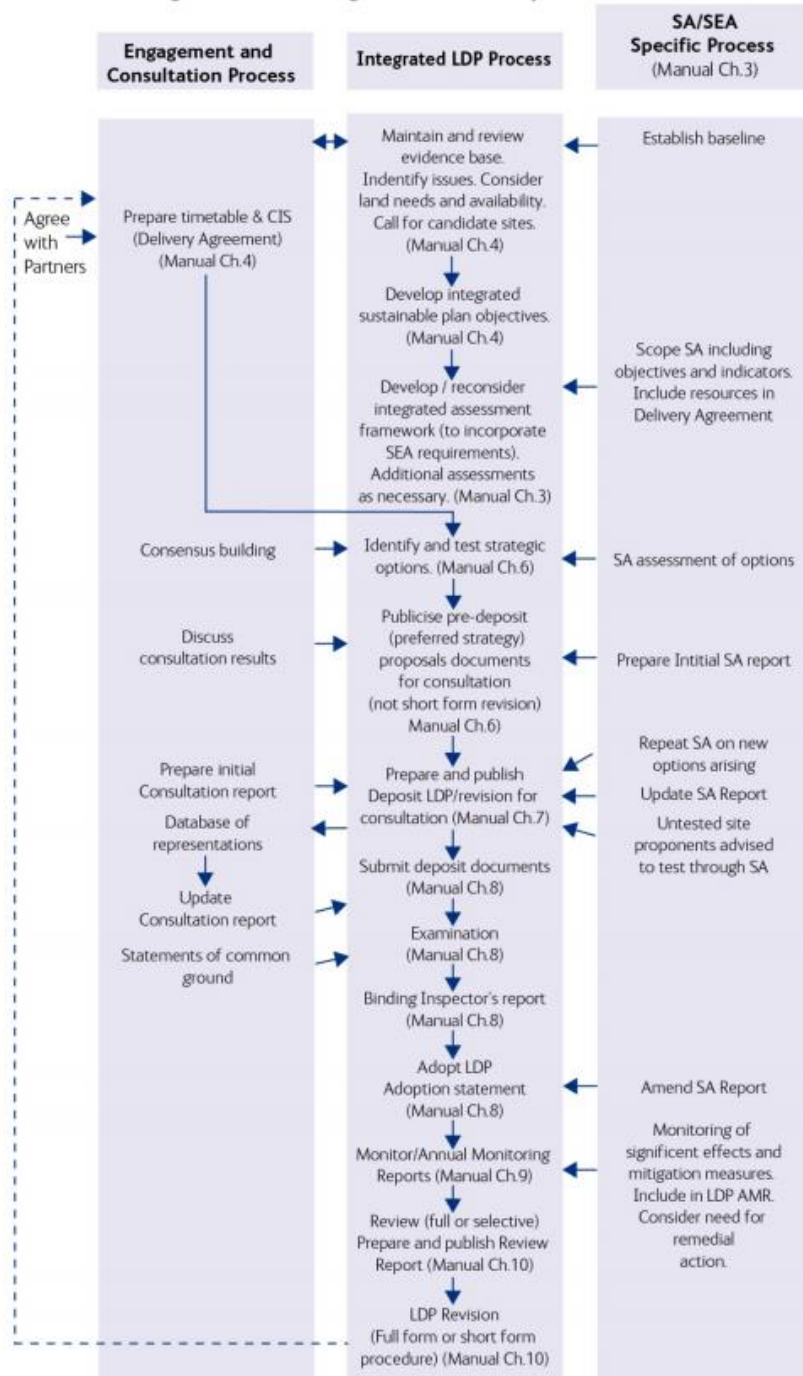
- 1.2.1 The publication of the Monmouthshire Review Report in March 2018 triggered the process through which a replacement LDP will be prepared and then adopted for the Monmouthshire County Council planning area. As a full revision of the plan is to be undertaken this will result in the preparation and adoption of a replacement LDP. The full revision process is generally the same as for the preparation of the first LDP and should build on the experience gained with the original LDP. The proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements are set out in the LDP Revision Delivery Agreement which was agreed by the Welsh Government on the 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018. As the statutory requirements are the same for the revision of the plan as for the original LDP any replacement LDP is required to be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

### **1.3 What is an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)?**

- 1.3.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for each Local Planning Authority (LPA) to produce a Local Development Plan (LDP). In accordance with the Planning Act (2004), all LDPs are also required to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The role of the Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies will help to achieve the wider environmental, economic and social objectives of the LDP. The Local Development Plan Manual (WG, 2015), suggests that the SA should be an 'integral element of every stage of the plan preparation' (para 3.1.3).

- 1.3.2 The European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations (2004) as amended (the SEA Regulations) require the 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes prepared by local authorities, including LDPs. The aim of SEA is to provide a high level of protection to the environment and to promote sustainable development by the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans or programmes.
- 1.3.3 The Local Development Plan Manual (2015) states that for development plans the requirements of the SEA Regulations are best incorporated into the SA (para 3.2.1). Such an integrated approach will help to avoid unnecessary confusion and duplication. The SA therefore incorporates the requirements of the SEA. Throughout this document and in the accompanying Appendices where reference is made to the term 'SA' it should therefore be taken to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive. In line with the Directive the SA will give consideration to the likely environmental effects of the plan, including those of strategic alternatives. The SA also has a role to help identify ways of reducing potential adverse impacts through suitable mitigation measures.
- 1.3.4 The SA provides an enabling role in the promotion of sustainable development as an integrated part of the LDP preparation process. This includes an imperative role to consider the sustainability impacts of the LDP, including any proposed alternative approaches, at an early stage and throughout the LDP preparation. The SA can also provide the basis for monitoring the sustainability of the LDP during implementation as part of the wider LDP monitoring process. Figure 2.1 from the LDP Manual (2015) shows how LDP preparation, SA/SEA and consultation fit alongside one another. It is important to note that SA is an iterative and on-going process and that stages and tasks in the SA process may be revisited and updated or revised as the plan develops, to take account of updated or new evidence as well as consultation responses. This is the approach to be followed in the SA for the replacement Monmouthshire LDP.
- 1.3.5 The outputs of the combined SA and SEA are sustainability reports that detail the appraisal process followed and include the results of impact assessments, together with recommendations on how the sustainability performance of the LDP could be improved.
- 1.3.6 At this initial stage the sustainability report produced is this Scoping Report that sets out the background for the SA process that will be followed and considers the sustainability characteristics of the LDP area.

Figure 2.1: Main Stages of the LDP Preparation Process



## 1.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening

1.4.1 The adopted Monmouthshire LDP was subject to a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as required by the European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations (2004) as amended (the SEA Regulations), as part of the SA of the Plan. Under the SEA Regulations, however, all proposed 'minor modifications' to existing plans require the Responsible Authority to determine, in consultation with the SEA Consultation Authorities, whether a SEA is required as a result of the modification

being likely to have significant effects on the environment. The LDP Manual 2nd Edition (Welsh Government (WG), 2015) advises that as the term ‘minor modification’ is not statutorily defined, any review of an existing LDP (and thus any revisions to or replacement of it) should be subject to SEA screening to determine the need for a full SEA. If it were to be determined that a full SEA is not required, however, this would make little difference, as all likely effects in relation to the environmental topics prescribed within Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations will still need to be assessed to present a robust assessment of the sustainability of the emerging replacement LDP, as required separately under the 2004 Act.

- 1.4.2 As the Council has made the decision to undertake a full revision of the LDP it is likely that the replacement LDP will not simply be subject to ‘minor modification’ but comprise policies and site allocations that are substantially different from those in the existing LDP and which have the potential to result in significant effects on the environment. It is therefore the Council’s view that a formal SEA be undertaken as part of the SA for the replacement LDP.

## 1.5 The relationship between the LDP, integrated SA, the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Monmouthshire Well-Being Assessment

- 1.5.1 The Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act gained Royal Assent in April 2015. The Act strengthens existing governance arrangements for improving the well-being of Wales by ensuring that sustainable development is at the heart of government and public bodies. It aims to make a difference to the lives of people in Wales in relation to a number of well-being goals including improving health, culture, heritage and sustainable resource use. The Act provides the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Well-being Plans which replace Single Integrated Plans. The Act places a well-being duty on public bodies, including local authorities, to carry out sustainable development by contributing to the achievement of the seven well-being goals (as detailed below). The Act also sets out five ways of working needed for public bodies to achieve the seven well-being goals: (1) Long-term; (2) Integration; (3) Involvement; (4) Collaboration; (5) Prevention. Given that sustainable development is the core underlying principle of the LDP and SA there are clear associations between the aspirations of both the LDP and the Act.

The Seven Well-being Goals are:

- A Prosperous Wales
- A Resilient Wales
- A Healthier Wales
- A More Equal Wales
- A Wales of Cohesive Communities
- A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language
- A Globally Responsible Wales



- 1.5.2 The replacement LDP will play a part in contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals for Wales, and as such it is important that the SA Framework ensures that LDP policies are tested and developed in a manner which looks to maximise the contribution they can make to the achievement of these goals. The first stage of developing the SA Framework is to develop objectives against which the replacement LDP can be assessed. As such, the initial set of well-being objectives published by the Welsh Government in 2016 have been used as a starting point to structure the Scoping Report. However as these cover the period 2016 – 2021 and the Welsh Government is committed to reviewing them, these will need to be considered as the SA and replacement LDP progress.
- 1.5.3 Under the provisions of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, every Public Service Board in Wales must publish a Local Well-being Plan (LWBP). The Monmouthshire Local Well-being Plan considers the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the County, with the overall purpose of ‘Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities’ and as such has clear links with the LDP and integrated SA where it relates to land use planning.

The objectives for the LWBP are indicated in the table below:

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities</b>	
Our aspiration is to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduce inequalities between communities and within communities.</li> <li>➤ Support and protect vulnerable people.</li> <li>➤ Realise the benefits that the natural environment has to offer.</li> </ul>	
Our Well-being Objectives are:	<b>People / Citizens</b>	<b>Place / Communities</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life</li> <li>➤ Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change</li> <li>➤ Develop opportunities for communities and businesses to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.</li> </ul>

## 1.6 Other appraisals incorporated into the SA

- 1.6.1 As part of an integrated approach to the SA process, assessments will be made of the impacts of the Plan's policies and proposals on human health, equalities and on the Welsh language. Each of these will be assessed alongside all the other sustainability and environmental issues, enabling the effects of the Plan to be fully assessed in detail and the findings taken into account in the development of the Plan. As these key aspects will be considered as part of the evidence base and included in the SA

Framework for the replacement LDP, the following additional impact assessments will be addressed through the SA process:

- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA);
- Welsh Language; and
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

1.6.2 By incorporating these into the SA process it provides a robust and thorough mechanism for identifying issues and opportunities, assessing impacts including cumulative and indirect effects, and undertaking monitoring in a holistic way.

## 1.7 Will a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) be undertaken?

1.7.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) (2010) (the Habitats Regulations) require that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales. The purpose of HRA is to assess whether the plan proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive; which includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The HRA should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA, it should run alongside the processes.

1.7.2 Within the Monmouthshire planning area, there are 5 sites that are designated at European level for their importance for nature conservation under the Habitats Directive. These are the Severn Estuary SPA, Ramsar Site and SAC; the River Wye SAC; the River Usk SAC; the Wye Valley Woodlands and the Wye Valley Bat Sites. In addition there would be a requirement to ascertain whether there are European Sites within neighbouring authorities whose integrity may be adversely affected by a LDP. A HRA was prepared for the first LDP, the Council will therefore need to consider the likely effects of a replacement LDP in due course, in order to consider at a later stage whether there is a need for a HRA.

## 1.8 The SA process

1.8.1 The purpose of the integrated SA and SEA is to test the replacement LDP for its contribution towards sustainable development, and to identify where there may be impacts on achieving greater sustainability to help inform the decisions made on the emerging LDP.

1.8.2 There are five main stages in conducting an SA that need to be integrated into LDP preparation:

Stage 1	Scoping – setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline evidence and deciding on the scope.
Stage 2	Appraisal – developing and refining options and assessing effects.
Stage 3	Reporting – preparing the SA report.
Stage 4	Consulting – consulting on the preferred option of the development plan and the findings of the SA Report.

Stage 5                      Monitoring – monitoring significant effects of implementing the development plan.

1.8.3 The scoping stage is the first stage of the SA process, identifying the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SA report. This stage provides a valuable opportunity to gain an understanding of the plan area in order that the process of SA can be well informed by a full appreciation and understanding of local circumstances. Central to this scoping process is giving opportunities to those with specialist knowledge of sustainability issues and the area to have an input in to the SA.

1.8.4 A Draft Scoping Report was produced as a consultation document to allow all those with an interest in the SA process to feedback on the issues covered. At this stage the sustainability framework (section 4) that forms the basis for the SA of the LDP was also open to comment. Responses received during the consultation have been incorporated into this final Scoping Report.

## 1.9 Structure of the SA Scoping Report

1.9.1 This document reports the scoping stage of the SA process for the replacement Monmouthshire Local Development Plan. Following this introductory section 1 this report is structured into four further sections with two appendices:

- Section 2 – this provides the policy context, setting out the key plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the SA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP.
- Section 3 - this summarises some of the key sustainability issues that are considered to arise from an analysis of the collated baseline data together with the opportunities that the replacement LDP will need to address.
- Section 4 – this includes a review of the existing LDP SA objectives, together with any amendments to the proposed SA objectives and the SA Framework for the replacement LDP.
- Section 5 – this sets out the next steps in the process, with a summary of the key SA tasks that will be undertaken.
- Appendix 1 – this provides a review of other plans, policies, programmes and strategies relevant to the LDP and sustainability objectives and suggests the ways that these can be taken into account during plan preparation.
- Appendix 2 – this contains the baseline data for Monmouthshire. It is essential to provide an evidence base for considering environmental issues when establishing the impacts that a replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) is likely to have on the existing situation in the County.

## 2.0 Review of Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA, it is necessary (and a requirement of SEA) to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of plans and programmes that are relevant to the Plan. This includes International, European, National, Regional and Local level policies, plans and strategies. Summarising the aspirations of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives promotes a systematic identification of the ways in which the LDP could help to fulfil them. The full list of plans, policies, programmes and strategies reviewed is found in Appendix 1. The list is not exhaustive and does not provide a definitive account of their contents; however, it is considered that it provides a sufficient review of those relevant to the preparation of the replacement LDP and identifies any social, economic, cultural and environmental objectives that should be considered within the SA.
- 2.1.2 Each of the plans, policies, programmes and strategies were researched to develop an understanding of:
- The relevant objectives, targets and indicators
  - The implications for the replacement LDP and SA
- 2.1.3 Local planning authorities (LPA's) must engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of LDP preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters, and as such the surrounding development plans have also been included in the review. The implications of these development plans for the replacement Monmouthshire LDP and SA will be considered at each SA stage to ensure that any identified issues remain relevant.
- 2.1.4 The iterative nature of this work will ensure new plans, policies and programmes which are published as the replacement LDP progresses can and will be taken into account.

### 2.2 Relationship between the replacement LDP and SA and Other Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 2.2.1 A detailed review of the other plans, policies and programmes identified as relevant to the revision of the LDP is provided at Appendix 1. From this review there arises a number of key themes that the SA and replacement LDP will need to address, these are summarised in Table 1. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 goals that are applicable to the themes relevant to the ISA have also been included within the table. The Well-being goals are listed below:

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. A prosperous Wales | 5. A Wales of cohesive communities                        |
| 2. A resilient Wales  | 6. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language |
| 3. A healthier Wales  | 7. A globally responsible Wales                           |
| 4. A more equal Wales |   |

**Table 1: Key Findings of the Review of Plans, Programmes, Policies and Strategies**

1. Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)	Relevant Well Being Goals <sup>i</sup>
<b>Key Themes from the Review</b>	
<p>Promotion of sustainable growth which addresses the needs of all sectors of the community.</p> <p>Improve the connectivity of communities, and sustainable patterns of movement by improving the active travel infrastructure</p> <p>Deliver well-designed good quality affordable homes to meet identified housing needs, including providing a range of sizes and tenures</p> <p>Create safe, sustainable and resilient communities with a genuine sense of involvement and equality in both rural and urban areas</p> <p>Identify and plan to meet the needs of all residents and workers within the MCC area, in particular with respect to the provision of adequate community infrastructure and access to green infrastructure and open space</p> <p>Capitalise on the socio-economic opportunities presented by the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the implementation of the South Wales Metro</p> <p>Promote sustainable economic growth, quality employment opportunities and business competitiveness, encouraging diversification in the local economy</p> <p>Develop a competitive, high added-value economy, with high quality skills and education that minimises demands on the environment</p> <p>Establish a strong sustainable tourist economy, capitalising on MCC’s environmental, heritage, and leisure assets</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales</p> <p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A healthier Wales</p> <p>A more equal Wales</p> <p>A Wales of cohesive communities</p> <p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</p>
<b>2. Human Health</b>	<b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b>
<b>Key Themes from the Review</b>	
<p>Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities, including through providing high quality health infrastructure, improving physical and mental health and providing opportunities to enhance social wellbeing. The LDP must seek to implement the locally defined wellbeing objectives set out within the Monmouthshire Wellbeing Plan (2018)</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales</p> <p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A healthier Wales</p> <p>A more equal Wales</p> <p>A Wales of cohesive communities</p>

<p>Contribute to the protection and improvement of people's health and well-being as part of sustainable development</p> <p>Reduce car dependencies and improve the active travel infrastructure</p> <p>To maximise the health benefits protect and enhance access to high quality sports facilities, parks and green infrastructure</p>	
<p><b>3. Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</b></p> <p><b>Key Themes from the Review</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, habitats and species with healthy functioning and resilient ecosystems to adapt to climate change and make a more resilient Monmouthshire</p> <p>Seek ways to maximise green infrastructure coverage (linked areas of open space and wildlife corridors) and connectivity across a wide range of scales</p> <p>Conserve, preserve, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of biodiversity conservation, ecological importance, geological importance or heritage significance</p> <p>Ensure there are no significant negative impacts on internationally and nationally designated nature sites</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales</p> <p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A healthier Wales</p> <p>A Wales of cohesive communities</p> <p>A globally responsible Wales</p>
<p><b>4. Soil &amp; Land</b></p> <p><b>Key Themes from the Review</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p>To conserve soil resources, control soil erosion and maintain their quality</p> <p>Use land efficiently by prioritising the use of previously developed land</p> <p>Consider soil quality and agricultural land classification when assessing potential development sites</p>	<p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A globally responsible Wales</p>
<p><b>5. Water</b></p> <p><b>Key Themes from the Review</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p>Reduce the risk of flooding and/or coastal erosion by assessing developments against the precautionary principle, and promote protection of floodplains from inappropriate development</p> <p>Protect and improve the quality and quantity of water resources</p>	<p>A resilient Wales</p> <p>A healthier Wales</p> <p>A globally responsible Wales</p>

Give full consideration to the potential impacts on water, including water quality, ecosystems, sustainable use of water, capacity of sewerage, flood risk and the opportunities to improve flood risk management	
<b>6. Air</b>	<b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b>
<b>Key Themes from the Review</b>	
Reduce air pollution and ensure improvements in air quality contributing to a healthier Monmouthshire	A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A globally responsible Wales
Minimise the potential impacts new developments can have on air quality by guiding development to sustainable locations	
Promotion of low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes	
Improve air quality and tackle areas with known poor air quality across MCC area	
<b>7. Climatic Factors</b>	<b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b>
<b>Key Themes from the Review</b>	
Sustainably manage natural resources and tackle the causes of climate change	A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A globally responsible Wales
Relieve pressure on natural resources by increasing energy efficiency and promoting the use of national renewable energy resources	
Promote the efficient use of resources, including moving towards a low carbon economy, use of waste as a resource, energy efficient buildings, and appropriate renewable and low carbon energy	
Promote energy efficiency, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation	
New development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.	
The demand for travel should be minimised to reduce reliance on the private car and the consequent impact of carbon dioxide emissions	
<b>8. Material Assets</b>	<b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b>
<b>Key Themes from the Review</b>	
Deliver improved and expanded transport links, public transport and enhanced communications infrastructure, both to communities within the MCC area and to key destinations in neighbouring authorities	A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A healthier Wales A more equal Wales

<p>Promote a circular economy which maximises waste prevention, recovery, recycling and composting and minimises the production of waste, incineration and disposal of waste to landfill and its impact on the environment</p> <p>Sustainably manage minerals and other natural resources</p>	<p>A Wales of cohesive communities A globally responsible Wales</p>
<p><b>9. Cultural Heritage</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p><b>Key Themes from the Review</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p>Protect and enhance the local distinctiveness of our landscapes and the historic environment, historic assets and their settings</p> <p>Promote and protect the Welsh language, culture and heritage</p> <p>Conserve, preserve, protect and enhance sites designated at international, national and local levels for reasons of geological importance or heritage significance, in ways appropriate to their status including sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A more equal Wales A Wales of cohesive communities A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</p>
<p><b>10. Landscape</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p><b>Key Themes from the Review</b></p>	<p><b>Relevant Well Being Goals<sup>i</sup></b></p>
<p>Protect and enhance the distinctiveness of the Monmouthshire landscape and the historic environment and its setting</p> <p>Conserve and enhance the unique landscape and natural beauty of the AONB and the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park</p> <p>Recognise the different landscapes in the MCC area and their capacity to accommodate change</p> <p>Promote development that minimises landscape and visual impacts and protects landscapes appropriate to their significance</p> <p>Consistency in approach to potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries</p> <p>Promote rural diversification and sustainable rural development and reduce unnecessary development in the open countryside</p>	<p>A prosperous Wales A resilient Wales A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language A globally responsible Wales</p>



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<sup>i</sup> Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

### 3. Baseline information and identification of key sustainability issues and opportunities

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The collection of baseline data is a requirement of the SEA regulations. The collection of the data is essential in providing an evidence base for considering environmental issues when establishing the impacts that a replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) is likely to have on the existing situation in the County. It provides a baseline for predicting the effects of alternative LDP strategies at the strategic options stage and it provides a benchmark against which future monitoring can take place. The SEA Regulations (Schedule 2) require that information is gathered on '*...the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*' and, '*...the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected*'

#### 3.2 Baseline Information

3.2.1 Understanding the characteristics of Monmouthshire's economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being is essential to understand the effects of a replacement LDP. Characterising the environmental and sustainability baseline, issues and context is important in defining the Framework for the ISA. It involves the following elements:

- Characterising the current state of the environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being of Monmouthshire;
- Understanding future trends based on current trends and future projections that may impact on Monmouthshire's economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being; and
- Using this information to identify existing issues and opportunities which could be influenced by the replacement LDP, recognising that whilst many of the issues will have land use implications the replacement LDP will, in some instances, not be the best mechanism to address these issues.

3.2.2 The SEA Regulations require that defined environmental issues are covered in the assessment process, these are:

- biodiversity
- population
- human health
- fauna
- flora
- soil
- water
- air
- climatic factors
- material assets

- cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
- landscape
- the inter-relationship between the issues

3.2.3 However, as the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is encompassed within this process the issues to be covered need to be widened to include social and economic matters:

- economy
- education and skills
- health and wellbeing
- services and infrastructure
- social fabric
- sustainable development

3.2.4 Appendix 2 of this Scoping Report sets out the key information relating to Monmouthshire's environmental, social and cultural characteristics, population, and infrastructure. In accordance with SEA regulations, the Appendix reports on the unique aspects of Monmouthshire.

3.2.5 The baseline data for Monmouthshire contained in Appendix 2 of this report is structured according to the seven well-being goals<sup>2</sup>

- A Prosperous Wales
- A Resilient Wales
- A Healthier Wales
- A More Equal Wales
- A Wales of Cohesive Communities
- A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language
- A Globally Responsible Wales

3.2.6 Whilst there are many overlaps between the baseline sets and topics, each of the baseline topics identified in the SEA Regulations are represented.

3.2.7 The following section summarises some of the key sustainability issues that are considered to arise from an analysis of this data together with the opportunities that the replacement LDP will need to address. These are identified across the seven Wellbeing goals and ISA topic subheadings which stem from the baseline data (Appendix 2). These will be refined and updated alongside the emerging replacement LDP as appropriate.

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<sup>2</sup> Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

### 3.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

#### 3.3.1 A Prosperous Wales

##### **Employment & Economy**

- There has been a slow uptake of employment land in the County that has led to pressure for it to be used for other purposes such as housing and retail. There is a need to deliver sufficient good quality and appropriately located employment land to promote economic growth and increased employment opportunities in the County. There is also a need to consider the potential impact on the future demand for employment land given the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.
- There are both opportunities and issues associated with Monmouthshire's location as a border county. Opportunities with regard to its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff (Great Western Cities) and issues with regard to the possible impacts of the economic growth of the Bristol/South West region.
- The ageing resident population of the County has implications for its economic base and future economic growth prospects.
- Generally employment rates are good in Monmouthshire with 78% of the economically active in employment, higher than the Welsh average (72.7%).
- As a result of the 'dual economy' experienced by the County whilst gross weekly pay for those who live in the County is higher than the Welsh average jobs within Monmouthshire are characterised by low average wages. Evidence continues to suggest that the income for economically active women who both live and work within the County is also significantly lower than that of men within the same category.
- There are high levels of out commuting from the County with distances travelled also relatively high.
- The County has high levels of educational attainment with the majority of residents employed in higher paid/more skilled jobs, albeit that these jobs are typically located outside of the County.
- Traditional industries such as agriculture are in decline impacting on the County's rural economy. Currently the largest proportion of jobs in the County are accounted for by the wholesale and retail trade and human health and social work.
- Tourism plays a significant part in Monmouthshire's economy particularly in assisting in the diversification of the rural economy.
- The County's town centres are generally performing well but there is a need to protect them from out of town developments and consider their evolving role/function.
- Higher levels of those in employment work at home (35%) compared to the Welsh average of 11.9%. An efficient digital infrastructure is needed to support home working and the general connectivity of the County's rural areas.

- As a South East Wales authority there is a need to maximise the socio-economic benefits to the County from the implementation of the South East Wales Metro and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.

### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The replacement LDP can encourage a vibrant economy within the County, specifically by ensuring that sufficient employment sites are located in attractive, accessible and sustainable locations and are of an appropriate size and type to meet the needs of the market/ key economic sectors.*
- *The replacement LDP can have some influence over commuting patterns through ensuring that wherever possible jobs and homes are located in close proximity to each other to provide greater opportunity for people to work locally.*
- *The replacement LDP can seek to address demographic imbalance by increasing employment opportunities and access to affordable housing to retain 20-40 year olds.*
- *The replacement LDP can contain policies that encourage the diversification of the rural economy.*
- *The replacement LDP can contain policies that encourage tourism development while at the same time ensuring that the natural and built heritage that attracts visitors to the area is preserved and enhanced.*
- *The replacement LDP will aim to ensure that there is a portfolio of sites available which is appropriate to market conditions and the needs of the Monmouthshire economy and wider Cardiff Capital Region.*
- *Although unemployment rates are driven by wider national and global economic trends the replacement LDP can affect employment levels by encouraging growth in appropriate locations and of an appropriate type, including affecting the accessibility to jobs or education opportunities.*
- *The replacement LDP can help to influence current disparities in access to employment by allowing sites for new businesses in those areas with poorer economic performance.*
- *Access to high speed internet can be a particular issue in rural communities and for those with low incomes. The replacement LDP can help to address digital exclusion by seeking to support the delivery of high speed connections.*
- *By encouraging and facilitating a vibrant economy within the County the replacement LDP has an opportunity to maximise the socio-economic benefits to the County that may accrue from the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the implementation of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and South East Wales Metro.*

### **3.3.2 A Resilient Wales**

#### **Air**

- Whilst air pollution is not a significant problem in Monmouthshire air quality across the County varies with two Air Quality Management Areas in the County at Usk and Chepstow.

- As in the rest of the country carbon emissions are continuing to rise, with emissions from housing and road transport the main contributing factors. There is a need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants.

#### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The replacement LDP can seek to minimise any polluting effects that might arise from new development in the County by encouraging appropriate patterns of development that seek to reduce the usage of private vehicles and to allow for increased walking, cycling and use of public transport. It can also take measures to ensure that the location of new development does not worsen conditions in existing Air Quality Management Areas or result in new ones.*
- *The replacement LDP can contain policies that seek to promote energy efficiency in the design of new buildings.*

#### **Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna**

- Monmouthshire is a largely rural county and has major biodiversity resources, a number of which are internationally recognised. The Severn Estuary in particular is a RAMSAR site, European Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation. The Rivers Usk and Wye are also significant internationally recognised sites, being Special Areas of Conservation as well as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
- Within the LDP area there are some 650 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation as well as numerous European protected species. These natural assets need to be conserved, enhanced and protected from the potential effects of new development.
- There is a need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure in the LDP area and the connectivity of the local environment.

#### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *Internationally and nationally designated sites and protected species already have a high level of protection under national law and, therefore, should not be subject to significant harm. The replacement LDP should ensure that new development does not cause harm to these interests and that where appropriate and necessary mitigation measures are taken to avoid any such adverse effects.*
- *The replacement LDP can contain policies that protect and enhance the green infrastructure network in the County. Nature based solutions, such as green infrastructure, can help to deliver multiple benefits across Monmouthshire, including in relation to identified key issues such as air quality, water quality, flood risk and soil quality as well as positively impacting on the health and well-being of the population.*
- *It will be necessary to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure that any cumulative effects arising from the replacement LDP through development in Monmouthshire and adjoining areas does not result in harm to internationally designated nature conservation sites.*

## **Water**

- Water quality and quantity are generally good in Monmouthshire although there are ground water protection zones that need to be safeguarded from pollution and one of the smaller water bodies in the County, the Nedern Brook, is classified as 'poor quality' under the EU Water Framework. There is a need to protect and enhance the quality of water sources, this extends to the protection of cross boundary water courses.

### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The replacement LDP needs to guide the location and character of development in order to avoid harm to either surface or ground water quality.*
- *The replacement LDP needs to promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) on development to provide an alternative to the direct channelling of surface water to nearby watercourses.*

## **Soil**

- Monmouthshire has a high percentage of agricultural land that is best and most versatile (i.e. Grade 3a and above) (69%). There is a need to safeguard these important soil resources, whilst at the same time recognising that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development in the County.
- The average percentage of housing completions on brownfield land has been around 48% over the past 10 years and whilst there is a limited supply of brownfield land in the County there is a need to prioritise development on previously developed land and maximise the efficient use of the land that is available.

### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The replacement LDP should recognise the important role of agriculture in determining the quality of landscape in the County.*
- *The replacement LDP should seek to protect the highest quality and most versatile agricultural land whilst balancing this against the need to provide a range and choice of appropriate development.*
- *The replacement LDP needs to consider the pressure for development on greenfield land due to the limited supply of brownfield land and the environmental impacts that might result from this.*

## **Material Assets**

- Monmouthshire has made good progress in the promotion of the recycling and composting of waste, and the elimination of waste to landfill. Monmouthshire also has to make an appropriate contribution to the regional requirement for waste management.

- Minerals extraction plays a limited role in Monmouthshire’s economy but there is a need to safeguard the County’s resources in order to make an appropriate contribution to the sustainable supply of aggregates to the South Wales economy as a whole.

***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The replacement LDP can identify sites or areas of search that are appropriate for waste management or disposal facilities.*
- *The replacement LDP can ensure that mineral resources are safeguarded and exploited in a sustainable fashion that also enables Monmouthshire to meet its obligation to make a contribution to the requirements of the South Wales region.*

### 3.3.3 A Healthier Wales

**Human health**

- Monmouthshire generally performs well on indicators relating to such issues as deprivation, health and crime, although there are pockets of deprivation within the County.
- There is a need to address rural isolation as an ageing population and poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities.
- Most of Monmouthshire’s residents have good access to the countryside, which can have positive effects on health and wellbeing. There is a need to protect and enhance this access to high quality open space.
- Whilst Monmouthshire’s residents have good access to public open space a recreation and open space survey established a deficiency of more formalised provision in many of the County’s communities of outdoor sport, equipped children’s play and allotments.

***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The design of the built environment can play an important role in creating a healthier Monmouthshire, many aspects of which are considered under other headings in this report, such as housing, active travel, development patterns, green infrastructure, flood risk, climate change, biodiversity and air quality.*
- *Good housing and access to well paid jobs and the potential consequential impact on living standards and health are important factors that can be addressed through the replacement LDP.*
- *The replacement LDP can consider allocating land for housing and employment in rural areas in an attempt to sustain existing rural communities and services.*



- *The replacement LDP can affect the provision of public open space and recreation by protecting, where necessary, existing provision and requiring new development to make a contribution to the provision of new facilities.*

### 3.3.4 A More Equal Wales

#### Population

- Monmouthshire is a rural county with almost half (47%) of the total population living in wards defined as being in rural areas (i.e. with a population of less than 10,000).
- The population of Monmouthshire has shown a steady increase, up by 7.6% in the 10 years to 2011, although the most recent mid-year estimates (2017) suggest the rate of growth has slowed. All of this growth is being fuelled by in-migration.
- The 2017 Mid-Year Estimates show Monmouthshire as having a higher proportion of older age groups (31.4% over 60) and a lower proportion of young adults (28.9% 16 – 44) than the Welsh average. This compares to 28.4% for over 60 and 31.4% for 16 -44 year olds at the time of the 2011 Census. This relative absence of young adults in the population has resulted in a median age in the County of 48.3 years compared to 41.6 in the South East Wales region and 42.5 for Wales as a whole.
- The latest Welsh Government population projections (2014) show a demographic profile in Monmouthshire that, if current trends continue, will have a greater proportion of the population 65 and over by 2033 (37%) with the sharpest decline in the working age population. This compares to a Welsh average of 27.3% of the population 65 and over.

#### **Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address**

- *Patterns in age structure suggest that there are requirements to ensure there is a sufficient population of working aged people to support the Monmouthshire economy and to provide more opportunities for young people both to stay and move to the area. The replacement LDP needs to take a role in strengthening the local economy, ensuring an appropriate economic base to enable people to live and work in the County and ensuring that demand for homes is satisfied, providing good quality affordable homes for those who need them.*
- *The replacement LDP can help to address issues surrounding the ageing population through facilitating the provision of accessible services supported by connective infrastructure to meet local population growth needs.*
- *The replacement LDP can contain policies that ensure that the housing provision is suitable for people of all ages, to create an equitable society, but also to make an efficient use of housing.*
- *The replacement LDP must decide on the level of growth appropriate for Monmouthshire and the spatial distribution of this growth between different urban and rural communities to address the challenges we face (including*

*demography and affordability), balancing the greater sustainability of urban settlements with the difficulties of maintaining services in rural areas.*

### 3.3.5 A Wales of Cohesive Communities

#### Housing

- House prices in the county are high (£273,500) compared to the Welsh average (£180,000) and have experienced significant increases in recent years, up nearly 29% over the past 5 years (Hometrack, June 2017). There is a need to consider the potential impact on house prices arising from the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region and the SE Wales Metro.
- House prices are also high in relation to earnings (7:1) and there is a pressing need for additional affordable housing in the County in both urban and rural areas (Hometrack, July 2017/June 2018). The affordable housing waiting list for the County (Bands 1 – 5) currently stands at more than 3,000 households.
- A range and choice of housing is needed to both meet the needs of an ageing population and to attract and retain the younger age groups.
- The latest Welsh Government household projections (2014) indicate that the number of households in South East Wales will increase by 8.4% (46,500) between 2018 and 2033. Monmouthshire will have to accommodate a share of this growth both to fulfil its regional obligations as part of the Cardiff Capital Region and to ensure the viability of its own communities by addressing affordability and demographic issues.

#### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *The replacement LDP should provide for a range of housing and other types of accommodation that meet the needs of the population and promotes safe, resilient and sustainable communities.*
- *The replacement LDP will affect the amount of affordable housing to be provided by both deciding on overall levels of growth and by setting thresholds and proportions to determine the amount of this residential development that is affordable. It can influence the type, tenure and nature of housing built within the County.*
- *The replacement LDP will have to resolve the amount of housing to be built in rural areas, balancing the need to sustain rural settlements by supporting services and enabling people to remain in their communities with the need to protect the countryside and ensure sustainable patterns of development.*
- *The replacement LDP will need to consider the levels of growth and associated spatial strategy, including the extent to which the main towns and severnside can continue to accommodate further growth.*

## Material Assets

- The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017. With a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances, high levels of car ownership and reliance on the private car.
- Poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities. Achieving sustainable accessibility requires that whilst the majority of retail and other service provision takes place in existing centres local service provision in the smaller settlements is also supported. Where it is necessary to travel to existing centres to access higher order services there is a need to ensure that there is a sustainable transport system that connects these centres to their rural hinterlands.

### ***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *Concerns about climate change require that efforts are made to reduce the reliance on the private car and the consequent impact of carbon dioxide emissions. The replacement LDP needs to consider appropriate patterns of development that promote a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system that provides opportunities for walking and cycling and encourages active travel.*
- *The replacement LDP needs to contain policies that protect the vitality and viability of existing town centres and ensure that the distribution of development supports these main centres.*
- *The replacement LDP can consider allocating land for housing and employment in rural areas in an attempt to sustain existing rural community facilities, weighing this against the need to avoid unsustainable travel patterns.*

## 3.3.6 A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language

### **Cultural Heritage**

- Statistics show that whilst the Welsh language does not currently play a significant role in the County, with less than 10% of residents able to speak Welsh, this figure has risen slightly since the 2001 Census (up 0.2%).
- Monmouthshire has a rich cultural heritage, including 31 Conservation Areas, 45 Historic Parks and Gardens, 164 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and over 2,220 Listed Buildings. There is a need to preserve, protect and enhance these cultural assets.
- An integral element of Monmouthshire's distinctive settlement pattern is its historic towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. The LDP area has also experienced substantial suburban expansion especially along the M4 in the south of the County, with growth pressures in this area likely to increase as a result of the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.

### **Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address**

- *The replacement LDP needs to ensure that it takes into account equality issues in its policies and ensures that the Welsh language is safeguarded and supported.*
- *The replacement LDP needs to take into account the need to preserve the historic heritage of Monmouthshire.*
- *There are opportunities for the replacement LDP to provide a framework to recognise, protect, promote and enhance cultural assets which could help to deliver tourism, and economic growth.*
- *The replacement LDP can play a key role in ‘place-making’ by promoting good quality sustainable design that will enable new development to respect and enhance the existing distinctive character of Monmouthshire.*

### **Landscape**

- Monmouthshire has a rich and diverse landscape, which incorporates parts of the Wye Valley Area of outstanding Natural Beauty, the Brecon Beacons National Park and the **Registered Historic Landscapes of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site, the Gwent Levels and the Lower Wye Valley**. The County’s beautiful landscapes and cultural heritage are part of what makes Monmouthshire special.
- There is a need to protect and enhance the landscape assets of the County, protecting the key views and the visual amenity of both the settlements and the wider countryside, whilst balancing this against the need to provide a range and choice of appropriate development to address the challenges Monmouthshire faces. As these assets extend beyond the boundary of the LDP area this protection incorporates cross-boundary landscapes.

### **Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address**

- *The replacement LDP needs to protect high quality landscapes throughout the County, paying particular attention to those contained in the Wye Valley AONB and in the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park.*
- *The replacement LDP should consider how landscape and townscape assets contribute to the distinctiveness of Monmouthshire and bring a wide range of multiple benefits for tourism and the economy.*

## **3.3.7 A Globally Responsible Wales**

### **Climatic Factors**

- The number of low carbon energy generation projects in Monmouthshire has risen to over 4,000 in 2016. There is a continued need to encourage renewable and low

carbon energy generation in appropriate locations and the incorporation of appropriate renewable energy schemes within new developments.

- Monmouthshire's carbon and ecological footprints are high when compared to both neighbouring authorities and Wales as a whole.
- Parts of the County, mainly in the south and those areas adjacent to major water courses, are vulnerable to flooding, a risk that is increasing through climate change and rising sea levels. In 2016 there were some 1,344 people and 292 properties in the County at high (1 in 30 year) or medium (1 in 100 year) at risk of flooding.

***Opportunities for the Replacement LDP to address***

- *A renewable energy assessment will be undertaken to support the replacement LDP with areas of potential identified in the plan for strategic renewable energy development, as appropriate.*
- *Concerns about climate change require that efforts are made to reduce the reliance on the private car and the consequent impact of carbon dioxide emissions. The replacement LDP needs to consider appropriate patterns of development that promote a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system that provides opportunities for walking and cycling and encourages active travel.*
- *The replacement LDP has a role to play in terms of reducing the risk from present day flood risk, as well as in relation to climate change adaptation and resilience.*
- *The replacement LDP needs to guide the location of development away from flood risk areas or to fully mitigate any potential flood risks taking into full consideration the potential effects of climate change.*

## 4.0 Integrated SA Framework

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 In order for a successful sustainability appraisal to be carried out it is essential to set out a standard definition of what is required from sustainable development in Monmouthshire. This can then be used as a constant against which LDP performance is assessed. The definition is set out in a 'sustainability framework' for the SA of the LDP.
- 4.1.2 This section identifies a proposed SA Framework to assess the Likely Significant Effects from the emerging replacement LDP. The framework is intended to show the diverse range of issues that are encompassed by the term 'sustainable development', with an objective set for each issue that shows what type of change would represent a movement towards more sustainable development.
- 4.1.3 The development of the sustainability framework is an essential output of the SA scoping exercise using information gathered on baseline characteristics, issues and other plans and programmes to tailor a sustainable development definition to Monmouthshire's needs.
- 4.1.4 The starting point for the sustainability objectives is a basic understanding of sustainable development. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 puts in place a 'sustainable development principle' which tells organisations how to go about meeting their duty under the Act. In the Act, any reference to a public body doing something "in accordance with the sustainable development principle" means that they '*...must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*'. (Part 2 'Improved well-being, section 5 'the sustainable development principle, paragraph (1)').

### 4.2 Review of the Existing LDP SA Objectives

- 4.2.1 While not specifically required by the Directive, SEA objectives are a recognised way of considering the environmental effects of a plan or programme and comparing the effects of alternatives. The starting point for this SA process is to consider whether the SA Framework for the SA (incorporating SEA) of the first Monmouthshire LDP remains valid or if a revised framework is needed to allow the replacement LDP SA to proportionately and effectively respond to the key sustainability issues identified in section 3. Table 2 lists the SA objectives of the existing Monmouthshire LDP Framework and considers their continuing validity.

Table 2 Review of the Existing Monmouthshire LDP SA Objectives

Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity of the LDP SA Objective
1. Accessibility	Allow equitable access for all to jobs, services and facilities they need, in a way that reduces reliance on car use	The SA objective currently focuses on accessibility as a socio-economic outcome and links this to the wider performance of the transport network. More specific consideration will need to be given within the SA Framework for the replacement LDP to the potential socio-economic and environmental implications of the implementation of the South Wales Metro. In addition non-transport accessibility issues are not addressed by this objective. The SA Framework for the replacement LDP will need to address accessibility issues with regard to digital connectivity and utilities within both urban and rural communities.
2. Housing	Provide a range of types and tenures of housing that allows people to meet their housing needs	The SA objective rightly focuses on meeting housing needs with the current supporting objectives defining these e.g. tenure, size. To take account of requirements in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and in view of the need to address the issues which are triggered by the demographic profile of the County it could be made clearer within the SA Framework how the replacement LDP will address the distinct housing needs arising from different groups within the County.
3. Health, safety and security	To improve health and wellbeing by encouraging more healthy lifestyles, and protecting people from risk that may impact on their health and/or safety	The SA objective rightly focuses on improving health and wellbeing with the current supporting objectives usefully looking at how the land use planning system can impact on health and wellbeing. To ensure that the SA takes account of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and aligns with the Wellbeing and Health Impact

Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity of the LDP SA Objective
		Assessments that may be undertaken for the replacement LDP the SA Framework should include a broader interpretation of health and wellbeing, capturing issues such as mental health, educational attainment and multiple deprivation.
4. Community	To support and promote the distinctive character of local communities and community cohesion	The SA objective and the existing supporting objectives rightly address community distinctiveness and community cohesion. However, as with the objective above in order to ensure that the SA takes account of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and aligns with the Wellbeing, Welsh Language and Equalities Impact Assessments that may be undertaken for the replacement LDP, the SA Framework should include a broader interpretation, capturing societal inequalities and the Welsh language.
5. Biodiversity	Protect, value, manage and enhance healthy functioning ecosystems, habitats and natural species diversity, valuing nature conservation interests wherever they are found	The SA objective and supporting objectives usefully address both habitat and species diversity and community access to these. To address more fully the identified key sustainability issues and to ensure that the SA takes account of the Environment (Wales) Act (2016) the SA Framework should include reference to how the replacement LDP will safeguard and enhance green infrastructure and ecological connectivity in the LDP area.
6. Landscape	To maintain and enhance the quality and character of the landscape, including its contribution to the setting and character of settlements	The SA objective and supporting objectives rightly identify the variety of landscapes within the County that should be protected. However, the SA Framework for the replacement LDP should be broadened to include objectives which address the protection of visual amenity



Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity of the LDP SA Objective
		and the wide range of benefits which arise from the County's landscape for health and well-being, tourism and the economy.
7. Built environment	To maintain and enhance the built environment for both its visual character and distinctiveness and to create a better living environment	The SA objective rightly focuses on the visual character and distinctiveness of the built environment and the contribution this can make to a better living environment. However, the SA Framework for the replacement LDP should emphasis the role that place-making and sustainable design plays in enhancing the built environment. The SA Framework should also be broadened to include a supporting objective which addresses the wide range of benefits which arise from the County's distinctive built environment for the health and well-being of the population and for tourism and the economy.
8. Historic heritage	Understand, value, protect and restore, where necessary, the historic cultural heritage of the area, including features of the built and semi-natural environment	The SA objective and supporting objectives rightly focus on both the built and natural historic cultural heritage of the County which is in line with the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016. However, recent guidance now requires that the SA process explicitly assesses the likely impacts of emerging LDPs on the Welsh Language. The SA Framework for the replacement LDP should be broadened to capture the cultural and historic significance of the Welsh language.
9. Air	To reduce all forms of air pollution in the interests of local air quality and the integrity of the atmosphere to protect from climate change	The SA objective usefully defines air pollution in broad terms and links this to the more specific subject of climate change. However, the SA Framework for the replacement LDP could also usefully include reference to how the Plan

Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity of the LDP SA Objective
		will address air pollution through nature based solutions such as green infrastructure and energy efficiency in the design of new development.
10. Water quality	To maintain and improve the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters	The SA objective identifies the key water sources which are of relevance in Monmouthshire with the supporting objectives setting out how the Plan will address issues of water quality. The SA Framework for the existing LDP also usefully contains a separate SA objective with regard to the issue of flood risk.
11. Water Supply	To maintain the quantity of water available including potable water supplies, and ground water and river levels	The SA objective addresses water supply separately from water quality and in the SA Framework specifically addresses the impacts of climatic factors. For greater clarity it would be more appropriate to combine this objective with water quality. To accord more closely with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations it could be made clearer in the SA Framework how the replacement LDP will not just adapt to but mitigate against climate change.
12. Flood risk	Ensure that new development is designed and located to avoid the risk of flooding, and ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere	The SA objective usefully separates out flood risk from water quality and supply, but as with the objective above, to accord more closely with the requirements of Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations it could be made clearer in the SA Framework how the replacement LDP will not just adapt to but mitigate against climate change. In line with national priorities set out in Natural Resources policy it should also recognise the potential for nature based solutions, such as green infrastructure, to future-proof existing flood defences.

Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity of the LDP SA Objective
13. Minerals and waste	To ensure that primary materials and minerals are managed in a sustainable way, by safeguarding mineral areas, encouraging re-use and recycling and avoiding final disposal of resources.	The SA objective and Framework usefully relate to both minerals and waste, however, the SA Framework could more clearly address the key issue with regard to waste of the need to promote and develop a circular economy.
14. Land / soil	To use land efficiently by prioritising development on previously developed land where possible, and using existing land efficiently by tackling contamination and protecting higher grade agricultural soil.	The SA objective usefully concentrates on land use efficiency, redevelopment and the protection of the County's higher grade agricultural land. However, the SA Framework should recognise that brownfield land is scarce in the County and a balance is needed between safeguarding high quality agricultural land and providing a range and choice of appropriate development opportunities to address the challenges facing the County.
15. Energy	To secure energy efficiency improvements in all new buildings and encourage energy generation from renewable sources.	The SA objective usefully focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energy generation to ensure that the first LDP provides a supportive policy framework for the development of renewable energy schemes in the County.
16. Employment	Provide a range of jobs within Monmouthshire that help meet the needs of the resident workforce.	The SA objective rightly concentrates on the provision of employment in the County to meet the needs of the local population. However, in view of the possible impact of the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the regional aspirations and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, South Wales Metro, and a future Strategic Development Plan for the South East Wales region, consideration needs to be given in the SA Framework to how a replacement LDP will take account of these factors, reflect Monmouthshire's contribution to the regional economy and capitalise on the opportunities

Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective	Assessment of Continuing Validity of the LDP SA Objective
		available as a border county between the Great Western Cities.
17. Wealth Creation	Raise prosperity and quality of life by developing a more self-sustaining local economy encouraging indigenous growth.	The SA objective rightly concentrates on growing the local economy by encouraging indigenous growth. However as with the above objective in view of the likely benefits to the County of the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the regional aspirations associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, South Wales Metro, and a future Strategic Development Plan for the South East Wales region, consideration needs to be given in the SA Framework to how a replacement LDP will take account of and capitalise on these strategic changes and on its position as a border county between the Great Western Cities.

4.2.2 From the review above it can be seen that in the main the original LDP objectives remain relevant for a replacement Plan, however amendments are needed to take account of contextual changes since LDP adoption, the emerging regional situation with regard to the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and South Wales Metro and issues such as demographic challenges, affordability, the dual economy and digital accessibility that have achieved greater prominence since Plan adoption in 2014. It is not proposed to have a separate climate change objective for the replacement LDP as it is considered to be a cross-cutting objective. The replacement plan should adopt appropriate mitigation and adaption measures across multiple objectives to reduce and respond to the impacts of climate change.

### 4.3 Proposed SA Objectives for the LDP Revision

4.3.1 The proposed SA objectives for the revision of the LDP will help to show whether the objectives of the plan are beneficial for the environment, to compare the environmental effects of alternatives, or, where required, to suggest improvements. The objectives have been developed through a review of the existing LDP objectives (table 2), a review of the plans, programmes and policies in Appendix 1 which resulted in the identification of key themes as set out in Table 1, the analysis of the baseline data in Appendix 2 and the identification of the key issues and opportunities in section 3.

**Table 3 Proposed SA Objectives for the Replacement LDP**

Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective
Employment	Increase the range and quality of employment opportunities within Monmouthshire to meet identified needs.
Economic Growth	Deliver sustainable economic growth by strengthening the local economy and capitalising on the opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.
Housing	Provide a sufficient quantity of good quality housing in a range of types and tenures that allows people to meet their housing needs and supports economic growth and prosperity.
Place Making	Through place-making and sustainable design maintain and enhance the visual character and distinctiveness of the built environment to create great places to live.
Health and Well Being	To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing by encouraging healthier lifestyles, quality living environments and community safety.
Accessibility	To improve access for all to jobs, services and facilities in a way that reduces reliance on car use through improving infrastructure and promoting active travel, whilst also ensuring access to high quality digital communications and utilities.
Community	Support and promote the distinctive character of local communities. This includes promotion of the Welsh language, social inclusion and community cohesion.
Biodiversity	Protect, conserve and enhance healthy functioning ecosystems through safeguarding important habitats and species diversity and improving green infrastructure provision.
Landscape	To protect and enhance the quality and character of the best of Monmouthshire's landscape, including its contribution to the setting and character of settlements.
Historic and Cultural Heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh Language.
Air	To reduce all forms of air pollution in the interests of improving local air quality.
Water quality and quantity	To maintain and improve the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and the quantity of water available including potable water supplies, ground water and river levels.
Flood risk	Ensure that new development is designed and located to avoid the risk of flooding and ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere.

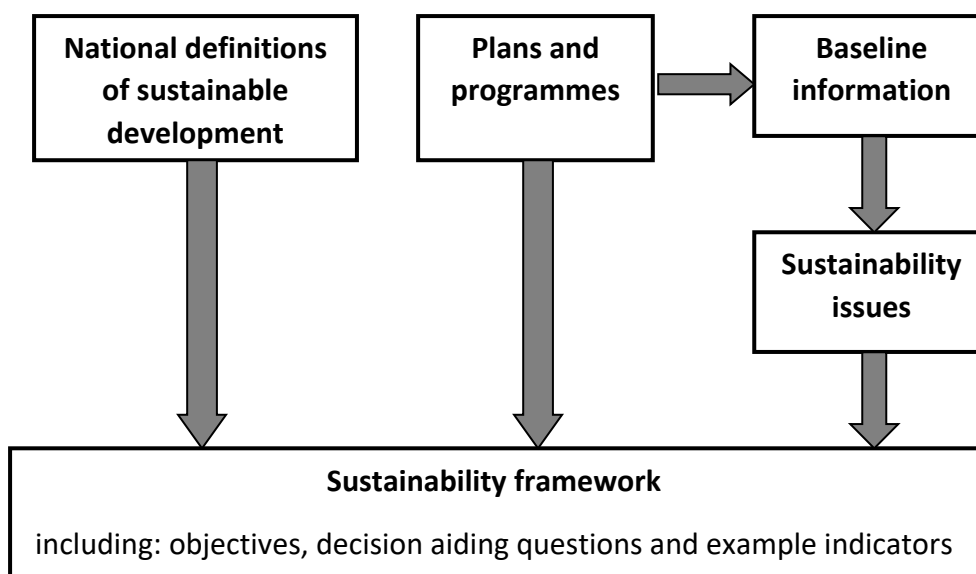
Monmouthshire LDP Headline Topic	Monmouthshire LDP SA Objective
Minerals and waste	To ensure that primary materials and minerals are managed in a sustainable way, including through the implementation of a circular economy by waste reduction, re-use and recycling.
Land / soil	To use land efficiently by prioritising development on previously developed land, using existing land efficiently and protecting where possible higher grade agricultural land.
Energy	To promote and encourage energy generation from renewable sources and energy efficiency.

## 4.4 Proposed SA Framework for the Replacement LDP

- 4.4.1 The sustainability framework tries to identify those matters of environmental, economic and social capital that are basic to achieving more sustainable development. The sustainability framework in table 4 identifies a main sustainability objective that clarifies what is being sought from development that would represent a movement towards greater sustainability. The diverse range of issues covered demonstrates the complexity and scope of issues that need to be addressed in seeking more sustainable development.
- 4.4.2 The main objectives are explained through an indicative set of decision aiding questions. These are not intended to be an exhaustive list and simply aim to add clarity to the main objective by defining the measures a replacement LDP could take to achieving more sustainable development.
- 4.4.3 The framework also contains possible indicators that could be developed into a suitable set to monitor the sustainable implementation of the replacement LDP. These indicators express a 'direction of change' that the Plan could bring about to make a positive step towards achieving more sustainable development. At this stage they are only examples of the type of indicator that may be suitable for monitoring. Many are based on the information from the baseline characterisation, whilst others identify matters on which data could be gathered in the future. In some instances it is not possible to identify an indicator, reasons for this include where there is no reliable way of gathering data on an issue as it is more qualitative than quantitative, or where an indicator is of no use as the reasons for change are more likely to be attributable to the implementation of strategies other than the LDP. As the replacement LDP emerges it will be necessary to prepare a set of indicators to monitor implementation, by including sustainability indicators in the monitoring system it will ensure that monitoring for sustainability is an integral part of the monitoring and review procedures for the LDP.
- 4.4.4 The sustainability framework has been developed using the scoping process that has been completed to date. This includes:
- The baseline data collection that has helped to identify the main sustainability issues facing the County so that these can be incorporated into the sustainability framework as objectives. In addition the quantified information can be used to help identify possible indicators for monitoring.
  - The review of plans and programmes has helped to find other sustainability objectives for the area that this sustainability appraisal will need to recognise and incorporate into the framework.



Approach undertaken to develop the sustainability framework



- 4.4.5 There is the opportunity for this framework to be further refined through the process of targeted consultation on this draft Scoping Report. Following this consultation period any responses received on the framework in Table 4 can be taken into account, and amendments and additions made where appropriate.

Table 4 Proposed SA Framework for the Replacement LDP

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
<p>1. Employment</p> <p>Increase the range and quality of employment opportunities within Monmouthshire to meet identified needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a motivated, highly skilled and educated workforce.</li> <li>• Provide a better match between the skills of the workforce and the type of jobs available.</li> <li>• Promote local employment to reduce people’s need to travel to find work.</li> <li>• Enhance the vitality and viability of town centres.</li> <li>• Maximise employment opportunities from the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the regional aspirations and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, South Wales Metro, and a future Strategic Development Plan for the South East Wales region.</li> <li>• Maximise the employment opportunities available as a border county between the Great western Cities.</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net employment land supply/ development and take-up of employment land (+)</li> <li>• Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses (-)</li> <li>• Proportion of resident workforce working in Monmouthshire (+)</li> <li>• Average travel to work distance (-)</li> <li>• Percentage of vacant units within CSA of each town and local centre (nc/-)</li> </ul>
<p>2. Economic Growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide an infrastructure of appropriate land, transport and digital communications that helps</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A More Equal Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Range of employment sites available, including distribution and size</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
<p>Deliver sustainable economic growth by strengthening the local economy and capitalising on the opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.</p>	<p>retain existing and attract new business, including the start-up and growth of indigenous businesses and key sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the diversification of the rural economy and continued support to farming, encouraging food production for the local market.</li> <li>• Support local employment opportunities.</li> <li>• Maintain and promote a coherent and successful range of businesses and build up local supply and distribution chains.</li> <li>• Enhance the vitality and viability of town centres.</li> <li>• Establish a strong sustainable tourist economy, capitalising on MCC’s environmental, heritage and leisure assets.</li> <li>• Maximise the economic benefits from the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the regional aspirations and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital</li> </ul>	<p>A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning permissions granted for employment use by settlement (+)</li> <li>• Planning permissions granted for employment use by sector</li> <li>• Proportion of resident workforce working in Monmouthshire (+)</li> <li>• Number of people in-commuting to Monmouthshire (-)</li> <li>• Number of people out-commuting from Monmouthshire (-)</li> <li>• Percentage of vacant units within CSA of each town and local centre (nc/-)</li> <li>• Tourism expenditure (+)</li> <li>• Number of rural diversification/ enterprise schemes approved (+)</li> <li>• Number of tourism schemes approved (+)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<p>Region City Deal, South Wales Metro, and a future Strategic Development Plan for the South East Wales region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximise the economic opportunities available as a border county between the Great western Cities.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of tourism facilities lost through development, change of use or demolition (-)</li> </ul>
<p>3. Housing</p> <p>Provide a sufficient quantity of good quality housing in a range of types and tenures that allows people to meet their housing needs and supports economic growth and prosperity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate the delivery of housing to meet the identified need.</li> <li>Provide more affordable housing to meet the needs in rural and urban locations, to enable young people and families to remain in their own communities and support economic growth /prosperity.</li> <li>Provide a range of homes to meet the diverse needs of residents, including family homes, smaller units and retirement units.</li> <li>Build good quality housing developments throughout Monmouthshire to create sustainable resilient communities for current and future generations (place-making).</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People in housing need (-)</li> <li>Housing affordability to income (+)</li> <li>Affordable home completions (+)</li> <li>General market home completions (+)</li> <li>Number of affordable dwellings built through rural exception schemes (+)</li> <li>Housing land supply</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
<p>4. Place Making</p> <p>Through place-making and sustainable design maintain and enhance the visual character and distinctiveness of the built environment to create great places to live.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development is designed so as to create places that support well-being and make good quality places for living, working and leisure (i.e. sustainable and resilient communities).</li> <li>• Promote walking, cycling and active travel in new development.</li> <li>• Ensure that the design of new buildings adds to the character of the area through high quality design and layout.</li> <li>• Protect buildings of national architectural importance, recognising their contribution to the cultural heritage of the County, tourism and the local economy.</li> <li>• <b>Ensure that new development retains and is informed by Strategic Green infrastructure and incorporates local green infrastructure.</b></li> <li>• Ensure the layout and design of new development helps reduce energy demand and therefore greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales  <b>A Resilient Wales</b>  A Healthier Wales  A More Equal Wales  A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning permissions granted for renewable and low carbon energy development. (+)</li> <li>• Number of new developments completed that incorporate on-site renewable energy generation. (+)</li> <li>• <b>Number of major developments completed that maintain and/or incorporate green infrastructure. (+)</b></li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development is designed to be able to adapt to the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>		
<p>5. Health and Well Being</p> <p>To improve physical and mental health and wellbeing by encouraging healthier lifestyles, quality living environments and community safety.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect people from the negative health impacts of noise, air and water pollution.</li> <li>• Ensure equitable access to health and education services.</li> <li>• Reduce health inequalities and improve the physical and mental health of communities.</li> <li>• Ensure that new development is designed in such a way as to reduce crime and fear of crime.</li> <li>• Protect people from the risks of unstable or contaminated land.</li> <li>• Protect people from the negative impacts of climate change, through the design and location of new development.</li> <li>• Ensure that appropriate flood risk protection measures are in place to protect residents' well-being.</li> <li>• Enhance opportunities for healthy living and help support more healthy</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales  A Resilient Wales  A Healthier Wales  A More Equal Wales  A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of open space created as a result of planning permissions (+)</li> <li>• Overall levels of reported crime in Monmouthshire (nc/-)</li> <li>• Number of permissions for development in Flood Zones C1 and C2 not meeting all TAN 15 tests (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<p>lifestyles through access to open space and green infrastructure and prioritised cycling and walking routes (promote active travel) <b>without compromising other functions that open spaces and Green Infrastructure support.</b></p>		
<p>6. Accessibility</p> <p>To improve access for all to jobs, services and facilities in a way that reduces reliance on car use through improving infrastructure and promoting active travel, whilst also ensuring access to high quality digital communications and utilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the growth of mixed use developments that have good accessibility by a variety of modes of transport.</li> <li>• Prioritise walking and cycling, then public transport and finally car users in town centres, in accordance with active travel principles.</li> <li>• Reduce reliance on car use to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>• Reduce disparities in access to services through a combined approach of suitable service provision and public transport links.</li> <li>• Support the access of rural communities to jobs and services, ideally within villages but also</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average travel to work distance (-)</li> <li>• Proportion of people travelling to work by public transport, walking or cycling (+)</li> <li>• Proportion of the workforce who remain in their own area for work, according to travel to work statistics (+)</li> <li>• Percentage of major new development within 10 minute walk from a frequent and regular bus service (+)(including residential, employment, retail and leisure)</li> <li>• Multiple deprivation scores for access to services (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<p>through good public transport networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support /enhance the provision of high quality digital communications infrastructure.</li> <li>• Promote the improvement of utilities infrastructure to support economic growth and meet population needs.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of properties on different types of broadband connection and mean upload/download speeds (+)</li> </ul>
<p>7. Community</p> <p>Support and promote the distinctive character of local communities. This includes promotion of the Welsh language, social inclusion and community cohesion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help create sustainable and resilient communities.</li> <li>• Ensure services and facilities that support local communities are provided, maintained and enhanced as part of new and existing development.</li> <li>• Allow communities to be involved in the planning decisions that affect them.</li> <li>• Help support rural communities, by both helping people remain living in their local area and enabling people to return to their local community.</li> <li>• Support a demographic range in all communities, including children,</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A More Equal Wales A Wales of Cohesive Communities A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of community and recreation facilities granted planning permission (+)</li> <li>• Amount of community and recreation facilities lost to other uses. (-)</li> <li>• Amount of public open space / playing fields lost to development which is not allocated in the development plan (-)</li> <li>• Proportion of 16 – 44 year olds in Monmouthshire (+)</li> </ul>



Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<p>young people, working age and retired people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help in creating development of the type and design that can promote social inclusion and community cohesion and help avoid adverse impact on the community, such as through development that deters antisocial behaviour.</li> <li>• Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language.</li> </ul>		
<p>8. Biodiversity</p> <p>Protect, conserve and enhance healthy functioning ecosystems through safeguarding important habitats and species diversity and improving green infrastructure provision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a strong level of protection to sites designated for their national or international importance for nature conservation.</li> <li>• Allow people better access to suitable areas of green infrastructure and nature conservation importance to help everyone better understand and value their natural environment, <b>without compromising the other functions these areas support.</b></li> <li>• Secure opportunities to achieve a net gain in biodiversity through development.</li> </ul>	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developments permitted that cause harm to the overall Nature Conservation value of locally designated sites (-)</li> <li>• Number of new developments delivering habitat creation and restoration (+)</li> <li>• <b>Number of major developments completed that maintain and/or incorporate green infrastructure. (+)</b></li> <li>• Hectares of ancient woodland lost to development (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek to ensure that development leads to no net loss in biodiversity.</li> <li>• Ensure new development does not cause the further fragmentation of habitats and protect and enhance network routes for flora and fauna movement.</li> <li>• <b>Ensure that new development retains and is informed by Strategic Green infrastructure and incorporates local green infrastructure.</b></li> <li>• Protect habitats that provide migration routes for species in response to a changing climate.</li> <li>• Ensure designated nature conservation sites are afforded a level of protection appropriate to their status, from European/intentionally designated sites such as SPA and SAC, to areas of local importance such as LNRs and SINCs.</li> <li>• Support landscaping that makes use of species that will support native biodiversity, <b>ensuring, where</b></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development permitted within internationally / nationally important nature conservation areas (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	possible, that new planting can adapt to climate change.		
<p>9. Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the quality and character of the best of Monmouthshire’s landscape, including its contribution to the setting and character of settlements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help protect and enhance the rural and coastal landscapes, including the Wye Valley AONB, the Lower Wye and Gwent Levels Historic Landscape, as a living and working asset for their visual quality, their contribution to health and well-being, cultural heritage, tourism, local economy and as a recreation resource.</li> <li>• <b>Help protect the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site.</b></li> <li>• Protect the setting of towns and villages in the landscape and enhance the transition from the urban to rural environment.</li> <li>• Ensure that new landscaping planting can adapt to a changing climate.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance landscape features that provide character to streets and public spaces.</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales  A Resilient Wales  A Healthier Wales  A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language  A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of developments which negatively affect the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park or the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site (-)</b></li> <li>• Number of trees protected by TPOs lost to development (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
<p>10. Historic and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>To conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including the use of the Welsh Language.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development takes account of and protects and, enhances where appropriate, the cultural and historic heritage.</li> <li>• Safeguard and increase the use of the Welsh language.</li> <li>• Where possible identify historic features at risk and support their restoration.</li> <li>• Ensure buried archaeological assets are protected from harmful impacts of development.</li> <li>• Ensure that the features of historic landscape are respected in new development.</li> <li>• Where planning permission is required ensure the restoration and repair of historic built heritage is carried out to withstand the impacts of climate change, including adverse weather events.</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of listed buildings and historic sites (nc/+)</li> <li>• Number of listed buildings at risk (-)</li> <li>• Number of conservation areas with an up-to-date character appraisal (+)</li> <li>• Percentage of the population who speak Welsh (+)</li> </ul>
<p>11. Air</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help reduce reliance on car travel by making sure there are real viable alternatives available for all people.</li> </ul>	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of locations where air quality exceeds objective levels per annum (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
To reduce all forms of air pollution in the interests of improving local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development does not lead to worsening air quality.</li> <li>• Address air quality issues by utilising nature based solutions <b>which is the sustainable management and use of nature, such as green infrastructure for tackling socio-environmental challenges, as well as</b> promoting energy efficiency in the design of new development.</li> <li>• Help to reduce energy use and thereby help to reduce emissions from coal, oil and gas power generation.</li> <li>• Control the locations of polluting development to ensure it is not located near residential areas <b>or nationally and internationally designated areas and other sites of nature conservation importance.</b></li> <li>• Continue to reduce waste to landfill to avoid methane emissions.</li> <li>• Help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through reducing car travel, waste management and</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of people employed using their car/van as their main way of commuting to and from work either by driving or as a passenger (-)</li> <li>• Proportion of people employed travelling to work by public transport, walking or cycling (+)</li> <li>• Proportion of Monmouthshire’s household waste collections being recycled and composted (+)</li> <li>• <b>Number of polluting developments permitted close to residential or sites of nature conservation importance. (-)</b></li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	reduce energy demand from non-renewable resources.		
<p>12. Water quality and quantity</p> <p>To maintain and improve the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and the quantity of water available including potable water supplies, ground water and river levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development has sufficient sewerage and waste water treatment to avoid harm to water quality.</li> <li>• Ensure contaminated land is suitability remediated to avoid water quality impacts.</li> <li>• Implement suitable SuDS to avoid run-off of potential polluted water to water courses or aquifers.</li> <li>• Reduce diffuse pollution.</li> <li>• Help to meet objectives of achieving good ecological status for surface waters; good status for groundwaters; and no deterioration across all water bodies.</li> <li>• Ensure new development makes the best use of potable water, incorporating re-use of grey water in new development.</li> <li>• Ensure new development takes into account and mitigates, where</li> </ul>	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instances where rivers experienced summer low flow (-)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<p>necessary, the impacts of climate change.</p>		
<p>13. Flood risk</p> <p>Ensure that new development is designed and located to avoid the risk of flooding and ensure the risk of flooding is not increased elsewhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development takes into account and mitigates, where necessary, the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• Ensure that new development does not give rise to increased risk, either on site or through development that exacerbates flooding elsewhere.</li> <li>• Encourage the potential for nature based solutions, such as green infrastructure, to future proof existing flood defences.</li> <li>• Make use of SuDS to avoid run-off to rivers.</li> </ul>	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of permissions for development in Flood Zones C1 and C2 not meeting all TAN 15 tests (-)</li> </ul>
<p>14. Minerals and waste</p> <p>To ensure that primary materials and minerals are managed in a sustainable way, including through the implementation of a circular economy by waste reduction, re-use and recycling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the principles of a circular economy by waste reduction, particularly to landfill, re-use and recycling.</li> <li>• Safeguard mineral resources as appropriate.</li> <li>• Help to reduce the use of primary resources by providing appropriate sites for more sustainable waste</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of permitted permanent non-mineral developments on safeguarded sites that do not comply with Policy M2 (-)</li> <li>• Proportion of Monmouthshire’s household waste collections being recycled and composted (+)</li> </ul>

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<p>management, including re-processing, recycling and storage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help reduce greenhouse gas emissions through reducing waste to landfill and suitable management of landfill gases.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of waste management capacity permitted</li> <li>• Aggregates land bank for Monmouthshire County Council.</li> </ul>
<p>15. Land / soil</p> <p>To use land efficiently by prioritising development on previously developed land, using existing land efficiently and protecting where possible higher grade agricultural land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect greenfield land from development where development could be more suitability located on brownfield land.</li> <li>• Use suitable density standards that ensure the best use of developable land in appropriate locations.</li> <li>• Ensure a balance between safeguarding high quality agricultural land and providing a range and choice of appropriate development opportunities to address the challenges facing the County.</li> </ul>	<p>A Prosperous Wales A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of development permitted on greenfield land as a percentage of all development excluding householder, conversions and agricultural buildings (nc or -)</li> <li>• Amount of Greenfield land lost to development which is not allocated in the development plan (-)</li> <li>• Hectares of agricultural land at Grade 3a and better lost to major development (-)</li> </ul>
<p>16. Energy</p> <p>To promote and encourage energy generation from renewable sources and energy efficiency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote energy generation from renewable resources, including micro-generation as part of the energy requirements of new development.</li> </ul>	<p>A Resilient Wales A Healthier Wales A Globally Responsible Wales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new developments completed that incorporate on-site renewable energy generation (+)</li> </ul>



Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed SA Decision Aiding Questions – Will the Replacement LDP....	Well Being Goal	Possible SA indicators showing the desired direction of change (+) increase or more; (-) decrease, less or none; (nc) no change
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That energy is used more efficiently, including in the design of new development, through reducing electricity transmission losses, and reducing car travel.</li> <li>• Help to implement energy schemes that will help meet Wales’ targets for renewable energy generation, where suitable.</li> <li>• Promote, where appropriate, community or district heat and power schemes.</li> </ul>		

**Table 5 Coverage of the SEA Directive Topics by Proposed SA Objective**

SEA Directive Topic	Proposed SA Objective
Biodiversity	8, 12
Population	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10
Human health	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16
Fauna	8, 9, 11, 12
Flora	8, 9, 11, 12
Soil	8, 9, 12, 14
Water	12
Air	11
Climatic factors	4, 6, 11, 12, 15
Material assets	1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16
Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	4, 7, 10
Landscape	9, 13, 14

**Table 6 Coverage of the other integrated impact assessments by Proposed SA Objective**

Impact Assessment	Proposed SA Objective
Health	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16
Equalities	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16
Welsh Language	7, 10

## 5. Next Steps

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section outlines a summary of the key SA tasks and consultation for the SA of the replacement Monmouthshire Local Development Plan.

### 5.2 Summary of SA tasks

5.2.1 The Monmouthshire LDP revision Delivery Agreement states that two iterations of the emerging replacement LDP will be consulted on, the Preferred Strategy at Pre-Deposit stage and the LDP Deposit Plan. The LDP Deposit Plan will subsequently be subject to an independent examination, following which it will be considered for formal adoption as the replacement LDP for the Monmouthshire planning area. The SA/SEA process runs alongside the development of the emerging replacement plan and, as an iterative and on-going process, stages and tasks in the SA process may be revisited and updated or revised as the plan progresses, to take account of updated or new evidence as well as consultation responses.

5.2.2 The SA is an assessment tool that helps to inform decision-making. The findings of the SA, alongside the wider evidence base, will assist the Council in relation to the selection or rejection of alternatives and development of policy for the replacement LDP.

5.2.3 The following gives a summary of the SA tasks which will be undertaken during the process:

- **A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (this report)** – This will identify the existing sustainability issues in the Monmouthshire area and provide baseline information along with a review of plans, policies, programmes and strategies relevant to the LDP. The existing SA indicators and objectives will be reviewed and amended as necessary. A revised Sustainability Framework will be produced.
- **An Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR)** – This will predict and evaluate the effects of the LDP options, spatial strategy and strategic policies on the social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives as set out in the Scoping Report. The ISAR will be published at the same time as the Preferred Strategy.
- **A Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR)** – An updated SAR will be published at the same time as the Deposit Plan.
- **A Final Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR)** – This will bring together all the elements of the SA and take into account the binding recommendations of the Planning Inspector. The Final SAR will be published following receipt of the Inspectors Report.
- **A 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 replacement LDP.

### 5.3 SA of Candidate Sites

- 5.3.1 The Stage 1 initial call for candidate sites (July – November 2018) will assist the Council in understanding what land is available to inform the LDP Preferred Strategy. All sites submitted during the initial call will be entered on a Candidate Sites Register which will be made available for public inspection. Sites submitted at this stage will only be subject to a high level assessment (i.e. initial sift) to identify any insurmountable constraints to development. It is considered that individual sites submitted as part of Stage 1 do not need to be assessed against the SA/SEA Framework as these will be part of the market evidence used to shape the Preferred Strategy.
- 5.3.2 Following the publication of the Preferred Strategy a further call for candidate sites and detailed information for those sites submitted during stage 1 that are considered compatible with the Preferred Strategy will be undertaken. The Candidate Sites Register will be updated with any new candidate sites submitted during this stage. Those sites still in the process following the publication of the Preferred Strategy will be the subject of a more detailed assessment. It is during this stage that the candidate sites will be assessed against the Council's Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework.

### 5.4 Health and Equalities Impact Assessment

- 5.4.1 Consideration of effects on equality and health will be made throughout the SA process. The SA topics, objectives and framework (table 5) contain several direct and indirect links to health and equality. Whilst included as part of an integrated approach to the SA process consideration will also be given, if required, to undertaking a more detailed Health Impact Assessment (HIA) at Preferred Strategy and Deposit stages to demonstrate how the emerging replacement LDP takes account of the provisions relating to Health and Well-being set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. To demonstrate compliance with the Equality Act 2010 a separate screening may also be needed as part of the SA Report.

### 5.5 Collaboration with Neighbouring Local Authorities

- 5.5.1 This Scoping Report has been developed in collaboration with the neighbouring Local Planning Authorities of Torfaen County Borough Council and Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council. It is intended that following this initial scoping stage the three LPAs will jointly commission consultants to undertake the remainder of the SA process on a joint basis.

### 5.6 Consultation

- 5.6.1 As with the emerging replacement LDP, the SA will be consulted on at key stages in the process:
- Draft SA Scoping Report – consulted on with key stakeholders for 5 weeks during October/November 2018.
  - The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) will be consulted on alongside the Preferred Strategy (Nov/Dec 2019 – Delivery Agreement timetable).

- The Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR) with any amendments resulting from the consultation on the ISAR will be consulted on alongside the Deposit Plan (Sept/Oct 2010 – Delivery Agreement timetable).

5.6.2 This SA Scoping Report identifies the issues and defines a proposed SA Framework (Section 4) for undertaking the SA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP. This report was subject to consultation with the SEA statutory bodies, CADW and Natural Resources Wales, for a 5 week period between Friday 26<sup>th</sup> October 2018 and Friday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018. Any consultation responses received were considered and used to inform this final SA Scoping Report which will be developed into the Initial SA Report of the Preferred Strategy.

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**Monmouthshire**  
**Replacement Local Development**  
**Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal**  
**Scoping Report**

**Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Policies,  
Programmes and Strategies**

**December 2018**



monmouthshire  
sir fynydd

In order to establish a clear scope for the SA, it is necessary (and a requirement of SEA) to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Plan. This appendix summarises the outcome of a review of International, European, UK, National and Local plans, policies and environmental protection objectives. Summarising the aspirations of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives promotes a systematic identification of the ways in which the LDP could help to fulfil them. The list is not exhaustive and does not provide a definitive account of their contents; however, it is considered that it provides a sufficient review of those relevant to the preparation of the replacement LDP and identifies any social, economic, cultural and environmental objectives that should be considered within the SA.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>1. Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto),</li> <li>• United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) The Aarhus Convention</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. National and local developments should take sustainability into account and openly share relevant information to the public.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals which promote sustainable development and safeguard transparency in decision making. The LDP Revision process itself must also be objective, transparent, evidence based and conducted fairly.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should provide a holistic suite of assessment criteria to determine the contribution of any replacement LDP to the delivery of sustainable development.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC,</li> <li>European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, Growth within: A Circular Economy Vision for a Competitive Europe</li> <li>European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020</li> <li>McKinsey Centre for Business and Environment (2015)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to further social cohesion, freedom of information, economic growth and inclusion.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for relevant socio-economic issues as outlined in the European Policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to facilitate positive growth for the economy and improving social cohesion.</p>
<p><b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013</li> <li>The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)</li> <li>Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010)</li> <li>HM Government (2013) Aviation Policy Framework</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth across all economies. They aim to encourage investment and create an equal opportunity environment.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable growth within the MCC area for the benefit of its resident population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for the promotion of economic growth as designated by national policy.</p>
<p><b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> <li>• Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Growth and Competitiveness Commission (2016)</li> <li>• Cardiff Capital Region City Deal – Report and Recommendations</li> <li>• Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017)</li> <li>• The Strategy for Older People in Wales: Living Longer, Ageing Well (2013-2023 (Welsh Assembly Government)</li> <li>• Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2007) One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Getting On Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Play Policy Implementation Plan</li> </ul>	<p>These policies are informed by International, European and UK policies and broadly focus on progressive agendas for increasing economic growth and enhancing social wellbeing in Wales.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within the MCC area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure future – A New Strategy for Farming</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Living Well Living Independent Lives</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Economic Renewal: A New Direction</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Partnership for Growth: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Vibrant and Viable Places New Regeneration Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Framework for Action on Independent Living</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Declaration of Rights for Older People</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Investing in the Future</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Child Poverty Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Strategic Equalities Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Early Years Outcomes Framework</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Prosperity for All :The National Strategy</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government 2015/16 Review of evidence of inequalities in Wales</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Future Trends Report (2017)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Population and Household Projections (2017)</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 9, November 2016)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Technical Advice Note 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing</li> </ul>	<p>These documents set out the national planning policy of the Welsh Government. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs, listed in Annex 1). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters. It translates our commitment to sustainable development into the planning system so that it</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within Monmouthshire.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to socio-economic issues including economic competitiveness and economic growth, employment provision, social wellbeing, housing and open space.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2009)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism, Welsh Assembly Government (2013)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23: Economic Development</li> </ul>	<p>can play an appropriate role in moving towards sustainability.</p> <p>The planning system should support economic and employment growth alongside social and environmental considerations within the context of sustainable development. They should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision;</li> <li>• support national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies;</li> <li>• align jobs and services with housing, wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car;</li> <li>• promote the re-use of previously developed, vacant and underused land; and</li> <li>• deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to disadvantaged communities.</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>Regional Plans</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011 – 2021</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Social Services and Well-being Act Population Needs Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Greater Gwent Health, Social Care &amp; Well-being Partnership Draft Well-being Area Plan 2018/19</li> <li>Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> <li>Monmouthshire Destination Management Plan 2017 – 2020</li> <li>Monmouthshire Economies of the Future Draft Baseline Report (March 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Business and Enterprise Strategy, 2014-2020</li> <li>Monmouthshire 21st Century Schools</li> <li>Monmouthshire Local Housing Market Assessment (April 2015)</li> <li>Monmouthshire’s Gypsy &amp; Accommodation Assessment 2016 - 2021</li> </ul>	<p>The adopted Monmouthshire Local Development Plan and other local policies and plans with regard to the population and socio-economic issues broadly address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building sustainable and resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations.</li> <li>Providing children and young people with the best possible start in life.</li> <li>Respecting distinctiveness.</li> <li>Responding to the challenges associated with demographic change.</li> <li>Promoting a sustainable economy and developing opportunities for</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should provide Land – use policies, proposals and guidance relating to the well-being and prosperity of the residents of Monmouthshire. These should include policies for employment and economic growth, housing which addresses the needs of all sectors of the community and infrastructure.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of policies for the benefit of the social and economic well-being of the population of Monmouthshire.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>communities and businesses to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSBs will focus on to deliver the objectives as they concern the population of the County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable and affordable housing available to all demographic groups.</li> <li>• Potential for intergenerational living.</li> <li>• Active citizenship.</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for Monmouthshire as part of the City Deal.</li> <li>• Facilitating the sharing of knowledge and access to</li> </ul>		



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>technology and regional opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and education links with business to identify skills needed now and in the future.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.</p>
<b>2. Human Health</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1989) UN convention on the Rights of the Child 1989,</li> <li>• Guidelines for Community Noise (1999),</li> <li>• United Nations 2016 Committee on the Rights of Child recommendations Report</li> <li>• World Health Organisation (2004)</li> <li>• Children’s Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide the international framework which recognises the importance of the preservation and protection of human health when undertaking development activities.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the prevention of negative effects to human health from local developments in line with international legislations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of human health</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC),</li> <li>• European Commission (2002)</li> <li>• Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC,</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the improvement of health and wellbeing, including in relation to reducing noise pollution.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for acceptable noise and other safety levels for the protection of human health</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Protection Agency (2007) Children’s Environment and Health Action Plan,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to reduce health inequalities and</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for access to good quality</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the department of Health report 2001/2002, Health Protection Agency (2009) Health Strategy for the United Kingdom 2,</li> <li>Health and Safety Executive (2009) The Health and Safety of Great Britain: Be Part of the Solution,</li> <li>Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development: The Key to Tackling Health Inequalities</li> <li>The Marmot Review, The Health and Social Care Act (2012),</li> <li>Child Obesity Plan (2016),</li> </ul>	to improve public health while promoting active lifestyles	health services as set out in International and European legislation.	tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climbing Higher – A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Designed to Add Value - a third dimension for One Wales</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Rural Health Plan</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to improve the physical and mental health of the population	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for key health provision for the area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wales Assembly Government (2010) Setting the Direction: Primary and Community Services Strategic Delivery programme</li> <li>• NHS Wales (2011) Together for Health</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Working Differently – Working Together</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Together for Mental Health: A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales (2014) Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2015)</li> <li>• Public Health Wales (2015) A Healthier, Happier and Fairer Wales</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales (2016) Public Health (Wales) Bill</li> <li>• Children’s Commissioners for Wales (2016) Annual Report 15-16</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government/ NHS (2016) Measuring the health and well-being of a nation: Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Noise and Soundscape Action Plan 2018 - 2023</li> <li>Public Health (Wales) Act 2017</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edn 9)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of health. PPW requires the planning system to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the protection and, where possible, the improvement of people's health and wellbeing as a core component of achieving the well-being goals and responding to climate change.</li> <li>Consideration of the possible impacts of developments –</li> </ul>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the promotion of health and wellbeing and to ensure developments are planned without adverse effects in terms of noise in line with relevant regulations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing and to the mitigation of noise impacts to new development</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>positive and/or negative – on people’s health at an early stage will help to clarify the relevance of health and the extent to which it needs to be taken into account</p> <p>Development plan policies should be designed to ensure, as far as is practicable, that noise-sensitive developments, such as hospitals, schools and housing, that need to be located close to the existing transportation infrastructure to facilitate access, are designed in such a way as to limit noise levels within and around those developments.</p> <p>Development plan policies and decisions on planning applications should take into account national air quality objectives, EU limit and target values<sup>6</sup>, World Health Organisation guidelines on the</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	health effects of noise and national indicators set by the Welsh Ministers under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, together with information from the local authority's annual air quality reports, national noise maps and any area statements issued by Natural Resources Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwent Childhood Obesity Strategy (July 2015)</li> <li>• Gwent Regional Partnership Board: Area Plan (April 2018)</li> <li>• Aneurin Bevan University Health Board: Integrated Medium Term Plan (March 2018)</li> <li>• Aneurin Bevan University Health Board: Clinical Futures strategy</li> </ul>	These plans set out the range and level of services that are to be provided in response to population need. They include the details of specific services that are planned.	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for key health provision for the area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Social Services and Well-being Act Population Needs Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Greater Gwent Health, Social Care &amp; Well-being Partnership Draft Well-being Area Plan 2018/19</li> </ul>	<p>The health policies relevant to Monmouthshire address issues encompassing good mental health and emotional well-being of all the population, appropriate housing for older people and independent living.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSB will focus on to deliver the objectives as they relate to health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling the causes of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and the perpetuation of generational problems.</li> <li>• Working to tackle physical inactivity and obesity in order to increase the</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should provide land-use policies, proposals and guidance which promote the good health of all of the County's residents by providing new developments which foster the opportunity for healthier life styles and protecting the County's open space and countryside from unnecessary development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling both health issues and their causes and consider the impacts of new developments on residents' health and well-being.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>health and well-being of future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working to ensure that schools and services for children focus on well-being and a more rounded approach.</li> <li>• Supporting the resilience of children and young people in relation to mental health and emotional well-being.</li> <li>• Developing a model of care built on well-being and looking after each other rather than through formal care provision.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan</p>

## Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

## Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies (December 2018)

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.	compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.
<b>3. Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) The Bonn Convention</li> <li>• AEWA (1995) Convention on the Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds The Bonn Convention</li> <li>• UNESCO (1971) The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands (1971)</li> <li>• UNESCO (1972) Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> <li>• UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and protecting important species form harm	The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals and advice for the avoidance of effects on biodiversity in the Development Strategy and in allocating sites for development	The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to conserve and enhance designated sites for biodiversity conservation.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity</li> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Strategy – Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)</li> </ul>			
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention,</li> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2004) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC,</li> <li>• European Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna)</li> <li>• European Commission - EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds)</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011-</li> </ul>	<p>These policies provide a European framework to protect sites designated at the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and protecting important species from harm.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and, proposals for the protection of biodiversity in accordance with European legislation &amp; policy</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects from policies, proposals, advice and guidance contained within any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP revision.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
2020), European Commission (2008) Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act</li> <li>• HM Government (1995) Environment Act 1995</li> <li>• The Protection of Badgers Act 1992</li> <li>• Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006),</li> <li>• Defra (2007) Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007</li> <li>• Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</li> <li>• Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010)</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) as amended (2011)</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats.	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for protection of protected habitats and species, including any special protection areas.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on the protection of Biodiversity, flora and fauna.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature's Value to Society</li> <li>• The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012),</li> <li>• Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>• The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012),</li> <li>• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)</li> <li>• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (2009) Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy</li> <li>• Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies and proposals for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation of biodiversity.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond</li> <li>National Assembly for Wales Environment (Wales) Act, 2016</li> <li>National Action Plan for Pollinators in Wales (July 2013)</li> <li>Nature Recovery Plan for Wales (Dec 2015)</li> <li>Environment Wales Act (Section 7 – Habitats and Species of Principle Importance for Conservation in Wales) (2016)</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edn 9),</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning,</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of Biodiversity. Development Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites);</li> <li>provide criteria against which a development affecting the different</li> </ul>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection, preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, flora and fauna in accordance with national planning policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity conservation</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;</li> <li>• provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</li> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>native woodland and protecting and planting trees;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate;</li> <li>• provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; and</li> <li>• recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Infrastructure Action Plan for Pollinators in South East Wales (December 2015)</li> </ul>	<p>A regional project to address the decline in Welsh biodiversity through landscape-scale projects, recognising the interdependency of maintaining biodiversity with socioeconomic factors.</p>	<p>The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which protect and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the County.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection from development and enhancement of the resilience of the County's natural environment.</p>
<p><b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Biodiversity &amp; Ecosystem Resilience Forward Plan (March 2017)</li> <li>Living Levels Green Infrastructure Strategy (April 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> </ul>	<p>Local plans and policies with regard to biodiversity look to protect and enhance the resilience of the natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The Biodiversity &amp; Ecosystem Resilience Forward Plan has been prepared to meet the Section 6 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience duty of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and to provide a mechanism for delivering the</p>	<p>The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which protect and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the County.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection from development and enhancement of the resilience of the County's natural environment.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>County's requirements under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSB will focus on to deliver the objectives as they relate to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment with a focus on improving the resilience of ecosystems by working at a larger scale (landscape) to manage biodiversity and maximise benefits such as natural flood risk management and promoting well-connected habitats to promote resilience.</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>
<b>4. Soil &amp; Land</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2006) European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006)</li> <li>Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable use of soil resources, soil restoration and the prevention of land degradation</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, and guidance for the sustainable use of soils within local development</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Agency - Guiding Principles for Land Contamination (March 2010)</li> <li>HM Government (1986) Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions) 1986,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land, as well as regarding the management of agricultural land</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of agricultural land assets and land contamination policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
			also be considered in a holistic manner.
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ongoing) Geological Conservation Review</li> <li>Welsh Assembly (2012) Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012</li> <li>Environment (Wales) Act, 2016,</li> <li>The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2016</li> <li>Welsh Government – Agricultural Land Classification Maps (November 2017)</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance and remediation of contaminated land and the creation of an geological profile of Wales	The replacement LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for local developments which may be taking place on protected areas or contaminated land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edn 9, 2016)</li> </ul>	This document requires the preparation of LDPs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability</li> </ul>	The replacement LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines</li> <li>• Ensure new development does not take place without appropriate remediation</li> <li>• Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments</li> <li>• Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls</li> <li>• Ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions;</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take account of coastal / land erosion risks</li> <li>• Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>5. Water</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea</li> </ul>	This convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans	The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities adhere with the convention's guidelines.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection of coastal areas and the avoidance of negative effects on the sea caused by development.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (1991) The Urban Waste Water Directive 91/271/EEC</li> <li>• European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2006) Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework which seek to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.</p>	<p>The Replacement LDP should set out policies for mitigating flood risk, protecting the drinking water supply and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973,</li> <li>• HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the management of flood risk</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to marine guidelines for cleaner oceans and</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change DEFRA (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life The Pitt Review.</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts , Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy</li> <li>• HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010)</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report</li> <li>• Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008),</li> <li>• Flood and Water Management Act (2010),</li> <li>• Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries,</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations</li> <li>• Defra (2009) Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010</li> </ul>			provide flood risk mitigation.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation</li> <li>• DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan,</li> <li>• DEFRA (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework</li> <li>• NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping Programme (MAREMAP)</li> <li>• UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas</li> <li>• DEFRA (2011) Marine Policy Statement</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports</li> <li>• NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various)</li> <li>• Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project</li> <li>• Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status,</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3)</li> <li>• Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy 2017</li> <li>• Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</li> <li>• UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2004) Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood risk</li> <li>• Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life Welsh Government (2007)</li> <li>• Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water Management Strategy</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Strategic Policy Position on Water</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Water (2014) Final Water Resources Management Plan</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Wales level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to the management of flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and managing flood risk</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Agency (2015) The Severn River Basin Management Plan</li> <li>Welsh Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales</li> <li>Welsh Government (2015) Wales Marine Evidence Report</li> <li>Welsh Government Environment Act 2016</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edn 9),</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (1998) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 14: Coastal Planning,</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy on flooding. The general approach of PPW, supported by the TAN, is to advise caution in respect of new development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary framework to guide planning decisions. The overarching aim of the precautionary framework is to direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk</li> </ul>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to the precautionary approach to flood risk, protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the precautionary approach to flood risk, protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on water supply and waste water management, development plans and water and development management and water.</li> </ul> <p>Development plans should take water-related issues into account from an early stage in the process of identifying land for development and redevelopment.</p> <p>New development should be located and its implementation planned in such a way as to allow for sustainable provision of water services, in particular minimising vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Design approaches and techniques that improve water efficiency and minimise</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>adverse impacts on water resources, surface water quality, the ecology of rivers and groundwater should be encouraged</p> <p>As part of LDP preparation planning authorities are required to engage Natural Resources Wales and adjacent local planning authorities When preparing LDPs, LPAs should consult with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood Risk Management Plan (Feb 2016)</li> </ul>	<p>This plan recognises the challenges arising from flood risk from runoff, groundwater and water courses.</p>	<p>The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which guide the location and character of</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the appropriate location</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
		new development in order to avoid harm to either surface or ground water quality and minimise the risk from flooding.	of new developments to minimise the risks of flooding and to protect water quality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities	The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.	The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>6. Air</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)</li> </ul>	<p>The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. Parties develop policies and strategies to combat the discharge of air pollutants through exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals to improve air quality and reduce pollution and to consider air quality in the planning of new development allocations. It should also promote low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC</li> <li>European Commission (1991) The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC</li> <li>European Commission (2005) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality</li> <li>European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. These include measures to limit values and alert thresholds for air pollutants and a requirement for reporting of air quality and production of action plans</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals to improve air quality and reduce pollution and to consider air quality in the planning of new development allocations and adhere to European legislation. It should promote</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2008) Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC 1</li> <li>European Commission (2010) Industrial Emissions Directive (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Directive 2010/75/EU)</li> <li>European Commission (2001) The Clean Air for Europe Programme (CAFÉ),</li> </ul>	<p>where thresholds are exceeded.</p>	<p>low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes.</p>	
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Environment Act (1995)</li> <li>The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland,</li> <li>Defra (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate</li> <li>Defra (2011) Air Quality Plans for the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures</li> <li>UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016),</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a UK framework to implement objectives that promote the reduction of the levels of air pollution such as Nitrogen Dioxide.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals with regard to the preservation of acceptable levels of air quality</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of and improvement of air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised UK Air Quality Plan for Tackling Nitrogen Dioxide (Improving air quality in the UK: tackling nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities) (Consultation Draft May 2017)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010)</li> <li>Welsh Government (2018) Consultation Document 'Tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide emissions in Wales'</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Noise and Soundscape Action Plan 2018 - 2023</li> </ul>	<p>These regulations bring into law in Wales the limits set out in European Union (EU) Daughter Directives on Air Quality. The regulations require that Welsh Ministers divide Wales into air quality zones. There are two zones North and South Wales.</p> <p>It provides a Wales framework for the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislation.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals with regard to the preservation of acceptable levels of air quality management within the area</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of air quality and air pollution controls, and acceptable air quality levels for protection of human health purposes.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (2016, Edn 9)</li> </ul>	<p>This document provides national planning policy in respect of air. Development plans are important vehicles for the promotion of</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to reducing air pollution</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>environmental protection and should enable consideration of the effects which proposed developments, and transport demand associated with them, may have on air or water quality and the effects which air or water quality may have on proposed developments. Local planning authorities should take account of such quality objectives when preparing development plans and should work closely with pollution control authorities in the preparation of these plans and when determining planning applications. The planning system should determine whether a development is an acceptable use of land and should control other development in proximity to potential sources of pollution rather than seeking to control the processes or substances used in any particular development.</p>		<p>and improving air quality.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 Air Quality Management Report for Monmouthshire County Council (Sept 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> </ul>	<p>These plans recognise the challenges arising from air pollution, the impacts on health and the risks to the natural and built environment.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSB will focus on to deliver the objectives as they relate to air:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing the infrastructure needed for alternative vehicle use</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which guide new developments to locations that are accessible to pedestrians and cyclists to reduce the need for car travel in order to minimise the effects of new development on air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the appropriate location of new developments to minimise the need for car travel.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing public transport solutions to address rural isolation and access to jobs and services</li> <li>Promoting active travel – walking and cycling</li> </ul>		
<b>7. Climatic Factors</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1994), The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>United Nations (1997) ) Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord,</li> <li>United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework identifying the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action.	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals, that promote adaptation to the effects of and mitigation of climate change effects caused by development	The SA Framework should include objectives that adapt to the effects of climate change, promote energy efficiency, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<p>European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC,</li> </ul>	These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. They promote and seek to	The replacement LDP should set out policies that adapt to the effects of climate change	The SA Framework should include objectives for increasing use of low carbon and renewable energy

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2002) Energy Performance in Buildings Directive 2002/49/EC</li> <li>• European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• European Commission (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy</li> <li>• European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050</li> <li>• European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU),</li> <li>• European Council (2013) Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (2013-2020),</li> <li>• European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change</li> </ul>	<p>secure the minimisation of future climate change through mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures to the future effects of climate change.</p> <p>In respect of the UK a key aim is that we are required to ensure 15% of energy needs are delivered from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p>	<p>and contribute to mitigation of further climate change.</p>	<p>sources, resource efficiency, sustainable development that reduces the need to travel and to ensure new development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'</li> <li>European Commission (2014) 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy</li> </ul>			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HM Government (2006) The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change</li> <li>HM Government (1998) Petroleum Act</li> <li>Committee on Climate Change (2008) Building a Low-Carbon Economy - the UK's Contribution to Tackling Climate</li> <li>HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act 2008</li> <li>HM Government (2008) The Energy Act 2008</li> <li>Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the Department of Health report 2001/2002</li> <li>DECC (2009) UK Ports for the Offshore Wind Industry: Time to Act</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals to minimise environmental effects from new development and to promote use of renewable and low carbon technologies and minimising emissions of Greenhouse Gas emissions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for increasing use of low carbon and renewable energy sources, resource efficiency, sustainable development that reduces the need to travel and to ensure new development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DECC (2009) Framework for the Development of Clean Coal</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Climate Change Act 2008 (2020 Target, Credit Limit and Definitions) Order 2009</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2010) Managing the Environment in a Changing Climate</li> <li>• DECC (2011) The Carbon Plan Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</li> <li>• DECC (2011) National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure</li> <li>• DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap</li> <li>• Defra (2012) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report</li> <li>• Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme: Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate</li> <li>• DECC (2014) UK National Energy Efficiency Action Plan</li> <li>• HM Government (2015) Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015</li> </ul>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2006) Environment Strategy for Wales</li> <li>Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales</li> <li>Welsh Government (2010) Climate Change Strategy for Wales</li> <li>Welsh Government (2010) Low Carbon Revolution – the Welsh Government Energy Policy Statement</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales,</li> <li>Welsh Government (2011) Marine Renewable Energy Strategic Framework</li> <li>Welsh Government (2011) Policy Statement: Preparing for a Changing Climate</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to respond to the need to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. The framework focuses on seeking to decarbonise key economic sectors, encouraging renewable and low carbon energy generation and enhancing the resilience of the natural environment.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals to promote reduced energy and energy usage in new development, utilisation of renewable and low carbon energy sources, and promotion of sustainable design. Minimise environmental effects from new development and promote the use of renewable and low carbon technologies and minimise Greenhouse Gas emissions</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2012) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> <li>Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edn 9),</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2005) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Renewable Energy</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide the national planning policy on mitigating and adapting the effects of climate change. In their land allocation policies and proposals, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development.</li> <li>Local planning authorities should consider the contribution that their settlement strategies can make to tackling the causes of climate change and the</li> </ul>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>need to deal with the consequences of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local planning authorities should guide appropriate renewable and low carbon energy development by undertaking an assessment of the potential of all renewable energy resources and renewable and low carbon energy opportunities within their area and include appropriate policies in development plans. Local planning authorities are encouraged to work collaboratively in order to gather evidence on a sub-regional basis wherever possible.</li> </ul> <p>The Welsh Governments objectives in relation to infrastructure and climate change to promote the generation and use of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources at all</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	scales and promote energy efficiency, especially as a means to secure zero or low carbon developments and to tackle the causes of climate change		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> <li>Monmouthshire Flood Risk Management Plan (Feb 2016)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents recognise that climate change presents risks to the natural and built environment and is likely to increase the risk of flooding. Commit to MCC producing ‘Green and Clean’ energy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling renewable energy schemes</li> <li>Developing new energy solutions including storage, smart energy, heat and local supply</li> <li>Reducing the carbon footprint of Council operations</li> </ul>	<p>The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance to protect communities against flood risk and to support the movement to a lower carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations and the incorporation of appropriate renewable energy schemes within new developments. A policy framework that ensures that new</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use and energy efficiency, emissions and climate change mitigation. It should also include objectives which mitigate against flood risk.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
		development is not at risk from flooding.	
<b>8. Material Assets</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1989) Basel Convention</li> </ul>	This convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the amounts/toxicity of waste generated.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the reduction in toxic waste generated.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)</li> </ul>	These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals promoting sustainable waste	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2004) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2011) Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area,</li> <li>• Towards a Circular Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014),</li> <li>• EU Directive on the Incineration of Waste (2000)</li> <li>• EU Waste Oil Directive,</li> <li>• EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2018/844)</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC</li> </ul>	<p>management of waste and to move toward a circular economy on waste. All EU member states will have new recovery and recycling targets at 5 year intervals Some important targets by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of level of biodegradable waste sent to landfills will have to be reduced by 35% compared to 1995 levels.</li> <li>• By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>• The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources,</li> </ul>	<p>management and the proper disposal of waste in line with European directives.</p>	<p>resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.		
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1995) Environment Act 1995,</li> <li>• Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended)</li> <li>• The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales)</li> <li>• Landfill Regulations 2002 (England and Wales, amended 2005)</li> <li>• Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DECC, 2007),</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals, for the efficient use of material assets, transport, and to facilitate renewable and low carbon energy generation sources and sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, transport, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2010) Waste (Wales) Measure 2010,</li> <li>• The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</li> <li>• HM Treasury (2011) UK Plan for Growth</li> <li>• The Waste Regulations 2011 (England and Wales)</li> <li>• DEFRA (2013) Reducing and Managing Waste Policy</li> <li>• DEFRA, 2013, Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</li> <li>• HM Treasury (2014) National Infrastructure Plan</li> <li>• The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016,</li> <li>• National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)</li> <li>• The Waste Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/1155 amending The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006,)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008)</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales,</li> <li>• Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet. The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Sustaining a Living Wales: A Green Paper on a New Approach to Natural Resource Management in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales) Act</li> <li>• Cardiff Capital Region (2015) Powering the Welsh Economy,</li> <li>• Active Travel Act (Wales) 2013</li> <li>• LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales Natural Resources Wales (2016)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a Welsh Policy framework for the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the County Council area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to transport, waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) (2016)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Local Energy,</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales,</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Energy Efficiency in Wales: A Strategy for the Next 10 years 2016-2026,</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Natural Resources Policy,</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edn 9),</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Minerals</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2007) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 18: Transport Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 1: Aggregates Welsh Assembly Government (2004)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy and guidance in respect of transport, waste, minerals and infrastructure. In preparation of the LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Welsh Government supports a transport hierarchy in relation to new development that establishes priorities in such a way that, wherever</li> </ul>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals relating to sustainable transport infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the promotion of a sustainable transport hierarchy, infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>possible, they are accessible in the first instance by walking and cycling, then by public transport and then finally by private motor vehicles. Careful consideration needs to be given to the allocation of new sites which are likely to generate significant levels of movement in Local Development Plans to ensure that access provisions which promote walking and cycling, as well as by public transport are included from the outset.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plan strategies and policies need to be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in LTPs, Road Traffic Reduction Reports, air quality and noise action plans and local well-being plans, and take account of information from the local</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>authority's annual air quality reports, national noise maps, the public service board's assessment of local wellbeing and any area statements issued by Natural Resources Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 20162. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that transport centred projects' undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WelTAG).</li> <li>• Development plans provide the main means for achieving integration between land use and transport. They must provide an explanation of the authority's transport</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>aims and the way in which the transport policies support the other objectives of the plan. Development plans should provide the means for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• examining the relationship between transport and land use planning;</li> <li>• promoting the integration and co-ordination of transport and land use planning; and</li> <li>• promoting strategies to reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>• set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges;</li> <li>• ensure that new housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services are highly accessible by walking, cycling and public transport;</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking, cycling and public transport;</li> <li>• encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport;</li> <li>• ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary;</li> <li>• in rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development;</li> <li>• include specific measures to promote active travel in</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set out policies to promote the use of public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes;</li> <li>• include appropriate traffic management policies;</li> <li>• identify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and separately identify the core network; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads;</li> <li>• identify, and where appropriate protect, routes</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>required for the sustainable movement of freight;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; and</li> <li>• minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities.</li> <li>• LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated.</li> <li>• LDPs should consider PPW (2016) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when</li> </ul>		



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>considering the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning.</p> <p>LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments where sites other than those identified in the plan may be proposed.</p> <p>Local planning authorities must develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision when preparing development plans. They should consider both the siting requirements of the utility companies responsible for these services to enable</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>them to meet community needs and the environmental effects of such additional uses. Development may need to be phased, in consultation with the relevant utilities providers, to allow time to ensure that the provision of utilities can be managed in a way consistent with general policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>It is essential that local planning authorities consult utility companies and other infrastructure providers and Natural Resources Wales at an early stage in the formulation of land use policies. Welsh Government guidance in Local Development Plan Wales (2015) provides details of the bodies which must be consulted about particular issues to ensure that plan policies are realistic and capable of implementation.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government - Turning Heads – A Strategy for the Heads of the Valleys 2020, 2006</li> <li>• South East Wales Transport Alliance Regional Transport Plan (March 2010)</li> <li>• Welsh Government - City Regions Final Report July 2012</li> <li>• South East Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Regional Technical Statement 2014</li> <li>• Cardiff capital Region City Deal (2015) Powering the Welsh Economy</li> <li>• South East Wales Valleys Local Transport Plan, January 2015</li> <li>• Western Power Distribution – Innovation strategy 2017</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire County Council Local Transport Plan (May 2015)</li> </ul>	These plans provide guidance for road traffic reduction, road safety, public transport, parking, managing the transportation network and walking and cycling. In addition the Local Transport	The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which promote a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system and provide opportunities for walking and cycling.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the relative accessibility of proposed new developments and objectives to ensure

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire County Council Active Travel Integrated Network Maps (February 2018)</li> <li>• Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Oct 2007)</li> <li>• Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan Review 2016</li> <li>• Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> </ul>	<p>Plan includes a prioritised five-year programme of projects the Council wishes to see delivered between 2015 and 2020 as well as medium and longer term aspirations up to 2030. These include walking and cycling infrastructure, bus network, station and highways improvements, Cardiff Capital Region Metro schemes, 20mph limits and road safety schemes.</p>		<p>that they are supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites and other</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		networks that cross LA boundaries.	designated and non-designated natural environment sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>9. Cultural Heritage</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage,</li> <li>United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention</li> <li>World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)</li> </ul>	This document provides a European framework for the protection of designated cultural and archaeological heritage sites in accordance with European legislation.	The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation and protection of cultural and archaeological	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of heritage assets

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
		heritage within the County Council area.	
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979,</li> <li>• The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990,</li> <li>• HM Government (1996) The Treasure Act 1996,</li> <li>• HM Government (2002) The National Heritage Act 2002</li> <li>• Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century</li> <li>• Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007),</li> <li>• Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2013) Scheduled Monuments &amp; Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and heritage assets, including listed buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological resources.	The replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection and promotion of cultural and heritage assets in the MCC area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection, enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment Welsh Assembly Government (2010)</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers</li> <li>Environment (Wales) Act 2016,</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016,</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2017), Light Springs through the Dark: A vision for culture in Wales (2016)</li> <li>Welsh Government (2010) Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment</li> </ul>	<p>cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language</p>	<p>policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage and where possible, the inclusion of the Welsh language wherever relevant in the MCC area.</p>	<p>the protection of cultural heritage assets.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Planning Policy Wales (Edn 9),</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design, (2016)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language, (2017)</li> <li>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy on cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local planning authorities should not repeat national policy but include clear robust policies on design in their development plans which address local issues and should be based on relevant evidence. These should set out the planning authority's design</li> </ul>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>expectations. They should not impose architectural styles or particular tastes but should secure good quality design as applied to the local context (local distinctiveness).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans may incorporate targeted design policies for major areas of change or protection, strategic sites or for certain types of development</li> <li>• Developing Local Sustainable Building Policies - Local circumstances may provide opportunities for local planning authorities to set local requirements on strategic sites identified in LDPs that exceed the minimum required by Building Regulations.</li> </ul> <p>Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological remains, listed</p>		



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective.</p> <p>Development plans should also set out proposals for re-use or new development affecting historic areas and buildings, which may assist in achieving the Welsh Government's objectives for urban and rural regeneration.</p> <p>Development plans must only identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment. Locally specific policies for the historic environment must be distinctive and only cover those heritage elements</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>deemed as important considerations from a local planning perspective during the determination of planning applications.</p> <p>In preparing plans and assessing proposals for development, local planning authorities must keep under review their access to records of the historic environment in their area.</p> <p>Historic environment records must be used as a key source of information for the formulation of development plans and advice on their use should be sought from the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.</p> <p>When preparing a development plan, local planning authorities are required to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Sustainability Appraisal. An</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>assessment of the cultural heritage is one of the baseline studies in this process and requires consultation with Cadw. In undertaking the appraisal, an up-to-date evidence base, including those provided by the HER for the local authority area and the National Monuments Record, must be used.</p> <p>Development plans must reflect that World Heritage Sites have been inscribed by UNESCO because of their Outstanding Universal Value. These sites can also contribute to a national and local sense of community and to sustainable economic development and regeneration. They can cover more than one authority's jurisdiction and there is a need to ensure there are consistent planning policies in the relevant development plans</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>Provide policies and or guidance relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological sites, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens</p> <p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 contains provisions relating to the consideration of the Welsh language in the appraisal of development plans and in dealing with applications for planning permission. Local planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans on the use of the Welsh language in the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans, and should keep their evidence up to date. All local planning authorities should include in the reasoned justifications to their development plans a statement on how they have taken the needs and interests</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	of the Welsh language into account in plan preparation, and how any policies relating to the Welsh language interact with other plan policies The sustainability appraisal is required to include an assessment of the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh language .		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Welsh Language Strategy 2017 – 2022 (Jan 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire County Council Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020</li> <li>Monmouthshire Destination Management Plan 2017 – 2020</li> </ul>	The Monmouthshire Welsh Language Strategy sets out how it will promote and protect culture, heritage and the Welsh language encouraging people to participate fully in their communities and building on the legacy of hosting the national Eisteddfod.	The LDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance relating to the preservation and promotion of both the social and built cultural heritage of the Monmouthshire County Council area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>
<b>10. Landscape</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>International</b>			
European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention, 2000),	This document provides a European framework to define and protect important landscapes which contribute to cultural and social heritage and quality of life.	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the preservation of landscapes within the local area and should recognise the significance of landscapes during the creation of new policy.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,</li> <li>• Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention</li> <li>• UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage</li> <li>• World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, ,</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals	The SA Framework should include

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967</li> <li>• Hedgerow Regulations 1997</li> <li>• HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006),</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</li> </ul>	regarding the protection of national parks, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests.	for the protection of landscapes and hedgerows; including protected areas within the County Council area.	objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) (2001) Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Natural Resources Wales (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act 2016,</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest.	The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the MCC planning area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edn 9)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control,</li> </ul>	These documents provide national planning policy in respect of landscape. They require in preparing LDP's to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plans must set out the locational policy</li> </ul>	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, local landscape character,	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes,



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage within the context of an integrated strategy for social, economic and environmental development in line with sustainability principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans should seek to conserve and enhance the natural heritage in ways which bring benefits to local communities and encourage social and economic progress.</li> <li>• Development plans should be informed by a sustainability appraisal commencing at the outset of the plan</li> </ul> <p>LDP's should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites);</li> </ul>	<p>landscape features and visual amenity.</p>	<p>landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance;</li> <li>• include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;</li> <li>• provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</li> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>and protecting and planting trees;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate;</li> <li>• provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; and</li> <li>• recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living Levels Green Infrastructure Strategy (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement.</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> </ul>	<p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSBs will focus on to deliver the objectives as they concern the natural environment of the County.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the MCC planning area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The LDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.	development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>11. Interrelated Effects</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,</li> <li>• United Nations (2002) The World Summit on Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Communication COM (2005) 666: Taking Sustainable use of resources forward,</li> </ul>	Commits to the sustainable use of resources and promotes sustainable development	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should include guidance for achieving sustainable development goals.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Spatial Development Perspective, (May 1999)</li> <li>• European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (97/150/EC)</li> <li>• EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment),</li> <li>• EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet,</li> <li>• European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, Reviewed 2009),</li> <li>• European Commission (2009) Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy European Commission,</li> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), European Union (2014) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an overarching European framework to support the delivery of sustainable development, including through spatial planning systems.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development goals as set out by International Legislation and policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>
<p><b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b></p>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</li> <li>• HM Government (2000) Transport Act 2000</li> <li>• The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005),</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2005) One Future – Different Paths. Shared Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) Government of Wales Act 2006,</li> <li>• Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012), Planning Practice Guidance, Defra (2011),</li> <li>• HM Government (2017) The Wales Act</li> <li>• Royal Town Planning Institute (2017) Digital Economy and Town Planning,</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote sustainable development and sustainable transport initiatives</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>
<p><b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rural Development Plan for Wales (2014-2020)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) City Regions Final Report</li> <li>• Planning (Wales) Act 2015</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Welsh Assembly Government Prosperity for all: the National Strategy Programme for government, Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act, 2016,</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government: Wales We Want National Conversation, Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (Jan 2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Out Future (July 2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a Welsh framework for sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning. The Valleys Task force document is a high level action plan for the South Wales Valleys which outlines its priorities for the future.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals for adhering to sustainable development, and delivering sustainable growth opportunities within the strategy areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2018)</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales (2016) (Edn 9)</li> </ul>	<p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 introduced a statutory purpose for the planning system in Wales – any statutory body carrying out a planning function must exercise those functions in accordance with the principles of sustainable development as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The planning system is therefore necessary and central to achieving the sustainable development of Wales.</p> <p>Development plans need to provide a framework to stimulate, guide and manage change towards sustainability. They should secure a sustainable settlement pattern which meets the needs of the</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>economy, the environment and health, while respecting local diversity and protecting the character and cultural identity of communities. In their land allocation policies and proposals, local planning authorities should:</p> <p>Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by bicycle and public transport is good;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres;</li> <li>• foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>urban areas and their rural surroundings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water);</li> <li>• ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location;</li> <li>• locate development in settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development takes place in areas of known risks, ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime;</li> <li>• ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>account in locating new development.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should consider the contribution that their settlement strategies can make to tackling the causes of climate change and the need to deal with the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should assess the extent to which their development plan settlement strategies and new development are consistent with minimising the need to travel and increasing accessibility by modes other than the private car.</p> <p>Development plans should encourage a mix of uses in town centres and other appropriate places to add activity and choice of places in which to live.</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	Local planning authorities need to consider establishing Green Belts and making local designations, such as green wedges. Both Green Belts and green wedges must be soundly based on a formal assessment of their contribution to urban form and the location of new development and can take on a variety of spatial forms.		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (2017), Emerging Cardiff City Region (South East Wales) Strategic Development Plan.</li> </ul>	The Cardiff City Region City Deal is a 20 year / £1.28 billion investment programme which aims to achieve a 5% uplift in the Region's GVA by delivering a range of programmes which will increase connectivity, improve physical and digital infrastructure, as well as regional business governance. Over its lifetime, local partners expect the City Deal to deliver up to 25,000 new jobs and leverage an additional £4	The preparation of any replacement LDP will need to be informed by the emerging City Deal and aligned with the preparation of a future emerging Cardiff Capital Region SDP to ensure that once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.	A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the emerging Cardiff City Region SDP.  The SA Framework proposed for use in the SA of the LDP Revision should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against the SA Framework for the Cardiff City Region

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>billion of private sector investment by 2036. It has 6 Objectives:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connecting the Cardiff Capital Region;</li> <li>2. Investing in innovation and the digital network;</li> <li>3. Developing a skilled workforce and tackling unemployment;</li> <li>4. Supporting enterprise and business growth;</li> <li>5. Housing development and regeneration; and</li> <li>6. Developing greater city-region governance across the Cardiff Capital Region.</li> </ol> <p>At the time of writing, local planning authorities have been invited to consider the development of Strategic Development Plans in addition to their own LDP reviews</p>		<p>SPD once this has been produced.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	currently being undertaken. 3 SPDs are proposed to cover North Wales, Mid and West Wales and South East Wales (i.e. the Cardiff City Region, including the BCBC area).		
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Social Services and Well-being Act Population Needs Assessment (April 2017)</li> </ul>	These documents provide an assessment of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being for the area of Monmouthshire and its communities, as well as looking at the state of well-being of the people in the area. They identify the socio-economic and wellbeing challenges affecting residents within Monmouthshire and identify wellbeing objectives and associated measures to address these. The aim of the assessment and the Well-being plan is to improve the well-being and future	The LDP resulting from this LDP revision must respond to the locally identified well-being objectives and demonstrate compliance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of health and well-being including the well-being objectives defined within the Monmouthshire Well-being Plan Feb 2018.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for LDP	Key Implications for SA
	sustainability of communities across Monmouthshire.		



**Monmouthshire**  
**Replacement Local Development**  
**Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal**  
**Scoping Report**

**Appendix 2 – The Baseline Characteristics of**  
**Monmouthshire**

**December 2018**



monmouthshire  
sir fynydd

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## 1. Introduction

This appendix provides the baseline social, economic, cultural and environmental data for Monmouthshire and is used to help undertake the following aspects of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA):

- Identify the current baseline social, economic, cultural and environmental situation within Monmouthshire against which the likely effect of the replacement LDP will be predicted;
- Identify key trends issues and opportunities for the ISA and replacement LDP to consider;
- Develop the ISA Framework to use for the appraisal of the LDP; and
- Ultimately assist the development of a monitoring framework to monitor the significant effects of the LDP.

The appendix has been structured around each of the seven well-being goals and within these goals, the baseline data has been sub-divided into a series of ISA topics. The baseline data is derived from specific facts and statistics that are gathered by different organisations including, for example, the Welsh Government, the UK Government, or statutory bodies such as Natural Resources Wales (NRW), amongst others. These data sources provide information for Monmouthshire as a whole and where available at town and community council level. Where data isn't available at the local level data at the national scale is used.



## 2. A Prosperous Wales

### 2.1 Introduction

This section provides baseline data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.’

The data relates primarily to:

- The Economy, Employment and Income in Monmouthshire; and
- Education in Monmouthshire.

### 2.2 Employment & Economy

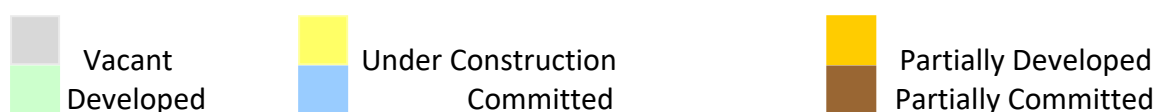
#### 2.2.1 Employment Land & Vacancy Rates

A significant issue for Monmouthshire in the past has been the slow uptake of allocated employment land, which has led to pressure for it to be used for other purposes such as housing and retail. Tables 1 through 3 indicate the current situation across the various industrial and employment sites around the County. Currently 20.4% of the total area of industrial and business sites identified in the adopted LDP are classified as undeveloped in 2018.

**Table 1: SAE1 Identified Industrial and Business Sites**

Site Ref.	Site Name	Area (Ha)	Remaining land at site (approx Ha)	Use Class
SAE1a	Wales One, Magor (West)	4.0	4.0	B1
SAE1b	Quay Point, Magor	19.6	Approx. 13.76	B1, B2, B8
SAE1c	Gwent Europark, Magor	13.3	13.3	B8
SAE1d	Westgate Business Park, Llanfoist	5.0	1.3	B1,B2
SAE1e	Ross Road, Abergavenny	1.5	1.5	B1,B2
SAE1f	Newhouse Farm, Chepstow	4.0	4.0	B2, B8
SAE1g	South Woodside, Usk	1.3	1.3	B1
SAE1h	Pill Row, Severn Bridge Industrial Estate, Caldicot	1.0	1.0	B1,B8
SAE1i	Beaufort Park Chepstow	0.42	0	B1

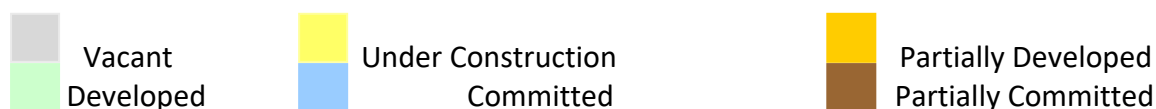
Source: Monmouthshire Employment Land Availability Study 2017-2018



**Table 2: SAE2 Protected Employment Sites**

Site Ref.	Site Name	Area (Ha)	Remaining land at site (approx Ha)	Use Class
SAE2a	Mill, Street, Abergavenny	2.13	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2b	Lower Monk Street, Abergavenny	1.21	0	B1, B2, B8
SAE2c	Union Road, Abergavenny	3.53	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2d	Hatherleigh Place, Abergavenny	2.44	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2e	Ross Road (Junction Yard), Abergavenny	1.03	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2f	School Hill, Chepstow	0.30	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2g	Station Road, Chepstow	2.29	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2h	Job Centre, Chepstow	0.07	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2i	Bulwark Road, Chepstow	5.46	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2j	Beaufort Park, Chepstow	2.92	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2k	Newhouse Farm, Chepstow	60.59	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2l	Wonastow Road, Monmouth	13.10	Approx. 0.55	B1,B2, B8
SAE2m	Mayhill/ Hadnock Road, Monmouth	7.39	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2n	Tri-Wall, Wonastow Road, Monmouth	4.08	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2o	Magor Brewery	21.53	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2p	Severn Bridge, Caldicot	35.55	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2q	Cheeseman's Industrial Estate, Rogiet	1.18	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2r	Progress Industrial Estate, Rogiet	0.75	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2s	Former Railway Goods Yard, Usk	0.86	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2t	Cuckoo's Row, Raglan	1.72	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2u	Raglan Enterprise Park	0.27	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2v	Mamhilad	3.54	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2w	Wales One, Magor	3.3	Approx. 0.57	B1,B2, B8
SAE2x	Woodside Industrial Estate, Usk	2.22	0	B1,B2, B8
SAE2y	Cranberry Foods, Abergavenny	4.43	0	B1,B2, B8

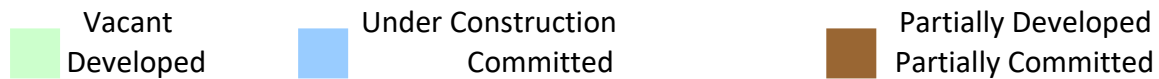
Source: Monmouthshire Employment Land Availability Study 2017-2018

**Table 3: SAH2-5 Identified Mixed Use Sites**

Site Ref.	Site Name	Area (Ha)	Remaining land at site (approx Ha)	Use Class
SAH2	Crick Road, Portskewett	1.0	1.0	B1
SAH3	Fairfield Maybey, Chepstow	2.8	2.8	B1
SAH4	Wonastow Road, Monmouth	6.5	2.78	B1
SAH5	Rockfield Farm, Undy	2.0	2.0	B1

Source: Monmouthshire Employment Land Availability Study 2017-2018





### 2.2.2 Business Registrations

**Table 4: Enterprise Births and Deaths in Monmouthshire**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Births	500	425	380	395	420	355	305	325	325	450	440	455	430
Deaths	370	375	360	365	345	415	450	345	340	345	305	360	400
+/-	+130	+50	+20	+30	+75	-60	-145	-20	-15	+105	+135	+95	+30

Source: Office for National Statistics - (Accessed 13/08/2018)

Business births have exceeded business deaths in Monmouthshire in 4 of the past 5 years, however in the past 2 years business deaths have increased. Between 2010 and 2016, Monmouthshire saw an 8.6% increase in the number of active enterprises, this compares to an increase of 16.6% for the South East Wales Region and 8.9% for Wales as a whole. The South East Wales Region accounted for just over 46% of the active enterprises in Wales in 2010, with enterprises in Monmouthshire accounting for just over 9% of these.

### 2.2.3 Number of Businesses in Monmouthshire by Size and industrial sector

**Table 5: Number of businesses by size and Industrial sector 2011 (%)**

Industrial Sector	Micro 0 - 9 employees	Small 10 - 49 employees	Medium 50 – 249 employees	Large 250+ employees	All businesses
Agriculture	965 (8.74%)	No Data	No Data	-	975 (8.8%)
Production	585 (5.3%)	20 (0.18%)	No Data	No Data	630 (5.7%)
Construction	1165 (10.6%)	No Data	No Data	No Data	1195 (10.8%)
Wholesale, retail, transport, hotels, food & communication	1900 (17.2%)	160 (1.5%)	30 (0.3%)	105 (1%)	2195 (20%)
Financial & business services	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	3420 (31%)
Private sector health and education	1245 (11.3%)	45 (0.4%)	20 (0.18%)	20 (0.18%)	1335 (12%)
Other services	1260 (11.4%)	20 (0.18%)	No Data	No Data	1295 (11.7%)
All Sectors	10440 (94.6%)	330 (3%)	90 (0.8%)	185 (1.6%)	11040 (100%)

Source: Stats Wales - (Accessed 9/08/2018)

Nearly 95% of businesses in Monmouthshire employ less than 10 people. The highest percentage of businesses is accounted for by financial and business services, (31%) wholesale, retail, transport, hotels, food and communication account for 20%, Private sector health and education (12%), and construction (10.8%).

#### 2.2.4 Working Age Population

Monmouthshire has a lower percentage of its population at working age (16-64) than Wales as a whole, 60.1% compared to the Wales figure of 62.6%. At the time of the 2011 Census 59.2% of Monmouthshire's population was of working age compared to the Welsh average of 59.7%, indicating that whilst Monmouthshire's working age population has increased during this period, the working age population in Wales has increased at a greater rate.

**Table 6: Working age population (2017)**

	Monmouthshire (numbers)	Monmouthshire (%)	Wales (%)
All people – working age	56,252	60.10	62.60
Males – working age	27,944	29.90	49.90
Females – working age	28,258	30.20	50.10

Source: ONS Mid-year population estimates 2017 - (Accessed 14/08/2018)

#### 2.2.5 Economic Activity

**Table 7: Economically active (Apr 2017 – Mar 2018)**

	Economically active (1)	In employment (1)	Employees (1)	Self employed (1)	Model- based unemployed (2)
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Newport	78.0	74.2	67.6	6.1	5.4
Torfaen	79.0	75.6	67.5	7.5	4.9
Blaenau Gwent	71.7	67.1	58.1	8.3	6.0
Powys	83.1	81.1	59.6	20.7	2.8
Wales	76.5	72.7	62.5	9.7	4.9

Source: ONS annual population survey

(1) numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-64)

(2) numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active - (Accessed 7/08/2018)

**Table 8: Economically Inactive (Apr 2017– Mar 2018)**

	Economically Inactive	Wanting a job	Not wanting a job
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>75.5</b>
Newport	22.0	35.3	64.7
Torfaen	21	25.7	74.3
Blaenau Gwent	28.3	22.1	77.9
Powys	16.9	19.1	80.9
Wales	23.5	24.3	75.7

Source: ONS annual population survey

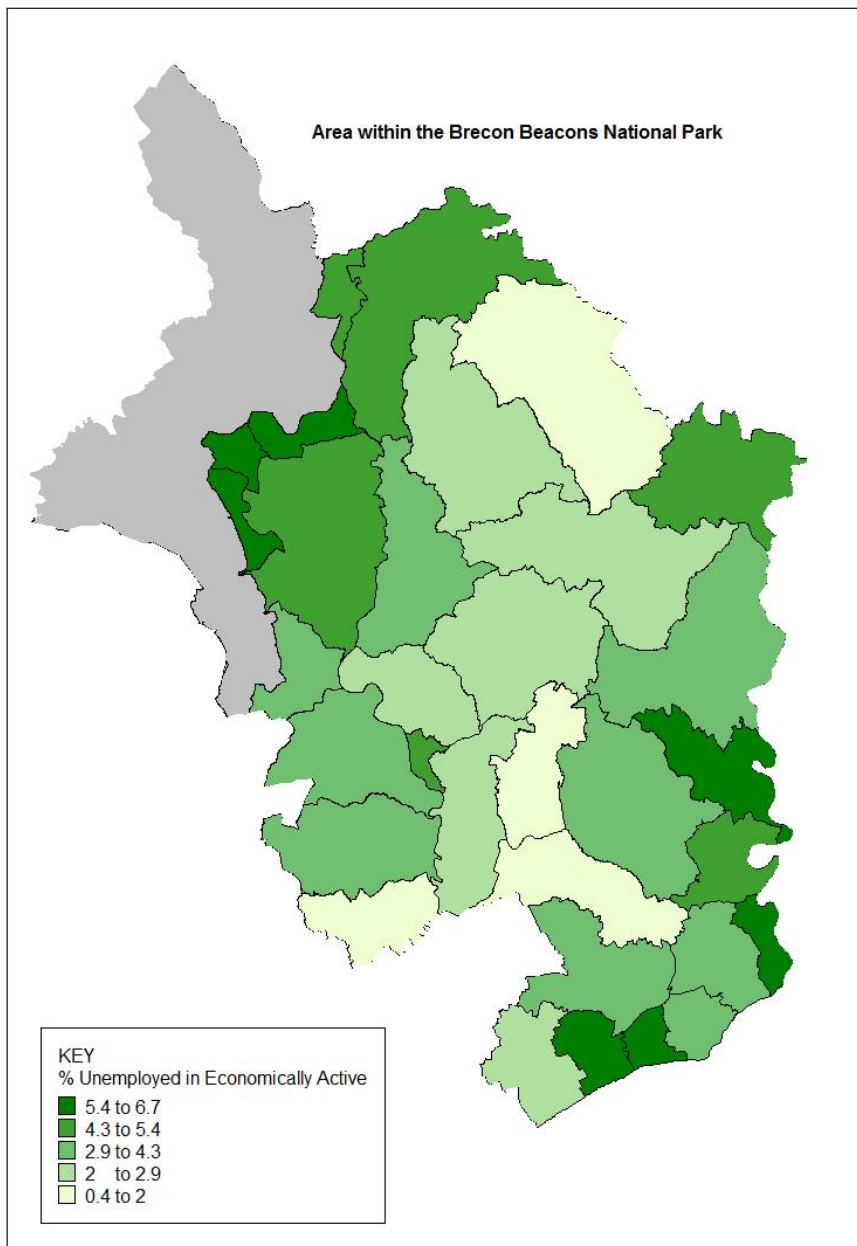
(1) numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-64)

(2) numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active - (Accessed 7/08/2018)

Monmouthshire has a higher percentage of the working age population economically active than in all but one of the surrounding authorities or in Wales as a whole. The County also has, with the exception of Powys, a higher percentage of the economically active who are self-employed. There are also higher levels of those who are in employment who work at home, 35% at the time of the 2011 Census, compared to a Welsh average of 11.9%.

Despite these higher levels of economic activity there are pockets of higher unemployment within the County. At the time of the 2001 Census 4.4% of the working age population were unemployed this compares to 5.1% in 2011 and 3.5% in 2017/18. The highest levels of unemployment amongst the economically active in 2011 were recorded in the towns of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and in the Community Council areas of Llanfoist and Llantilio Pertholey who all recorded levels of unemployment in the economically active of above 6% (Map 1).

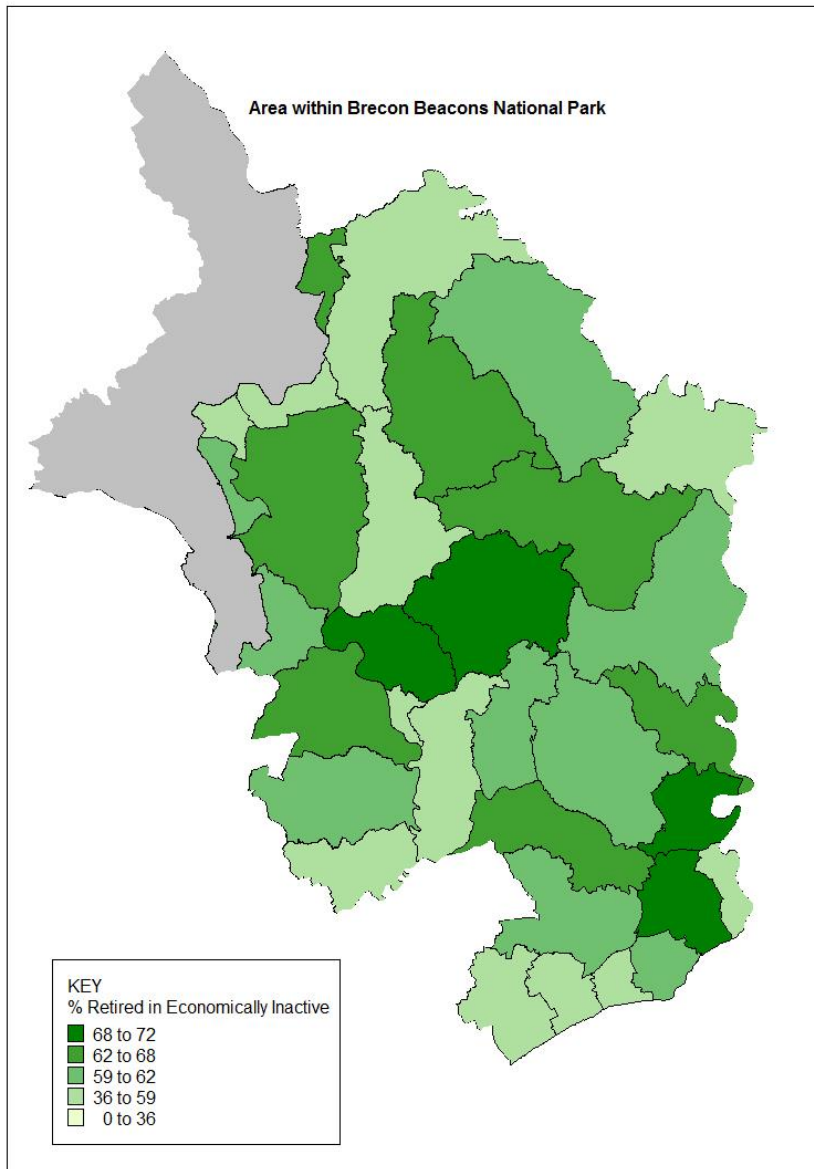
**Map 1: % of Economically Active Population Unemployed by Town and Community Council Area (2011)**



Source: ONS Census 2011

The economically inactive are made up of a number of different groups, including the retired, students, permanently sick/disabled and those looking after the home and family. At the time of the 2011 Census Monmouthshire had a higher percentage of retired in this group than any other group, and also had a higher proportion than Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen. Map 2 shows the distribution, by Community Council area, of the economically inactive who were retired at the time of the 2011 Census. Of those areas Mathern, Raglan and Gwehelog Fawr record the highest levels with at least 70% of their inactive population retired.

## Map 2: % of Economically Inactive Population who are Retired (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011

Whilst Monmouthshire has a smaller percentage of its working age population claiming key benefits, in common with the surrounding authorities and Wales as a whole the largest group are those on incapacity benefits (Table 9). The percentage of the working age population claiming benefits in Monmouthshire has shown a steady decline from 12.5% in 2011, to 10% in 2016. However the latest figures show that the proportion claiming carers allowance has increased by 0.2% and those claiming incapacity benefits, has increased by 1.6% since 2011.

**Table 9: Working-age key benefit claimants (November 2016)**

	Monmouthshire	Torfaen	Blaenau Gwent	Newport	Powys	Wales
Total	10.0	16.5	20.3	15.7	10.8	14.4
carers allowance (CA) only	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6
disability living allowance (DLA) only	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	3.7	6.3	8.1	5.7	4.4	6.1
income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.1
job seekers allowance (JSA) only	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.3
widows benefit (WB) only	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
DLA and SDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
IB/ESA and DLA	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.9
IS/PC and CA	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.9
IS/PC and IB/SDA	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
IS/PC, DLA and SDA	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
IS/PC, IB and DLA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
other combinations	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6

% is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Source: Nomis (Accessed 14/08/2018)

### 2.2.6 WIMD Employment Domain

The WIMD 2014 Employment domain is based upon the percentage of the working age population in receipt of employment related benefits. The ranks reflect a count of individuals who claim Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and Incapacity Benefit. Those who claim a combination of benefits are only counted once. More information on benefit claimants in Monmouthshire can be found in Table 9 above.



**Table 10: WIMD 2014 – Monmouthshire Employment Domain Summary (Number)**

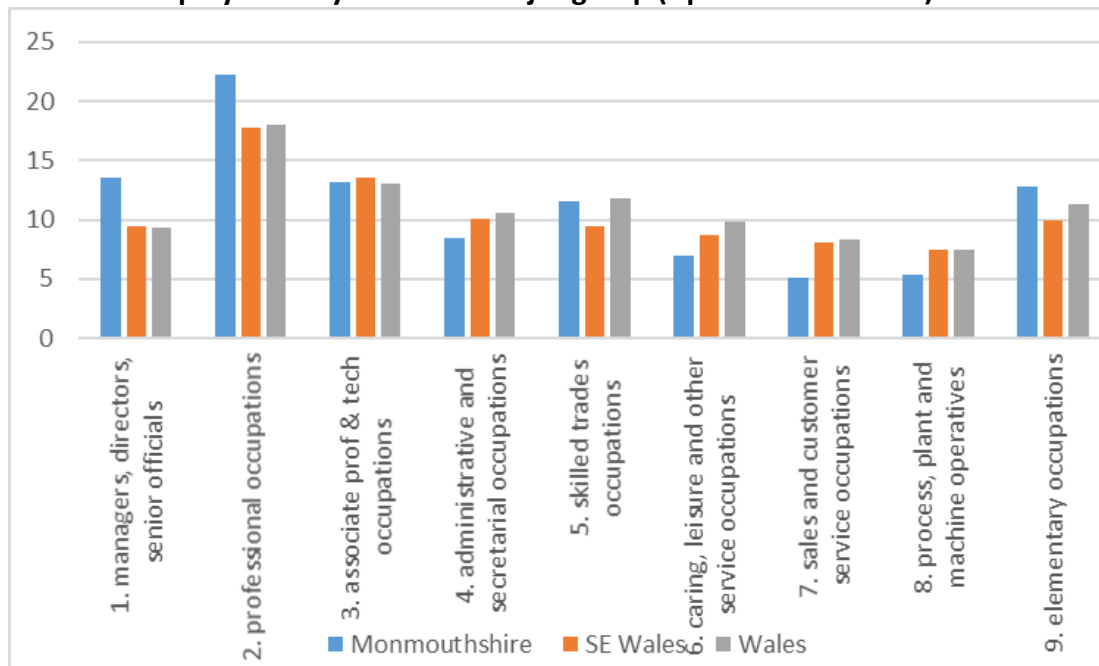
Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-955)
56	0	0	5	15

Source: WIMD 2014

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 employment domain (Table 10), Monmouthshire had no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Of the 56 output areas within Monmouthshire 15 are within the 50% most deprived, of these 5 are within the 30% most deprived. The LSOAs with the lowest ranks were Cantref 2 (417) and Croesonen (526) in Abergavenny and Overmonnow 2 (475) in Monmouth, all of which fall in the 30% most deprived.

**2.2.7 Employment by Standard Occupation Classification**

**Chart 1: % Employment by SOC 2010 major group (Apr 2017-Mar 2018)**



Source: ONS annual population survey

% is a proportion of all persons in employment - (Accessed 24/08/2018)

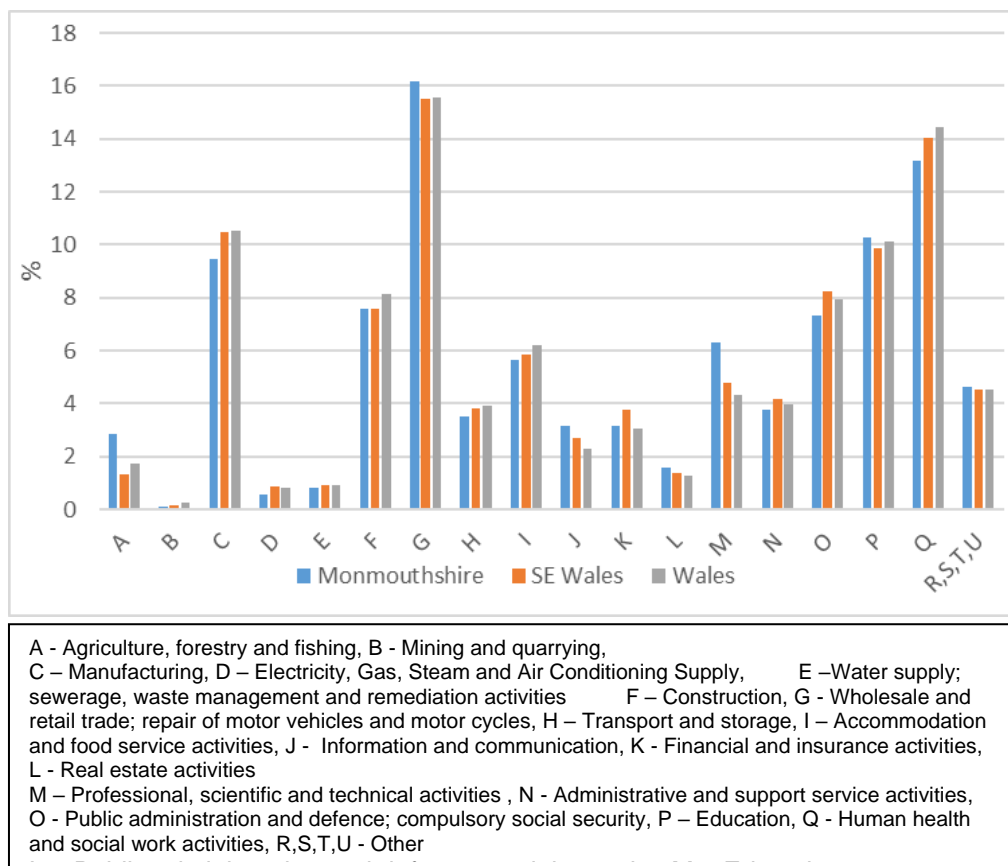
Monmouthshire has a higher percentage of its working population in the standard occupation classifications 1 and 2, i.e. managers (13.5%) and professional occupations (22.2%) than the South East Wales area; 9.4% and 17.8% or Wales as a whole; 9.3% and 18%. The differential in classification 1 has increased since the 2011 Census, where Monmouthshire saw a 1.1% increase, South East Wales, 0.4% and Wales, a 0.6% increase. At the same time Monmouthshire, South East Wales and Wales all saw a

decrease in classification 2 by 1.7%, 1.3%, and 0.1% respectively. In contrast whilst classification 9, elementary occupations, has increased 3.3% in Monmouthshire since 2011, the percentage of those in these occupations has fallen by 1.4% across the South East Wales region and by 0.3% in Wales.

### 2.2.8 Employment by Sector

The largest employment sector in Monmouthshire is the wholesale and rental trade (G) accounting for 16.2% of all employment, this is followed by human health and social work activities with 13.2%. As a rural authority it is not surprising that Monmouthshire has more people employed in farming and forestry (2.8%) than either South East Wales (1.3%) or Wales as a whole (1.7%). However this has declined, at the time of the 1991 Census 5.7% of Monmouthshire’s working population were employed in this sector, which was 4%, by 2001, and 2.8% at the time of the 2011 Census.

**Chart 2: Employment by Sector 2011**



Source: ONS Census 2011

### 2.2.9 Employee Jobs in Monmouthshire

In comparison to Wales, Monmouthshire has a marginally lower proportion of employee jobs accounted for by part-time employment. The largest proportion of jobs in Monmouthshire are accounted for by the wholesale and retail trade with 20%, compared to 15.1% in Wales as a whole. This is followed by Human Health with 17.1%,

the largest sector for Wales as a whole, and the accommodation and food services and manufacturing, both with 10%.

**Table 11: Employee Jobs (2016)**

	Monmouthshire (employee jobs)	Monmouthshire %	Wales %
<b>Total employee jobs</b>	35,000		
Full-time	23,000	65.7	65.2
Part-time	12,000	34.3	34.8
<b>Employee jobs by industry</b>			
B. Mining and Quarrying	30	0.1	0.2
C. Manufacturing	3,500	10	11.4
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	5	0.0	0.6
E. Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	300	0.9	0.9
F. Construction	2,250	6.4	5.5
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	7,000	20.0	15.1
H. Transportation and Storage	1,250	3.6	2.9
I. Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,500	10.0	8.9
J. Information and Communication	800	2.3	2.3
K. Financial and Insurance Activities	300	0.9	2.3
L. Real Estate Activities	700	2.0	1.6
M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,500	4.3	4.2
N. Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,750	5.0	6.6
O. Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	1,750	5.0	6.8
P. Education	2,500	7.1	10.1
Q. Human Health and Social Work	6,000	17.1	16.1
R. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	900	2.6	2.5
S. Other Service Activities	450	1.3	1.5

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey – (Accessed 24/08/2018)

#### 2.2.10 WIMD Income Domain

The WIMD 2014 Income domain is based upon a single indicator, comprising 3 elements; those receiving Tax Credits, Income Related Benefits and Supported Asylum

Seekers. The domain attempts to highlight the proportion of people below a defined level. More information on income and earnings can be found in Tables 13 and 14.

**Table 12: WIMD Income Domain 2014 (Number)**

Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-955)
56	0	3	4	12

Source: WIMD 2014

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 income domain (Table 12), Monmouthshire had no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Of the 56 output areas within Monmouthshire 12 are within the 50% most deprived, of these 3 are within the 20% most deprived. The LSOAs with the lowest ranks were Cantref 2 in Abergavenny (235), Overmonnow 2 in Monmouth (367) and Thornwell 1 in Chepstow (354), all within the 20% most deprived.

### 2.2.11 Average Earnings

The average (mean) annual wage for a full time worker living in Monmouthshire in 2017 was £39,755, compared to £36,531 in 2011, this compares to £30,722 in Wales for 2017. The median wage at £31,466 is only 79% of the mean, compared to nearly 86% for Wales, this appears to indicate a degree of income inequality in Monmouthshire (there are a small number of high earners with the majority of workers earning less than average). There is also a large degree of inequality between the annual wage for a full time worker working in Monmouthshire and a full time worker living in Monmouthshire, with those living in the County earning on average 33% more than those who work in the County, this compares to 18% for Wales as a whole.

Average earnings in Monmouthshire for full time employment increased by 0.6% between 2016 and 2017 against a Welsh increase of 2.4%. However, average earnings for part time employment in Monmouthshire increased faster than for Wales as a whole.

From Tables 13 and 14 it can be seen that the average annual earnings of those living in Monmouthshire continue to exceed those of surrounding local authorities.

**Table 13: Average annual earnings for full time employment 2017 (by place of residence)**

	No of Jobs (Thousand)	Median income £	Annual % change	Mean income £	Annual % change
Wales	711	26,327	2.2	30,272	2.4
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31,466</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>39,755</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Newport	37	26,204	3.2	29,232	-5.2
Torfaen	24	28,483	12.9	30,130	6.3
Powys	24	24,884	-1.0	21,584	2.8
Blaenau Gwent	16	26,006	13.3	27,521	15.9
S Gloucs.	78	30,236	1.7	34,093	-0.4
Gloucs.	158	28,685	2.7	34,738	3.3
Herefordshire	40	23,378	-6.5	18,916	-17.1

Source: 2017 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Nomis (Accessed 15/08/2018)

**Table 14: Average annual earnings for part time employment 2017 (by place of residence)**

	No of Jobs (Thousand)	Median income £	Annual % change	Mean income £	Annual % change
Wales	282	9,729	1.1	11,372	-3.5
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>No Data</b>	<b>No Data</b>	<b>No Data</b>	<b>13,827</b>	<b>21.7</b>
Newport	14	9,069	No Data	10,723	6.5
Torfaen	8	9,842	No Data	11,215	-4.5
Powys	12	No Data	No Data	11,324	1.7
Blaenau Gwent	No Data	No Data	No Data	9,278	No Data
S Gloucs.	33	9,834	10.9	10,738	0.8
Gloucs.	67	10,019	0.3	11,670	-10.8
Herefordshire	18	9,906	7.7	12,469	5.6

Source: 2017 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Nomis (Accessed 15/08/2018)

#### 2.2.12 Commuting

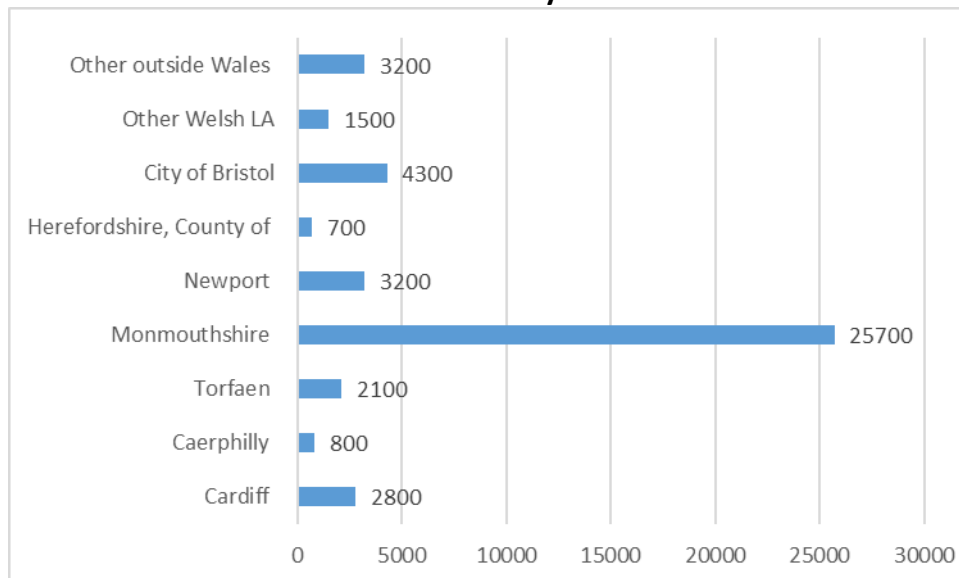
**Table 15: Summary Commuting Statistics 2017**

Area of residence	% residents working in Wales	% residents working in area of residence	Commuting		
			Out of authority (thousands)	Into the authority (thousands)	Net inflow
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Torfaen	94	54	20.1	13.9	-6.2
Newport	87	66	24.1	35.3	-11.2
Powys	87	78	14.5	11.1	-3.4
Blaenau Gwent	89	49	15.5	5.5	-10
Wales	96	69	94.3	41.9	-52.4

Source: Source: StatsWales – (Accessed 16/08/2018)

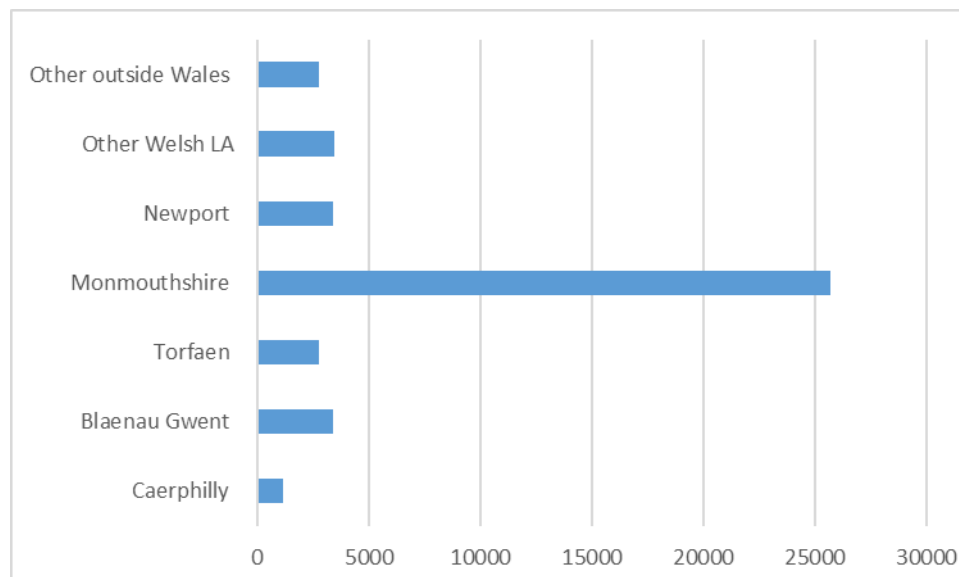
As a border authority a smaller proportion of Monmouthshire residents work in Wales than in the neighbouring authorities. There is also, with the exception of Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen a smaller proportion of residents working within Monmouthshire itself.

**Chart 3: Where residents of the authority work**



Source: StatsWales

**Chart 4: Origin of those working in the authority**



Source: StatsWales

Hometrack have produced travel to work areas (TTWAs) based on the 2011 Census. The 243 current TTWAs were defined in 2007 using 2001 Census information on home and work addresses. From this data it can be seen that there has been a reduction in the number of TTWAs in the UK as a whole as the trend in more and longer distance commuting increases: in 1991 there were 314 TTWAs and in 1981, 334, there are now 228 (2011 TTWAs). The extract in Map 3 shows the TTWAs for the South East Wales

region and Monmouthshire, from this the extent of the cross border and inter-authority commuting is shown.

**Map 3: Travel to Work Areas**



Source: Hometrack (24/09/2018)

## 2.2.13 Digital Connectivity

Digital connectivity has become increasingly important over the current LDP period. Ofcom suggest that there are differences in digital connectivity throughout the UK. In 2017 the fixed broadband average download speed (Mbit/s) was 33.4 in Wales compared to 47.8 in England, with 51% of connections made on 30Mbit/s or higher in England compared to 43% in Wales. Equally, Wales has a higher proportion of connections with an average of 10Mbit/s or less (25%) than England (20%).

**Table 16: Digital Connectivity 2018**

Area	Superfast UK (>24 Mbps) (1)	Superfast EU (>30 Mbps) (1)	Ultrafast (>100 Mbps) (1)	Mean Upload Speed (Mbps)	Mean Download Speed (Mbps)
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>86.95%</b>	<b>6.17%</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Torfaen	96.83%	96.7%	30.35%	5.3	24.5
Newport	97.56%	97.44%	68.62%	6.8	33.7
Powys	80.28%	79.61%	18.02%	4.7	20.9
Blaenau Gwent	98.68%	98.04%	1.39%	5	21
Wales	94.7%	94.30%	33.76%	5.8	26.2
England	95.87%	95.57%	57.23%	6.9	31.4

Source: ThinkBroadband (Accessed 15/08/2018)

(1) Coverage percentages include both residential and business premises and is based around postcode level data.

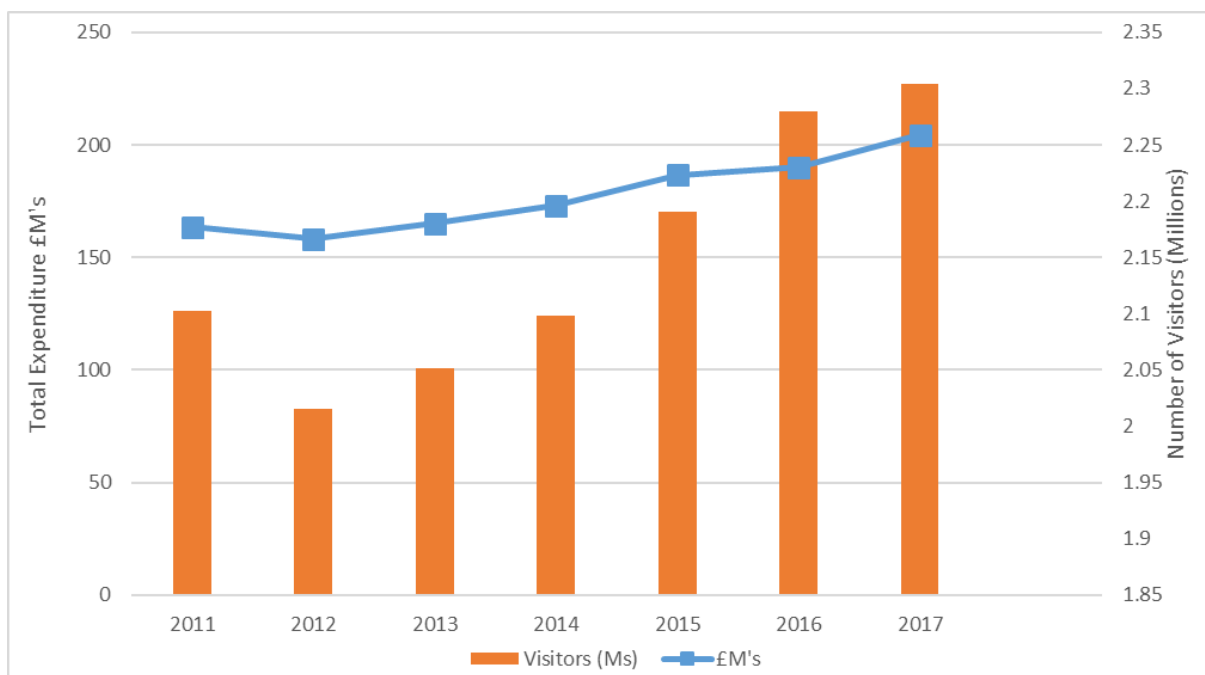
Table 16 indicates that Monmouthshire, with the exception of Powys, has the lowest proportion of properties with Superfast UK broadband, and has the lowest proportion, again with the exception of Powys, of properties with Superfast EU broadband. Both download and upload speeds in Monmouthshire are more in keeping with those for the surrounding authorities and both England and Wales, however, the County has the joint second lowest and third lowest speeds respectively. This reflects the largely rural nature of the County.

## 2.3 Tourism

### 2.3.1 Tourism Expenditure

Tourism is an important sector of the economy for Monmouthshire. In 2016, there were over 2.3m visitors to the County and tourist expenditure amounted to £204.43m, in an industry which supports 2,968 jobs (STEAM Report 2017). From the yearly STEAM Report it can be seen that both tourist expenditure and the number of tourist trips to the County have shown an upward trend over the past 6 years. (Chart 5). The majority of direct tourist expenditure in Monmouthshire in 2017 was accounted for by accommodation followed by food and drink, then shopping followed by transport. (Chart 6).

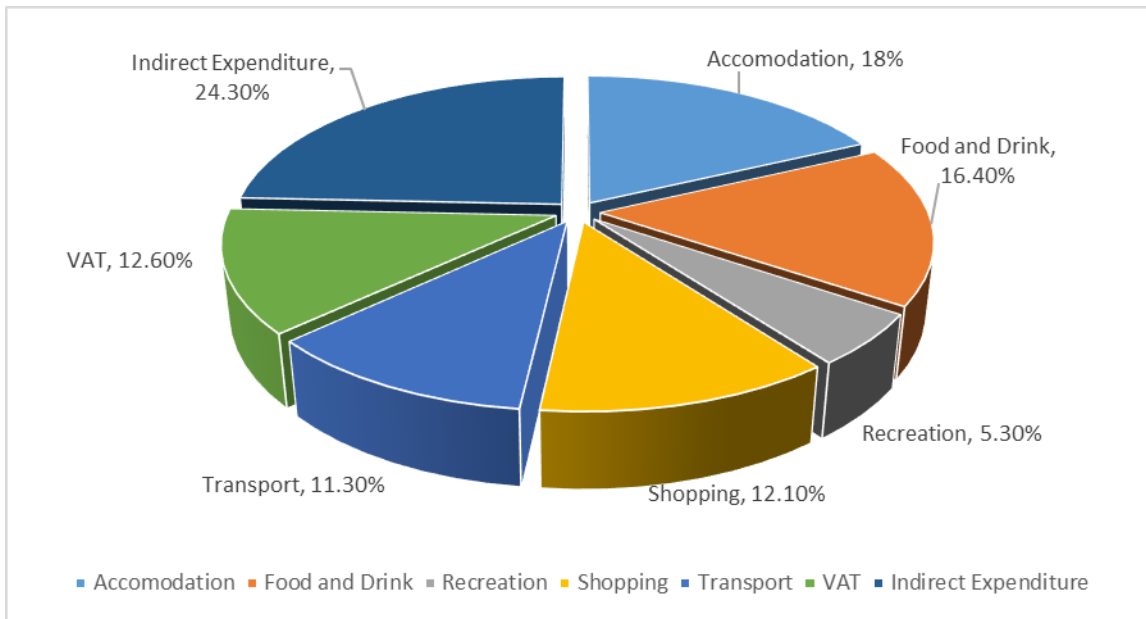
**Chart 5: Total Tourist Expenditure against Tourist Numbers**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council STEAM Report



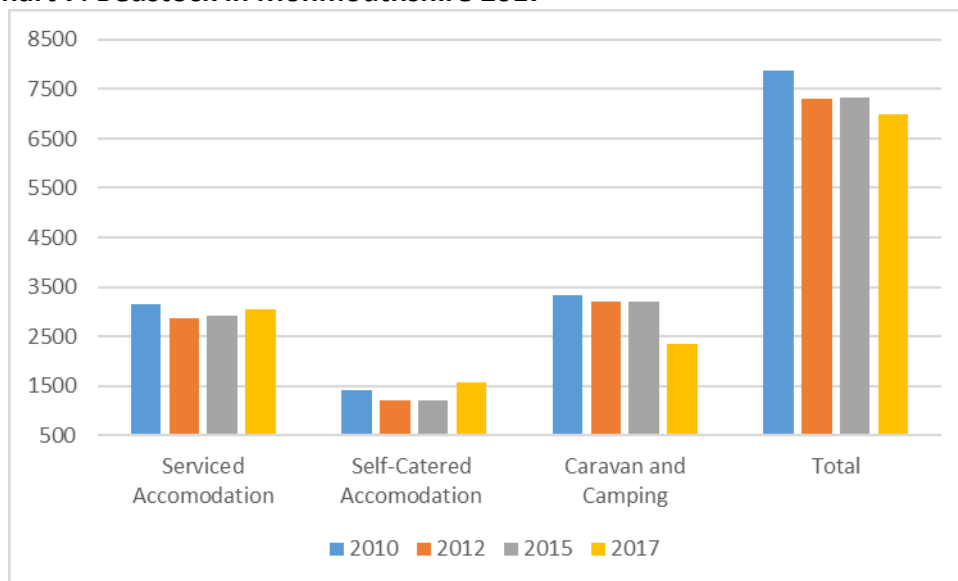
**Chart 6: Tourist Expenditure by Sector 2017**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council STEAM Report

2.3.2 Tourist Accommodation

**Chart 7: Bedstock in Monmouthshire 2017**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council STEAM Report

In total, the bedstock for Monmouthshire is 6,980 bedspaces. Over one third (44%) of these are serviced bedspaces, 22% are self-catered with the remaining 34% being caravan and camping bedspaces. The number of bedspaces has decreased slightly in the past couple of years with caravan and camping bed spaces accounting for a large proportion of this decline. However, the self-catered accommodation sector continues to grow. Whilst the overall number of bed spaces has showed a small decrease since

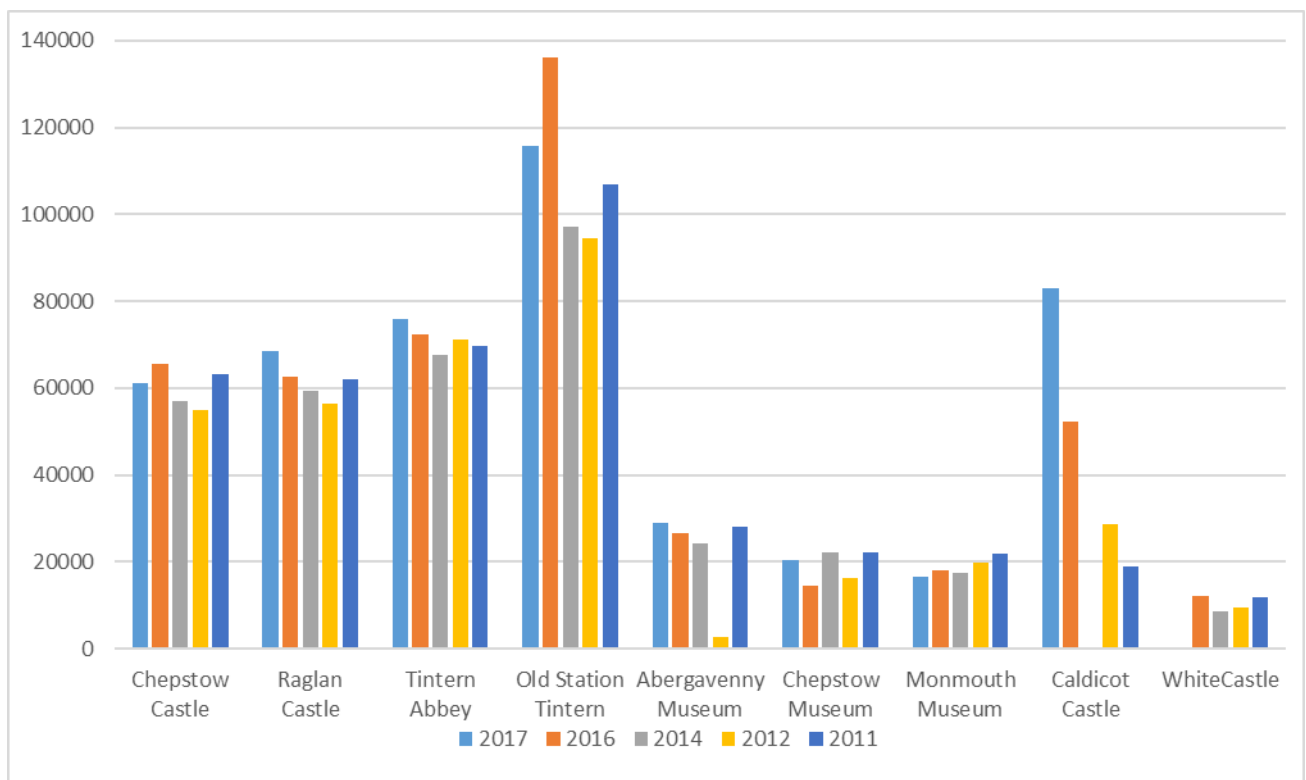
2010, the serviced accommodation continues to grow and reflects the opening of large national chain hotels in both Llanfoist (Abergavenny) and Monmouth.

### 2.3.3 Tourist Information Centres (TIC)

Monmouthshire has two Tourist Information Centres (TICs), one in the main market town of Abergavenny, and one in Chepstow. There are also additional ‘Tourist Information Outlets’ in both Caldicot and Usk, which open on a seasonal basis from April to October. Unlike in 2010, where the TIC situated in Abergavenny received the most visitors overall, the 2017 Monmouthshire County Council STEAM report suggests that the Abergavenny TIC received 17,533 visitors whereas the Chepstow TIC received 32,841 visitors, making it the more popular TIC.

### 2.3.4 Visitor Attractions

**Chart 8: Visitor Figures**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council STEAM Report

The most popular attraction in Monmouthshire with over 115,000 visitors in 2017 was Old Station Tintern followed by Caldicot Castle with 83,000 visitors, Tintern Abbey with more than 76,000 visitors and Raglan Castle with more than 68,585 visitors. The Abergavenny Food Festival has shown a consistent growth in popularity with visitors rising to 31,000 in 2011, an increase of 15% over 6 years.

## 2.4 Retail

### 2.4.1 Retail Hierarchy

The Retail Hierarchy for Monmouthshire is defined by the Local Development Plan as follows:

COUNTY TOWNS:

Abergavenny  
Caldicot  
Chepstow  
Monmouth

LOCAL CENTRES:

Magor  
Raglan  
Usk

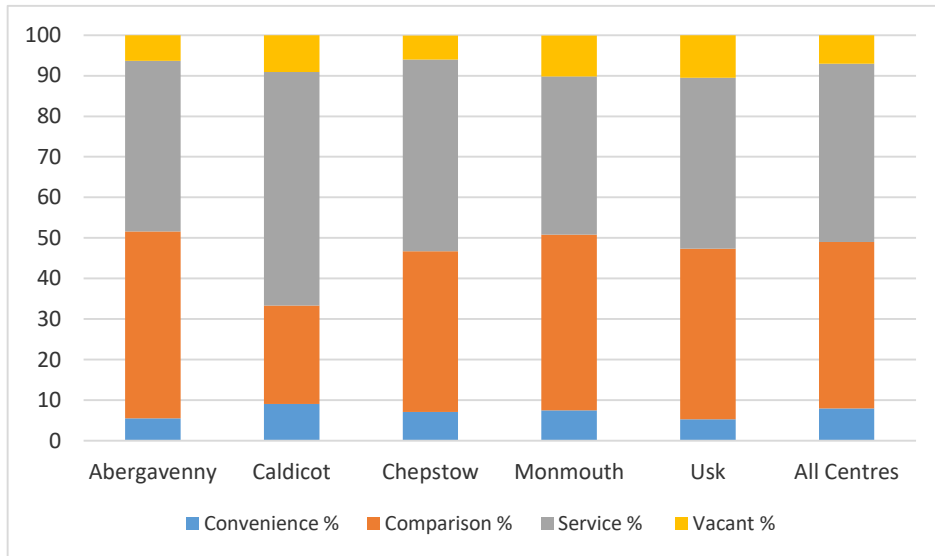
NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES:

Hillcrest Road, Abergavenny  
Rother Avenue, Abergavenny  
The Mardy, Abergavenny  
West End, Caldicot  
Bulwark, Chepstow  
Thornwell, Chepstow  
The Albion, Monmouth  
Overmonnow, Monmouth  
The Albion, Monmouth  
Wyesham, Monmouth

### 2.4.2 Retail uses in town centres

The 2017 Monmouthshire County Council Annual Retail Background Paper recorded a range of uses within the County's CSAs and reflects a wider trend of a decrease in the proportion of convenience outlets and an increase in the proportion of service outlets.

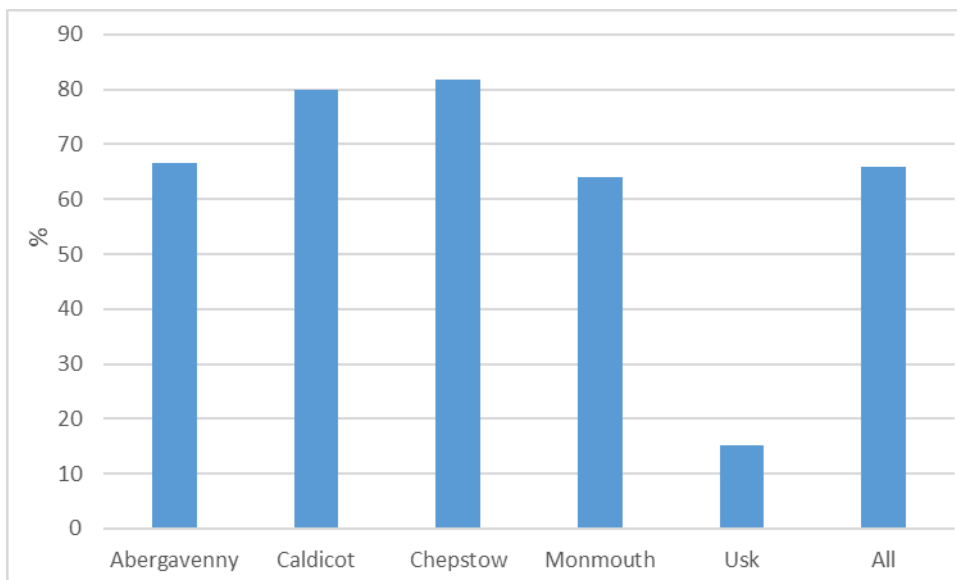
**Chart 9: Central Shopping Area Retail Types 2017**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council Annual Retail Background Paper 2017

A Retail and Leisure Study was undertaken in 2015 and as part of this a Household Survey was conducted. Of the County towns Chepstow recorded the highest level, 81.7%, of those asked stating that they undertake their main food shop in the County, this figure falls to 80% for Caldicot, 66.7% for Abergavenny and 64% for Monmouth. Chepstow has the highest level of self-containment with 71% of respondents doing their main food shop in the town, this falls to 65% for Abergavenny and 61% for Monmouth.

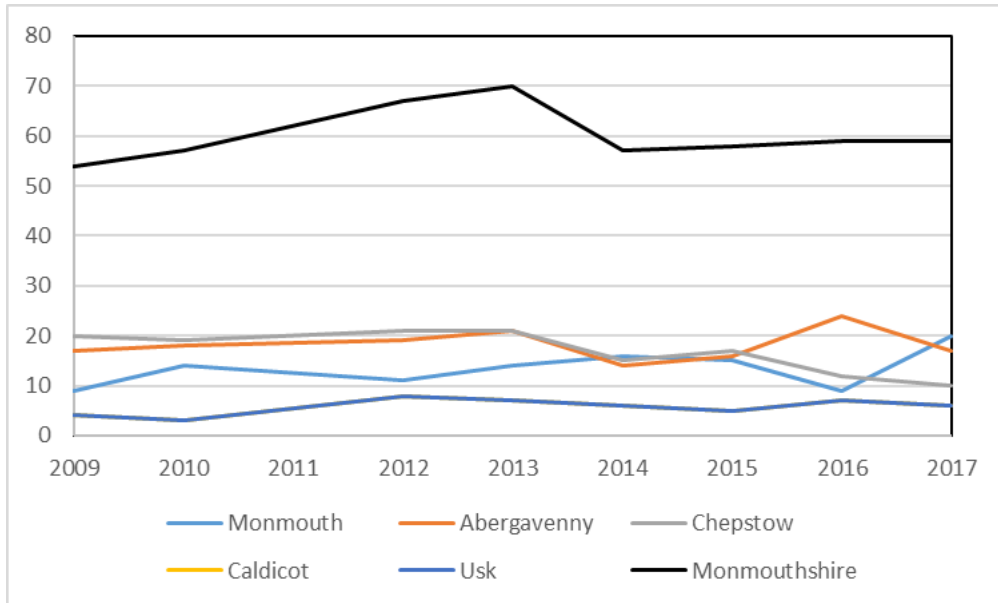
**Chart 10: % Respondents doing main food shop in the County (2015)**



Source: Monmouthshire Retail Study 2015

### 2.4.3 Vacancies

**Chart 11: Number of vacant units in the Central Shopping Areas**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council Retail Background Paper 2017

The number of vacant units in the Central Shopping Areas of the County's retail centres has been relatively stable overall since 2009, however more recently Abergavenny and Chepstow have seen a decline in the number of vacant units, whereas Monmouth has seen a sharp increase over the past 12 months for which data is available. When looking at the percentage of total units Usk has experienced consistently high vacancy rates when compared to the other centres (Table 17).

**Table 17: Retail centre vacancy rates (% units)**

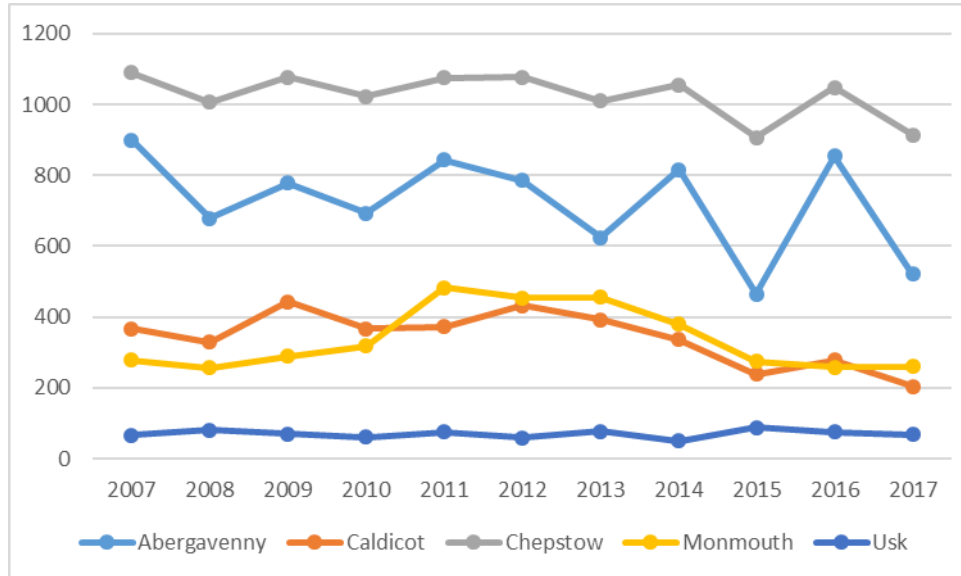
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Abergavenny	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.7	5.1	5.8	8.7	6.1
Caldicot	5.7	4.3	4.3	11.6	10.1	9.2	7.6	10.1	7.5
Chepstow	11.9	11.3	11.4	12.4	12.0	9.0	10.0	7.1	5.8
Monmouth	4.9	7.7	7.7	6.0	7.3	8.3	7.9	4.9	10.3
Usk	13.6	15.4	15.4	7.7	10.9	7.8	11.1	11.1	9.7
All Units	7.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.8	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6

Source: Monmouthshire County Council Retail Background Paper 2017

### 2.4.4 Footfall

As part of an annual retail survey carried out by the Council the average footfall in each of the retail centres is recorded. From the chart below it can be seen that whilst average footfall in Usk has remained relatively steady over the past 10 years, Abergavenny, Caldicot and Chepstow have all seen more rapid decline over the most recent survey period, and more pronounced fluctuation since 2007.

**Chart 12: Average footfall by retail centre**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council Retail Background Paper 2017

## 2.5 Education

### 2.5.1 Education Infrastructure

There are a total of 30 primary schools in Monmouthshire, spread throughout the County. There are 8 in and surrounding Abergavenny, 8 in Severnside, serving Caldicot, Magor, Undy, Portskewett and beyond, 4 in Chepstow and 3 in Monmouth. The remaining 7 primary schools are located in settlements such as Raglan, Usk, Trellech, Llandogo and Cross Ash. There are 4 secondary schools in the county, in Chepstow, Caldicot, Abergavenny and Monmouth.

Monmouthshire has only one higher educational establishment within its boundary, Coleg Gwent at Usk, which runs courses in farming, horticulture, equestrianism, rural activities and animal care.

### 2.5.2 WIMD Education Domain

The WIMD 2014 Education domain comprises six indicators all with different weightings. The indicators include; Key Stage 2 average score (7%), repeat absenteeism (15%), number of adults aged 25-64 with no qualifications (16%), proportion of those aged 18-19 not entering higher education (17%), key stage 4 capped point score (21%) and key stage 4 level 2 inclusive (25%). The domain attempts to highlight educational disadvantage within a given area. More information on qualifications and level of skill and attainment within Monmouthshire can be found below.

**Table 18: WIMD Education Domain (Number)**

Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-955)
56	0	3	4	13

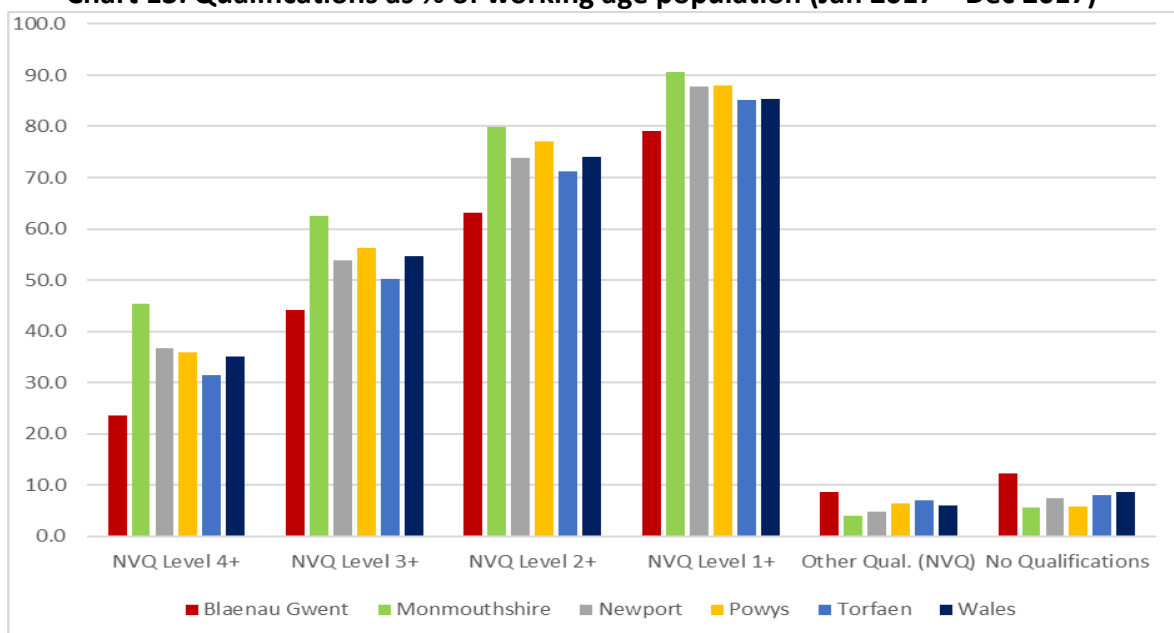
Source: WIMD 2014

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 education domain (Table 18), Monmouthshire had no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. Of the 56 output areas within Monmouthshire 13 are within the 50% most deprived, of these 3 are within the 20% most deprived. The LSOAs with the lowest ranks were Overmonnow 2 in Monmouth (280) Cantref 2 (315) in Abergavenny, and Thornwell 1 (362) in Chepstow.

### 2.5.3 Qualifications

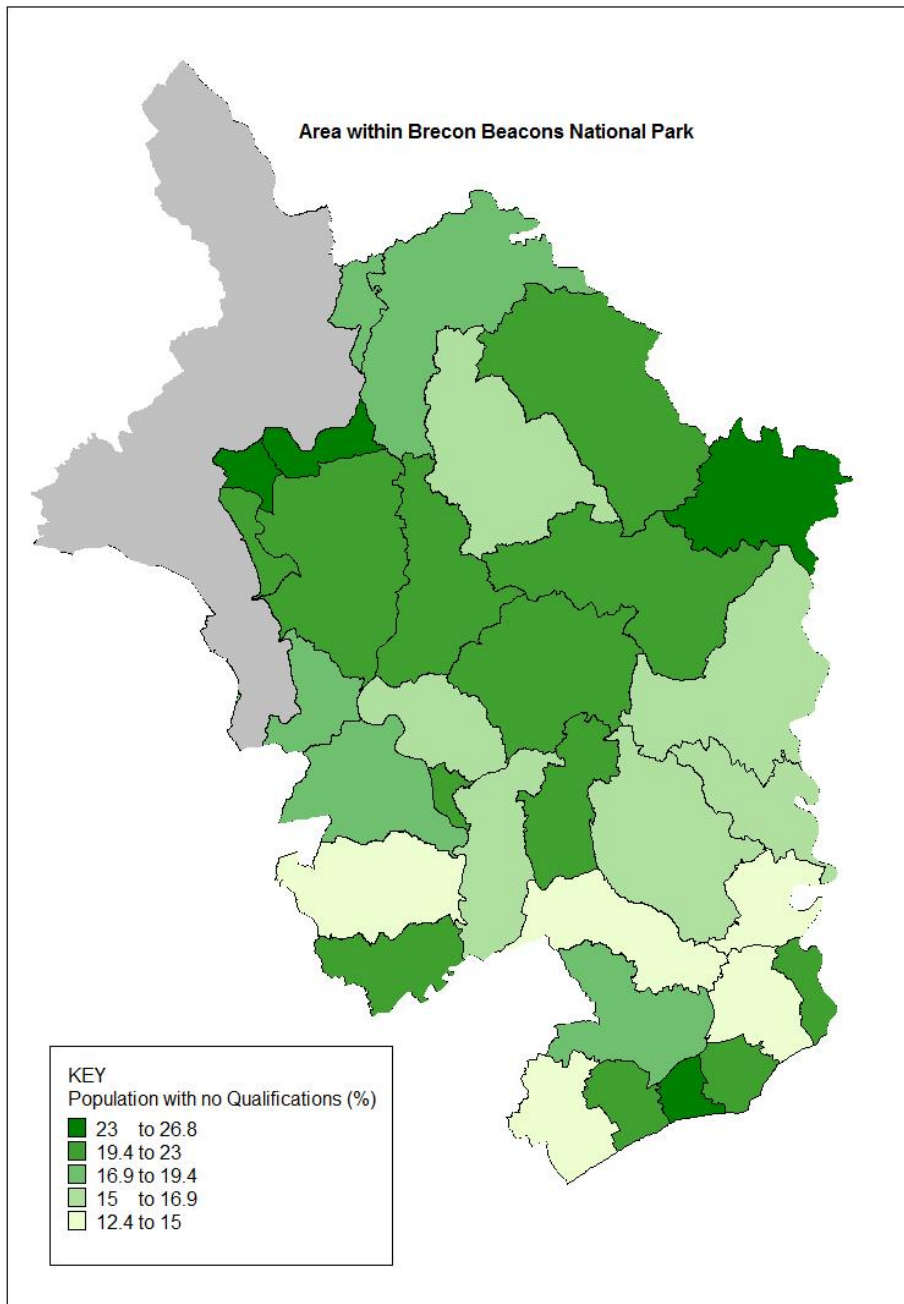
Monmouthshire has a higher percentage of its working age population qualified to NVQ4 and above than in surrounding authorities or for Wales as a whole. It also has a lower percentage of its working age population with no qualifications. Whilst Monmouthshire does have a lower percentage of its working age population with other or no qualifications there are town and community councils within the authority with higher concentrations, noticeably within the towns. The areas with the highest percentage of their working age population without qualifications are largely concentrated around the main settlements, more particularly Abergavenny and Monmouth

**Chart 13: Qualifications as % of working age population (Jan 2017 – Dec 2017)**



Source: ONS annual population survey (Accessed 8/08/2018)

**Map 4: % of working age population with no qualifications or where the qualification level is unknown**



Source: 2011 Census

## 2.6 Key Issues arising from a review of the Economic Baseline Characteristics

A strong local economy is vitally important for securing people’s wealth, jobs and incomes. It makes a significant contribution to the quality of life and the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of people and communities in Monmouthshire. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the economic baseline characteristics of the County:



- There has been a slow uptake of employment land in the County that has led to pressure for it to be used for other purposes such as housing and retail. There is a need to deliver sufficient good quality and appropriately located employment land to promote economic growth and increased employment opportunities in the County. There is also a need to consider the potential impact on the future demand for employment land particularly given the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.
- There are both opportunities and issues associated with Monmouthshire's location as a border county. Opportunities with regard to its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff (Great Western Cities) and issues with regard to the possible impacts of the economic growth of the Bristol/South West region.
- The ageing resident population of the County has implications for its economic base and future economic growth prospects.
- Generally employment rates are good in Monmouthshire with 78% of the economically active in employment, higher than the Welsh average (72.7%).
- As a result of the 'dual economy' experienced by the County whilst gross weekly pay for those who live in the County is higher than the Welsh average jobs within Monmouthshire are characterised by low average wages. Evidence continues to suggest that the income for economically active women who both live and work within the County is also significantly lower than that of men within the same category.
- There are high levels of out commuting from the County with distances travelled also relatively high.
- The County has high levels of educational attainment with the majority of people employed in higher paid/more skilled jobs, albeit that these are typically located outside of the County.
- Traditional industries such as agriculture are in decline impacting on the County's rural economy. Currently the largest proportion of jobs in the County are accounted for by the wholesale and retail trade and human health and social work.
- Tourism plays a significant part in Monmouthshire's economy particularly in assisting in the diversification of the rural economy.
- The County's town centres are generally performing well but there is a need to protect them from out of town developments and consider their evolving role/function.
- Higher levels of those in employment work at home (35%) compared to the Welsh average of 11.9%. An efficient digital infrastructure is needed to support home working and the general connectivity of the County's rural areas.

### 3.1 Introduction

This section provides baseline data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).’

The data relates primarily to:

- Air Quality;
- Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;
- Geology and Soils;
- Water Environment; and
- Minerals and Waste.

### 3.2 Air

There are two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within Monmouthshire, one in Chepstow and one in Usk. For several years Monmouthshire County Council has carried out the monitoring of pollutants liable to affect air quality to determine whether objective levels are being or likely to be exceeded. A Progress Report was completed in 2017 and concluded that nitrogen dioxide mean objectives continue to be exceeded in Chepstow, but that for the second consecutive year all monitoring sites in Usk were below the annual mean objective nitrogen dioxide level. In addition, there were no recorded exceedances in either Abergavenny or Monmouth. The report identified that low concentrations in 2015 did not continue into 2016, as concentrations increased marginally at all locations. However, concentrations in 2016 were below the levels seen in 2014.

The Air Quality Management Area in Usk was declared in November 2005 due to the level of NO<sub>2</sub> exceeding the objective level. Map 5 shows the location and boundary of the Usk AQMA.

## Map 5: Usk Air Quality Management Area



Source: Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2017 (accessed 06/09/18)

**Table 19: Measured Annual Mean Concentrations at each Diffusion Tube Monitoring Site in Usk ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )**

Location	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White Hart, Bridge Street	35.3	<b>40.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	37.6	32.8	35.1
35 Bridge Street	35.4	<b>41.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>	37	<b>42.0</b>	<b>40.4</b>	34.1	35.2
Opposite 16 Bridge Street	<b>41.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	38.2	37.8
4 Usk Bridge Street Mews	20.9	25.6	23.2	23.3	22.2	20.6	19.2	20.8
Castle Court	34.4	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	39.5	37.2	37.3	34.1	34.4
14A Castle Parade	-	34.9	37.0	34.0	33.5	34.3	30.1	30.5

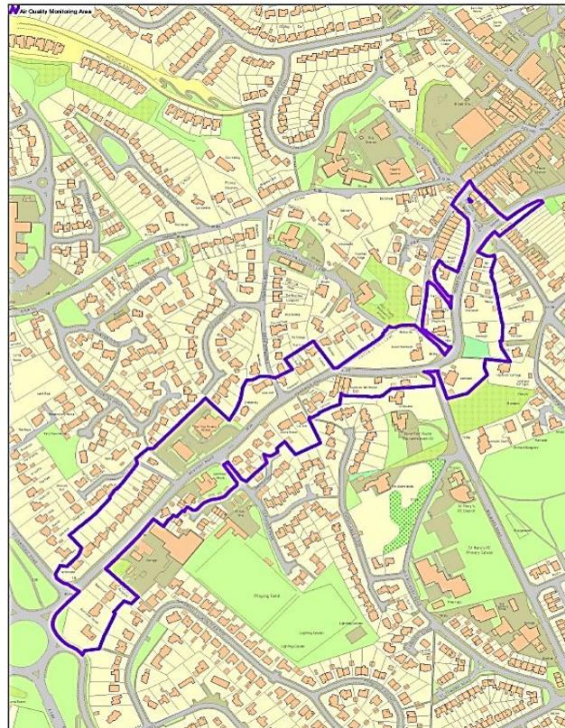
Source: Local Air Quality Management report 2011-2017 (Accessed 06/09/2018)

<http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/>

Table 19 shows the annual mean concentrations at each of the monitoring sites in Usk, the figures in bold show where the level has exceeded the objective. The results show that there is a considerable year-on-year variation at most of the locations within Usk. The monitoring location opposite 16 Bridge Street, has only met the annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide air quality objective twice since 2009, however these two occasions

have been in the most recent monitoring periods. This monitoring site is adjacent the narrowest section of Bridge Street in a location where traffic often becomes congested. The concentrations have been consistently close to or above the objective at this site, and have only recently begun to fall below the objective.

**Map 6: Chepstow Air Quality Management Area**



Source: Local Air Quality Management Progress Report 2017 (accessed 06/09/18)  
 The Air Quality Management Area in Chepstow was declared in April 2007 due to the level of NO<sub>2</sub> exceeding the objective level. Map 6 shows the location and boundary of the Chepstow AQMA. Table 20 shows the annual mean concentrations at each of the monitoring sites in Chepstow, the figures in bold show where the level has exceeded the objective. The results show that there is also a considerable year-on-year variation at the locations monitored within Chepstow. The highest measured concentration in 2016 was 53.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at 2 Hardwick Hill, which is representative of relevant exposure and is significantly higher than the objective of 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. However this figure had decreased from a 67.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> high in the period analysed.

**Table 20: Measured Annual Mean Concentrations at a selection of the Diffusion Tube Monitoring Sites in Chepstow (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)**

Location	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
38 Larkfield Park	21.4	23.5	25.4	26.1	19.8	21.8	22.5	22.9
High Beeches at Larkfield School, Newport Road	30	31	34.5	33.0	30.4	<b>40.9</b>	38.0	31.0
Wayside, Hardwick Hill	-	-	36.8	36.7	32.7	32.5	29.8	31.1
Rainwater Pipe, Hill House, Hardwick Hill	36	39.2	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	36.8	37.6

2 Hardwick Hill	<b>53.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>
1 Ashfield Hs. Mt. Pleasant	-	-	34.2	34.3	28.4	26.1	25.9	26.7
2 Hardwick Terrace	-	-	34.2	34.7	30.6	28.4	26.9	27.9
Lamp Post, Moor Street	-	-	36.9	36.6	31.1	31.8	28.1	27.7
Garden City Way			34.3	31.7	28.1	27.8	25.5	27.2
AQMS Hardwick Hill	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	38.9	38.9	37.0	37.3

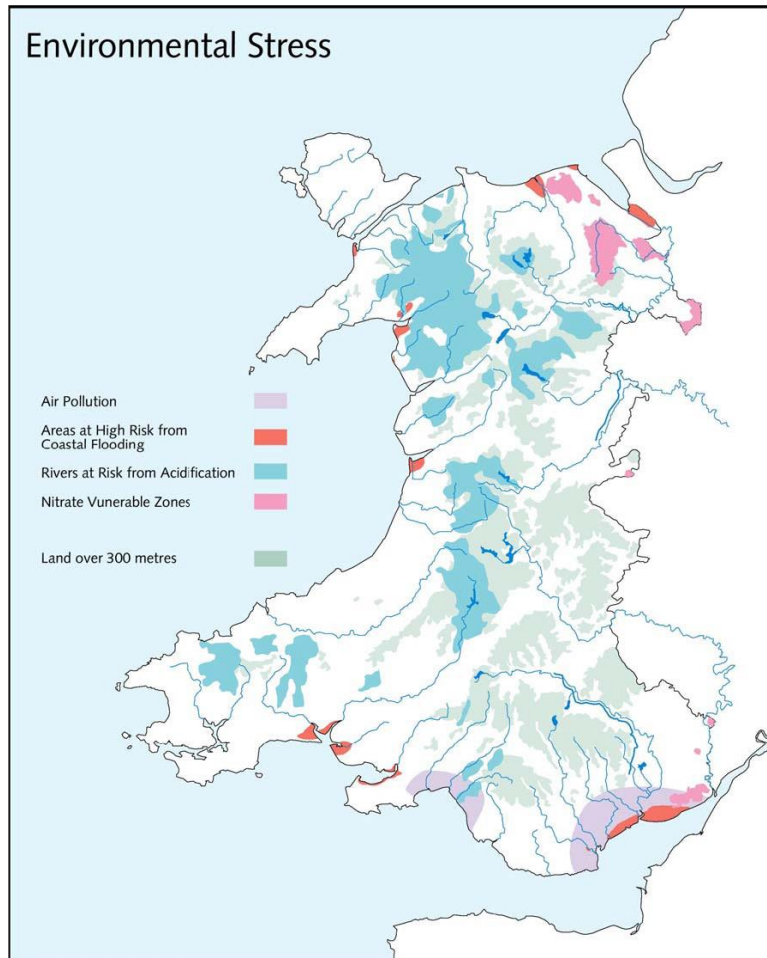
Source: Local Air Quality Management report 2011-2017 (Accessed 06/09/2018)

In 2005, Data Unit Wales suggest that there were 10.2 tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup> per resident of Monmouthshire. In 2011 this figure was 8 tonnes and in 2016 was 6.9 tonnes per resident, compared to the Welsh figure of 8 tonnes in 2016.

Data available from the Department of Energy and Climate Change, suggests that in 2009, road transport in Monmouthshire accounted for 43% of all carbon emissions, with the domestic environment accounting for 27%. In 2016, whilst the domestic figure had fallen to 23.8% the carbon emissions from road transport in 2016 accounted for 51% of all carbon emissions in Monmouthshire. Monmouthshire accounted for 2.7% of carbon emissions from road transport, Industry and commercial accounting and the domestic environment in Wales in 2016. The total air emissions score as of 2012 was 43.

Map 7 produced by the Welsh Government identifies areas of Environmental Stress in Wales. Air pollution is one of the indicators. This suggests that southern Monmouthshire, adjacent to the main urban area in South East Wales, may be at some risk on this indicator.

### Map 7: Environmental Stress in Wales



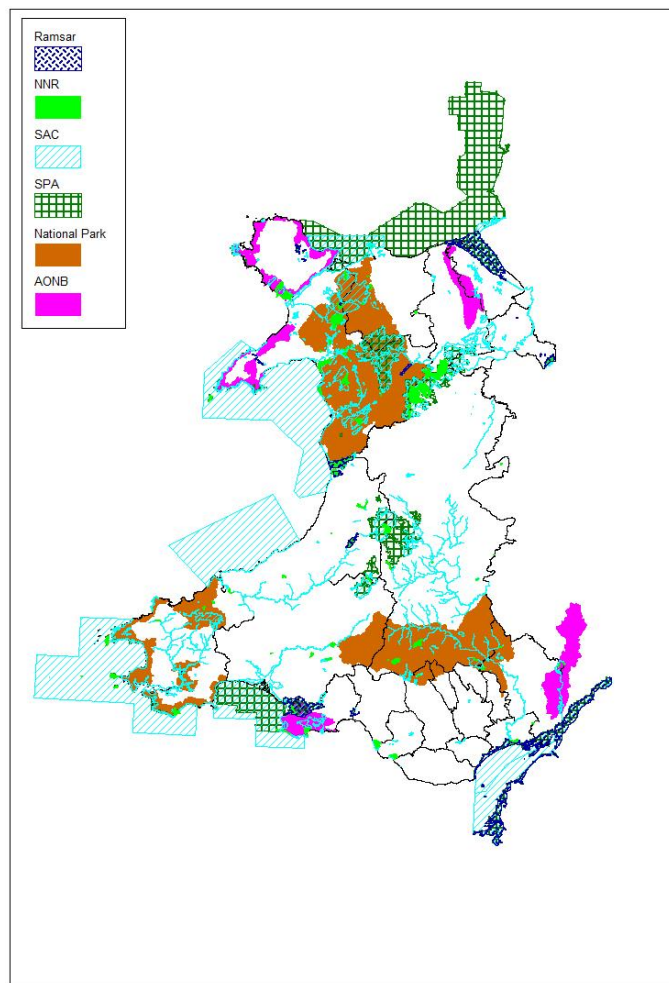
Source: Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Peoples, Places, Futures The Wales Spatial Plan

### 3.3 Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

Monmouthshire has a broad biodiversity interest extending from the lowlands in the south of the County to the hills and uplands in the north. Map 8 identifies international and national designations of biodiversity value in Wales and illustrates the extent of the designations both within and adjacent to Monmouthshire. The primary locations for nature conservation resources within the County are the Severn Estuary, the three main rivers, the Gwent Levels, and the grasslands and woodlands in the Wye Valley. Maps 9 and 10, however, show that there is generally a wide distribution across the County of important areas of interest. Monmouthshire has a number of designated sites of international importance, designated under the EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds) as Special Protection Areas or under the European Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna) as Special Areas of Conservation. The Severn Estuary is also a Ramsar site. The County has a range of areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. There is one Local Nature Reserve that is also a SSSI. The County is also important for a range of Habitats and Species of Principle Importance

for Conservation in Wales (Section 7, Environment Wales Act 2016) and Monmouthshire County Council must seek to maintain and enhance these and ecosystem resilience through the exercise of their functions (Section 6, Environment Wales Act 2016). Local Wildlife Sites and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation have also been designated across the County including a range of habitat types from Ancient Woodland to Open Mosaic (brownfield) sites.

**Map 8: International and National Designations of Biodiversity Value in Wales**



Source: Countryside Council for Wales (2011)

### 3.3.1 The Severn Estuary

The Severn Estuary is the only area within Monmouthshire identified as a Special Protection Area (SPA); it is also designated as a Special Area for Conservation (SAC) owing to its importance for bird conservation, supporting a wide range of nationally and internationally important habitats and species. The Severn Estuary SPA covers approximately 6846 hectares in Wales (the full extent of which is shown in Map 9, of which some 3664 hectares are within the Monmouthshire area). The Severn Estuary consists of intertidal mudflats and sandflats, sandbanks, sabellaria reefs, saltmarsh, shingle and rocky shore, coastal grazing marsh and ditches. The estuary is an important habitat for migratory fish and has the second highest tidal range in the

world. The Severn Estuary is also designated as a Ramsar Site - a Wetland of International Importance; it is an important wintering ground for a range of migratory wildfowl and waders (approximately 60,000) including the key species of the European white-fronted goose, bewick's swan, shelduck, dunlin and redshank. The Severn Estuary is also a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

### 3.3.2 Special Areas for Conservation

There are 4 other Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) within the Monmouthshire Planning Area; the River Wye, the River Usk, the Wye Valley woodlands and the Wye Valley bat sites. The Usk Bat Sites SAC and the Sugar Loaf Woodlands SAC are located within the Brecon Beacons National Park but are close enough to the boundary to need consideration. As bats are particularly mobile they rely on other sites for feeding, passage and roosting including the town of Abergavenny and its surrounding area. The Sugar Loaf woodlands are vulnerable to changes in air quality with one unit of the SAC sitting close to the town of Abergavenny. SACs along with SPAs are collectively known as Natura 2000 or European sites and have the highest possible protection for a nature conservation site in planning law.

The part of the River Usk SAC that runs through the Monmouthshire Planning area measures approximately 253.2 hectares and the part of the River Wye SAC running through the County measures approximately 220.4 hectares. Both rivers provide valuable wildlife corridors and connectivity between habitats that are important for many species. The total area of SAC's within the Monmouthshire area however measures approximately 871.6 hectares showing that it is not only the rivers within the County that are of European Importance.

### 3.3.3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

There are 50 nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the Monmouthshire planning area. Most are woodland or grassland sites, with others designated for their wetland or geological interest, there are also a few designated for bat interest. The total area covered by SSSIs within Monmouthshire (excluding the Severn Estuary) measures some 2,147 hectares.

### 3.3.4 National Nature Reserves

National Nature Reserves (NNR) represent the very best examples of our wildlife habitats and geographical features. There are two NNRs within Monmouthshire; Fiddler's Elbow (woodland) and Lady Park Wood. Lady Park Wood is partly in England, although 39.22 hectares are located within Monmouthshire. The National Nature Reserves within Monmouthshire cover approximately 82.52 hectares in total, the locations of which are shown on Maps 8 and 9.



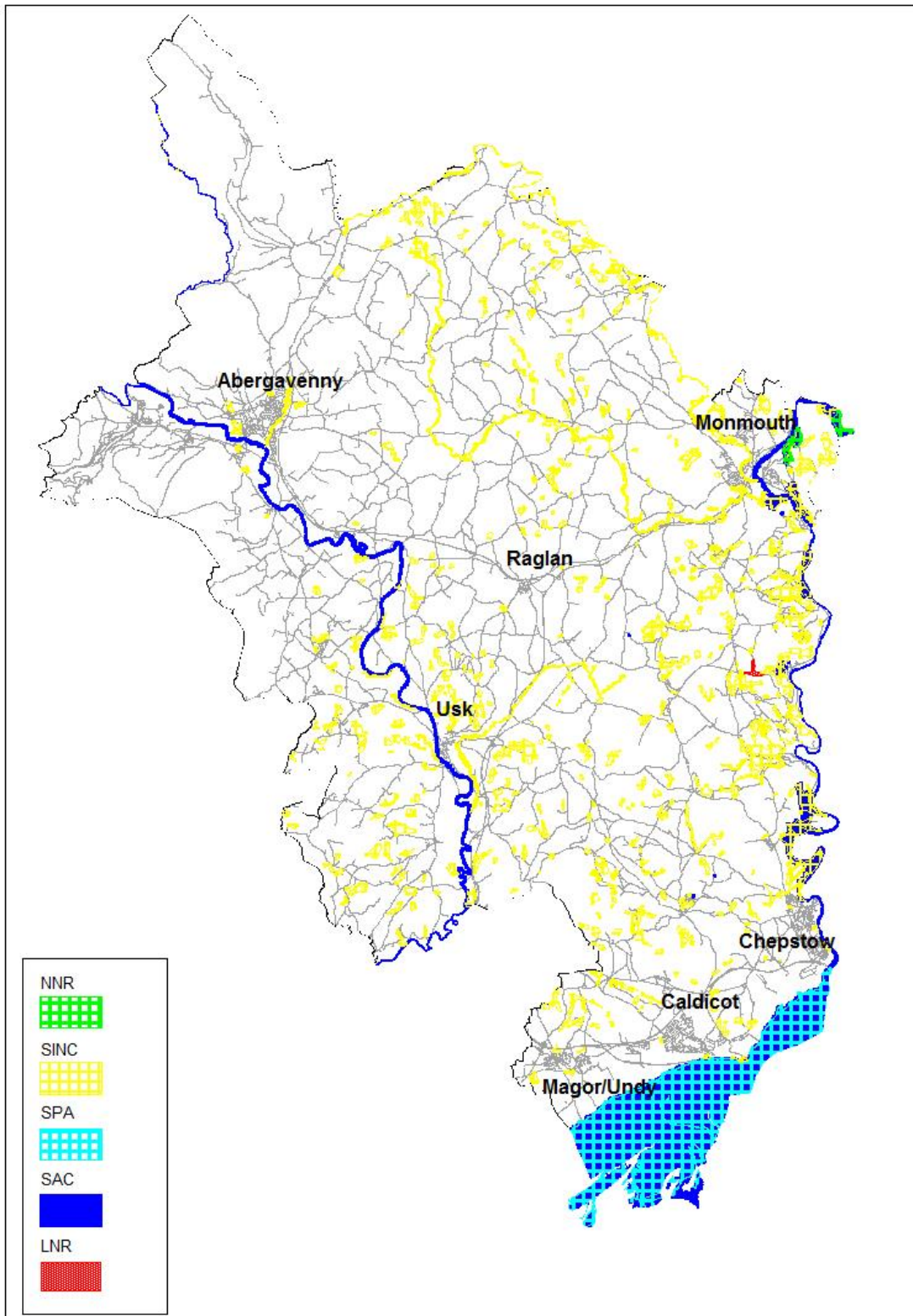
### 3.3.5 Local Nature Reserves

Many local authorities in Wales have set up Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) which have natural features of special interest to their local area. LNRs can help protect habitats and species whilst making people more aware of local wildlife and offer an ideal place for children to learn about nature. Cleddon Bog is currently the only local authority designated LNR within Monmouthshire, measuring approximately 14.12 hectares. This nature reserve is also wholly designated as a SSSI, Cleddon Bog can be identified on Map 9.

### 3.3.6 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

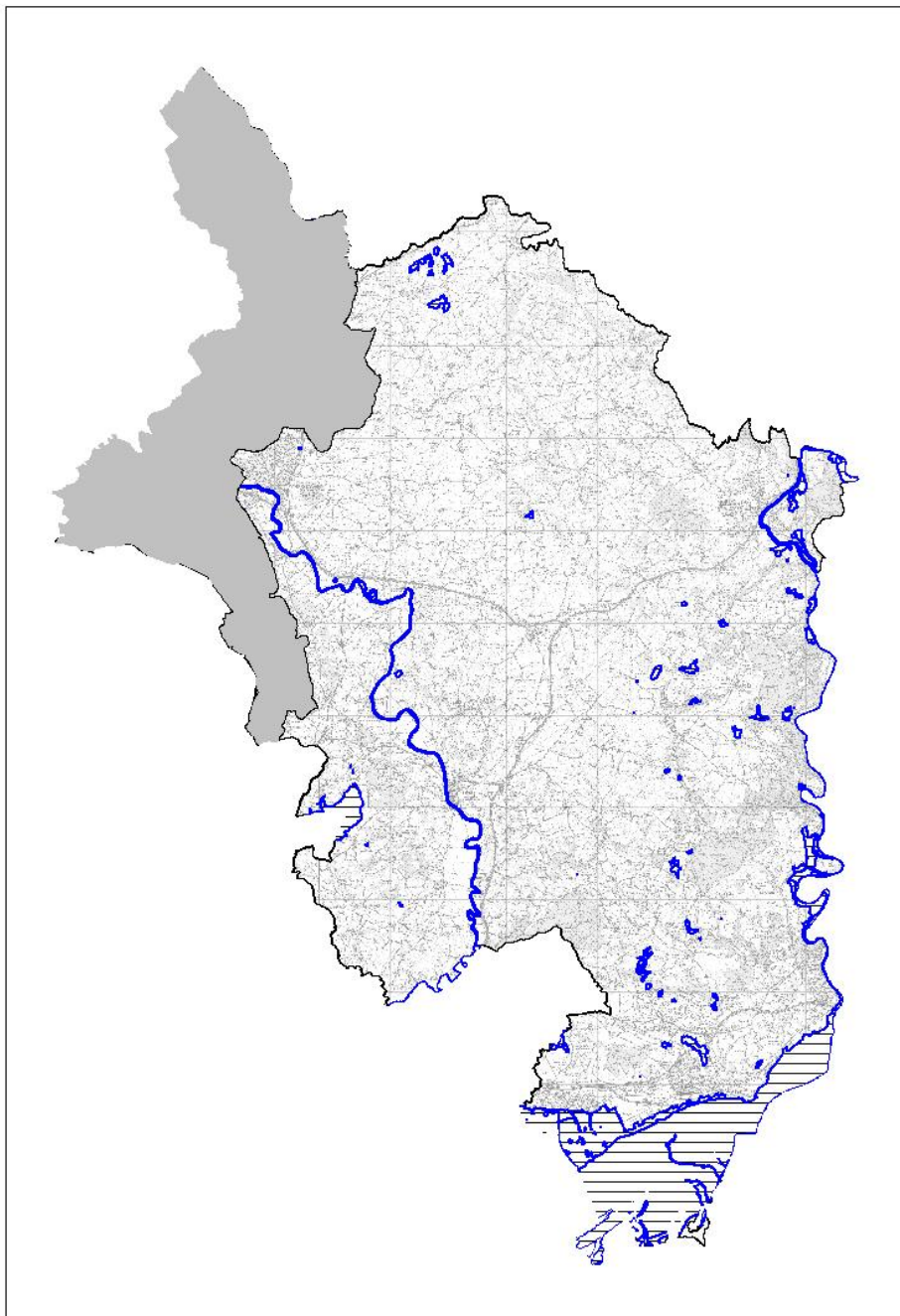
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are also known as Local Wildlife Sites. SINCs are locally valued non-statutory sites for biodiversity. They are defined areas identified and selected for their substantive nature conservation value. Their selection takes into consideration the most important, distinctive and threatened habitats within a national, regional and local context. They are sites that do not have the statutory protection of European or Nationally important sites but are often of a very high quality and important for maintaining biodiversity. There are approximately 650 SINCs identified in the County predominantly in relation to grassland and ancient and semi-natural woodland areas. Four watercourse SINCs have been designated covering approximately 88km, the River Gavenny, River Trothy, River Monnow and the Olway Brook.

**Map 9: Location of International, National and Locally Designated Sites for Biodiversity Value.**



Source: CCW 2011/Monmouthshire County Council 2011

**Map 10: Location of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within Monmouthshire.**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council 2011

### 3.3.7 Conservation Objectives

Conservation Objectives are required by the 1992 Habitats Directive where the aim is to maintain or appropriately restore the favourable conservation status of habitats and species for which SACs and SPAs are designated.

Each of the SACs within the Monmouthshire Planning Area have a core management plan which includes a set of conservation objectives for each of the SAC features identified. There is no trend data available in relation to the status of conservation objectives, which is considered to be a data gap.

### 3.3.8 Protected and Rare Species

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 set out the European protected species. A large number of protected species are located within Monmouthshire among which are; horseshoe bats, dormouse, great crested newt, otter, barn owl, Peregrine, goshawk, adder, slow worm, among others. A number of Schedule 3 animals which may not be taken or killed in certain ways are also found in Monmouthshire, often on protected sites, such as the River Wye SAC. The following fish within this schedule are identified within Monmouthshire; allis shad, twaite shad, river lamprey, atlantic salmon and grayling. This list is not exhaustive.

Monmouthshire supports many important habitats and species. Over 470 species are identified so far that are important in Monmouthshire. Over 225 of these species are listed on Section 7 of the Environment Wales Act 2016 as living organisms of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales including 16 Mammals, 44 Birds and 113 Invertebrate species. The Local Planning Authority has a duty to maintain and enhance these species in accordance with the Section 6 duty of the Act

Among the nationally scarce and declining habitats, perhaps the most important and most threatened in Monmouthshire is the scattering of remnant species-rich grassland many of which have been designated as Local Wildlife Sites. Other Section 7 habitats important in Monmouthshire include woodlands and those habitats associated with the coast and marine habitats.

### 3.3.9 Invasive Plants

The issue of invasive plants is an on-going problem within Monmouthshire, there is a duty in terms of development not to spread any more invasive species. Some site specific project work has been undertaken in the AONB and adjacent the river Usk, there is however a considerable data gap in relation to invasive species.

### 3.3.10 Biodiversity Loss

Species extinction is a process that occurs naturally. However, the natural rate of extinction has rapidly accelerated as a direct result of the expansion and development of human society. The primary cause of species extinction globally is habitat loss. Any loss of habitat in Monmouthshire is picked up as part of the annual monitoring of the LDP.

### 3.3.11 Habitat Fragmentation

Habitat fragmentation involves the breaking up of large areas of habitat into small, unconnected ‘islands’. These habitat fragments are often too small to support viable populations of many plant and animal species, leaving them vulnerable to extinction. As a result, species that have taken tens or hundreds of thousands of years to evolve naturally can be lost very quickly and cannot be recreated. Examples of habitat fragmentation within Monmouthshire include fragmentation of hedgerow caused by development and canalised streams and rivers. There is however a data gap in relation to habitat fragmentation in Monmouthshire.

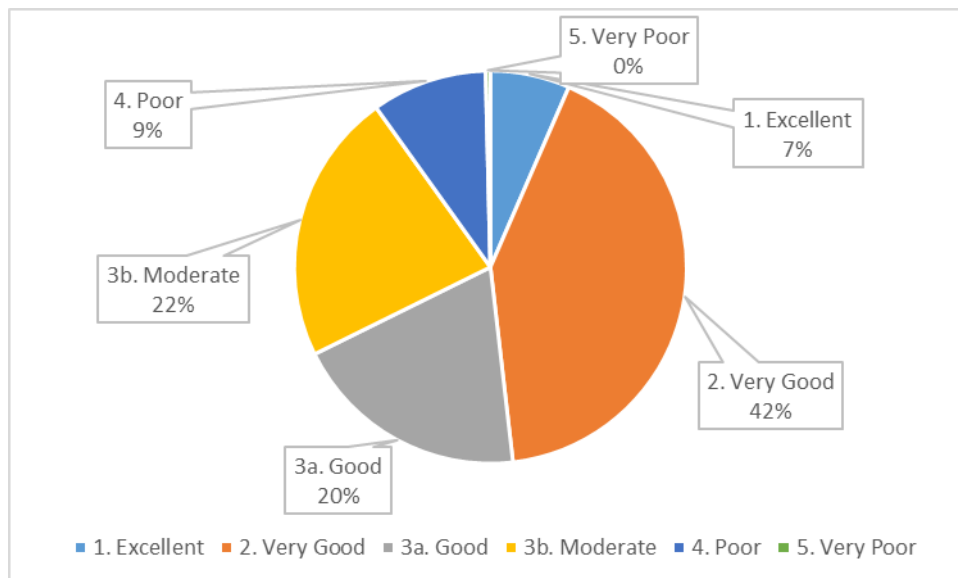
## 3.4 **Geology & Soils**

### 3.4.1 Soil types

The soil type for the majority of the County has been identified as ‘brown earths’ with some ‘ground water gleys’ to the South of the County in the Gwent levels Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Approximately 30.22% of soils in the UK are identified as brown earths and are characteristically deep, well-drained fertile soils suitable for agricultural use. There are significantly less ground water gleys within the UK, approximately 3.26%, these soils are best described as permeable, seasonally waterlogged soils affected by the groundwater table. (Source: ‘Soils in the Welsh Landscape’ Royal Agricultural College accessed 15/10/07)

### 3.4.2 Agricultural Land

**Chart 14: Agricultural Land Classification, proportion by grade**

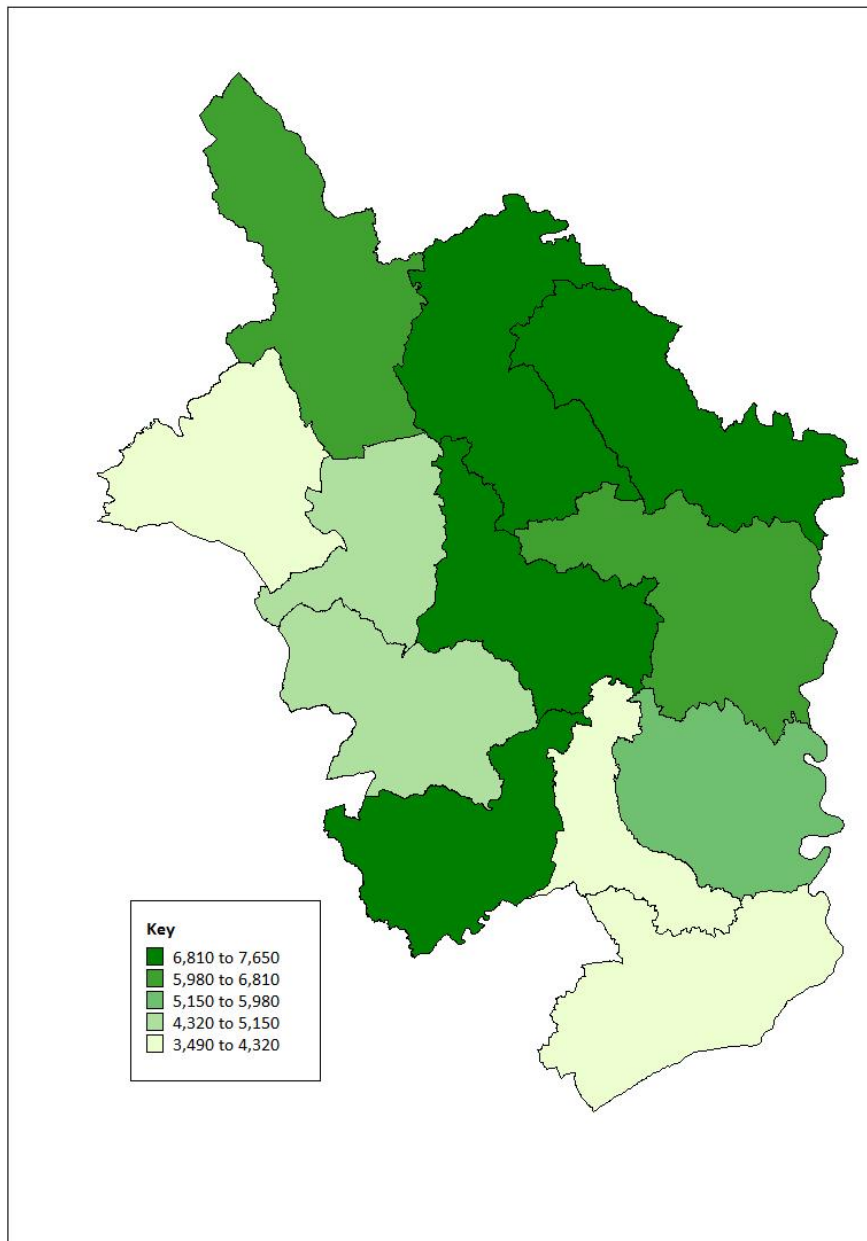


Source: Welsh Government – Agricultural Land Classification Maps (November 2017)

Agricultural land is classified by the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system which helps identify the quality of farmland in both England and Wales. The system classifies

land into five grades, where 1 is the best and 5 the worst. Grade 3 is subdivided into subgrades 3a and 3b. Chart 14 shows that the largest proportion of agricultural land (42%) in Monmouthshire falls under grade 2, 'very good' agricultural land. This land is mainly identified near Caerwent, Llanvair Discoed, Caldicot and Mathern in the South of the County. A further 7% of the land is classified as grade 1 (excellent). The proportion of 'good to moderate' (grade 3) agricultural land within the County also represents 42%. The percentage of 'poor' (grade 4) quality agricultural land in Monmouthshire is 9%.

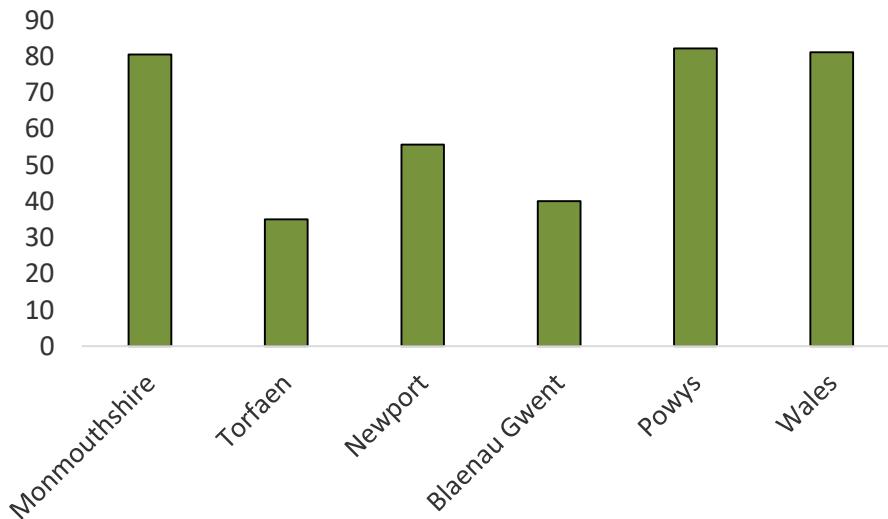
**Map 11: Total area farmed within Monmouthshire in hectares.**



Source: Statistical Bulletin 46/2018: Agricultural Small Area Statistics for Wales, Welsh Government

Map 11 shows the total area farmed within Monmouthshire. The areas with the highest proportion of farming land are in the centre and north east of the County. Chart 15 shows that whilst the percentage of farming land within Monmouthshire is in line with the Welsh average, it is considerably higher than Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent and Newport. Powys however, has a marginally higher proportion of farming land within its local authority area.

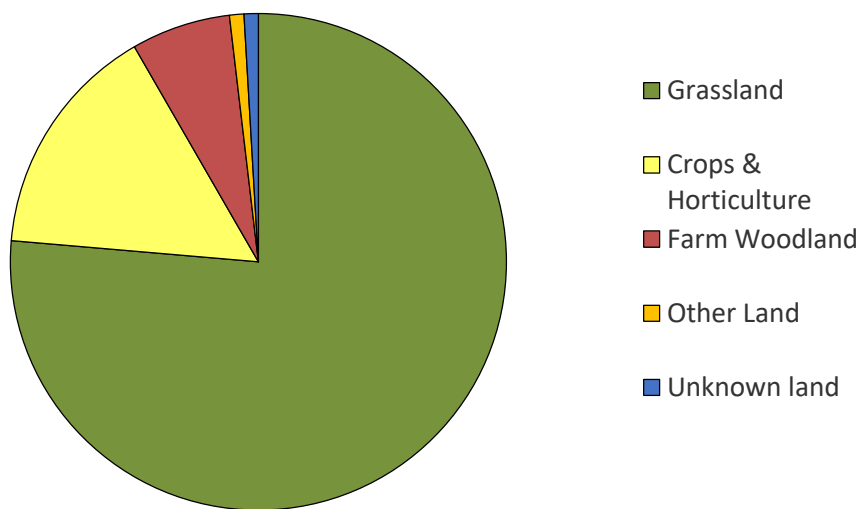
**Chart 15: Total area farmed per local authority area (%) (2017)**



Source: Statistical Bulletin 46/2018: Agricultural Small Area Statistics for Wales, Welsh Government

### 3.4.3 Use of Farming Land

**Chart 16: Use of farming land within Monmouthshire (2017)**



Source: Statistical Bulletin 46/2018: Agricultural Small Area Statistics for Wales, Welsh Government

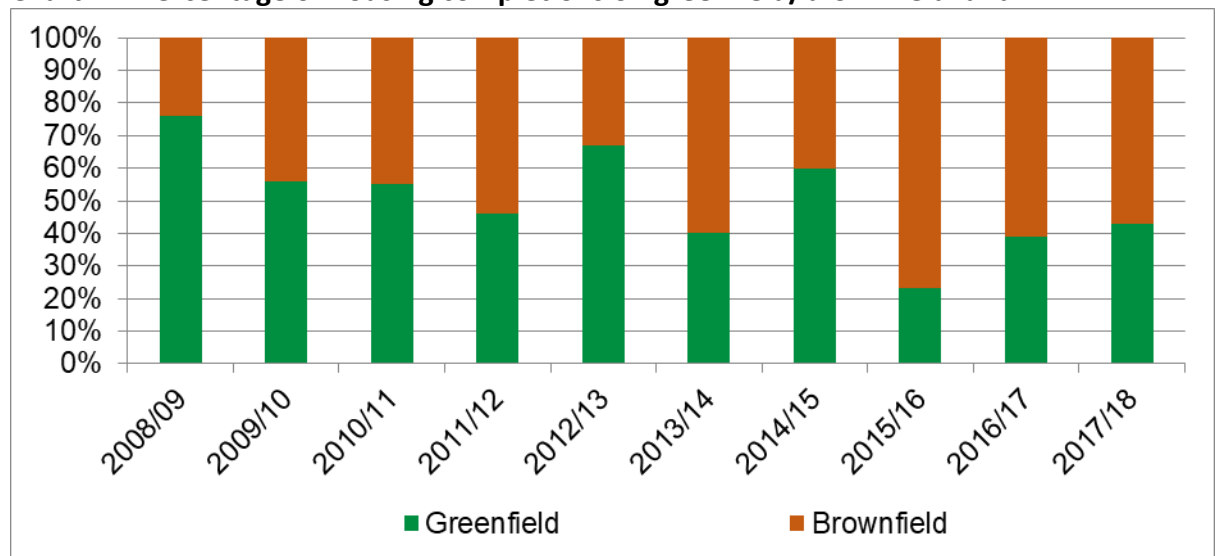
Chart 16 breaks down the use of farming land within Monmouthshire, approximately three quarters of land (76%) is identified as grassland compared to a Welsh average of approximately 88%. A further 15% being used for crops and horticulture which compares to a 5% average in Wales, there is also a small proportion of farm woodland (7%) within Monmouthshire which compares to a Welsh average of 6%. The trends show that although Monmouthshire has a high percentage of grassland, it is lower than the Welsh average. The proportion of farming land in use for crops and horticulture is however significantly higher than the Welsh average. The grassland classification has been broken down further, indicating that within the County, there is a considerably larger percentage of Permanent Pasture, totalling approximately 83%; approximately 2.9% is identified as Rough Grazing land; and approximately 9.9% is identified as New Grassland.

#### 3.4.4 Land quality- contaminated land

Monmouthshire has 330 separate areas of contaminated land, excluding the Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP). These 330 sites represent a total area of approximately 520 hectares.

#### 3.4.5 Use of brownfield sites- previously developed land

**Chart 17: Percentage of housing completions on greenfield/brownfield land.**



Source: Monmouthshire Housing Land Availability Surveys 2008-2018

The figures for the percentage of housing completions on greenfield/brownfield land have been determined using the Monmouthshire County Council Housing Land Availability Surveys, which are conducted on an annual basis. The average percentage of housing completions on brownfield land over the past ten years totals approximately 48.4%. The limited supply of brownfield land is a significant issue in the Monmouthshire County.



## 3.5 Water

### 3.5.1 Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) establishes a framework for the protection of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) and groundwaters. Its purpose is to prevent deterioration and improve the status of aquatic ecosystems, promote sustainable water use, reduce pollution of groundwater and contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. The WFD requires us to achieve good status in all of our water bodies by 2027. This means that we must protect and improve the quality of our water bodies so that they can support natural biological communities and are free from pollution

The characterisation of water bodies has been part of a two-stage assessment under the WFD. Stage 1 identified water bodies and described their natural characteristics. Stage 2 assessed the pressures and impacts on them from human activities. The assessment identified those water bodies that are at risk of not achieving the environmental objectives set out in the WFD. The cycle 2 interim classification on the status of freshwater WFD water bodies in Wales has now been published. This is an update of the WFD second cycle 2015 classification and is named the WFD Cycle 2 Interim Classification 2018. It enables NRW to review progress mid-point in the WFD cycle.

There are 45 water bodies within Monmouthshire, 38 surface waters, such as rivers, lakes, canals and reens, and 7 groundwaters. 37 of these water bodies have been designated as protected areas, these are areas requiring special protection under other EC directives and waters used for the abstraction of drinking water.

### 3.5.2 Ecological and Chemical Water Quality

The maps below show the baseline, 2009, classification of WFD water bodies. The Water Framework Directive requires there to be no deterioration from this baseline. The aim was to achieve at least Good status by 2015. Where this was not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, the aim is to achieve Good status by 2021 or 2027.

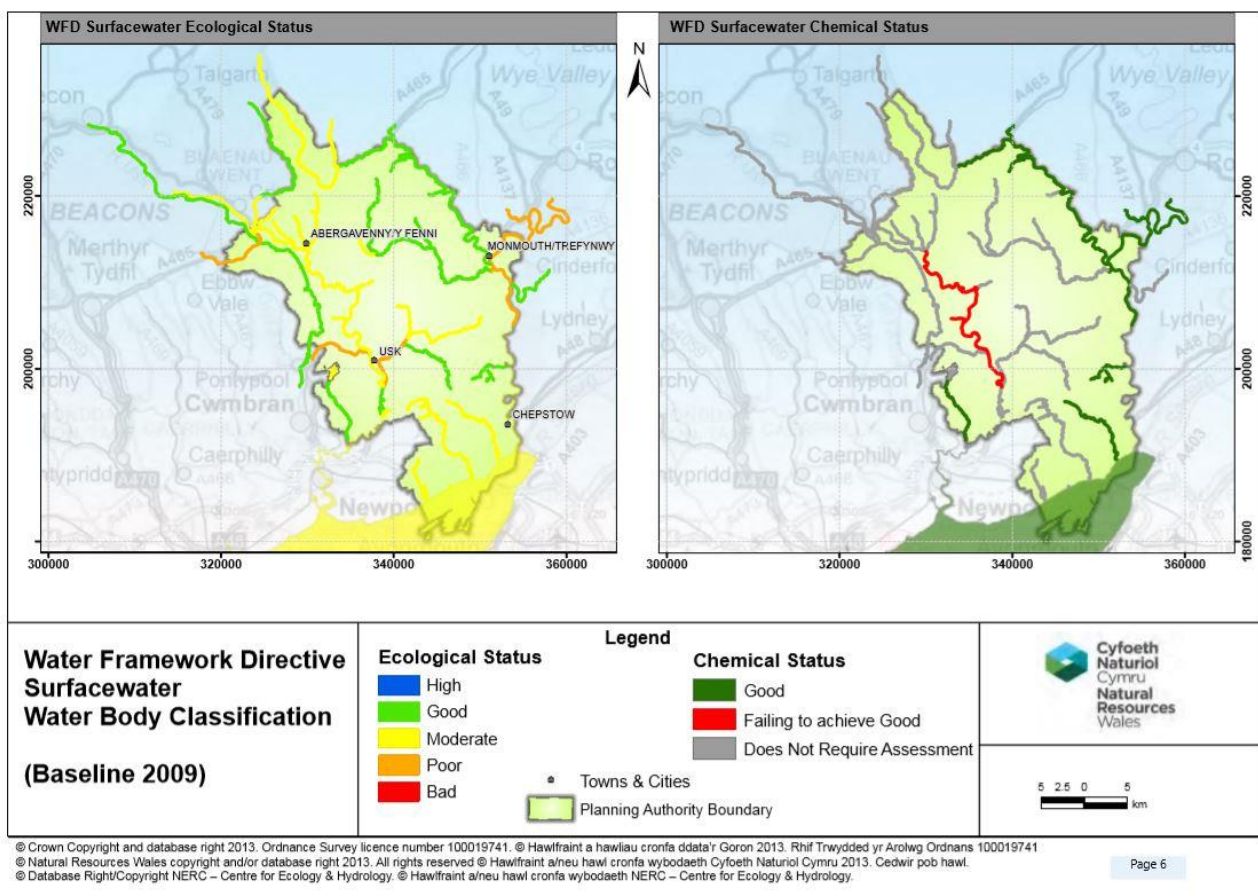
The ecological river quality is a measure of the present ecological condition of a surface water body and is based on biological quality, general chemical and physico-chemical quality, water quality with respect to specific pollutants both synthetic and non-synthetic and hydromorphological quality. There are five classes of ecological status of surface waters (high, good, moderate, poor or bad).

The chemical quality is a measure of the present chemical condition of a water body (also called Chemical Status). This is assessed by compliance with the environmental standards for chemicals that are listed in the Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC and include priority substances, priority hazardous substances and 8 other pollutants. There are two classes of chemical status of a water body good

or fail. Not all water bodies are required to be assessed for chemical status, of the 15 in Monmouthshire which are required to be assessed 2 are failing to achieve good status, one groundwater and one river. The river that is failing is the section of the River Usk between the confluence with the River Gavenny and the confluence with the Olway Brook.

The main reasons for the failures identified by these assessments have been identified as diffuse pollution from agriculture, low flows/abstraction and physical modifications to watercourses, predominantly barriers to fish migration. In addition, there are some known urban diffuse sources from combined sewer overflows/misconnections, affecting the Nedern Brook and the Gavenny River.

**Map 12: Ecological Quality and Chemical Water Quality**

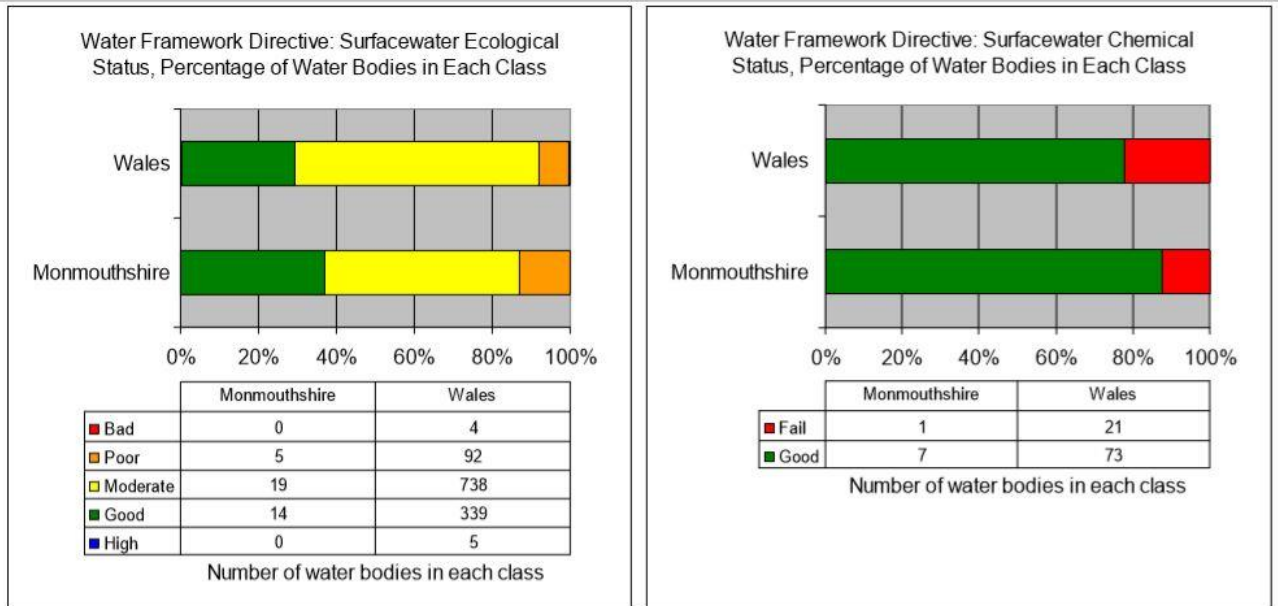


Source: NRW Local Evidence Package – Monmouthshire (Accessed 01/10/2018)

The Environment Agency's 2009 water body's status summary for Monmouthshire shows that 24 of the surface water bodies, 1 lake, 20 rivers and 3 transitional water bodies, that is those water bodies which are intermediate between fresh and marine water, are failing to achieve good ecological status. Among these are Llandegfedd Reservoir, sections of the Rivers Wye, Gavenny, Usk and Monnow and the Olway and Neddern Brooks.

**Chart 18: % of Water Bodies in Each Class**

Water Framework Directive: Surfacewater Water Bodies Ecological and Chemical Status (Baseline 2009) for Monmouthshire

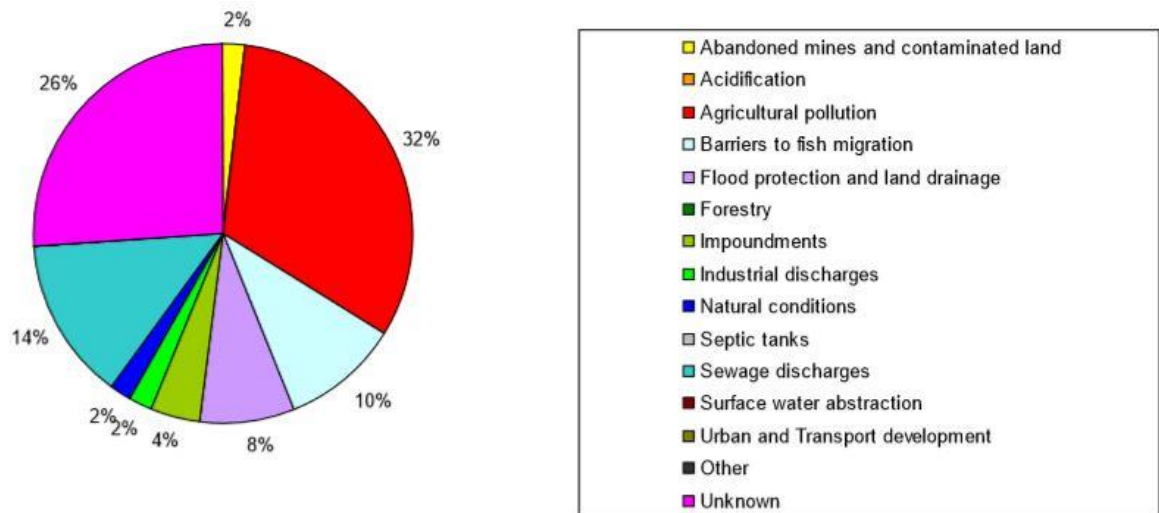


Source: NRW Local Evidence Package – Monmouthshire (Accessed 01/10/2018)

From chart 18 it can be seen that Monmouthshire has a higher percentage (36.8%) of surface water bodies classified as good in terms of their ecological status than Wales as a whole (28.8%). The County also has a higher percentage (87.5%) of surface water bodies whose chemical status is classed as good than Wales (77.7%).

Chart 19 shows confirmed or suspected reasons for water bodies in Monmouthshire that are failing to meet WFD objectives. It includes all water body types. The chart does not show the number of water bodies failing for particular reasons. It shows the number of times each reason for failure has been identified and is indicative only. There can be more than one reason for failure for each water body. For Monmouthshire the main reason for failure is agricultural pollution.

**Chart 19: Reasons for Failure for Water Bodies**



Source: NRW Local Evidence Package – Monmouthshire (Accessed 01/10/2018)

### 3.5.3 Groundwater sources

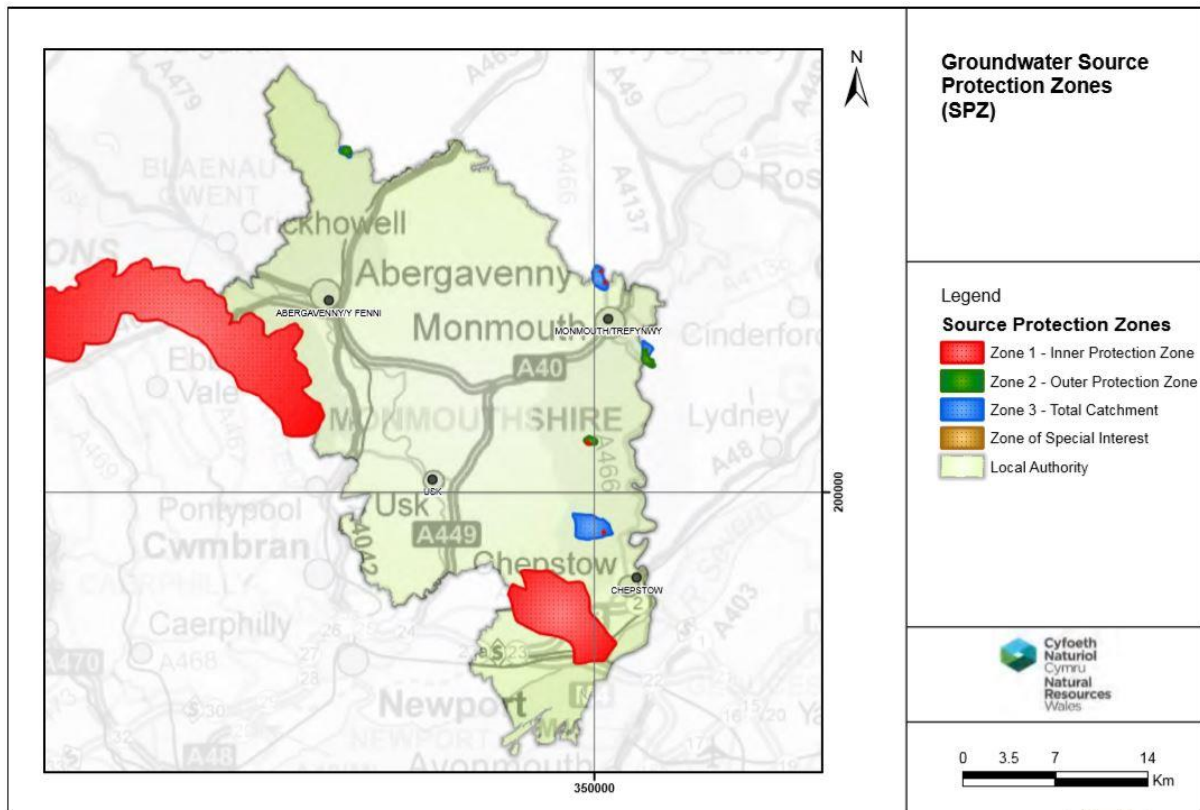
Source Protection Zones (S.P.Z.s) are defined by the Environment Agency for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones monitor the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. Groundwater supplies about 3% of drinking water in in Wales. Groundwater also helps to maintain the flow in many of our rivers and wetland ecosystems.

Map 13 shows the location of the Source Protections Zones (S.P.Z.) in the Monmouthshire planning administrative area. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. The maps show three main zones (inner, outer and total catchment) and a fourth zone of special interest, which occasionally apply, to a groundwater source.

- Zone 1 (Inner protection zone) Defined as the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. This zone has a minimum radius of 50 metres.
- Zone 2 (Outer protection zone) Defined by the 400-day travel time from a point below the water table. Additionally this zone has a minimum radius of 250 or 500 metres, depending on the size of the abstraction.
- Zone 3 (Total catchment) this zone is defined as the total area needed to support the abstraction or discharge from the protected groundwater source.
- Zone of special interest a fourth zone SPZ4 or ‘Zone of Special Interest’ was previously defined for some groundwater sources. These zones highlighted areas (mainly on non-aquifers) where known local conditions meant that potentially polluting activities could impact on a groundwater source even though the area is outside the normal catchment of that source. In future this

zone will be incorporated into one of the other zones (1, 2 or 3), whichever is appropriate in the particular case.

**Map 13: Groundwater Source Protection Zones within Monmouthshire**



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Source: NRW Local Evidence Package – Monmouthshire (Accessed 01/10/2018)

### 3.6 Minerals

#### 3.6.1 Marine Aggregates

Compared with other regions of England and Wales, South Wales ranks third (after South East and London) in terms of the volume of marine sand and gravel landed. The region is dependent to a far greater extent than any other upon marine sources for sand. All of the marine aggregate landed in the South Wales region comprises sand and this fulfils a demand for the fine component in concrete and building sand. There is a shortage of suitable concreting sand from land-based resources. This situation has driven the continuation of aggregate dredging activities and enables large volumes of bulk material to be transported and delivered into coastal ports, very close to the point of end use in most of the main markets. This, together with the high quality and the need for only minimal processing mean that it is particularly energy efficient and an environmentally highly sustainable source of supply, especially when compared to other aggregates. The principle deposits are in the Bristol Channel and Severn Estuary, estimates of the marine aggregate resources of the Severn Estuary / Bristol Channel vary greatly but are considerable. Demand is expected to grow in line with construction trends.

A number of different pre - Carboniferous sandstones exist in Monmouthshire but most are not suitable for aggregates. There are extensive potential resources of river valley sand and gravel deposits along the Usk, but the quality and quantity is unknown in detail. Almost all of this material has low environmental capacity. There are no permitted land based sand and gravel sites in Monmouthshire, and there is only one marine sand-dredging site at Bedwin sands, which is landed at North Dock in Newport.

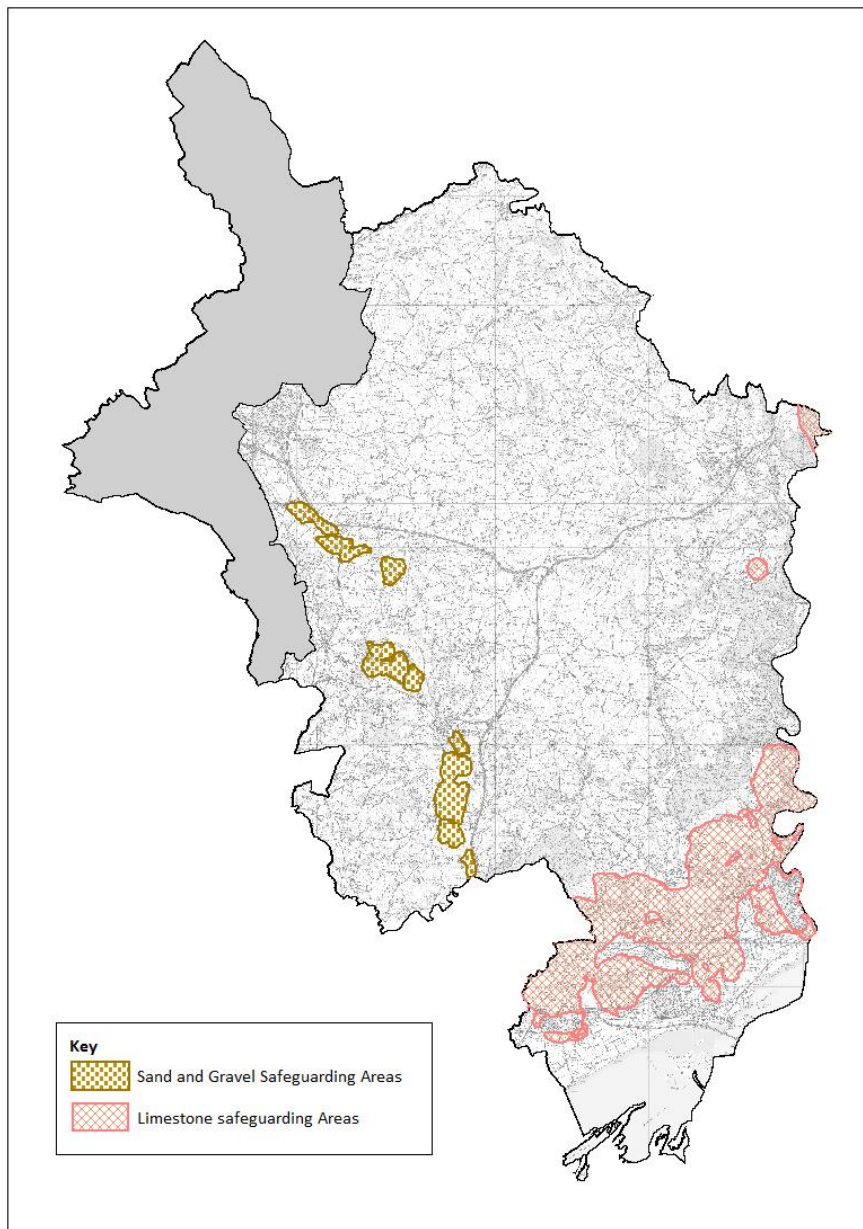
### 3.6.2 Crushed Rock Aggregates

South Wales is well-endowed with aggregate resources and it has inherited over time a substantial volume of permitted reserves, although the reserves are often variable in terms of quality and location. Most primary aggregate is a finite resource. This is the sector of the minerals industry where there is a greater direct engagement with the planning system and which exhibits the most contentious issues – not only in operational terms, but in respect of transport, exports, specialist requirements and its environmental implications are those most readily apparent to the public. There is one limestone quarry within Monmouthshire, the Ifton Quarry which whilst not currently worked could be worked in the future. Additional limestone resources exist in the southern part of the County, but in general, the area is sensitive in terms of environmental capacity. Furthermore some parts of the limestone resource lie within the Wye Valley AONB; MTAN1 (paragraph 49) indicates that no allocations should be made in respect of such areas. There are no significant sources of secondary aggregates in the area. Based either on the existing situation or a per capita approach reserves in Monmouthshire exceed a 10 year requirement.

### 3.6.3 Minerals Safeguarding

Under the Adopted Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Policy M2 Minerals Safeguarding Areas, safeguarding zones are identified for sand and gravel and limestone resources within the County. A substantial part of the south of the County is affected by the limestone safeguarding area. Much of the area is environmentally sensitive, including some of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The sand and gravel deposits are predominantly located in the Usk Valley. Policy M2 is a general safeguarding policy that proposals in both safeguarding areas – limestone and sand and gravel are expected to comply with. The location of resources are shown on Map 14.

## Map 14: Minerals Safeguarding Areas



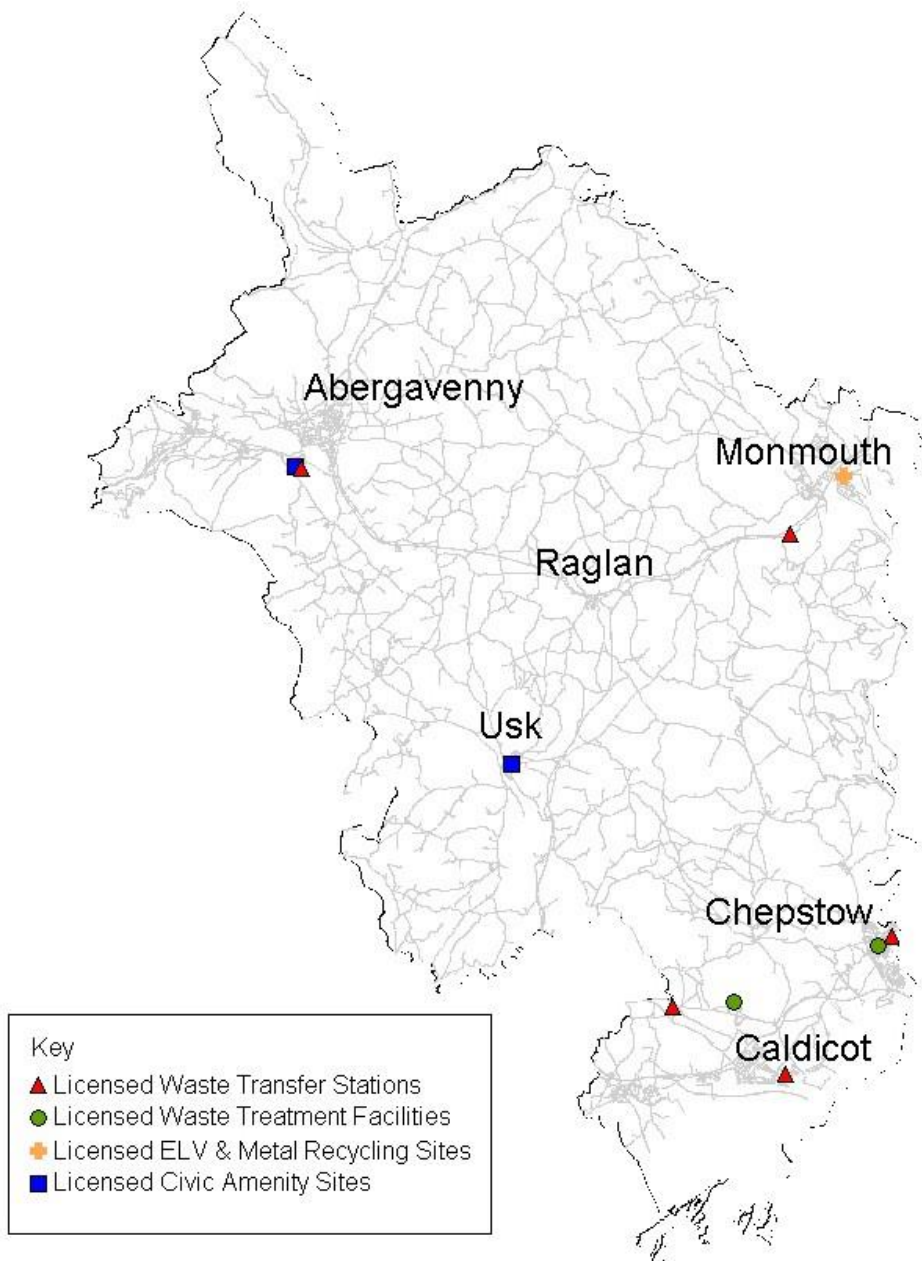
Source: Monmouthshire Local Development Plan

### 3.7 Waste

#### 3.7.1 Licensed Waste Facilities in Monmouthshire.

There are nine licensed non-landfill sites in Monmouthshire which together have a capacity of more than 221,000 tonnes of waste. The location of these sites is shown in Map 15 below. The council derived residual waste goes to energy from waste.

**Map 15: Licensed Non-landfill Waste Facilities in Monmouthshire**



Source: South East Wales Regional Waste Group Draft Annual Monitoring Report 2007

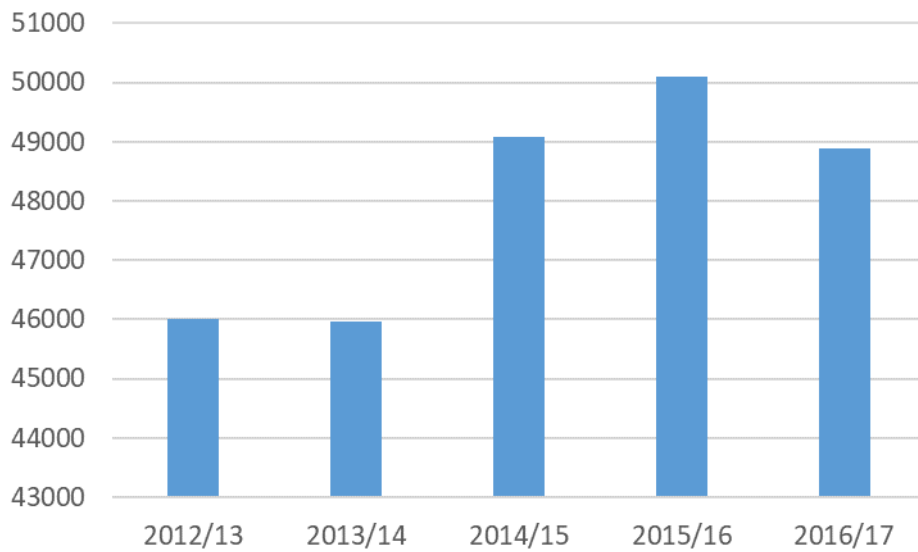
### 3.7.2 Waste Arisings

The Welsh Government's overarching waste plan 'Towards Zero Waste 2010 - 2050' (TZW) sets targets for the management of waste in Wales. The targets for the disposal and management of municipal waste, include:

- **The total quantity of Local Authority municipal waste arisings**, this indicator does not relate to a specific target in TZW but illustrates progress towards the broad aim of reducing waste arisings.



**Chart 20: Municipal Waste Arisings in Monmouthshire (Tonnes)**

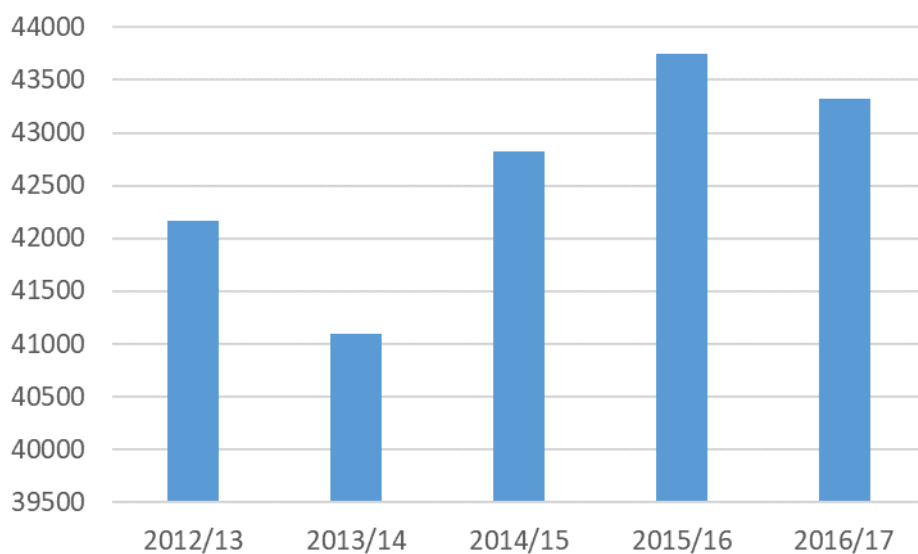


Source: Stats Wales

Municipal waste includes household waste as well as other waste collected by a waste collection authority or its contractors, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and any commercial waste and industrial waste for which the collection authority takes responsibility.

- **The quantity of household waste arisings**, this indicator refers to the total household waste generated. It is a better indicator for describing people's behaviour and their waste generation than local authority municipal waste because it focuses on waste generated by households, whilst local authority municipal waste includes waste from businesses.

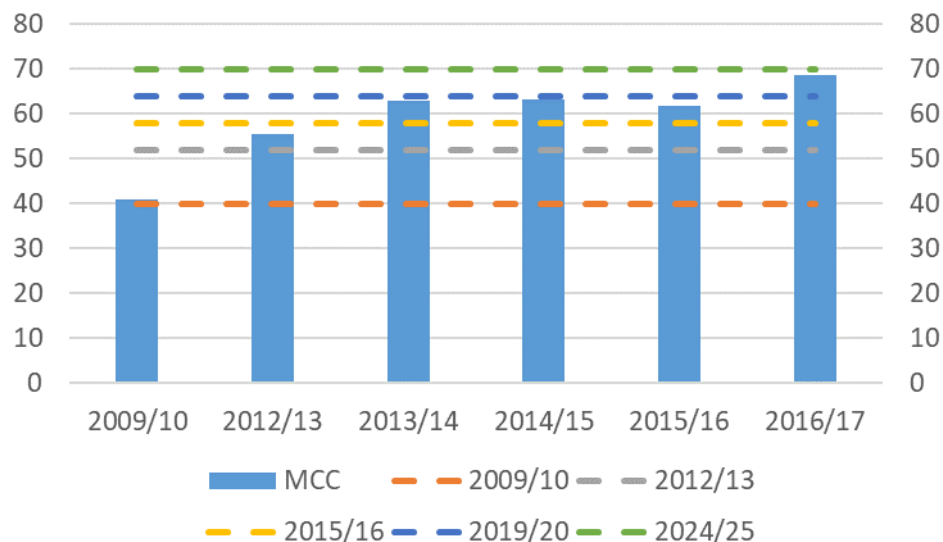
**Chart 21: Household Waste Arisings in Monmouthshire (Tonnes)**



Source: Stats Wales

- **Reuse, recycling and composting of Local Authority Municipal Waste.** Increasing the reuse, recycling and composting of waste is a key aim of TZW. This indicator demonstrates the quantity of local authority municipal waste arisings that are reused, recycled or composted.

**Chart 22: Reuse, recycling and composting of Monmouthshire Municipal Waste against the Targets (%)**



Source: Stats Wales

Monmouthshire is making good progress against this indicator. By 2012/13 at least 52% of municipal waste was to be reused, recycled or composted, Monmouthshire achieved 55.5%. By 2015/16 at least 58% of waste was to be recycled and composted, Monmouthshire achieved 61.9%.

- **Landfill will be eliminated as far as possible** - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make the most of valuable resources, there is a need to eliminate waste from landfill (especially food waste) and manage the emissions from existing landfill sites. Welsh Government has set threshold limits for the amount that Monmouthshire can take to landfill, 29,202 tonnes in 2005/06 reducing annually to 9,500 tonnes in 2020. In 2017/18 Monmouthshire landfilled 188 tonnes and thus are well on the way to eliminating waste to landfill.

### 3.8 WIMD Physical Environment Domain

This includes amongst its indicators air quality, proportion of the residential population living within 1km from current and recent waste disposal sites and the proportion of the residential population living in an area with a significant risk of flooding. There are pockets of deprivation in Monmouthshire against this domain. These are predominately in the urban areas.

**Table 21: WIMD 2014 – Monmouthshire Physical Environment Domain Summary (Number)**

Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-955)
56	0	8	18	29

Source: WIMD 2014

According to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 physical environment domain (Table 21), Monmouthshire had no LSOAs in the most deprived 10%. However, of the 56 output areas within Monmouthshire 29 are within the 50% most deprived, of these 18 are within the 30% most deprived, and 8 these are in the 20% most deprived. The LSOAs with the lowest ranks in Monmouthshire were Severn 2 in Caldicot (224), Mill 1 in Magor (236), Usk 1 (239) and Wyesham (257), all falling within the 20% most deprived.

### 3.9 Key Issues arising from a review of the Baseline Characteristics

Clean air, water quality and quantity and the protection of biodiversity will have benefits to the economic and social health of the County. The geology of the area not only underpins the county’s biodiversity and landscape but also provides important mineral resources. Waste can also be viewed as a resource, both in terms of recycling and re-use for other purposes or as a source of energy. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the baseline characteristics of the County:

#### Air

- Whilst air pollution is not a significant problem in Monmouthshire air quality across the County varies with two Air Quality Management Areas in the County at Usk and Chepstow.
- As in the rest of the country carbon emissions are continuing to rise, with emissions from housing and road transport the main contributing factors. There is a need to minimise the emissions of air pollutants.

#### Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna

- Monmouthshire is a largely rural county and has major biodiversity resources, a number of which are internationally recognised. The Severn Estuary in particular is a RAMSAR site, European Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation. The Rivers Usk and Wye are also significant internationally recognised sites, being Special Areas of Conservation as well as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
- Within the LDP area there are some 650 Special Areas of Importance for Nature Conservation as well as numerous European protected species. These natural assets need to be conserved, enhanced and protected from the potential effects of new development.
- There is a need to safeguard and enhance the green infrastructure in the LDP area and the connectivity of the local environment.

### **Water**

- Water quality and quantity are generally good in Monmouthshire although there are ground water protection zones that need to be safeguarded from pollution and one of the smaller water bodies in the County, the Nedern Brook, is classified as 'poor quality' under the EU Water Framework. There is a need to protect and enhance the quality of water sources, this extends to the protection of cross boundary water courses.

### **Soil**

- Monmouthshire has a high percentage of agricultural land that is best and most versatile (i.e. Grade 3a and above) (69%). There is a need to safeguard these important soil resources, whilst at the same time recognising that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development in the County.
- The average percentage of housing completions on brownfield land has been around 48% over the past 10 years and whilst there is a limited supply of brownfield land in the County there is a need to prioritise development on previously developed land and maximise the efficient use of the land that is available.

### **Minerals and Waste**

- Monmouthshire has made good progress in the promotion of the recycling and composting of waste, and the elimination of waste to landfill. Monmouthshire also has to make an appropriate contribution to the regional requirement for waste management.
- Minerals extraction plays a limited role in Monmouthshire's economy but there is a need to safeguard the County's resources in order to make an appropriate contribution to the sustainable supply of aggregates to the South Wales economy as a whole.

## 4. A Healthier Wales

### 4.1 Introduction

This section provides data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘A society in which people’s physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.’

The data relates primarily to:

- Human Health; and
- Access to Services and Well-Being.

### 4.2 Access to Services.

The WIMD 2014 geographical access to services domain captures the accessibility of a range of services for respective households. Specifically it looks at inaccessibility of services that are considered key to day to day living. Both tangible (inaccessibility to a supermarket) and social deprivation (isolation from community activities) are considered. Specifically, the domain measures travel times to 8 different services using public transport and 9 using private transport. Of the 56 LSOAs in Monmouthshire, 38 fall within the 50% most deprived with 26 in the 30% most deprived and 12 in the 10% most deprived.

**Table 22: WIMD 2014 – Monmouthshire Access to Services Domain Summary (Number)**

Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-955)
56	12	21	26	38

Source: WIMD 2014

Of the 1909 LSOAs in Wales, the lowest ranks recorded in Monmouthshire were in Llantillio Croseny (12), Crucorney (43), Llanover 1 (70), and Trellech United 1 and 2 with ranks 82 and 95 respectively.

### 4.3 Community Facilities & Recreation

Monmouthshire is a rural County with the three market towns of Abergavenny, Monmouth and Chepstow, the towns of Usk and Caldicot and a number of larger villages as well as smaller settlements. Therefore the majority of its residents can gain access to the countryside, although the quality of this access may differ. The landscape and countryside of the County is one of its key assets and brings valuable visitors and tourism activity to the area.

There are four leisure centres in Monmouthshire all with a variety of facilities including swimming pools, fitness suites, indoor sports halls and outdoor pitches.

- Abergavenny Leisure Centre
- Caldicot Leisure Centre
- Chepstow Leisure Centre
- Monmouth Leisure Centre

The Council also owns and manages a number of parks and open spaces.

**Abergavenny**

Belgrave Park  
 Bailey Park  
 Swan Meadows  
 Linda Vista Gardens  
 Penyfal  
 Larchfield  
 Holywell Road  
 Croesonen Gardens  
 Glan gavenny  
 Waterside  
 Ross Road  
 Underhill playing fields  
 Underhill Creasent  
 Delafield Road  
 Ysbtty openspace

**Llanfoist**

St Faiths Close  
 Thomas Hill close  
 Woodland Crescent  
 Old School grounds

**Llanover**

Open space

**Goytre**

Park  
 Highfield open space  
 Frondeg open space

**Little Mill**

Melyn Bach open space  
 Cae melin open space

**Raglan**

Prince Charles Road  
 Ethley Drive

**Monmouth**

Chippenham Mead  
 Clay Patch  
 Millennium Field  
 Vauxhall Fields  
 Over Monnow  
 Clawdd Du  
 Kings Fee  
 Hendre Close  
 Rockfield estate open spaces/Wildlife corridors  
 Riverside/rowing club  
 Westfield Road

**Wyesham**

Tudor Road  
 Wyesham Road  
 Woodland view

**Trellech**

Recreation ground

**Llandogo**

Recreation ground

**Rogiet**

Rogiet Playing Fields  
 Chestnut Drive open spaces  
 Station Road open spaces  
 Starling Close open spaces  
 Buzzard Close  
 Merlin Close  
 Barn Owl way

**Usk**

Old Cattle Market Field  
 Llanbadoc Island  
 Conigar walk  
 Castle Oak

Caes trogy  
Sunny Vale

Burrium Gate open spaces  
Ty Brith Gardens

### **Chepstow**

Bulwark Park  
Castle Dell  
Riverside  
The Danes  
Bay field open spaces  
Pentery Park open spaces  
St Lawrence open spaces  
Meadow walk  
Portwall  
Garden city  
Larkfield Park  
Fair view  
Bulwark playing field  
Raglan way  
Bishops Close  
Thornwell Playing fields/open space

### **Mathern**

Playing fields

### **Portskewett/Sudbrook**

Hill Barn Way  
Playing Field

### **Magor/Undy**

Mill Common  
Mill Reen  
Rockfield Estate open spaces  
St Annes Crescent  
Manor Chase  
Badgers walk

### **Caldicot**

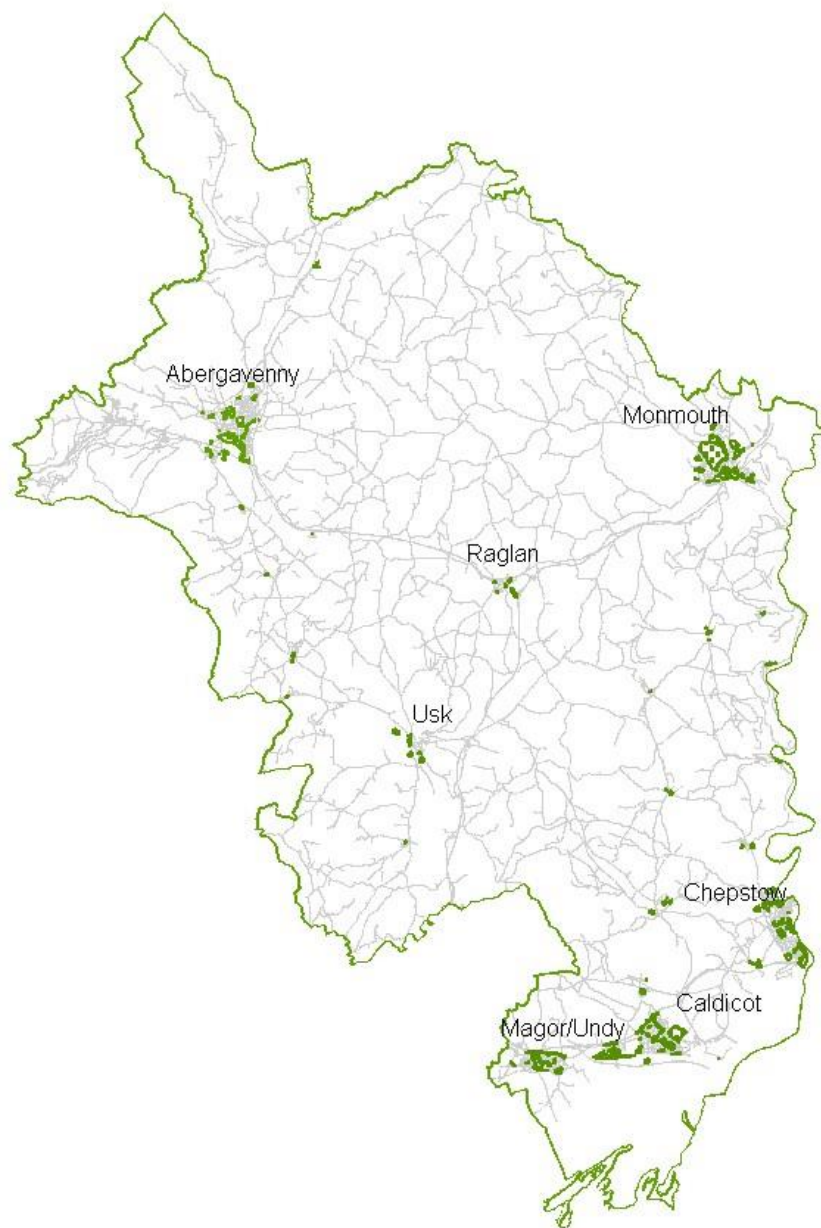
Railway View  
Orchid Drive  
Caldicot Castle Football pitch  
Heol Tefi Open spaces  
Heol Towy Open spaces  
Heol Sirhowy Open spaces  
Clos Llynfi  
Spine Footpath  
Wentwood view Open spaces  
Spine footpath  
Gas Trogy Open spaces  
Ash Grove  
Willow Close  
Birbeck Park  
Longfellow Road open spaces  
Station Road open spaces  
Durand Road  
Cob Crescent  
Stafford Road  
Plover Crescent  
Osprey Drive

Meadow Rise open spaces  
Sycamore Terrace  
Magor Playing fields  
Blenheim Ave Open spaces  
Kensington Park open spaces  
Queens Gardens

#### 4.3.1 Areas of Amenity Importance

Within the Local Development Plan under Policy DES2, areas of amenity importance have been designated. The total area of these amount to 425.6 hectares of land within the County's settlements and their distribution is shown in Map 16. The primary purpose of their designation is to protect and, where possible, improve the built environment by retaining the overall amenity value of the existing stock of green space. As such these areas include the above parks but in addition will cover general areas of open space. They will not necessarily include all play areas within the County.

### Map 16: Distribution of areas of amenity open space

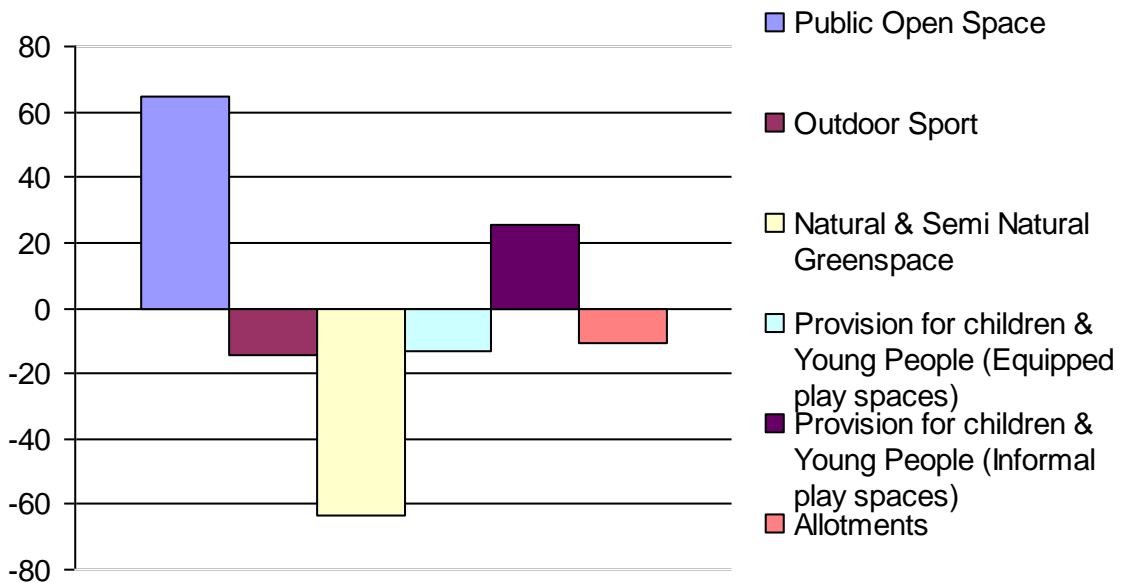


Source: Monmouthshire Local Development Plan

The quality, quantity and access to all of the above facilities were assessed through an outdoor recreation and public open space survey undertaken by consultants on the Council's behalf and published in December 2008. The report set out in full the provision of open space in the main settlements in terms of both quantity and quality. Whilst no full update of this work has been undertaken it is expected that the figures will not have altered substantially since the survey was undertaken.



**Chart 23: Deficiency/surplus of provision against the standards in the main settlements and villages surveyed**



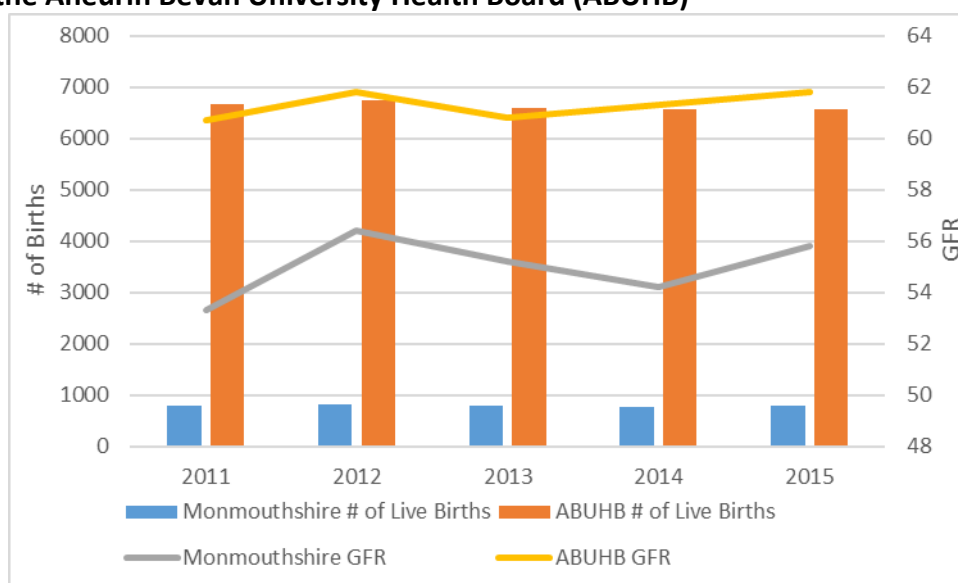
The survey found that the County’s main settlements were generally well served by both public open space and informal play spaces, whilst there were deficiencies in other provision. However, this masked variations in provision between the settlements.

#### 4.4 Human Health

##### 4.4.1 Birth and Death Rates

In 2015, there were 782 live births, and 5 still births in Monmouthshire. The General Fertility Rate (GFR), the total number of live births per 1000 women of reproductive age (aged 15 -59) in a population per year, was 55.8. The GFR for the wider Aneurin Bevan Health Board Area was 61.8. Chart 24 indicates that despite fluctuation, the general fertility rate in Monmouthshire has risen since 2011, reflecting a wider trend in the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board Area.

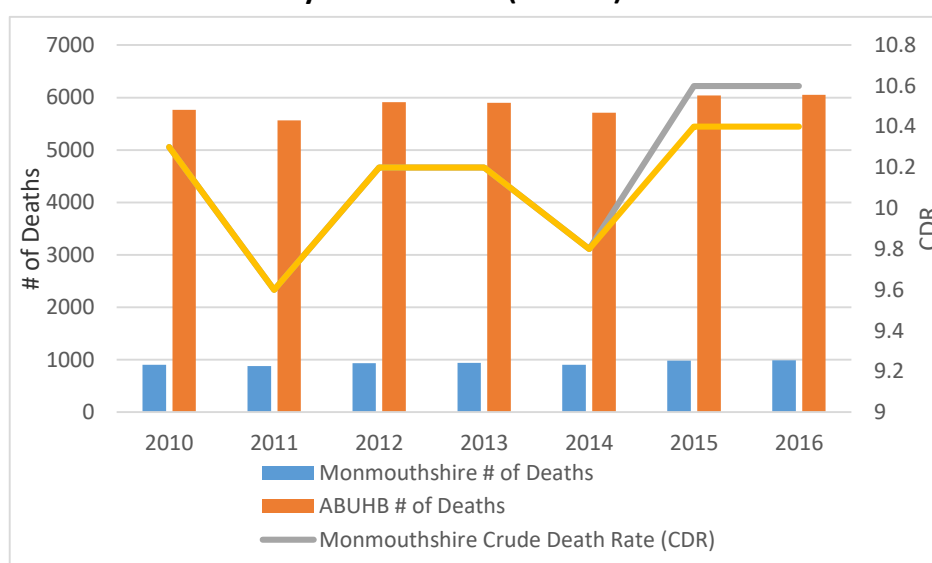
**Chart 24: Number of Live Births and General Fertility Rate (GFR) in Monmouthshire and the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB)**



Source: StatsWales - (Accessed 01/08/2018)

In 2016, there were 982 registered deaths in Monmouthshire, 489 males and 493 females. Monmouthshire accounted for just under 3% of all deaths in Wales in 2015 and had the fifth lowest number of registered deaths in all local authorities in Wales in 2016. The crude death rate (CDR) in Monmouthshire in 2016 was 10.6 per 1000. The same death rate was recorded in Wales for 2016 (Source: ONS). Chart 25 indicates that the number of deaths has remained relatively similar in Monmouthshire with more fluctuation in the wider health board area since 2010. However, in both 2015 and 2016, the crude death rate in Monmouthshire was 0.2 higher than in the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board Area, however both areas have seen an increase in the crude death rate since 2014.

**Chart 25: Number of Deaths and Crude Death Rate (CDR) in Monmouthshire and the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB)**



Source: ONS - (Accessed 01/08/2018)

#### 4.4.2 Teenage Conceptions

Table 23 shows the teenage conception rate in those aged 13-15 in Monmouthshire compared with the Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) and Wales. The data is an estimate and is based on live and still births as well as terminations by legal abortion. The data below indicates that Monmouthshire has a lower teenage conception rate than the wider health board in both 2010 and 2014. No data is available either side of these periods. The teenage conception rate is also consistently lower than that for Wales with the exception of 2016 with Monmouthshire's rate having risen by 1.6 since 2014.

**Table 23: Teenage (Aged 13-15) Conception Rate (Per 1000)**

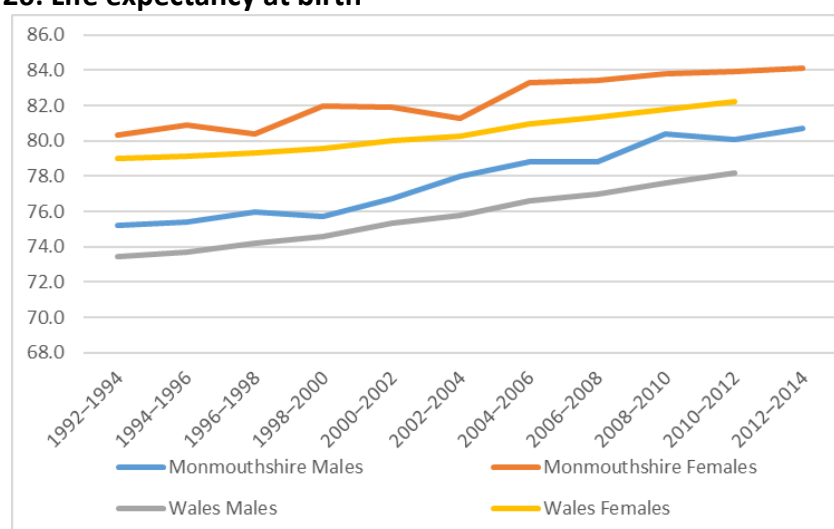
Year	Monmouthshire	ABUHB	Wales
2008	5.1	n/a	8.1
2010	4	7.4	7.7
2014	2.4	6.1	4.9
2016	4	n/a	3.6

Source: StatsWales - (Accessed 03/08/2018)

#### 4.4.3 Life Expectancy

Estimated life expectancy at birth in Monmouthshire in 2012/14 was 80.7 years for males and 84.1 years for females (ONS) (Chart 26), although no data is available for Wales as a whole for the same period. In 2010/12, the estimated life expectancy for males in Wales was 78.2 compared to 80.1 for Monmouthshire and 82.2 for females in Wales compared to 83.9 for Monmouthshire. Over the past decade life expectancy in both Monmouthshire and Wales has been steadily increasing. In 2010/2012 life expectancy in Monmouthshire was nearly 1.9 years higher for males and 1.7 years for females, than in Wales.

**Chart 26: Life expectancy at birth**



Source: StatsWales and ONS (Accessed 16/08/2018)

#### 4.4.4 General Health

At the time of the 2011 Census 46.4% of Monmouthshire residents felt that they were in 'very good health' (Wales 46.6%), whilst 4.6% felt that they were in 'bad health' (Wales 5.8%). At the same time 20.1% of residents recorded themselves as suffering from a limiting long term illness (Wales 22.7%). (Table 24). In 2016, 10% of Monmouthshire's working age population were key benefit claimants compared to 14.4% in Wales. At the same time 0.8% of Monmouthshire's working age population were claiming disability benefits, versus 0.7% in Wales.

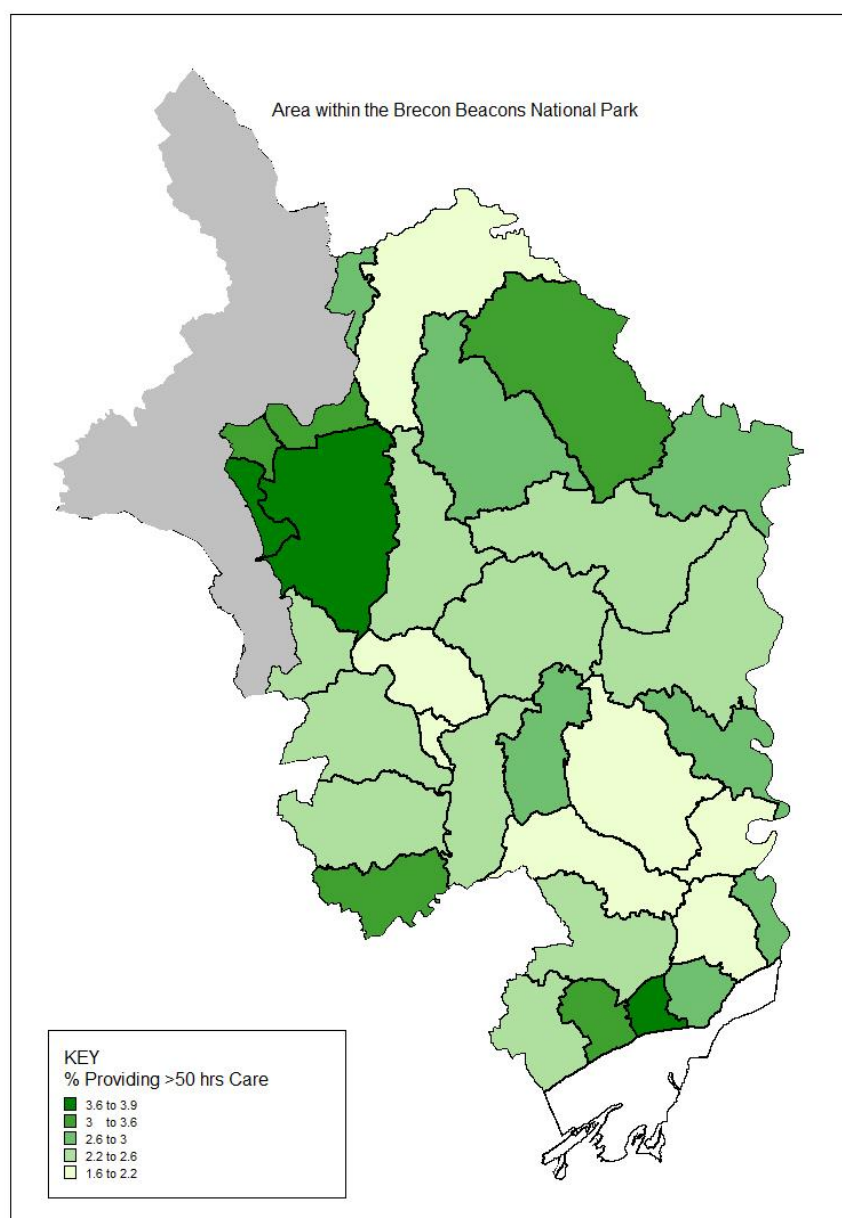
**Table 24: Self-Assessment of General Health**

<b>General Health</b>	<b>Monmouthshire (%)</b>	<b>Wales (%)</b>
'Very Good Health'	46.4	46.6
'Good Health'	33.7	31.1
'Fair Health'	14	14.6
'Bad Health'	4.6	5.8
'Very Bad Health'	1.4	1.8
Limiting Long Term Health Problem or Disability	20.1	22.7

Source: ONS Census 2011 - (Accessed 02/08/2018)

In 2011, 12.6% of the resident population were providing care with 2.8% of these providing upwards of 50 hours of care or more. At the same time, the town and community councils with the largest proportion of unpaid care providers were Llanover with 17.3%, Llangattock Vibon Abel with 15.8% and Mitchel Troy with 15.4%. Map 8 shows the proportion of the population who provide in excess of 50 hours a week of care by town and community councils in Monmouthshire. The town and community councils with the highest proportions were Llanfoist Fawr with 3.9%, Caldicot with 3.7% and Llanover with 3.6%.

**Map 17: % Providing in Excess of 50hrs a week of Unpaid Care**



#### 4.4.5 Lifestyles

The National Survey for Wales 2017/18 records data on lifestyle and behavioural choices for adults. Indicators such as the prevalence of smoking and obesity in Monmouthshire are compared with those for the wider health board area and Wales as a whole, in table 25 below. Monmouthshire has a lower proportion of smokers, e-cigarette users and the proportion of those who are overweight and/or obese. However, Monmouthshire has a higher percentage (24%) of those who consume more than 14 units of alcohol on a weekly basis, which was higher by 6% and 5% than in the Aneurin Bevan Health Board area and Wales respectively. The 2016/17 National Survey for Wales used the 'Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS)' to determine the mental health of respondents. An overall score is calculated where the maximum is 70 and the minimum 14, and where the higher the score means a better

mental well-being. Monmouthshire respondents scored 51.4 as opposed to 50.3 for the wider health board and 50.9 for Wales. The highest score was that for The Isle of Anglesey (52.5), where the lowest was 48.8 in Blaenau Gwent, Monmouthshire had the 9<sup>th</sup> highest score amongst Welsh authorities.

**Table 25: Health-Related Lifestyle 2017/18**

	Monmouthshire %	Aneurin Bevan Health Board %	Wales %
Smoker	13	19	19
E-Cigarette User	5	8	7
Weekly Alcohol Consumption >14 Units	24	18	19
Ate 5 Portions of Fruit & Vegetables	29	21	24
Active <30 Minutes a Week	24	33	33
Overweight or Obese	55	65	60
Obese	17	26	22

Source: National Survey for Wales (Accessed 20/08/2018)

#### 4.4.6 Health Infrastructure

Monmouthshire has one main hospital, Nevill Hall Hospital in Abergavenny which opened in 1970, the hospital has an established A&E department. This is supported by a number of community hospitals in Chepstow, Monnow Vale in Monmouth and Maindiff Court in Abergavenny. There are 17 GP practices and 13 dental practices in Monmouthshire.

#### 4.4.7 WIMD Health Domain

The 2014 WIMD health domain highlights deprivation relating to the lack of good health. There are 4 separate indicators within the domain, counts of those people with limiting long-term illness, standardised death rate, of cancer incidence and percentage of live single births that weigh less than 2.5kg. In Monmouthshire, there are 10 LSOAs in the 50% most deprived and 1 in the 30% most deprived.

**Table 26: WIMD 2014 – Monmouthshire Health Domain Summary (Number)**

Total LSOAs	Most deprived 10% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-191)	Most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-382)	Most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-573)	Most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales (ranks 1-955)
56	0	0	1	10

Source: WIMD 2014

The LSOAs with the lowest ranks in Monmouthshire were West End in Caldicot (517), Thornwell in Chepstow (587) and Lansdown in Abergavenny (705).

#### 4.5 Key Issues arising from a review of the Baseline Health Characteristics

Better health is central to well-being and also makes an important contribution to economic progress as healthy populations live longer and are more productive. The health and well-being of the population is important in helping to enable people to achieve their potential and to make Monmouthshire a more equal society. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the baseline characteristics of the County:

- Monmouthshire generally performs well on indicators relating to such issues as deprivation, health and crime, although there are pockets of deprivation within the County.
- There is a need to address rural isolation as an ageing population and poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities.
- Most of Monmouthshire's residents have good access to the countryside, which can have positive effects on health and wellbeing. There is a need to protect and enhance this access to high quality open space.
- Whilst Monmouthshire's residents have good access to public open space a recreation and open space survey established a deficiency of more formalised provision in many of the County's communities of outdoor sport, equipped children's play and allotments.

## 5. A More Equal Wales

### 5.1 Introduction

This section provides baseline data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances.’

The data primarily relates to:

- Population

### 5.2 Population

#### 5.2.1 Total Population and trends

The resident population of Monmouthshire at the time of the 2011 census was 91,323, this represented an increase of 7.6% over the level recorded at the time of the 2001 census. This compares to an increase of 5.5% for Wales as a whole.

The ONS midyear estimates for 2017 suggest that the population of Monmouthshire is now more likely to be 93,590, and the Welsh population 3,125,165. This would mean a 2.5% and a 2.0% rise in Monmouthshire and Wales respectively

When looking at the population growth in between the 2001 and 2011 Census in terms of the individual town and community councils within the County it can be seen that inter census growth was not experienced across all areas. Table 27 shows that the main towns which experienced the most growth during this period were; Monmouth and Chepstow. Usk as a Rural Secondary Settlement also experienced high levels of growth. Other community council areas who experienced higher growth include; Llantrisant, Tintern, Grosmont and Shirenewton.

**Table 27: Resident Population Monmouthshire Towns and Community Councils 2001 and 2011**

Town/Ward	Total Population		
	2001	2011	% Change
Abergavenny	9,599	10,078	5.0
Caerwent	1,721	1,791	11.9
Caldicot	9,697	9,604	-1.0
Chepstow	10,821	12,350	14.1
Crucorney	1,161	1,201	3.5
Devauden	961	1,040	8.2
Goetre Fawr	2,332	2,393	2.6
Grosmont	770	920	19.5
Gwehelog Fawr	467	493	5.6
Llanarth	841	892	6.1



Llanbadoc	886	806	-9.0
Llanelly Hill	3,812	3,899	2.3
Llanfoist Fawr	3,025	3,315	9.6
Llangattock Vibon Avel	945	1,024	8.4
Llangwm	391	440	12.5
Llangybi	861	890	3.4
Llanhennock	473	496	4.9
Llanover	1,368	1,392	1.8
Llantilio Crossenny	666	731	9.8
Llantilio Pertholey	3,960	3,906	-1.4
Llantrisant	362	475	31.2
Magor with Undy	6,067	6,140	1.2
Mathern	988	1,056	6.9
Mitchel Troy	1,158	1,253	8.2
Monmouth	8,877	10,508	18.4
Portskewett	2,061	2,133	3.5
Raglan	1,691	1,928	14.0
Rogiet	1,613	1,813	12.4
Shirenewton	1,004	1,145	14.0
St. Arvans	703	765	8.8
Tintern	684	853	24.7
Trellech	2,432	2,759	13.4
Usk	2,321	2,834	22.1

Source: ONS Census

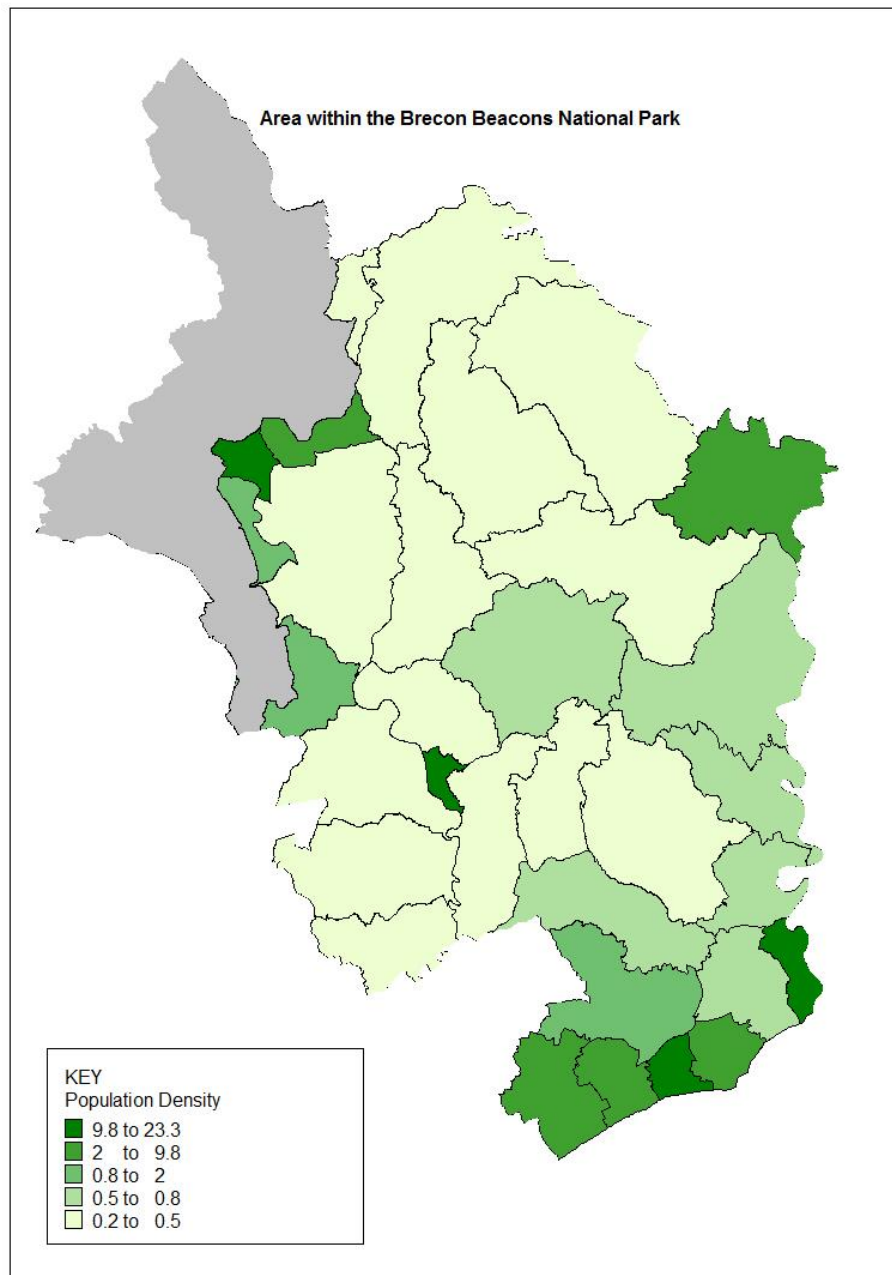


Towns and Community Councils who experienced a higher rate of growth than Monmouthshire as a whole

### 5.2.2 Population Distribution

Monmouthshire has a population density of 1.1 person per hectare, which is lower than the Welsh average of 1.5 persons per hectare and significantly lower than the South East Wales average of 7.36 persons per hectare. This reflects the County's rural nature. The relative densities of population by community and town council area are shown in Map 18. Population densities are, as would be expected, highest in the towns. The majority of rural wards have low population densities when compared to national averages. Southern rural wards along the M4 corridor have slightly higher densities than rural wards in other parts of the County.

**Map 18: Population density per hectare (by Town and Community Council Area)**



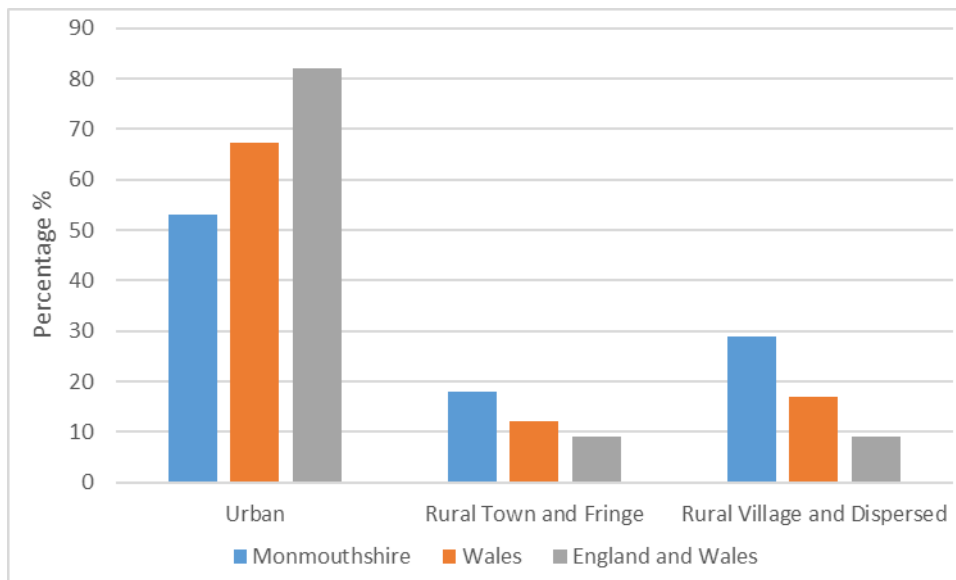
Source: ONS 2011 Census

The population density of the Monmouth Town area is noticeably lower at 3.8pph, than other main settlements within Monmouthshire such as Abergavenny Town (9.8pph), and Chepstow Town (23.2pph). As map 18 indicates, the Council areas of both Chepstow and Abergavenny Town are noticeably smaller, where Monmouth Town Council area, incorporates a relatively wide rural hinterland. The more rural nature of this hinterland is reflected in the population density of the Monmouth Town Council area.

The relatively rural nature of Monmouthshire is further emphasised by work carried out by ONS on the Urban-Rural Classification of wards at the time of the

2011 Census. The classification was based on the relative residential densities recorded within a one hectare grid. Residential densities were also recorded at specified distances from the centre of the grid in order to take into account the particular environs of settlements. In Chart 27 it can be seen that whilst the majority of the population live in more urban areas, this is lower than in both Wales and England and Wales. Equally there is a larger proportion of those living in rural towns or villages than in both Wales and England and Wales.

**Chart 27: Urban-Rural distribution of population**

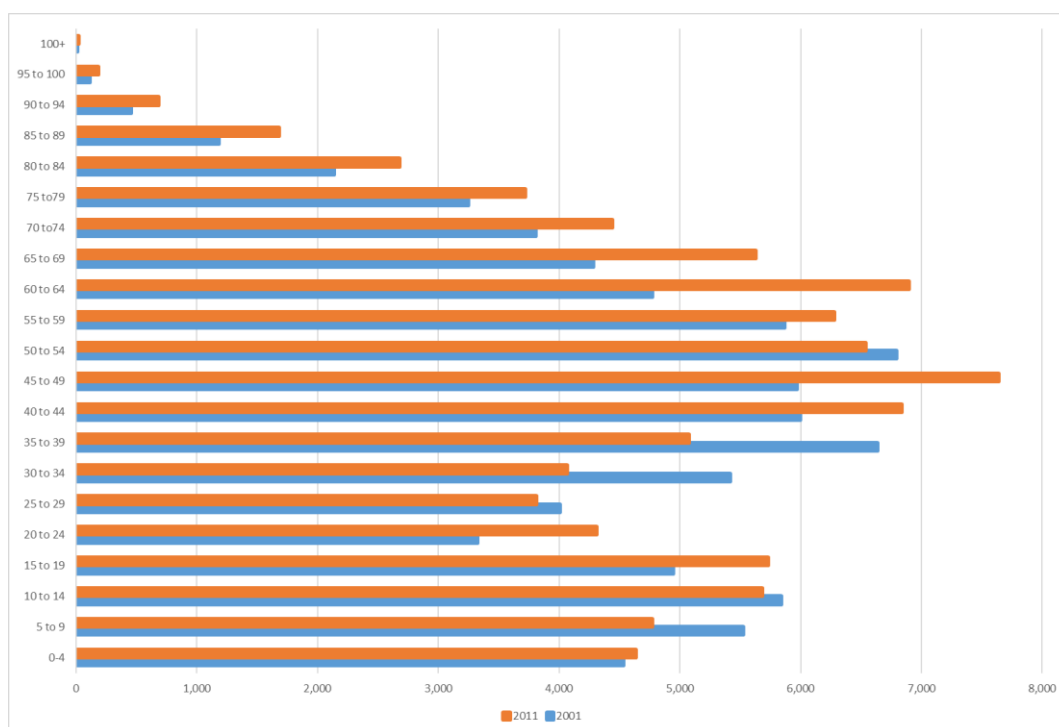


Source: ONS 2011 Census Urban-Rural Classification

### 5.2.3 Age Structure

From the graph in Chart 28 it can be seen that the age structure of Monmouthshire in 2011 has some significant differences to that in 2001. The 2011 Census recorded that those aged 20-29 represented 8.9% of the population of Monmouthshire, compared to 13% in Wales. The ONS MYE for 2017 suggest that, those aged 20-29 now represent 9.9% of the population in Monmouthshire compared to 13.2% in Wales. Monmouthshire also has significantly more people in the 60+ age groups. In 2001, those aged 60+ represented 23.6% of the population of Monmouthshire compared to 22.7% for Wales. The 2011 Census recorded that 28.4% of the population in Monmouthshire were 60+, versus 25% in Wales. The 2017 ONS MYE estimates suggest that those aged 60+ are now more likely to represent 31.4% of the population of Monmouthshire, compared to 26.6% in Wales. Since the 2001 Census, the number of those aged 60+ in Monmouthshire has increased 46.6% to 2017 versus a 26.2% increase in Wales as a whole.

**Chart 28: Age structure of the population 2001 compared to 2011**



Source: 2001/2011 Census

Data available on the median age of the population also demonstrates a similar trend (Table 28) and shows that the population is ageing. In 2005 the median age in Monmouthshire was 43.1 compared to 39.5 in the wider South East Wales region and 40.3 in Wales. In 2017, the median age in the County was 48.3 compared to 41.6 in the South East Wales region and 42.5 in Wales.

**Table 28: Median Age in Monmouthshire compared with SE Wales and Wales.**

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Monmouthshire	43.1	43.8	44.7	45.6	46.6	47.5	48.3
Se Wales	39.5	39.8	40.2	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.6
Wales	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.9	42.3	42.5

Source: ONS - (Accessed 30/07/2018)

The latest Welsh Government population projections (2014) show a demographic profile in Monmouthshire that, if current trends continue, will have a greater proportion of the population aged 65 and over by 2033 (37%) with the sharpest decline in the working age population. This compares to a Welsh average of 27.3%.

#### 5.2.4 Migration

Migration data indicates a net migration inflow to Monmouthshire from the rest of the UK in 2015-2016 of around 450 people. Overall net migration to the County has fluctuated in recent years, between 2001 and 2005 net migration averaged nearly 690

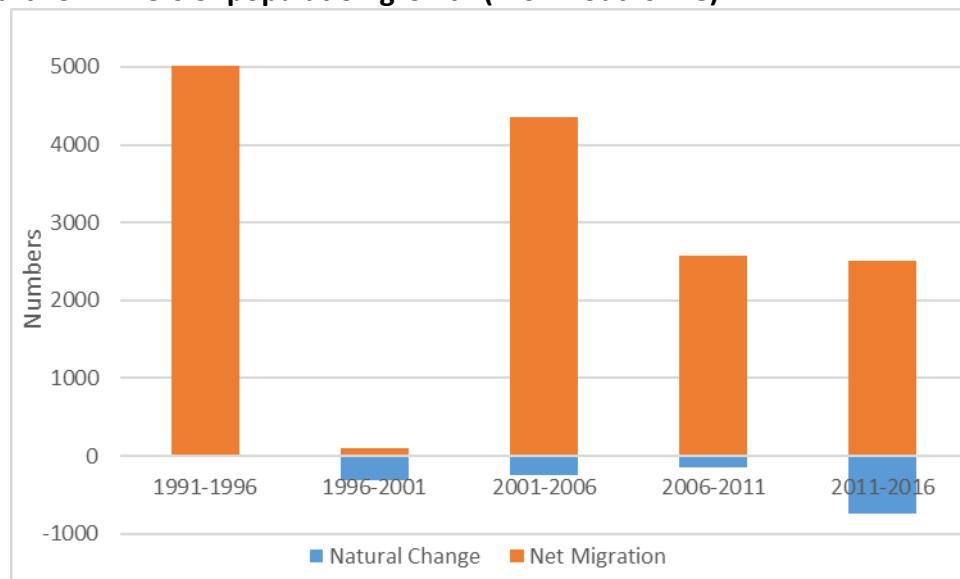
persons per annum, this decreased to just under 250 persons per annum between 2005 and 2010. However between 2011 and 2016 the average increased to 418. The most notable trend is the consistent negative net migration of those aged 15-29 which averaged over 320 persons per annum over the period 2011 to 2016, and rose to a high in the period in 2015/16, reaching 390.

**Table 29: Migration patterns by age**

	2012/2013			2013/2014			2014/2015			2015/2016		
	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net
All Ages	4400	3820	580	4530	4110	420	4410	4050	360	4540	4090	450
0-14	730	500	230	680	520	160	680	480	200	700	470	230
15-29	1310	1640	-330	1310	1580	-270	1330	1680	-350	1310	1700	-390
30-44	1060	730	330	1080	820	260	1030	770	260	1060	750	310
45-64	880	630	250	970	750	220	900	730	170	960	740	220
65+	420	320	100	490	440	50	470	390	80	510	430	80

Source: StatsWales (Accessed 22/08/2018)

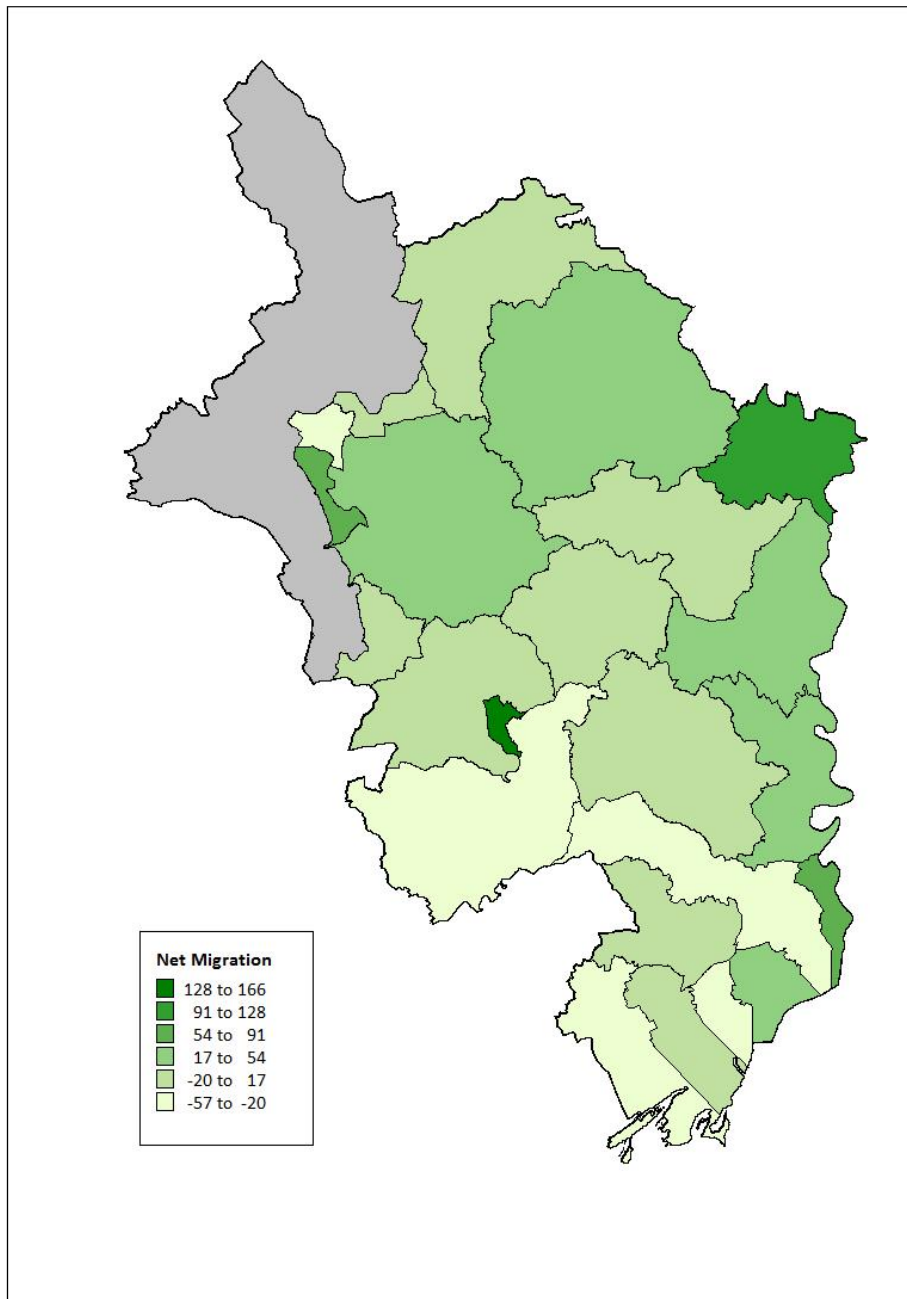
**Chart 29: Drivers of population growth (Monmouthshire)**



Source: StatsWales (Accessed 22/08/2018)

Chart 29 shows that over the past 25 years population growth in Monmouthshire is wholly attributable to net inward migration with natural change actually showing negative growth. Whilst in-migration is feeding Monmouthshire's total population growth this does not hold true across the whole County. Map 19 shows net migration (excluding international migration) by ward in the year up to the Census in 2011. Many of the central wards in the county experienced net out migration during this period, whilst the highest levels of in-migration were experienced by Usk, Monmouth and Chepstow.

**Map 19: Spatial distribution of migration**



Source: ONS 2011 Census

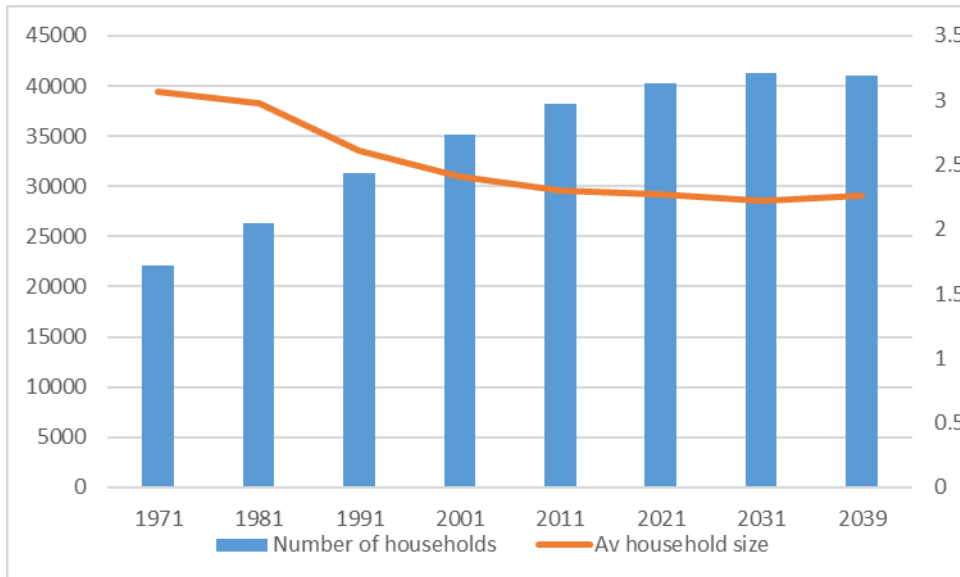
### 5.2.5 Number of Households

Between 1971 and 2011 the average household size in Monmouthshire declined by 23% whilst the population rose by 35% (Chart 30). This has resulted in the number of households increasing by some 73%, reflecting much wider trends including smaller families, longer life expectancy and more single elderly living alone.

The Welsh Government's 2008-based Household projections anticipated an additional 84,000 households being formed across South East Wales by 2021, this represented a 14% growth over the household level at 2011. In Monmouthshire the projections

indicated an additional 5,100 households over this same period, a growth of 13%. The Welsh Governments 2014-based Household Projections suggest that by 2033 there will be 41,305 households in Monmouthshire. The 2011 Census recorded 38,233 households in the County, therefore, this represents an 8% growth over the 22 year period.

**Chart 30: Number of households and household size**



Sources: 1971 – 1991 “A Vision of Britain Through Time” at <http://vision.edina.ac.uk> (Accessed 10/10/2007)  
 2001, 2011 Census  
 2021 - 2039 Welsh Assemble Government 2014-based Household Projections

### 5.3 Key Issues arising from a review of the Baseline Population Characteristics

An equal society can help to ensure that public services and employment are fair and accessible to all and that communities are sustainable and resilient. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the baseline population characteristics of the County:

- Monmouthshire is a rural county with almost half (47%) of the total population living in wards defined as being in rural areas (i.e. with a population of less than 10,000).
- The population of Monmouthshire has shown a steady increase, up by 7.6% in the 10 years to 2011, although the most recent mid-year estimates (2017) suggest the rate of growth has slowed. All of this growth is being fuelled by in-migration.
- The 2017 Mid-Year Estimates show Monmouthshire as having a higher proportion of older age groups (31.4% over 60) and a lower proportion of young adults (28.9% 16 – 44) than the Welsh average. This compares to 28.4% for over 60 and 31.4% for 16 -44 year olds at the time of the 2011 Census. This relative absence of young adults in the population has resulted in a median age in the

County of 48.3 years compared to 41.6 in the South East Wales region and 42.5 for Wales as a whole.

- The ageing resident population of the County has implications for its economic base and future economic growth prospects.
- The latest Welsh Government population projections (2014) show a demographic profile in Monmouthshire that, if current trends continue, will have a greater proportion of the population 65 and over by 2033 (37%) with the sharpest decline in the working age population. This compares to a Welsh average of 27.3% of the population 65 and over.



## 6. A Wales of Cohesive Communities

### 6.1 Introduction

This section provides baseline data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.’

The data relates primarily to:

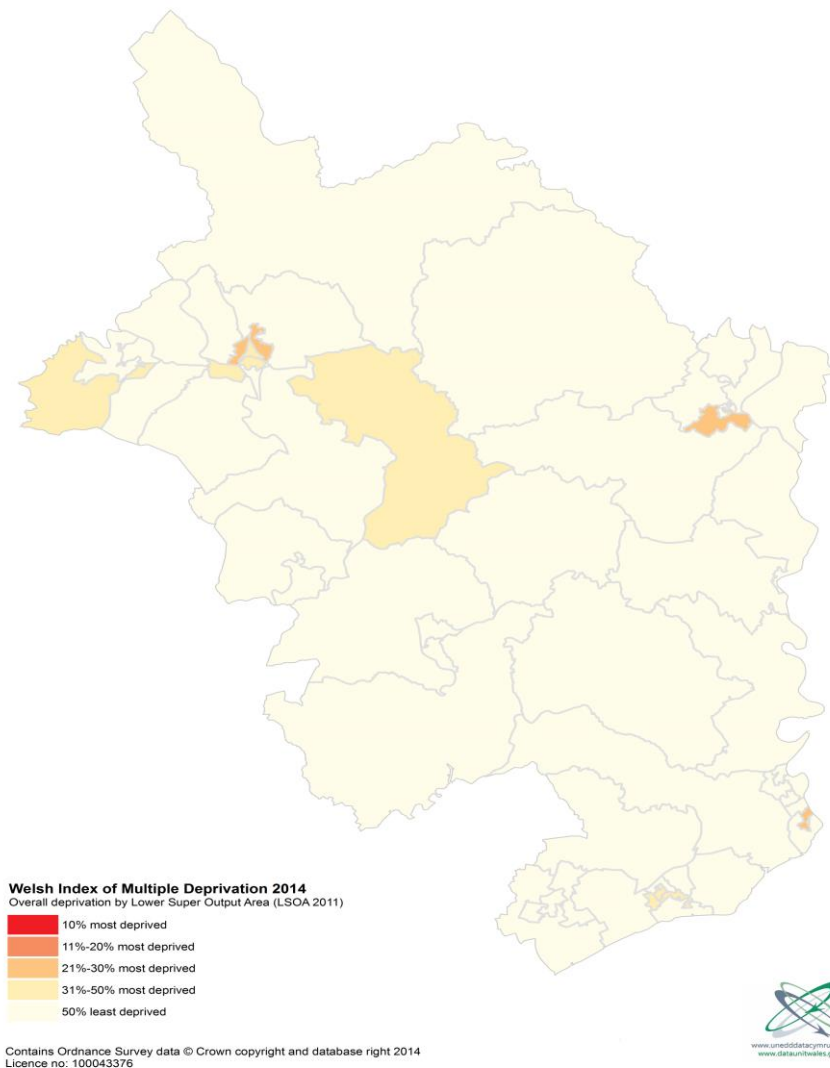
- Deprivation;
- Housing;
- Crime; and
- Transport and access.

### 6.2 Multiple Deprivation

At the time of the 2014 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) none of the 56 lower super output areas in Monmouthshire were in the most deprived 10% (Ranks 1-191) in Wales or the most deprived 20% (Ranks 1-382) in Wales. There were also much lower than average levels of deprivation in Monmouthshire in all of the 4 most deprived categories (most deprived 10%, 20%, 30% and 50%). Overall the five most deprived LSOAs in Monmouthshire, (Map 20) were:

- Cantref 2 with a rank of 404 out of 1909. (20%-30% most deprived category)
- Overmonnow 2 with a rank of 410 out of 1909. (20%-30% most deprived category)
- Thornwell 1 with a rank of 450 out of 1909. (20%-30% most deprived category)
- Croesonen with a rank of 564 out of 1909. (20%-30% most deprived category)
- West End with a rank of 601 out of 1909. (30% - 50% most deprived category)

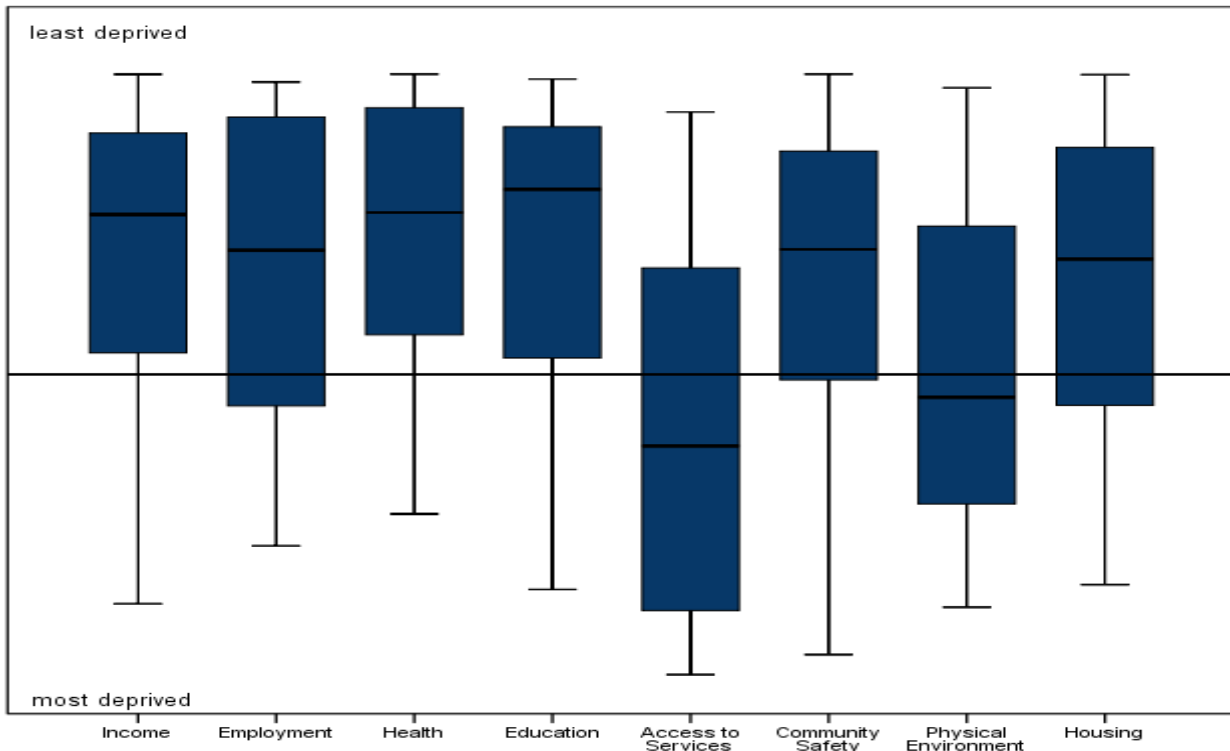
## Map 20: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation for Monmouthshire



Source: <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/> (Accessed 24/08/18)

When looking at the individual domains, however, there are areas where Monmouthshire shows higher than average levels of deprivation. Chart 31 highlights the range of ranks in each WIMD domain in Monmouthshire. The vertical line represents the range of ranks within each respective domain, where the blue box highlights the interquartile (middle 50%). The line inside of the blue box indicates the median rank in each respective domain, where the intersecting black line is the median rank for Wales. The chart indicates that the median rank in Monmouthshire was noticeably more deprived for geographical access to services and physical environment than for the other domains, and for Wales as a whole.

**Chart 31: Levels of spread of deprivation by domain**



Source: <http://www.infobasecymru.net/IAS/> (Accessed 24/08/18)

## 6.3 Housing

### 6.3.1 Household Tenure

At the time of the 2011 census 73.6% of households in Monmouthshire were living in owner occupied accommodation, compared to 67.4% in Wales. This compares to 2001 when 76.2% of households in Monmouthshire were living in owner occupied accommodation, there has thus been a 2.6% decrease in the period 2001-2011, whereas the period 1991-2001 saw a rise of 16.5%. Wales also saw a decline in this tenure of 3.9% since 2001, with the period 1991-2001 seeing a rise of 8.8%. The percentage of properties rented from the Local Authority, housing associations and social landlords in 2001 was 14.7%, in 2011 this figure was 13.8%, meaning that in the intercensal period there was a 0.9% decrease. The period 1991-2001 also saw a decline of 17% in this tenure. However, some of this decline has been as a result of increased provision from the other social rented sector, with 64 households in 2001 compared to 3,698 households in 2011, this increase can partly be explained by amalgamations in certain sectors of the data.

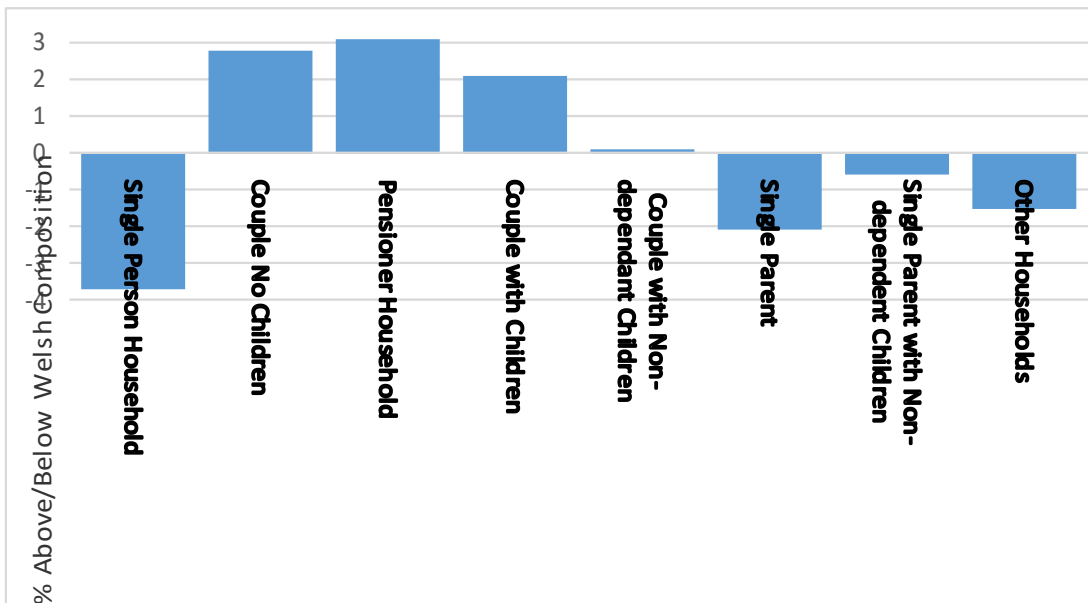
**Table 30: Household tenure 2011**

	All Households	Owner occupied (with or without a mortgage)	Rented from the Council	Other social rented	Private rented or living rent free
Monmouthshire	38,233	73.6%	4.2%	9.7%	12.2%
SE Wales	621,328	66.8%	8.8%	8.2%	15.7%
Wales	1,302,676	67.4%	9.8%	6.6%	15.7%

Source: ONS 2011 Census

### 6.3.2 Household Composition

**Chart 32: Household composition**



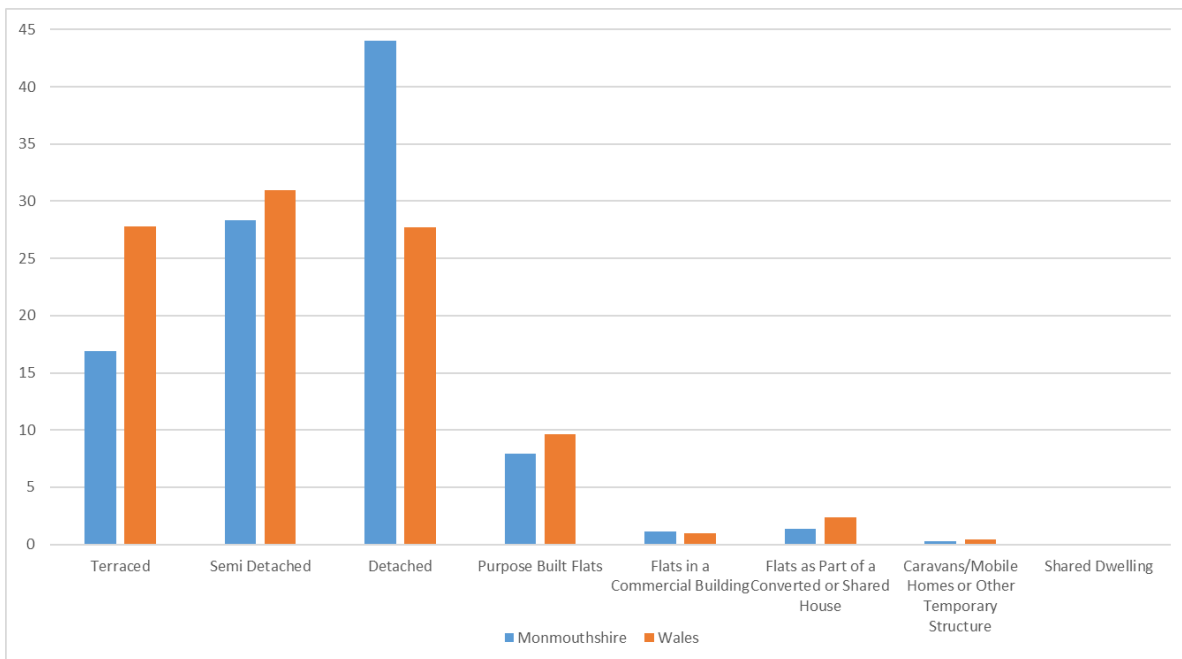
Source: ONS 2011 Census

Chart 32 summarises the composition of households resident in Monmouthshire at the time of the 2011 Census. The incidence of couples with no children and couples with children along with pensioner households are significantly above the Welsh average. It is important to consider the composition of households when assessing the housing need. An area with more single people requires accommodation comprised of smaller dwelling units, while an area with families will require larger houses to accommodate them.

### 6.3.3 Dwelling Type

44% of households in Monmouthshire live in detached properties, this compares to 27.7% for Wales as a whole. In contrast only 16.9% of households are resident in terrace properties compared to the Welsh average of 27.8% (Chart 33).

**Chart 33: Dwelling type (%)**



Source: ONS 2011 Census

#### 6.3.4 Housing Completions

Table 31 shows the housing completions in the County for both private and affordable housing for the period 2009 to 2018. The average level of affordable completions for the period stood at 14.7% of all completions. However, when considering completions on developments of greater than 10 the figure is higher at 25.7%. There is a policy framework in place through the Adopted Local Development Plan for securing at least 35% affordable housing on developments of 5 or more dwellings in the main towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth and in the Rural Secondary Settlements of Usk, Raglan, Penperlleni and Llanfoist. The current policy framework also aims to secure 25% affordability on new sites in Severnside, 60% on rural allocations in main villages and 35% on large windfall sites.

**Table 31: Housing completions**

Year	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18
Private	144	206	210	293	194	188	171	191	195
Affordable	14	61	44	49	36	17	63	47	84

Source: Monmouthshire Joint Housing Land Availability Study

### 6.3.5 Housing Land Availability

**Table 32: Housing land availability**

2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
3.4	5.0	4.4	3.6	5.2	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.9

Source: Monmouthshire Joint Housing Land Availability Study

There is a requirement under TAN 1, Joint Housing Land Availability Studies, that Local Authorities maintain a 5 year housing land supply. As can be seen from the above table Monmouthshire has found difficulties in maintaining this level of supply. With the adoption of the Local Development Plan and the allocation of more sites under the plan, housing land supply in 2014/15 was above the 5 year level. However, due to slow progress on some of the allocated sites, which are only now coming forward, the housing land supply in the County has dropped to 3.9 years.

### 6.3.6 Housing Need

The July 2018 Monmouthshire County Council Local Housing Market Assessment, estimated 475 units of affordable housing would be required each year for the next 5 years. However, this figure should not be taken as an annual delivery target, as new build homes are not the total solution to the supply of affordable homes in the county. The Affordable housing need can be further broken down to 105 social rented properties, 273 low cost home ownership properties and 97 intermediate rented properties. The Council is working with private landlords to increase the supply of private rented homes and also to bring empty properties back into use. The 273 low cost homeownership need in particular will be met by a variety of different products such as the Welsh Government's Help to Buy and Rent to Own schemes in addition to delivery of new build through the planning system. The figure of 475 is simply an indication of current and projected need for affordable housing within the County and sets a benchmark which the Council can work towards within the scope of the Council's Local Development Plan. The affordable housing waiting list for the County (Bands 1 – 5) currently stands at more than 3,000 households.

### 6.3.7 Housing Association Stock

**Table 33: Housing Association (HA) Stock by Type (2018)**

	MHA	Melin	Charter	Other	Totals
Bedsit	25	20	0	0	45
Bungalow 1	437	5	0	0	442
Bungalow 2	237	37	23	0	297
Bungalow 3	10	4	1	0	15
Bungalow 4	1	0	0	0	1
Flat1	789	312	212	57	1370

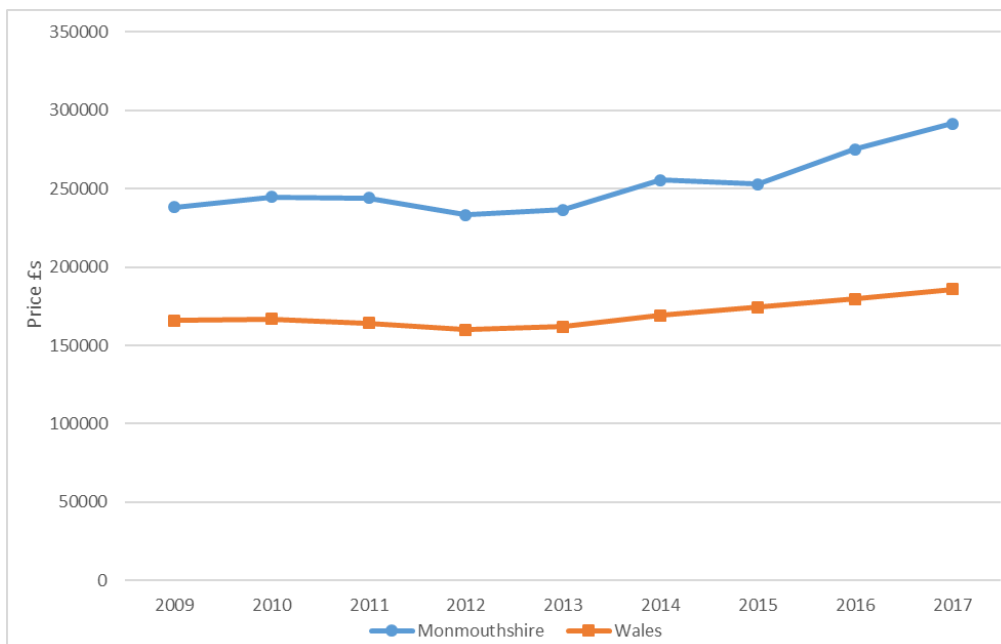
Flat2	594	38	34	3	669
Flat3	23	1	0	0	24
Flat4	1	0	0	0	1
House 1	2	0	29	0	31
House2	331	206	245	20	802
House3	1128	222	336	27	1713
House4	65	34	36	0	135
House5	2	0	0	0	2
House6	0	1	1	0	2
Maisonette 3	20	0	0	0	20
Maisonette 2	3	0	0	0	3
PHSE 3	33	0	0	0	33
PHSE 4	2	0	0	0	2
Rooms		0	1	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3703</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5608</b>

Source: Monmouthshire County Council (2018)

Table 33 shows the housing stock available in Monmouthshire provided by the Housing Associations, with the housing stock standing at 5,608 dwellings in 2018. There is a mix of accommodation available ranging from 1 bed flats to family houses.

### 6.3.8 Average Property Prices

**Chart 34: Average property prices**



Source: Hometrack/ HM Land Registry – (Accessed 3/09/18)

Chart 34 shows the average house price in December of each respective year between 2009 and 2017. The average house price in Monmouthshire has been significantly above that in Wales throughout this period.

Table 34 illustrates the average price of different types of property within Monmouthshire and the surrounding areas. The average property prices relate to June 2017, whilst the percentage sales figures relate to the period Jan 2017 to December 2017. Monmouthshire has the second highest average house price in 2017, the largest proportion of property sales were accounted for by detached houses. Whilst the Welsh property price figures relate to July 2017, in 2017, the average overall property price in Monmouthshire was 52.3% higher than that for Wales.

**Table 34: Average property prices based on sales and valuations**

	Detached	Semi-detached	Terraced	Flat/Maisonette	Overall
Wales Av £	264,652	159,800	126,804	131,230	179,637
% Sales	31.1	28.1	32.1	8.7	
Monmouthshire Av £	358,216	201,180	190,425	149,378	273,523
% Sales	47.9	24.4	20.4	7.3	
Torfaen Av £	242,158	143,417	107,514	76,239	155,146
% Sales	28.5	25.9	42	3.6	
Newport Av £	291,609	169,661	131,717	101,357	179,125
% Sales	24	28	33.9	14.1	
Powys Av £	259,871	161,618	133,722	125,596	206,076
% Sales	53.1	23	21.6	2.4	
Blaenau Gwent Av £	190,482	115,333	74,561	58,913	99,273
% Sales	14.1	19.2	64.7	2.1	
S Gloucs Av £	430,141	283,103	241,553	169,782	291,324
% Sales	25.1	28.8	31.5	14.5	
Forest of Dean Av £	333,462	185,968	163,618	109,526	249,745
% Sales	49.8	28	17.91	4.3	
Herefordshire Av £	351,689	209,773	175,443	126,299	258,707
% Sales	44.4	25.4	21.9	8.3	

Source: Hometrack - (Accessed 21/09/18)

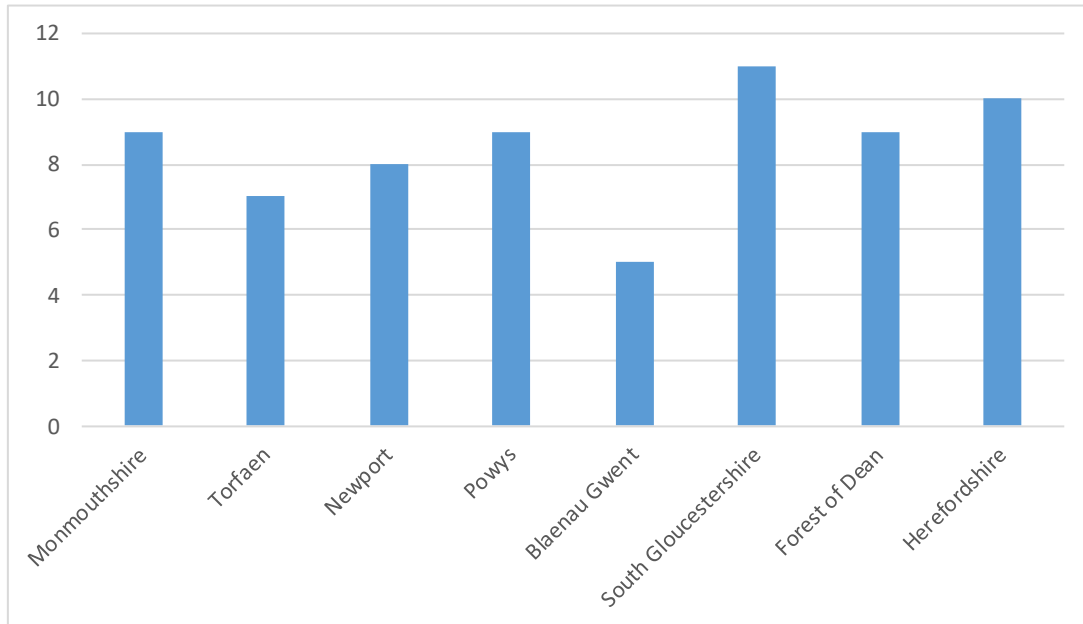
### 6.3.9 Affordability

Chart 35 shows the relative lack of affordability of housing in Monmouthshire compared to surrounding authorities in both Wales and England. That is the property price as a multiple of the annual income of the resident population. The graph is similar to that from 2012, however the ratios in all regions have increased over the



period. Between July 2017 and June 2018, in Monmouthshire the ratio between house prices and income stood at 7:1.

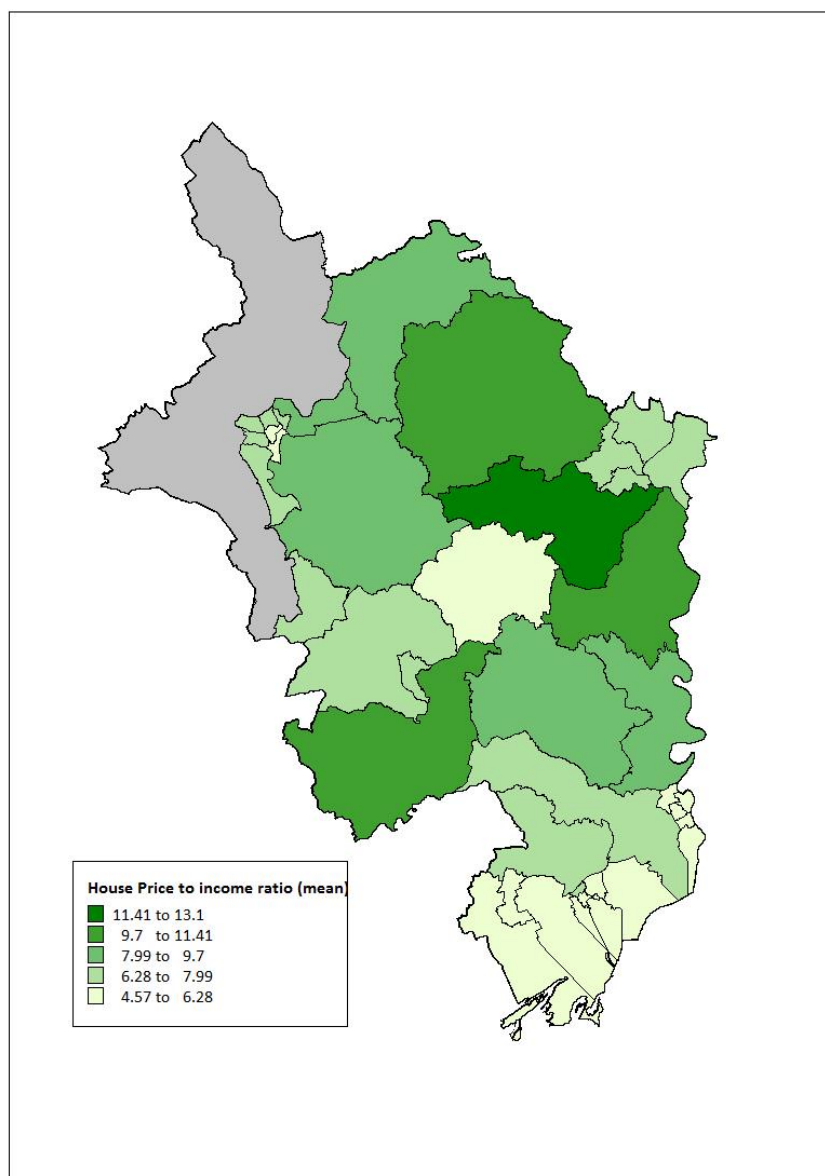
**Chart 35: Ratio of house prices to income (lower quartile) July 2017/June 2018**



Source: Hometrack - (Accessed 21/09/18)

Map 21 shows the spatial distribution of the relative affordability of housing in Monmouthshire. From this it can be seen that this varies across the County. The ratio is greater in the rural wards, particularly in the north of the County. In contrast the ratio is smaller in the more urban southern wards.

**Map 21: Spatial distribution of house prices to income ratio (mean)**



Source: Hometrack

## 6.4 Crime

Table 35 shows the incidences of crime in Monmouthshire for the years 2014/15 to 2017/18. The proportional share of crime is largely consistent over the years, however the 2017/18 financial year recorded the highest counts of crime in 7 of the 9 categories, over the 4 year period. Theft offences are consistently the largest proportion of crime in Monmouthshire, followed by violence against a person.

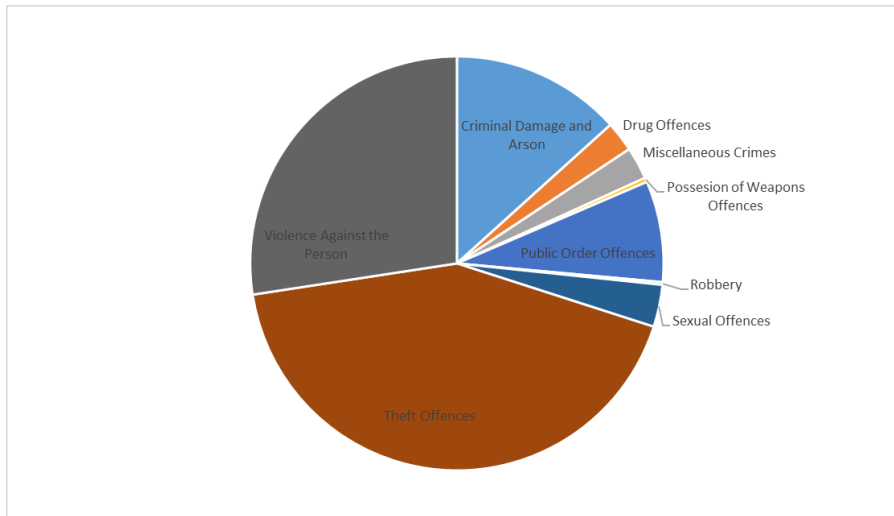
**Table 35: Crime in Monmouthshire**

Crime	2014/15	%	2015/16	%	2016/17	%	2017/18	%
<b>Criminal Damage and Arson</b>	625	15.67	576	14.04	520	13.86	632	13.33
<b>Drug Offences</b>	236	5.92	162	3.95	108	2.88	112	2.36
<b>Miscellaneous Crimes</b>	48	1.20	65	1.58	78	2.08	120	2.53
<b>Possession of Weapons Offences</b>	10	0.25	18	0.44	12	0.32	16	0.34
<b>Public Order Offences</b>	185	4.64	199	4.85	236	6.29	374	7.89
<b>Robbery</b>	7	0.18	11	0.27	6	0.16	10	0.21
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	121	3.03	142	3.46	104	2.77	156	3.29
<b>Theft Offences</b>	1960	49.14	1831	44.63	1620	43.19	2022	42.64
<b>Violence Against the Person</b>	797	19.98	1099	26.79	1067	28.45	1300	27.41

Source: Crime Community Safety Partnership Statistics - (Accessed 10/09/18)

Incidences of reported crime in Monmouthshire follow the same pattern as within Wales as a whole, where in the financial year 2017/18, the largest proportion of recorded crime (34.2%) was attributed to theft offences, compared to 42.6% in Monmouthshire. Similarly, the second largest proportion (32.5%) of crime was violence against the person, reflecting the trend in Monmouthshire for the same period.

**Chart 36: Incidences of Reported Crime in Monmouthshire (Count) (Financial Year 2017/18)**



Source: Crime Community Safety Partnership Statistics - (Accessed 21/09/18)

## 6.5 Transport

### 6.5.1 Roads

**Table 36: Road Length by Road Class 2017/18 (KM)**

Location	Motorway	Trunk	County	B & C Road	Minor Surfaced
Monmouthshire	21.5	101.8	58.7	610.1	839
Newport	25.2	8.8	51.3	189.1	414.8
Torfaen	0	14	26.3	101.6	314
Blaenau Gwent	0	9.6	45.2	66.6	389.7
Powys	0	430.6	238.2	2,706.1	2,126.8
Wales	133	1,576.3	2,762.9	12,854.3	17,085

Source: StatsWales - (Accessed 16/08/18)

Whilst Monmouthshire accounts for 4.7% of the total Wales road network, it accounts for 16.2% of the Welsh motorway network. In the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan there are two safeguarded proposed highway schemes:

- (a) M4 Relief Motorway around Newport – Magor to Castleton (Assembly Government Scheme)
- (b) B4245 Magor/Undy Bypass (Monmouthshire County Council Scheme)

### 6.5.2 Volume of Traffic

**Table 37: Volume of Traffic (Million Vehicle Kilometres)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	+/- %
Monmouthshire	1,333	1,339	1,314	1,329	1,393	1,411	1,458	1,466	+10.0
Newport	1,747	1,787	1,762	1,767	1,861	1,904	1,941	1,949	+11.6

Torfaen	604	603	593	581	609	618	634	615	+1.8
Blaenau Gwent	392	397	395	396	400	425	435	411	+4.8
Powys	1,462	1,453	1,432	1,459	1,506	1,540	1,596	1,609	+10
S E Wales	12,595	12,663	12,642	12,663	13,145	13,388	13,667	13,451	+6.8
Wales	26,977	26,931	26,762	26,999	27,894	28,396	29,170	29,084	+7.8

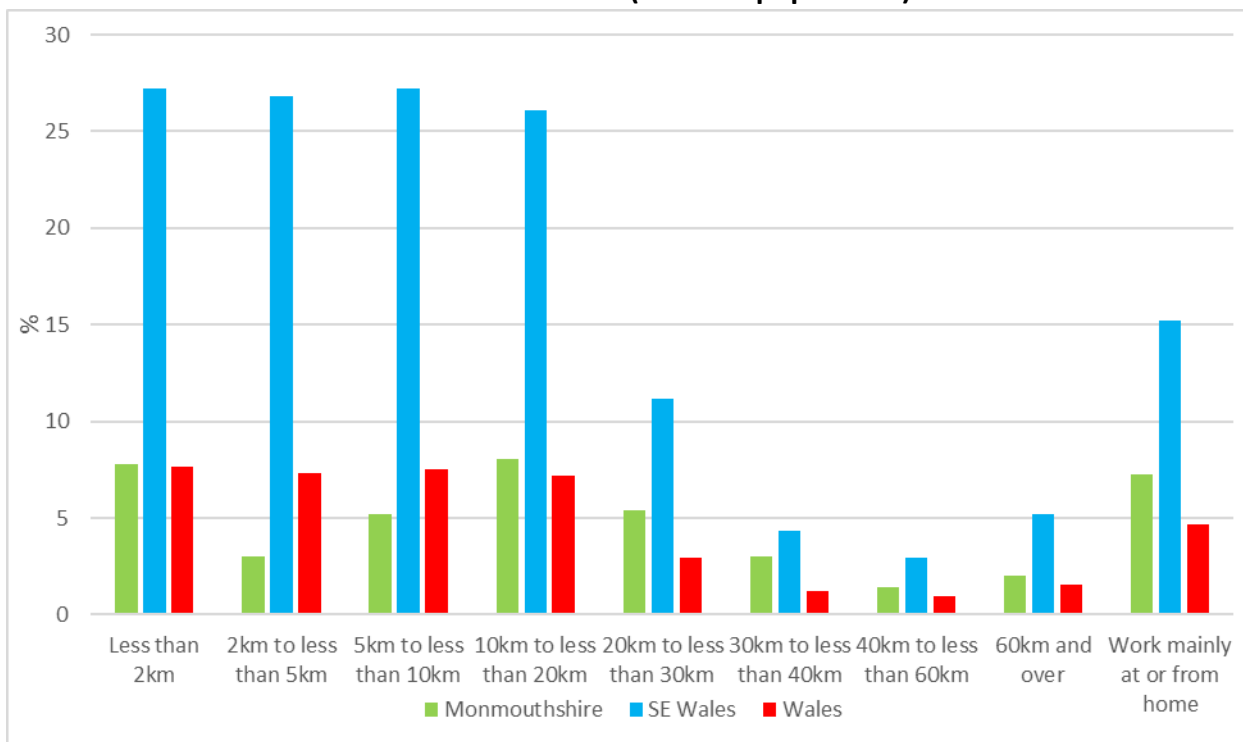
Source: StatsWales - (Accessed 16/08/18)

The net volume of traffic since 2010 has increased throughout Wales, with the largest increase seen in Newport. In 2017, the South East Wales area accounted for 46% of the volume of traffic in Wales. There has been an increase in traffic volume of 10% since 2010 in Monmouthshire compared to 6.8% across the South East Wales region.

### 6.5.3 Travel to Work

Section 1 showed that there is a high level of commuting amongst Monmouthshire’s residents. In 2011, 18% of those in employment between the ages of 16-74 in Monmouthshire who travel to work travelled further than 30km to their place of work this compares to 11.3% in 2001. In 2011 10% of residents in the SE Wales region and 8.5% for Wales as a whole travelled further than 30km to their place of work. Equally, the percentage of those working mainly at or from home was 12.9% in 2001 compared to 15% in 2011, this compares to 10% for SE Wales and Wales. The average distance travelled to work by Monmouthshire residents in 2011 was 21.9km compared to 15.1km across the region and 16.7km in Wales.

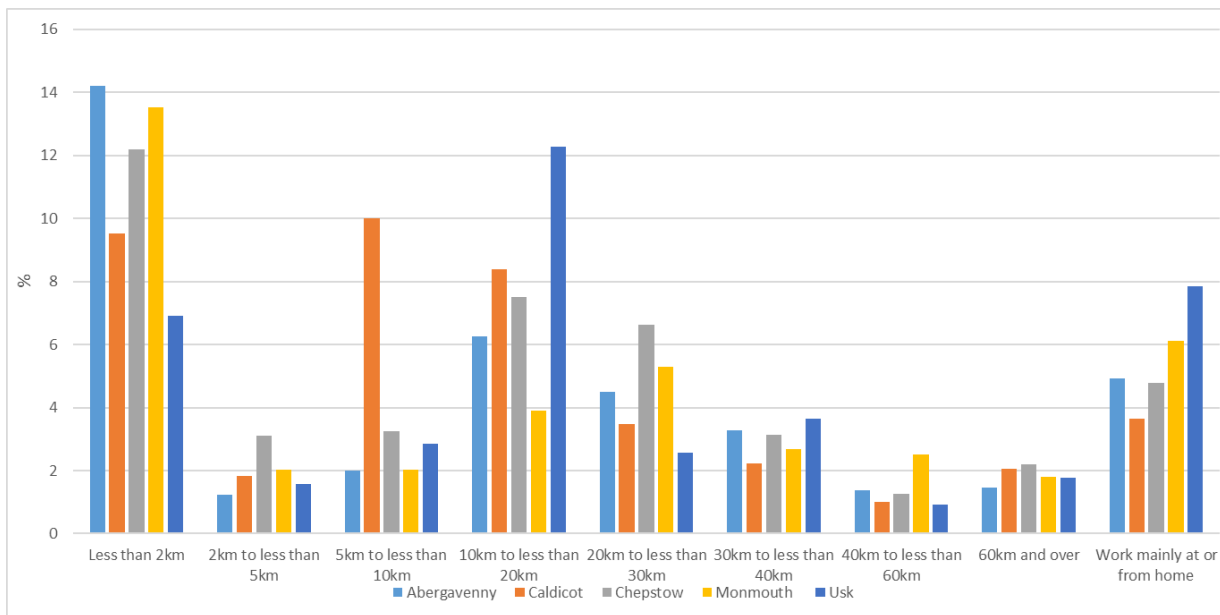
**Chart 37: Distance travelled to work (resident population) 2011**



Source: ONS Census 2011

Similarly to 2001, in 2011, Abergavenny and Monmouth had the highest percentage of their resident population working within 2km of their place of residence. In 2011, relatively large proportions of the resident population in each of the respective main settlements, worked mainly at or from home, the largest proportion seen in Usk, at just under 8%. However Usk and Chepstow also had the largest average distance travelled to work (21.1km), followed by Monmouth (20.7km) and then Caldicot (19.8km) and Abergavenny (18.8km).

**Chart 38: Distance travelled to work (resident population) 2011, main settlements**



Source: ONS Census 2011

#### 6.5.4 Mode of Travel to Work

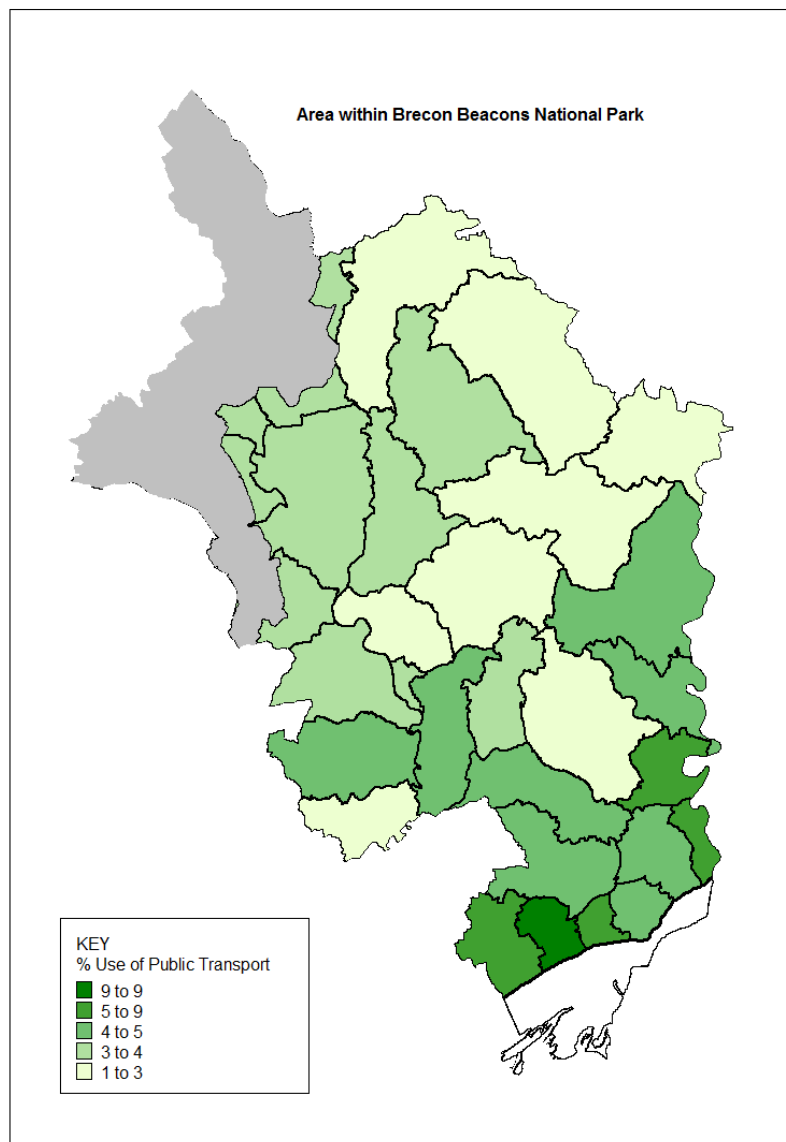
**Table 38: Mode of travel to work – resident population (excluding those working mainly from home)**

	Monmouthshire	South East Wales	Powys	Wales
Underground, metro, light rail	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Train	2.4	2.9	0.7	2.2
Bus, minibus or coach	1.6	5.9	1.3	5.0
Taxi or minicab	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Driving car or van	76.3	69.3	74.8	71.4
Passenger in car or van	6.1	7.1	5.8	7.4
Motorcycle, scooter, moped	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6
Bicycle	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6
On foot	10.5	11.2	14.2	10.7
Other	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5

Source: ONS Census 2011

At the time of the 2011 Census 82.4% of the resident population of Monmouthshire were travelling to work by car or van, compared to 81.5% in 2001. In South East Wales in 2011, this figure was 76.4%, and in Wales 78.8%. In Powys, which in common with Monmouthshire is a rural border County, the figure is also lower than that for Monmouthshire at 80.6%.

**Map 22: Travel to Work – use of public transport**

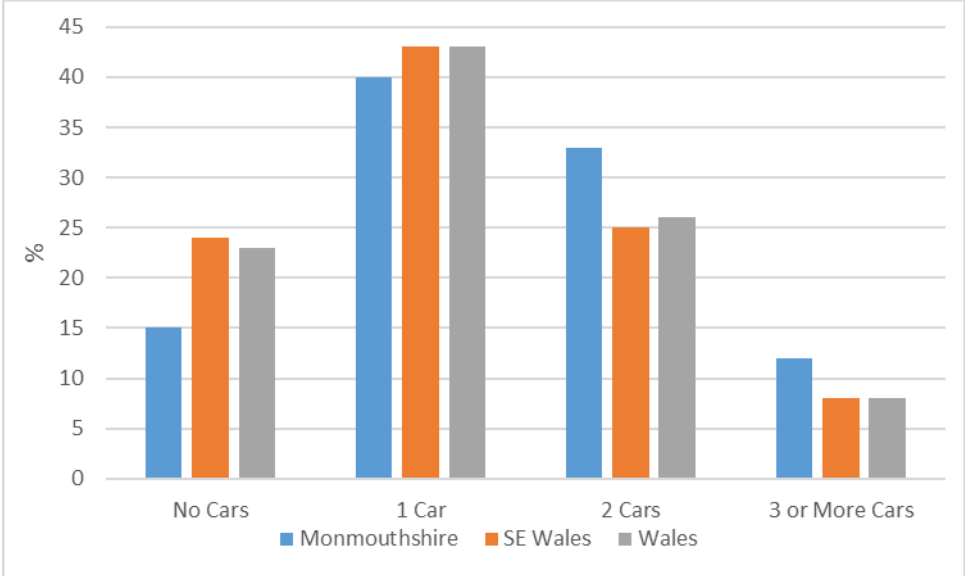


Source: ONS Census 2011

Monmouthshire has a lower percentage (3.6%) of its resident working population travelling to their place of work using public transport than either South East Wales (8.2%) or Wales (6.7%) as a whole. Although the South East Wales figures are influenced by Cardiff and Newport who have higher percentages, 13.6% and 10.1% respectively, of their resident population using public transport. The above map shows the use of public transport within Monmouthshire by Town and Community Councils,

where the larger proportions of those using public transport are in the South of the County, where there are links to the M4 and train stations such as that at Severn Tunnel Junction and Chepstow. Rogiet had the highest proportion with 9% use of public transport, with the lowest in Llangattock Vibon Avel (1.2%).

**Chart 39: Car ownership by households**



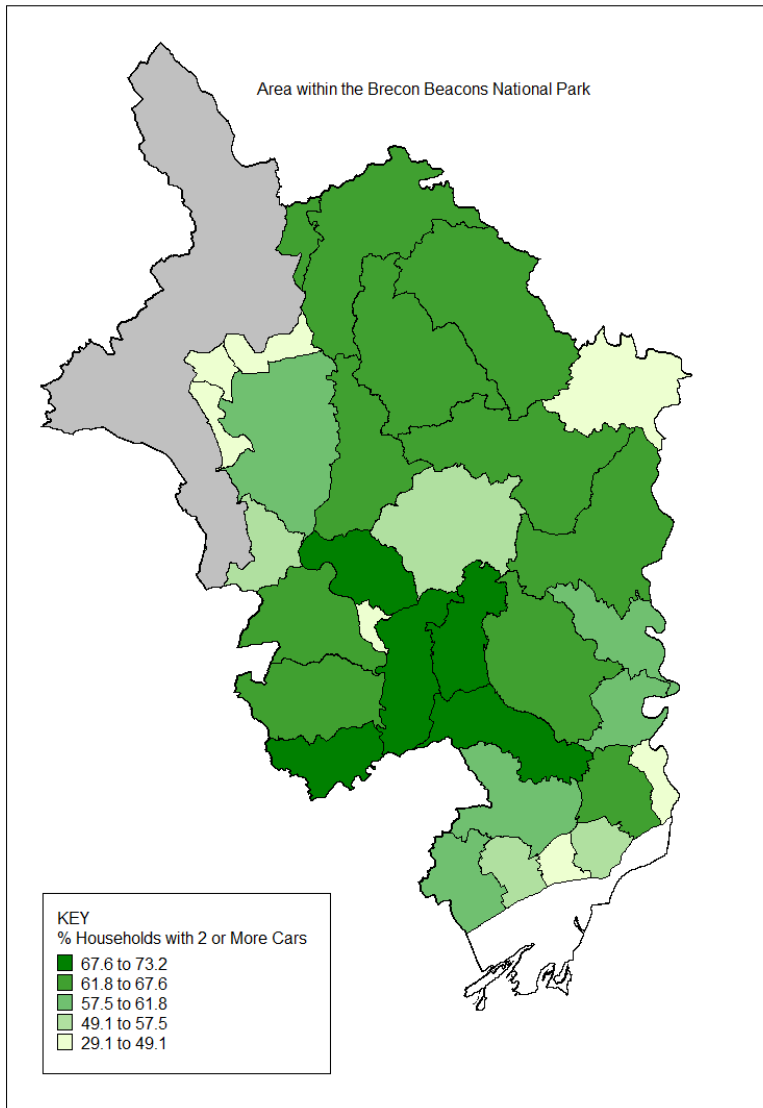
Source: ONS Census 2011

Monmouthshire has a higher percentage (33%) of households with 2 cars than either South East Wales (25%) or Wales (26%) as a whole. Equally, at the time of the 2011 Census, Monmouthshire had a larger proportion of households with 3 or more cars than both the South East Wales region and Wales as a whole. There has also been an interdecadal increase in the number of cars per household. The 1991 Census recorded 33.7% of Monmouthshire households with 2 or more vehicles, this had risen to 40.1% by the time of the 2001 Census, and the 2011 Census recorded 45% of households.

Map 23 shows the distribution of car ownership throughout the County in 2011. As would be expected the level of car ownership is lower in the towns where there is access to greater levels of public transport than in the more rural areas where access to services is more limited.



**Map 23: % Households with 2 or more cars or vans**



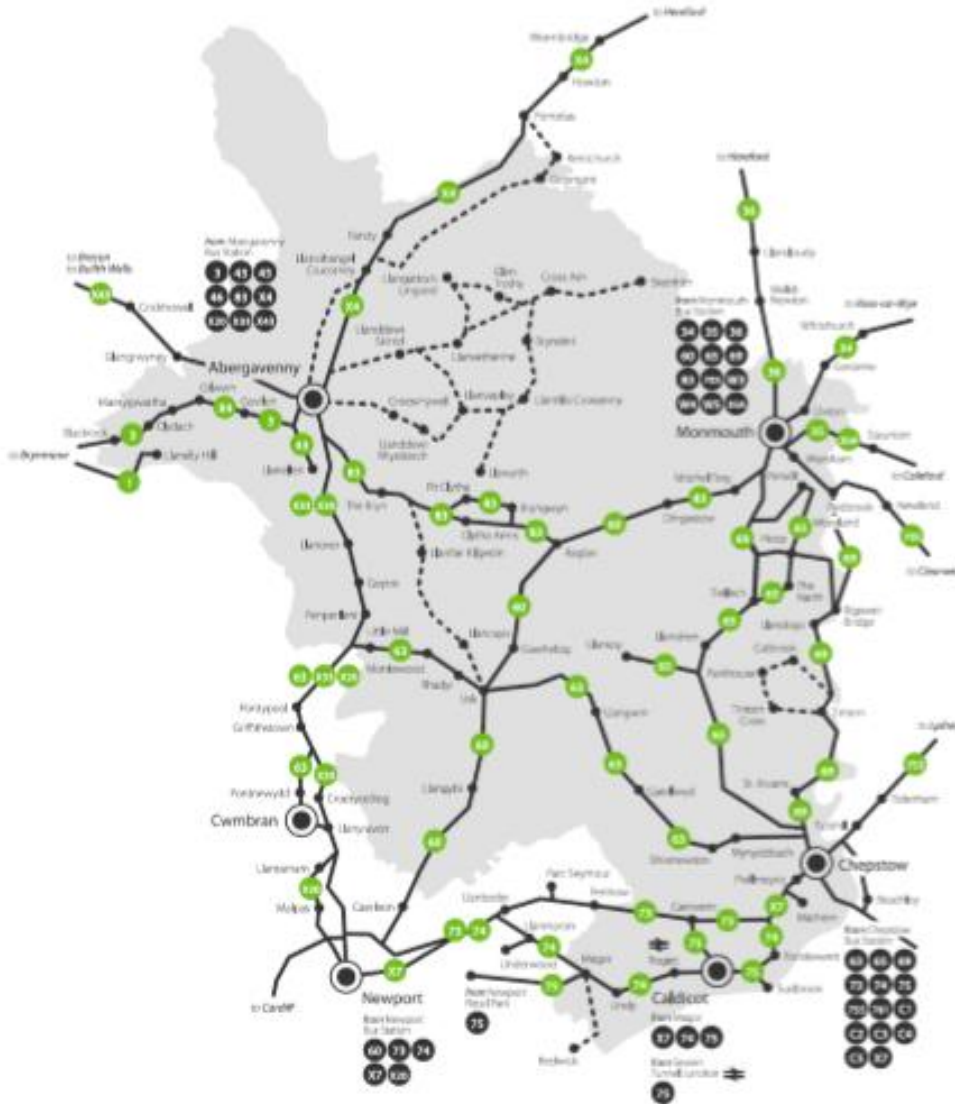
Source: ONS Census 2011

#### 6.5.5 Public Transport Provision

Monmouthshire is served by a number of both local and national bus routes. The main towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth all have bus stations with bus services extending to the surrounding towns and villages and to the sub-region, including Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Newport and Cardiff, as illustrated in Map 24. From the map, however, it can be seen that in the north of the County in particular there is a lack of provision in the rural areas. This has been partly addressed by the introduction of a 'grass routes' bus service, which is a demand responsive bus service available during the week for all residents of Monmouthshire and accommodation providers who are members of the scheme.

In terms of rail provision, Monmouthshire has four railway stations, Caldicot, Chepstow and Severn Tunnel Junction in the south of the County and Abergavenny in the north. The centre and north east of the County are poorly served for rail travel.

**Map 24: Monmouthshire Bus Services**



Source: Monmouthshire County Council Local Transport Plan

### 6.5.6 Public Rights of Way and Cycling

Table 39 shows the extent of the public rights of way network that is present in Monmouthshire excluding the Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP). The maps on the following pages identify the PROW network and that for off road cyclists and horse riders. Map 25 shows that although there is localised fragmentation, there is generally a high density and good coverage for walking within the county. Generally there is a good network of footpaths all over Monmouthshire but there are gaps in provision where there are Ministry of Defence Sites (such as in Caerwent) and in areas of privately owned estates such as The Hendre in Monmouth and along part of the coast

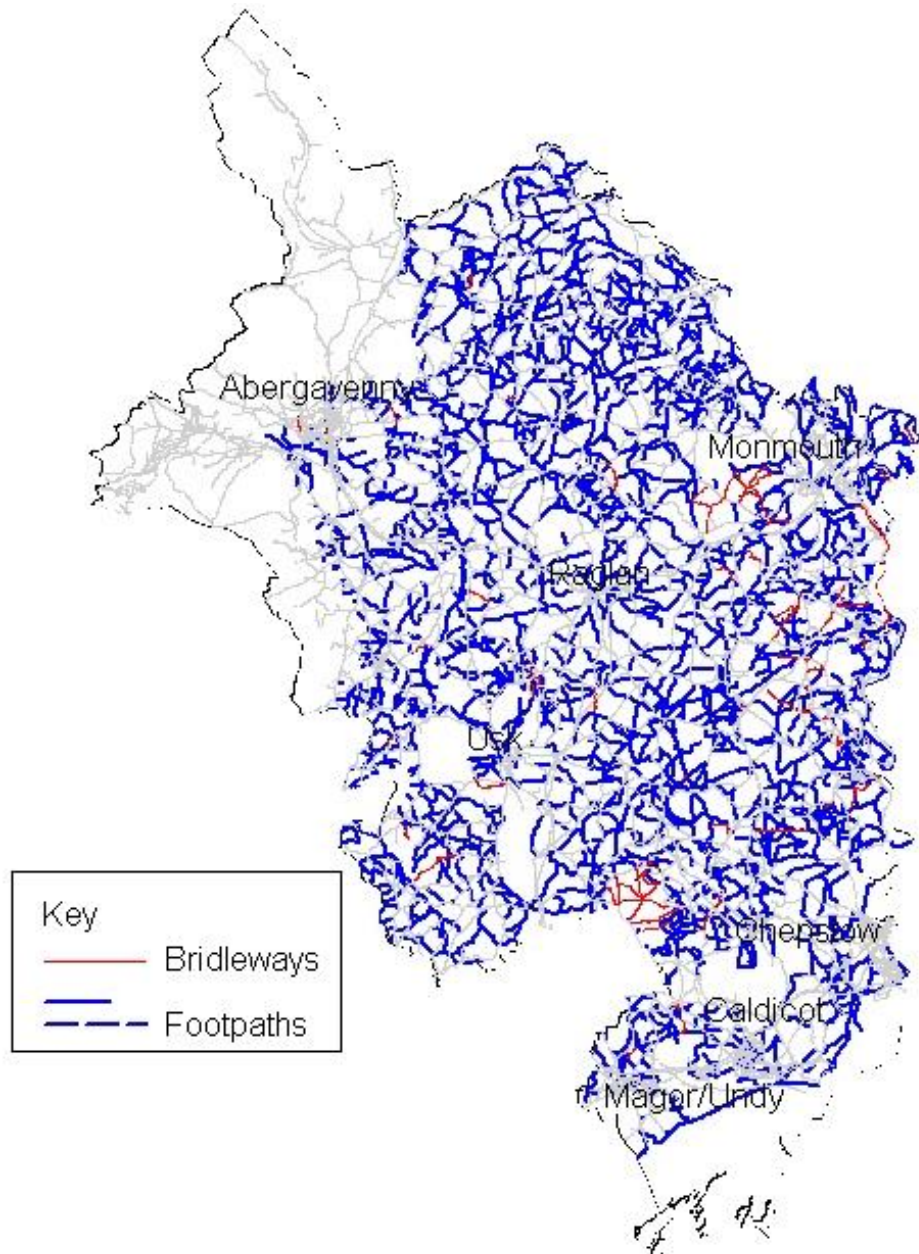
(Source: Monmouthshire ROWIP). There are 5 regional trails within the County, The Wye Valley Walk, The Three Castles Way, The Usk Valley Walk, St Tewdrig’s Trail and the Monnow Valley Walk. There is also the Offa’s Dyke Path National Trail and the Wales Coast Path which runs around the Severn Estuary ending in Chepstow.

**Table 39: Extent of PROW network (Excluding BBNP)**

Status of Path	% of Network	Total km
Bridleway	5%	82.5
Footpath	89%	1,490.1
Restricted Byways	6%	85
Byway	0%	1.5
Total km of PROW in Monmouthshire (excluding BBNP)		1,659.1
Total km of PROW in Wales		33,200

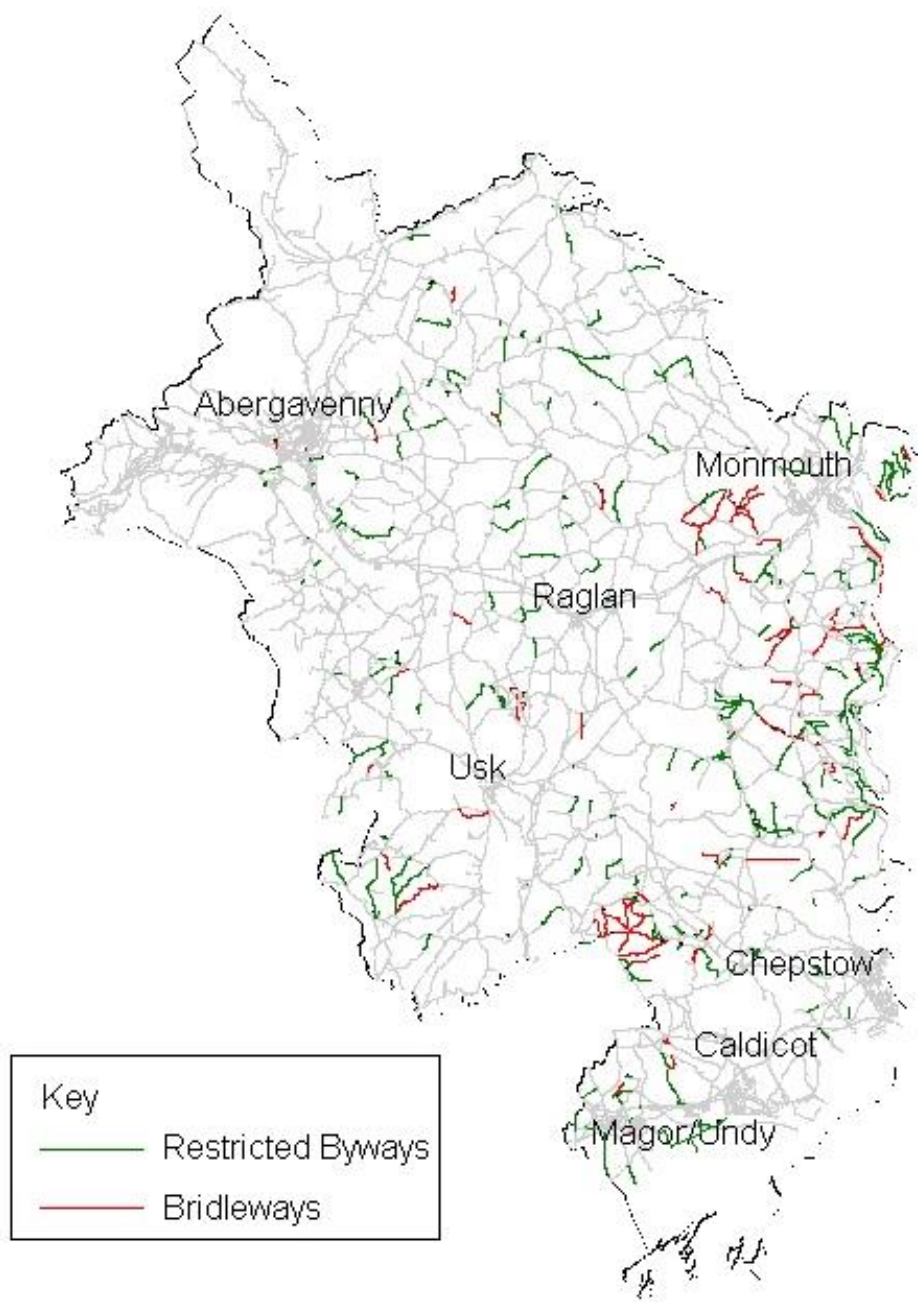
Source: Monmouthshire County Council 2018

**Map 25: Networks of Rights of Way**



Map 26 identifies the network for off road cyclists and horse riders. The map reveals a highly fragmented network, with little chance of connectivity possible without including the highways network. There are two national cycle routes within the county, both of these run from Chepstow; number 4- The Celtic Trail (Severn Bridge to Pembrokeshire) and number 42 (Chepstow to Glasbury, Powys). There are however currently no maps available to show all of the existing cycle ways within the county and this is therefore considered to be a data gap.

**Map 26: Network for off road cyclists and horse riders**



## 6.6 Key Issues arising from a review of the Baseline Characteristics

The creation of cohesive communities which are attractive, well-connected, safe and meet the needs of the population are important and is strongly tied to supporting the economy of Monmouthshire. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the baseline characteristics of the County:

### **Housing**

- House prices in the county are high (£273,500) compared to the Welsh average (£180,000) and have experienced significant increases in recent years, up nearly 29% over the past 5 years. There is a need to consider the potential impact on house

prices arising from the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region and the SE Wales Metro.

- House prices are also high in relation to earnings (7:1) and there is a pressing need for additional affordable housing in the County in both urban and rural areas. The affordable housing waiting list for the County (Bands 1 – 5) currently stands at more than 3,000 households.
- A range and choice of housing is needed to both meet the needs of an ageing population and to attract and retain the younger age groups.
- The latest Welsh Government household projections (2014) indicate that the number of households in South East Wales will increase by 8.4% (46,500) between 2018 and 2033. Monmouthshire will have to accommodate a share of this growth both to fulfil its regional obligations as part of the Cardiff Capital Region and to ensure the viability of its own communities by addressing affordability and demographic issues.

### **Transport and Access**

- The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017. With a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances, high levels of car ownership and reliance on the private car.
- Poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities. Achieving sustainable accessibility requires that whilst the majority of retail and other service provision takes place in existing centres local service provision in the smaller settlements is also supported. Where it is necessary to travel to existing centres to access higher order services there is a need to ensure that there is a sustainable transport system that connects these centres to their rural hinterlands.

## 7. A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language

### 7.1 Introduction

This section provides baseline data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.’

The data relates primarily to:

- Welsh Language;
- Diversity;
- Cultural and Heritage Assets and townscape; and
- Landscape

### 7.2 Welsh Language

The Welsh Government is committed to reviving and revitalising the Welsh language. In 2012 ‘A living language: a language for living’ was published. This was the Welsh Ministers' strategy for the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language. The Government's vision is to see the Welsh language thriving in Wales. To achieve that, the strategy aimed to see an increase in the number of people who both speak and use the language. It was a five-year strategy, from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2017, which superseded Iaith Pawb published in 2003. Post 2017 ‘Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh Speakers’, is ‘the Welsh Ministers’ strategy for the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language’. The ultimate aim of the strategy is to reach the target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

**Table 40: Knowledge/Skill in Welsh (%) People aged 3 and over**

Knowledge/skill (%)	Monmouthshire		Wales	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Understands spoken Welsh only	2.1	2.4	4.9	5.2
Speaks but does not read or write Welsh	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.6
Speaks and reads but does not write Welsh	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5
Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Other combination of skills	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.4
No knowledge of Welsh	87.1	83.4	71.6	70.8

Source: ONS Census

At the time of the 2011 Census 7.0% of Monmouthshire’s population aged 3 and over said that they spoke Welsh compared to 6.8% in 2001, and an all Wales figure of 16.3% in 2011. While Monmouthshire is well below the Welsh average during the two intercensal periods there has been a growth in the number of people classifying themselves as Welsh speakers, a figure of only 2%

was recorded for Monmouthshire at the time of the 1991 Census. There are two Welsh Medium Schools in Monmouthshire:

- Ysgol Gymraeg Y Fenni, St David’s Road, Abergavenny
- Ysgol Y Ffin, Sandy Lane, Caldicot

At the time of the 2009 annual population survey only 47.8% of the population in Monmouthshire considered themselves Welsh. Only Flintshire in the north of Wales recorded a lower figure. However, in March 2018, this figure was 54.5%, with Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Powys and Ceredigion all recording lower figures. (Source: Statswales)

### 7.3 Ethnic Diversity

Table 41 shows that Monmouthshire’s population profile in terms of ethnic groups is different to both the Wales average and that of the South East Wales region as a whole. At the time of the 2011 census, 98% of Monmouthshire’s population classified themselves as white, compared to 98.9% in 2001. In 2011 the figure for Wales’s as a whole stood at 95.6% and in South East Wales 93.7%. The South East Wales figures are particularly influenced by the population profile of Cardiff which accounts for over 25% of the population of the region, and as would be expected the population profile is much more diverse in the city.

**Table 41: Ethnic Diversity**

		%						
	All people (100%)	White	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	Asian or Asian British	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	Chinese	Other	
England & Wales	56,075,912	86	2.2	7.5	3.3	0.7	1.0	
Wales	3,063,456	95.6	1.0	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	
SE Wales	1,380,136	93.7	1.4	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.7	
<b>Monmouthshire</b>	<b>91,323</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	

Source: ONS 2011 Census

### 7.4 Cultural and Heritage Assets

Monmouthshire has a rich historic environment dating from the prehistoric period. Evidence of Bronze Age burials and Iron Age settlements have been found during excavations in the Gwent Levels. Roman occupation is evidenced by the establishment of a civil town at Caerwent (Venta Silurum), the only Roman walled town in the principality. The Normans brought the Romanesque style of architecture, apparent in the stone keeps of castles and early monastic churches, while the Gothic period is characterised by monastic ruins at Tintern. Medieval Castles exhibiting a variety of styles were built at Abergavenny,



Chepstow, Monmouth, Raglan and Usk. Monmouthshire is also recognised for the interest of its sixteenth and seventeenth century farmhouses and vernacular buildings, with many mansions adding to the architectural interest. The main towns within the County saw a wave of architectural influence in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries with new buildings taking on the architecture of the day. The re-fronting of earlier structures with the new architectural styles is commonly found. The eighteenth and nineteenth century also saw greater industrialisation in South Wales and the industrial heritage of the County can still be seen in many places.

#### 7.4.1 Conservation Areas

There are 31 Conservation Areas within the Monmouthshire planning administrative area designated for their special historic or architectural interest. The 31 Conservation Areas vary considerably in size covering some 1648 hectares in total and include a wide spectrum of different areas from market towns, rural villages and medieval castles. The largest three Conservation Areas are Mathern (231.6ha), Llanarth (203.1ha) and Abergavenny (152.8ha), which illustrates that the larger Conservation Areas are not necessarily found within the urban areas of the County but that the landscape quality of the setting of villages can also be of importance within designations. The boundaries of the Conservation Areas are shown on Map 27.

Conservation Area Appraisals for the county's 31 conservation areas have been conducted and were formally approved by Single Cabinet Member on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2016. These conservation area appraisals, have since been approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).

#### 7.4.2 Historic Parks and Gardens

There are 45 Historic Parks and Gardens identified as having a Special Historic Interest within the Monmouthshire planning administrative area, covering approximately 1925 hectares. The County is exceptionally rich in parks and gardens of historic interest; many of these are closely associated with important listed buildings and are sometimes designed by the same person. The Historic Parks and Gardens are widely dispersed across the County and vary considerably in size and character, the largest of which is Chepstow Park Wood, a seventeenth-century deer park and deer course measuring approximately 366.5 hectares. The second largest is Piercefield Park covering approximately 274.2 hectares, the western half of Piercefield Park has been in use as Chepstow Racecourse since 1926. The extent of the Historic Parks and Gardens is shown on Map 27.

#### 7.4.3 Historic Landscapes

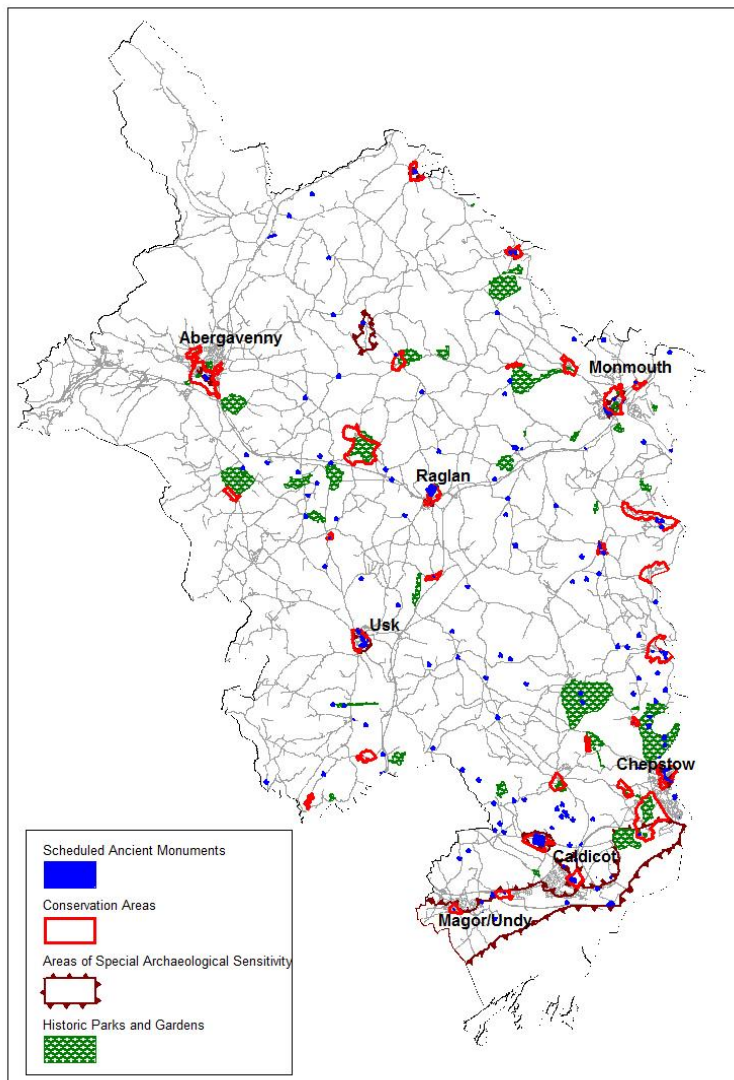
Three Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest have been identified by CADW within the Monmouthshire planning administrative area – Blaenavon,

the Gwent Levels and the Lower Wye Valley. The outstanding nature of the historic landscapes is more broadly based, identifying those that are among the best surviving and most complete examples. Each of the historic landscapes represents the range, type, diversity and quality of the historic content of the whole of the Welsh landscape. Blaenavon was also inscribed in 2000 as a World Heritage Site for its remarkable industrial heritage.

#### 7.4.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are approximately 164 archaeological sites statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments under the Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Source: Monmouthshire County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2018) within the Monmouthshire planning administrative area. The Scheduled Ancient Monuments are plotted on Map 27.

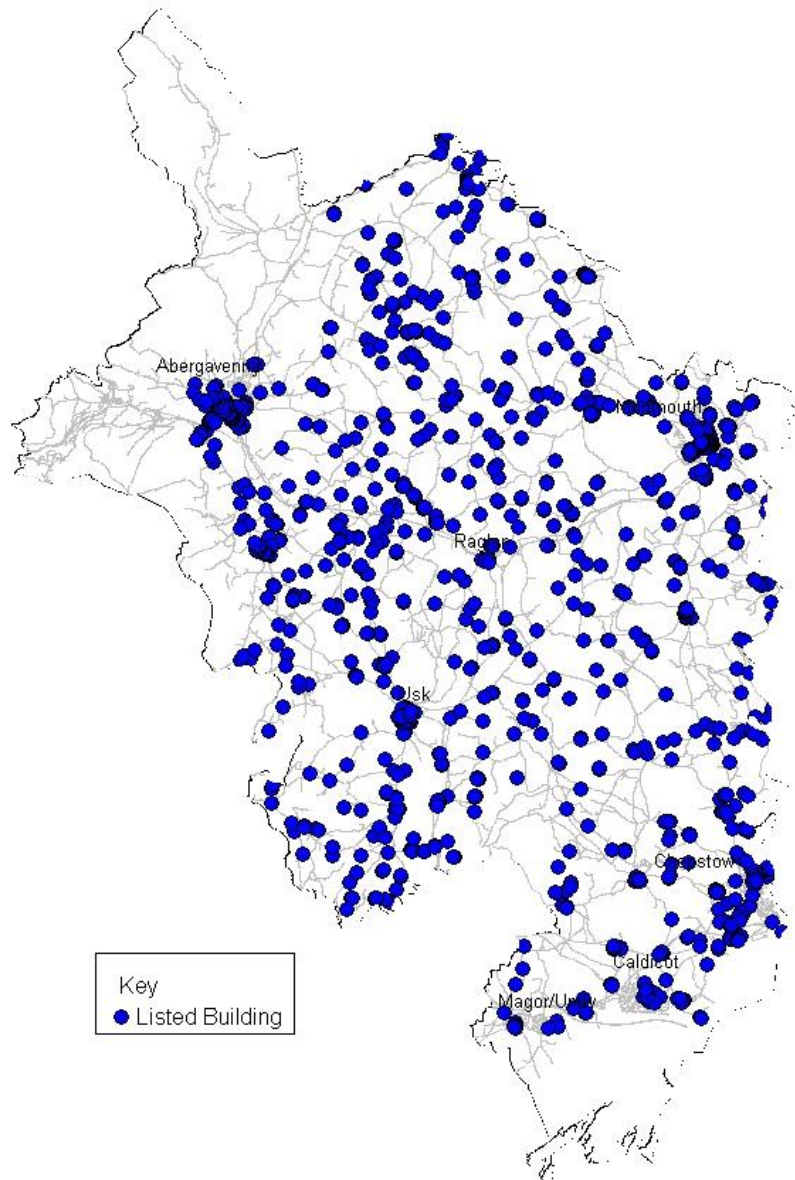
**Map 27: Location and Designation of Sites, Areas and Buildings of Historic or Conservation Importance**



Source: Cadw 2011

#### 7.4.5 Listed Buildings

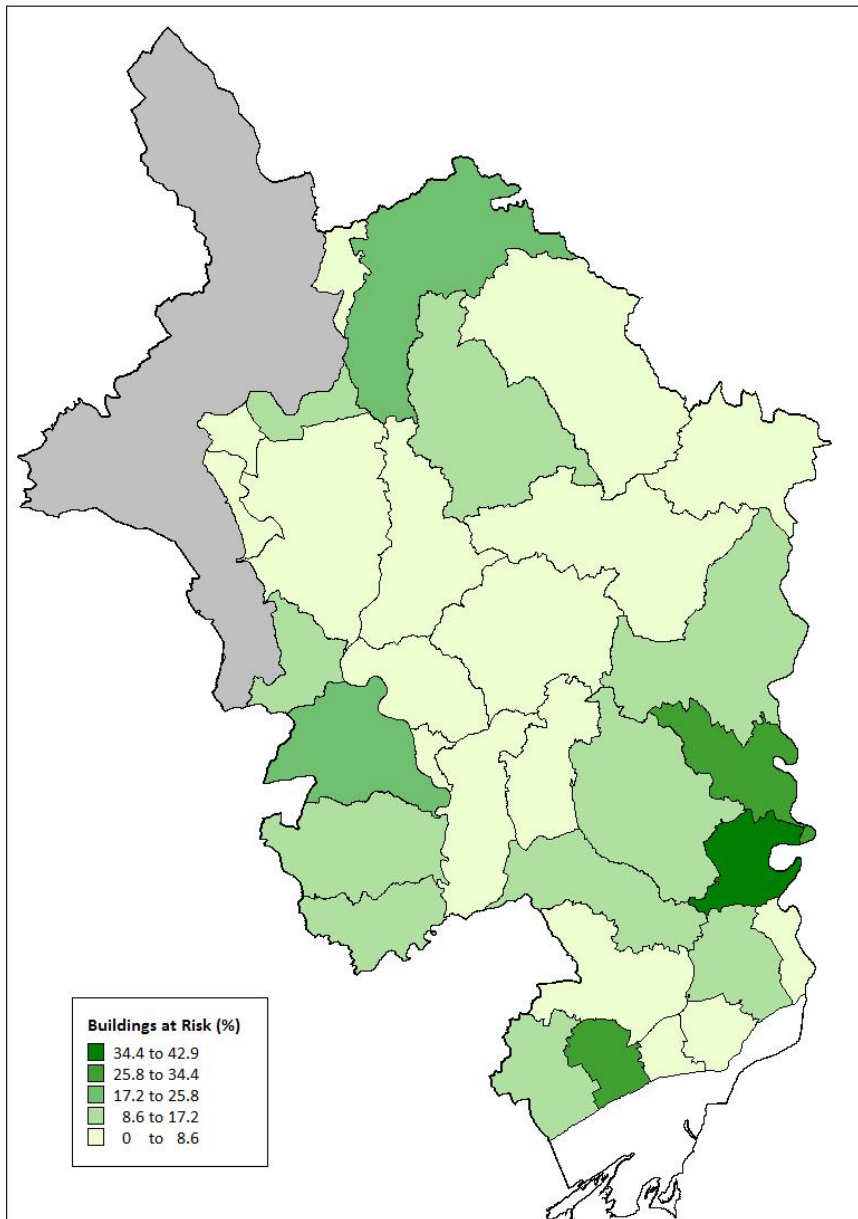
**Map 28: Location of Listed Buildings within Monmouthshire**



Source: Cadw (2011)

Cadw undertook a re-survey of Listed Buildings within Monmouthshire in 2005, the figures provided were indicative only due to the continual listing process; ad hoc listings may therefore be added to the stock throughout the plan process. There are currently just over 2,220 listed buildings, a figure which is above that recorded in 2011. Of the listed buildings 2% are Grade I, 10% are Grade II \* and 88% are Grade II.

**Map 29: Proportion of Listed Buildings at Risk- Percentage per Community.**



Source: Monmouthshire Conservation Section 2018

There are however a proportion of Listed Buildings within the County identified as being at risk, which amounts to approximately 166 in total (7.5% of the stock). The four communities identified as having the highest percentage of listed buildings at risk in name order based on the number of buildings are:

- St Arvans – 42.9% of the communities stock (12 buildings)
- Tintern – 28.1% of the communities stock (9 buildings)
- Rogiet – 30.8% of the communities stock (4 buildings)
- Llanbadoc – 25.0% of the communities stock (4 buildings)

The top five uses of listed buildings at risk are identified as; agricultural (61 buildings, 20.9%), monument (35 buildings, 29.2%), domestic (23 buildings,

2.2%) boundary (23 structures, 17%) and commercial (10 buildings, 2.3%) demonstrating that there is a broad range of uses of listed buildings within the County that are considered to be 'at risk'. As buildings can be removed from the 'at risk' category or added to it the total numbers of Buildings at Risk are indicative and may change throughout the plan period.

The results of human activities on Monmouthshire's landscapes have been extensively analysed using the Countryside Council for Wales' (now NRW) *LANDMAP* methodology, two of the five aspect areas covered in the study relate to History and Culture. The study (Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance Landscape Assessment was published in 2001) in connection with the Deposit Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan. NRW are currently carrying out a review of the cultural services LANDMAP layer leading to an update, results are due to be completed in 2019.

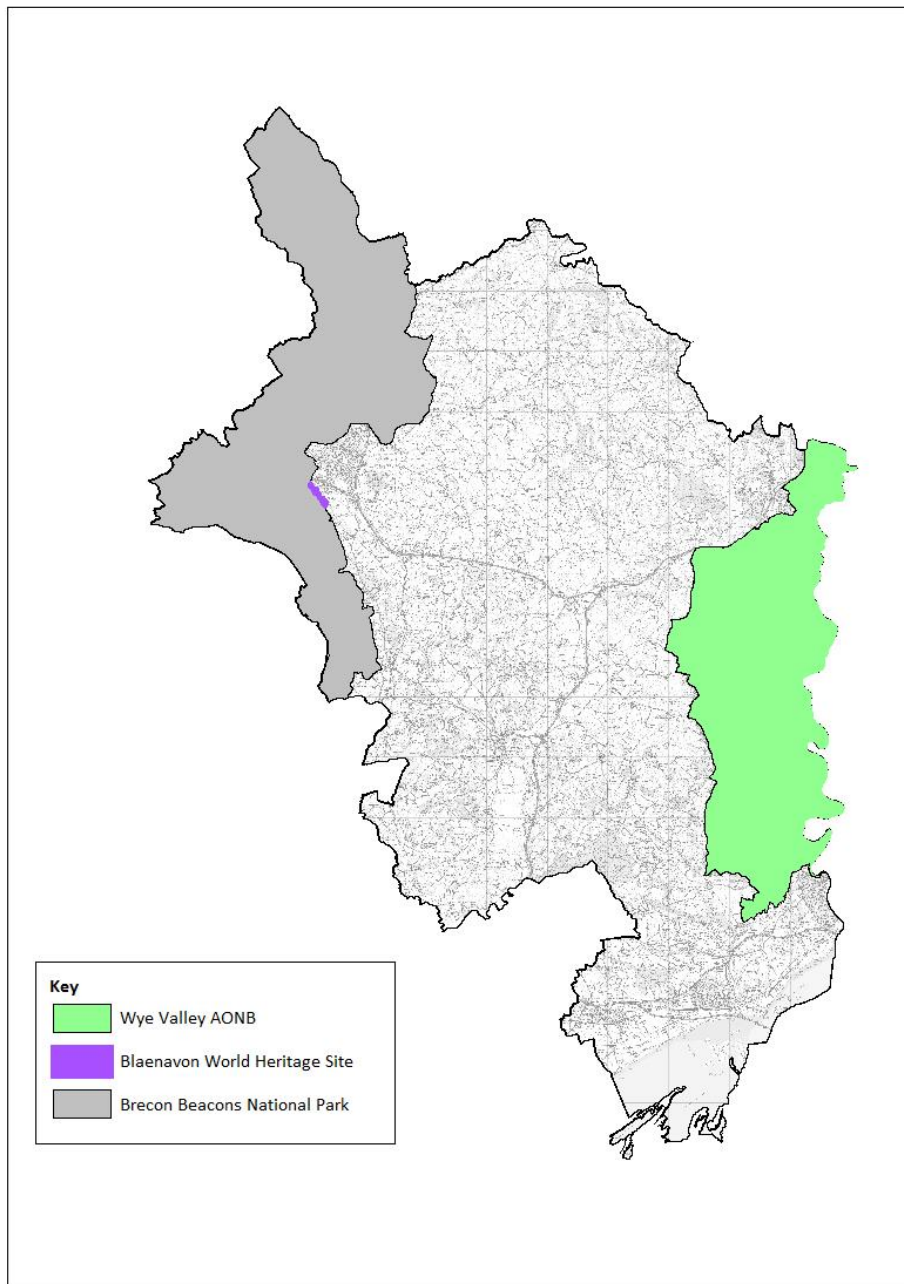
## 7.5 Landscape

Monmouthshire has a rich and diverse landscape stretching from the coastline of the Gwent Levels in the south of the County, to the uplands of the Brecon Beacons in the north, and the picturesque river corridor of the Wye Valley in the east.

### 7.5.1 Nationally Designated Landscapes.

The County incorporates part of the Wye Valley AONB shown in map 30 to the East of Monmouthshire and part of the Brecon Beacons National Park to the North West - both of which are nationally recognised designations of high quality landscape. There are also three landscapes of outstanding historic interest within Monmouthshire- Blaenavon, the Gwent Levels and the Lower Wye Valley. The portion of the Brecon Beacons National Park (BBNP) located in Monmouthshire covers some 14,880 hectares, which accounts for approximately 17% of the County. The BBNP Local Planning Authority exercise the development plan and development control functions in this part of the County but the impact of development on the setting of the National Park is an important consideration near the north-western boundary of the Monmouthshire Local Planning Authority area. The part of the Wye Valley AONB located within Monmouthshire covers approximately 11,710 hectares and accounts for approximately 16% of the Monmouthshire LDP area. A small portion of the Blaenavon World Heritage Site (approximately 20 hectares) also lies within the Monmouthshire local planning area.

### Map 30: Internationally and Nationally Designated areas within Monmouthshire



Source: Monmouthshire Local Development Plan

#### 7.6 Key Issues arising from a review of the Baseline Characteristics

Monmouthshire has a large number of designated and non-designated heritage assets, many of these provide attractive places to live and are important to the tourist economy of the County. In addition the Welsh language is an important component of Welsh national identity and culture. As such, the future well-being of the Welsh language is an important consideration. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the baseline characteristics of the County:

### **Cultural and Heritage Assets**

- Statistics show that whilst the Welsh language does not currently play a significant role in the County, with less than 10% of residents able to speak Welsh, this figure has risen since the 2001 Census (up 0.2%).
- Monmouthshire has a rich cultural heritage, including 31 Conservation Areas, 45 Historic Parks and Gardens, 164 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and over 2,220 Listed Buildings. There is a need to preserve, protect and enhance these cultural assets.
- An integral element of Monmouthshire's distinctive settlement pattern is its historic towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. The LDP area has also experienced substantial suburban expansion especially along the M4 in the south of the County, with growth pressures in this area likely to increase as a result of the imminent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.

### **Landscape**

- Monmouthshire has a rich and diverse landscape, which incorporates parts of the Wye Valley Area of outstanding Natural Beauty, the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site. The County's beautiful landscapes and cultural heritage are part of what makes Monmouthshire special.
- There is a need to protect and enhance the landscape assets of the County, protecting the key views and the visual amenity of both the settlements and the wider countryside, whilst balancing this against the need to provide a range and choice of appropriate development to address the challenges Monmouthshire faces. As these assets extend beyond the boundary of the LDP area this protection incorporates cross-boundary landscapes.

## 8. A Globally Responsible Wales

### 8.1 Introduction

This section provides baseline data relating to the following well-being goal:

‘A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.’

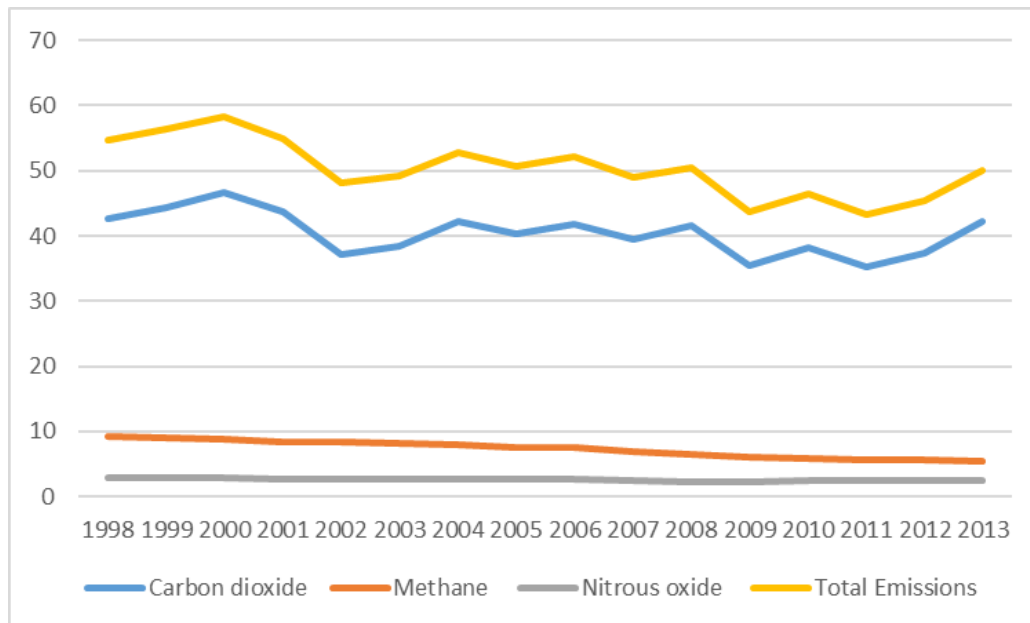
Essentially this well-being goal is a cross cutting goal which relates to all of the ISA topics. However, for the purposes of this report, the data in this section relates primarily to:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
- Climatic Factors; and
- Flooding.

### 8.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

#### 8.2.1 Emissions of greenhouse gases in Wales

**Chart 40: Emissions of greenhouse gases in Wales (million tonnes carbon equivalent)**



Source: Stats Wales (Accessed 05/09/2018)

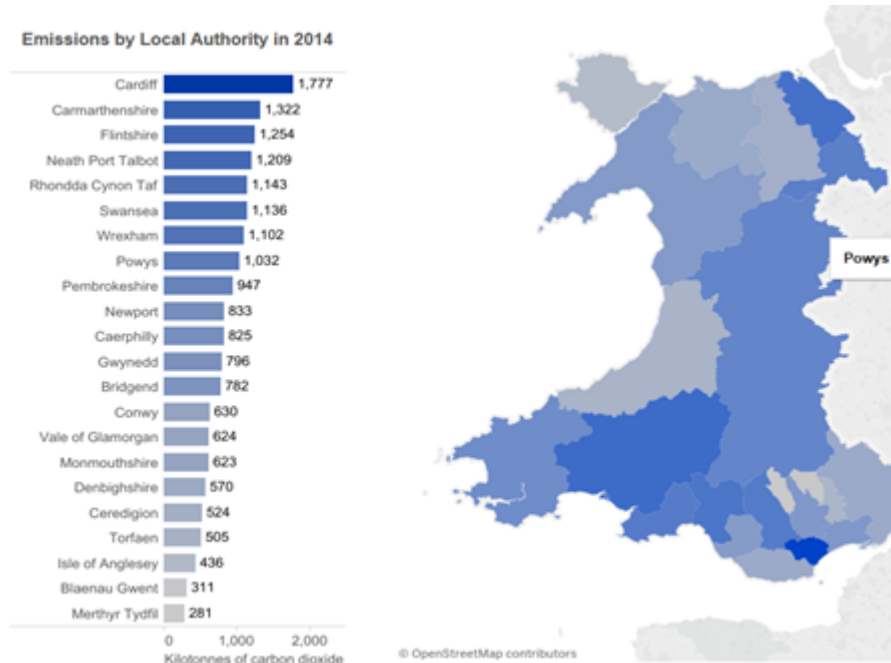
Chart 40 shows the emissions of greenhouse gases in Wales. The overall effect since 1998 has been a decrease in total emissions of 8.5%. There were however increases in the early to mid-2000s within Wales. Equally, most recently in 2013, total emissions in Wales have risen 15.5% since 2011. The UK figures are more advanced than those for Wales and therefore cannot be compared directly, however, these show a 24.6% reduction in the Basket of greenhouse gas emissions for the UK between 1998 and



2013. There is no local or regional comparator data available, which is therefore considered to be a data gap.

### 8.2.2 Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in Wales

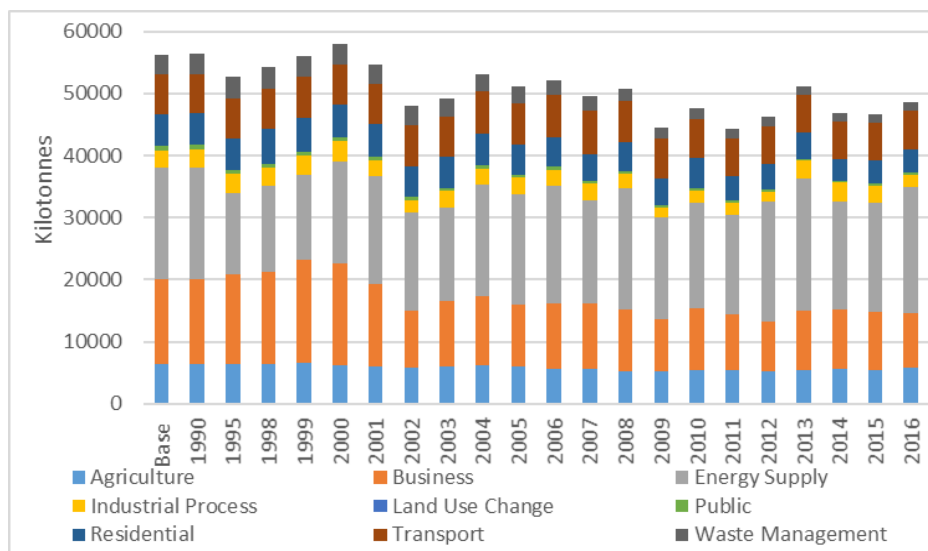
**Map 31: Total Welsh CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2014**



Source: Welsh Government Statistics and Research. Accessed 05/09/2018

Map 31 above shows how carbon dioxide emissions vary across Wales, as expected, the most emissions in 2014 were recorded in Cardiff, and in more built up areas in general.

**Chart 41: Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in Wales by Source**



Source: StatsWales - (Accessed- 6/09/18)

Chart 42 indicates that emissions of Greenhouse Gases vary on a year by year basis although the sources are generally consistent. Total GHG emissions from Wales have reduced between by 14.2% between 1990 and 2016. These emission reductions are a result of a decline in manufacturing emissions (e.g. in iron and steel, bulk chemical production) in the Business and Industrial Process sectors, efficiencies in energy generation and business sector heating, the use of natural gas to replace some coal and other fuels as well as abatement in some chemical industries. Residential sector emissions and Transport emissions have not reduced markedly since the Base Year due to increasing population and increasing demand for heating and transportation despite improvements in energy efficiency of vehicles and housing.

### 8.2.3 Energy

There is no data relating specifically to emissions from energy within Monmouthshire. However Table 42 below outlines the main Greenhouse Gas emissions in 2016 for Wales. Emissions in 2016 are 47,787 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e with 43% of emissions in 2016 from Energy Supply, 19% from Business, 13% from Transport, 12% from Agriculture, and 8% for Residential Sources.

**Table 42 Emissions summary for Wales, 2016 (kt CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

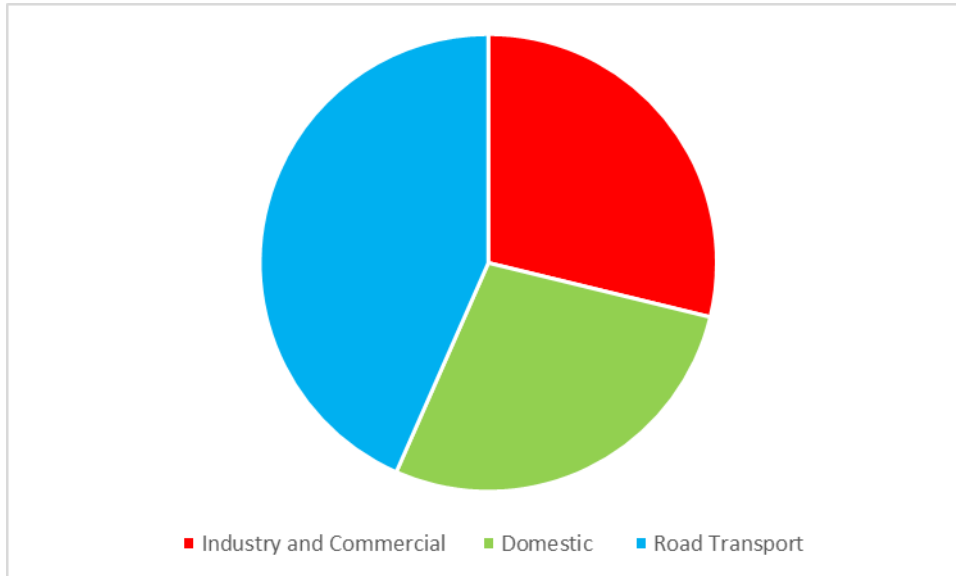
Sector Name	Emission	Percentage of total GWP Weighted Emissions
Agriculture	5,728.64	12.0
Business	8,896.24	18.6
Energy Supply	20,288.47	42.5
Industrial Process	2,009.74	4.2
Land Use Change	-773.08	-1.6
Public	337.60	0.7
Residential	3,730.04	7.8
Transport	6,312.05	13.2
Waste Management	1,257.93	2.6
Total	47,787.63	100.0

(Source: AEA Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990-2016)

### 8.2.4 Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in Monmouthshire

Chart 42 shows that the most Carbon Emissions in Monmouthshire were produced by road transport (accounting for approximately 43%) with industry and commercial accounting for approximately 29% and domestic approximately 28%.

**Chart 42: CO<sub>2</sub> emission estimates in Monmouthshire (ktCO<sub>2</sub>) (2016)**

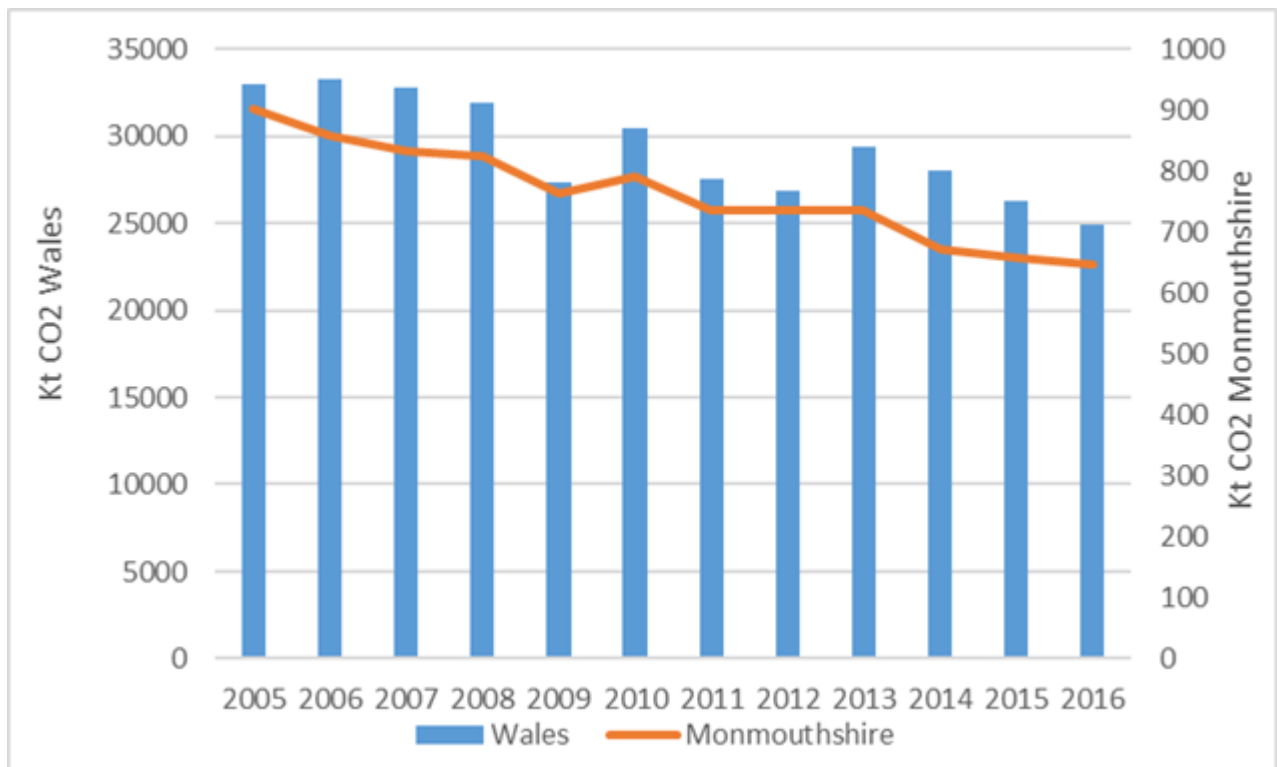


Source: DECC Carbon Dioxide Emissions National Statistics (Accessed 15/09/2018)

The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita of Monmouthshire residents in 2005 was 9.2 tonnes, this had reduced to 7.4 tonnes by 2011, and was 6.3 tonnes in 2016. This is compared to an average for the South Wales region of 5.2 in 2016 and 5.4 tonnes for Wales as a whole. The only authorities with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita higher than Monmouthshire were Powys and Newport with 7.2 and 6.5 respectively. (Source: DECC CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Statistics). The Department of Energy and Climate Change estimates for 2013, suggest that the domestic tonnes per capita of Carbon Dioxide in Monmouthshire amounted to approximately 2.7 the same figure was recorded for the whole of Wales. Monmouthshire has a higher total than the neighbouring local authorities Newport (2.5), Torfaen (2.4) and Blaenau Gwent (2.6), but a lower total than Powys (2.9). It is likely that Monmouthshire has higher than average domestic tonnes per capita of Carbon Dioxide due to a combination of factors such as larger than average properties, off gas properties and older properties, all of which usually result in higher Carbon emissions. It is considered however, that more research needs to be undertaken in this area to accurately assess why carbon emissions are so high.

Chart 43 illustrates CO2 emissions in both Wales and Monmouthshire between 2005 and 2016. During this period, total CO2 emissions in Wales fell by 24.5% whilst in Monmouthshire CO2 emissions fell by 28.3%. In 2016, the largest proportion (54.3%) of Carbon Dioxide emissions in Monmouthshire were from Transport, where in Wales, industry and commercial activities accounted for 56.5% of emissions. In 2016, Monmouthshire had 6.9 tonnes of emissions per capita, compared to 8.0 tonnes for Wales.

**Chart 43: CO2 Emissions**



Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions statistics, GOV.UK (Accessed 08/10/2018; <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016>)

### 8.3 Climatic Factors

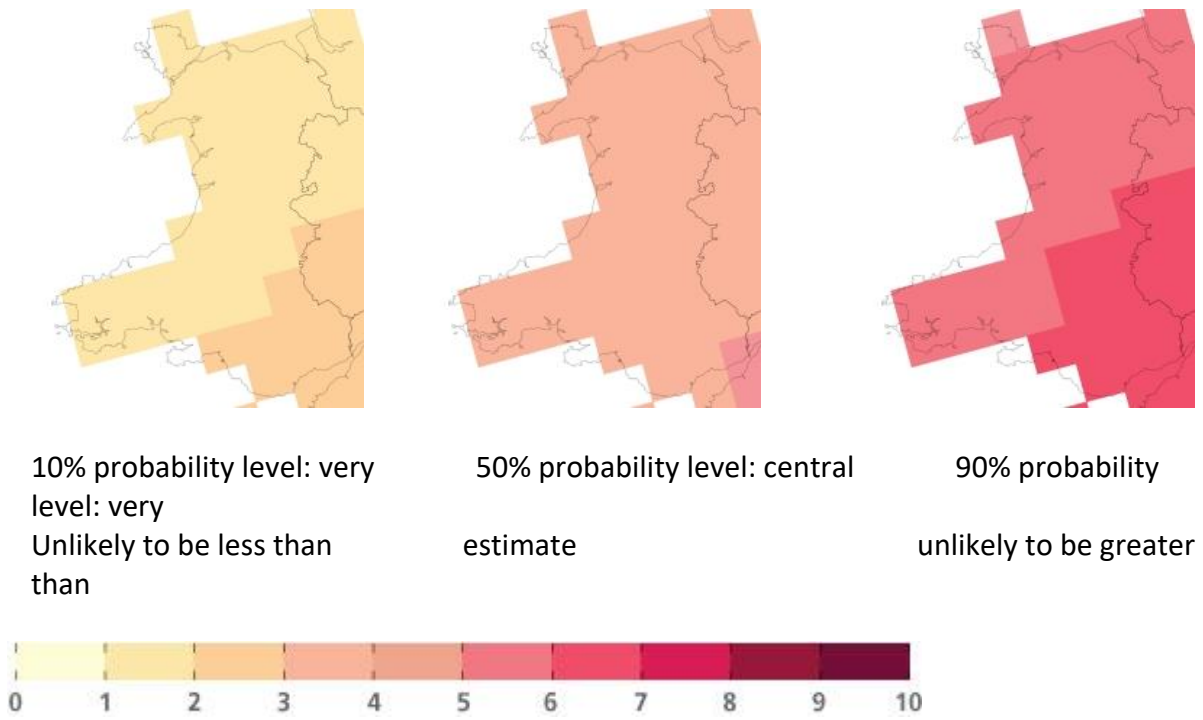
Both natural and human factors affect global climate. Natural causes can include interactions between the ocean and the atmosphere, changes in the Earth’s orbit and volcanic eruptions. Humans influence global climate by releasing greenhouse gases (for example carbon dioxide and methane) into the atmosphere. These gases absorb energy that is radiated from the Earth’s surface, warming the atmosphere and increasing temperatures globally. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded in 2007 that most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century is very likely to be due to the observed increase in man-made greenhouse gas concentrations. Average annual temperatures for Wales largely reflect those for the UK. Welsh temperatures over land between 2005-2014 were 0.9°C warmer than the 1961 – 1990 average, where in the UK temperatures have risen by just over a centigrade since the 1950s (UK Climate Change

Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales). The UK Climate Projections from 2009 predict that under a medium emissions scenario, mean summer temperatures will increase by 0.9°C-4.5°C by the 2050s (UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales). Climate change can be reduced by mitigation; by reducing the net emissions of greenhouse gases, notably CO<sub>2</sub>. However, some impacts can be tackled through adaptation.

### 8.3.1 Temperature

Map 32 shows the view of future change in summer temperature in Wales under a medium emissions scenario. It is evident from this that even under the 10% probability level Monmouthshire is located in an area where temperatures are likely to be higher than for much of the rest of Wales. No specific data for the County is however available and is therefore considered to be a data gap.

**Map 32: Change in summer mean temperature for Wales, 2080s, under a Medium emissions scenario**



10% probability level: very  
level: very  
Unlikely to be less than  
than

50% probability level: central  
estimate

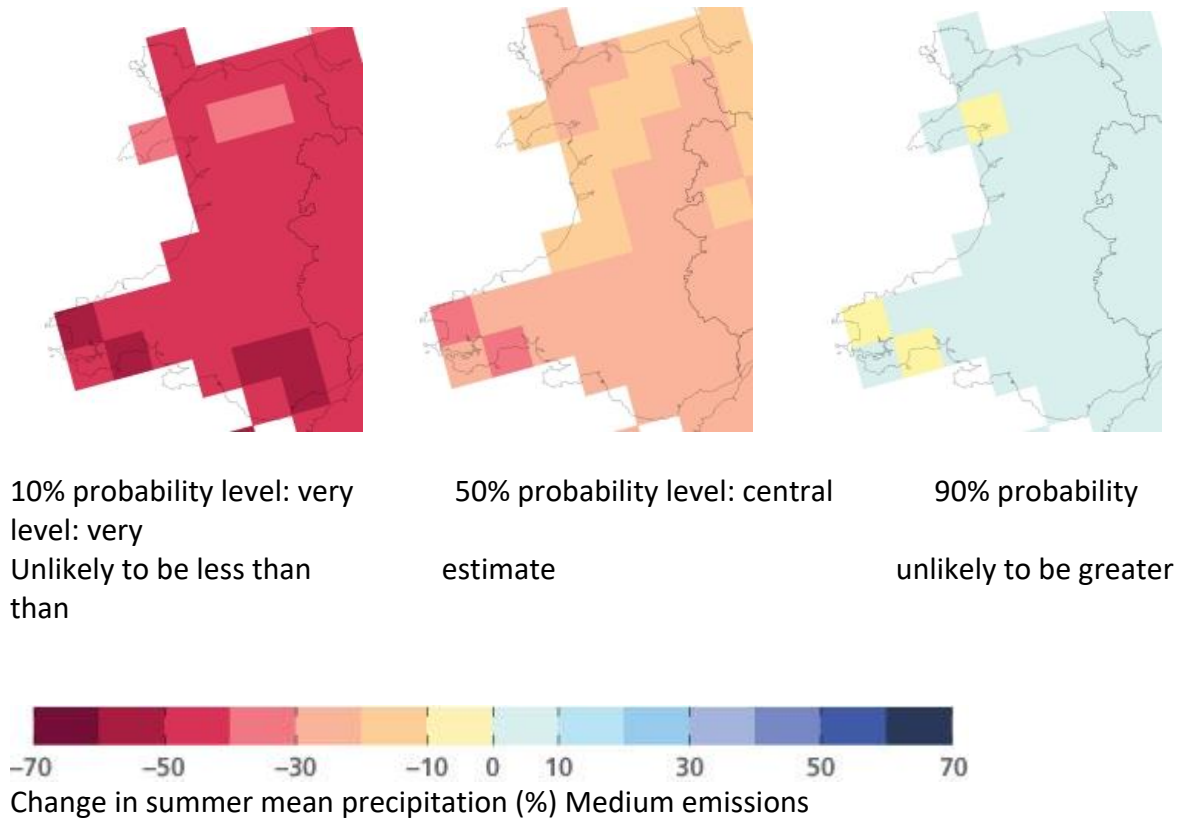
90% probability  
unlikely to be greater

Change in summer mean temperature (°C) Medium emissions

(Source:<http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/24120?emission=medium>(Accessed 17/09/18))

8.3.2 Summer Precipitation

**Map 33: Change in summer mean precipitation for Wales, 2080s, under a Medium emissions scenario**



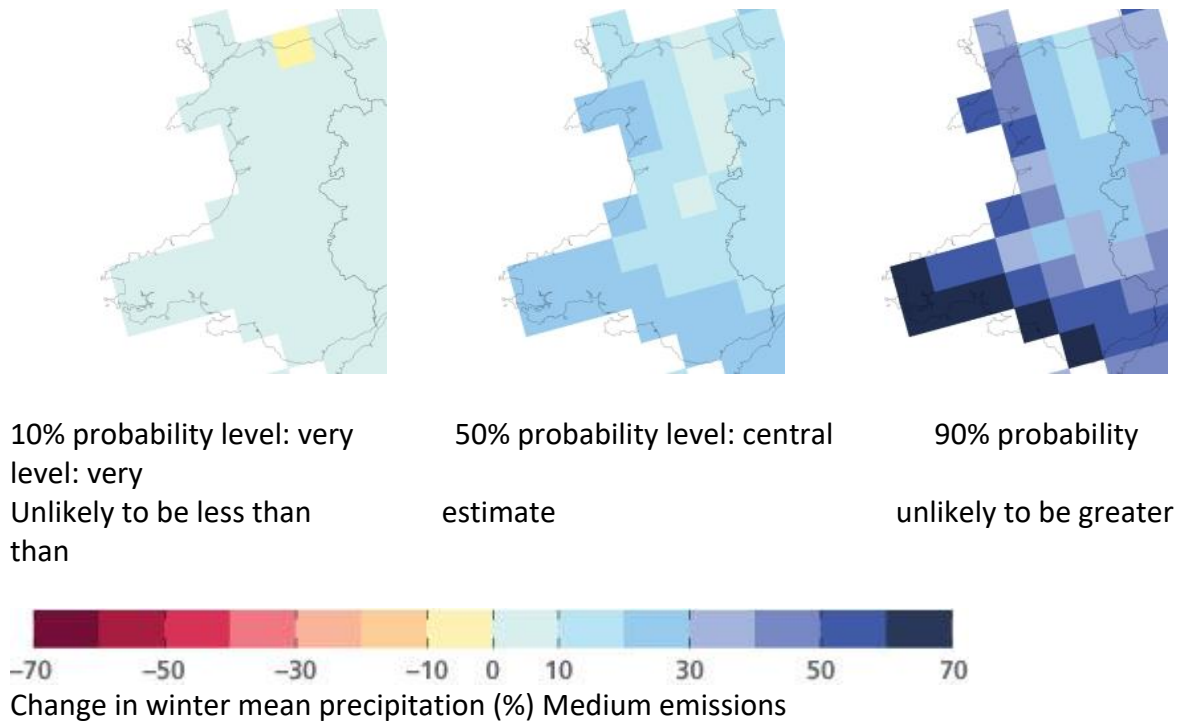
(Source:<http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/24120?emission=medium>)(Accessed 17/09/18)

Map 33 shows the view of future change in summer precipitation in Wales under a medium emissions scenario. It is evident from this that even under the 10% probability level Monmouthshire is located in an area where summer precipitation is likely to be less than for much of the rest of Wales. No specific data for the County is however available and is therefore considered to be a data gap.

8.3.3 Winter Precipitation

Map 34 gives the view of future change in winter precipitation in Wales under a medium emissions scenario. The medium emissions scenario shows a change across the whole of the Country at the 50% probability to the 2080s period of between 10% and 30%. No specific data for the County is however available and is therefore considered to be a data gap.

**Map 34: Change in winter mean precipitation for Wales, 2080s, under a Medium emissions scenario**



(Source:<http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/24120?emission=medium> (Accessed 17/09/2018))

#### 8.3.4 Habitat and Species Loss and Influx

The abundance of species are increasing and decreasing at sites and a range of species seem to be changing distributions in ways correlated with climate change. Within Wales, there is evidence that various species are travelling north and uphill, where new colonies originally from the South are forming. Equally, migratory birds are migrating shorter distances outside of the breeding season, where many have relocated to the north east in search of new feeding grounds, where warmer –milder winters help facilitate this (UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales). Conversely, an increase in temperatures has positively affected terrestrial invertebrates, however, wet and warm winters have affected the numbers of both butterflies and moths. Furthermore, there is a significant risk to species at the margin of their southern range, who are retreating northwards, where species that are unable to adapt to a lack of suitable habitats may be lost from lower ground (UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales).

Some of the most dramatic changes may occur on the coast, estuaries and tidal rivers, as a result of sea-level rise intensified by extreme weather events (Source: Defra 2007). The habitats and species found within the River Wye, River Usk and the Severn Estuary could therefore be affected due to climate change, within Monmouthshire this is likely to include wintering waders and ducks.

There is however a degree of uncertainty about the actual scale and future responses of individual species and habitats to a changing climate, due to a combination of issues and will be heavily dependent upon the capacity of species to disperse in response to climate change, which is difficult to predict (UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales). It is considered therefore that there is a data gap in relation to the effects of climate change on the loss and influx of habitats and species.

#### 8.3.5 Habitat Connectivity

Habitat connectivity and landscape permeability have been recognised as key to helping species dispersal and enhancing resilience. Habitat connectivity describes the spatial links between core areas of suitable habitat. It has been shown experimentally that physically connecting fragmented habitats or making the intervening habitat less hostile for example by reducing the intensity of land use, improves dispersal for some species (Source: Defra 2007). Within Monmouthshire examples of this can be found through the projects undertaken by Gwent Wildlife Trust on landscape management. Other than the work undertaken by Gwent Wildlife Trust there is no trend data available on habitat connectivity.

#### 8.3.6 Peak Oil

The Peak Oil concept refers to the point when the maximum amount of oil that can be extracted globally is reached. Thereafter, production will tail off as remaining reserves become more difficult and more expensive to harvest. It is estimated that global oil supplies will fall by around 22% by 2020, and by approximately 50% by 2035. Approximately around a quarter of the UK's energy currently comes from oil compared to a global average of approximately 36% (Source: Soil Association 2008).

It is suggested that this could result in a large increase in fuel costs which as a consequence could have the following impacts: make it socially unacceptable to use cars for short journeys, make it difficult economically for most people to commute over significant distances- bringing the need for people's homes and places of work to be close together, increase domestic fuel prices with a knock-on effect that could increase the gap between rich and poor people (Draft Monmouthshire Community Strategy 2008).

There are however suggested positive aspects of peak oil which includes: the use of alternative clean fuels which could help control the pollution of fossil fuel use as well as mitigate global warming, a move to self-sufficiency and more natural systems which could result in a rise in agricultural input prices reducing the use of fertilisers, more organic farming practices which could lead to less processed food and more whole food.

Transition Towns/communities work together to look at what they can do to respond to the challenges and opportunities of peak oil and climate change. Within Monmouthshire, Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth are designated Transition



Towns and, Caldicot and Grosmont are currently ‘mulling over’ the idea of becoming a Transition Town (Source: [www.transitionnetwork.org](http://www.transitionnetwork.org) 2018). There is currently no data relating to peak oil and the effect it will have in Monmouthshire, this is therefore considered to be a data gap.

### 8.3.7 Agriculture and Forestry

Extra CO<sub>2</sub> is likely to have a fertilising effect and increase plant growth through combined effects of interaction of temperature rise and altered patterns of precipitation and evapotranspiration. This is likely to benefit cereal crops, however increased temperature will shorten grain ripening and depress the yield. The ‘UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales’ suggests that a warmer climate may facilitate an increase in the land used for agriculture in Wales. However, this will vary across different regions. Those limited by climatic conditions may see an increase in agricultural land due to enhanced land capacity and longer and warmer summers, however an increase in soil aridity may decrease productivity. Projections suggest that the best grades of agricultural land in Wales and England (1-3a), will decrease from 37% to 7% by the 2080s. Equally the area of grade 4 land is expected to increase from 2% to roughly 66%. These projections are based upon a high emissions scenario and affected by factors such as soil aridity and the frequency of droughts (UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report: Summary for Wales).

As of 2016, agriculture accounts for 12% of total greenhouse gases in Wales, and is the most significant source sector of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), accounting for 62% of total Welsh emissions for methane. (Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory 1990-2016). There is a data gap in relation to the effects of agriculture and climate change in Monmouthshire.

### 8.3.8 Built Heritage

The risk of flooding to archaeological sites in low-lying areas like the Gwent Levels is likely to be increased. Other built heritage may suffer damage from increased severity in winter storms and in dry summers, subsidence as the ground dries out (Source UKCIP 2000). There is however a data gap in relation to the effects of climate change on the built heritage of Monmouthshire.

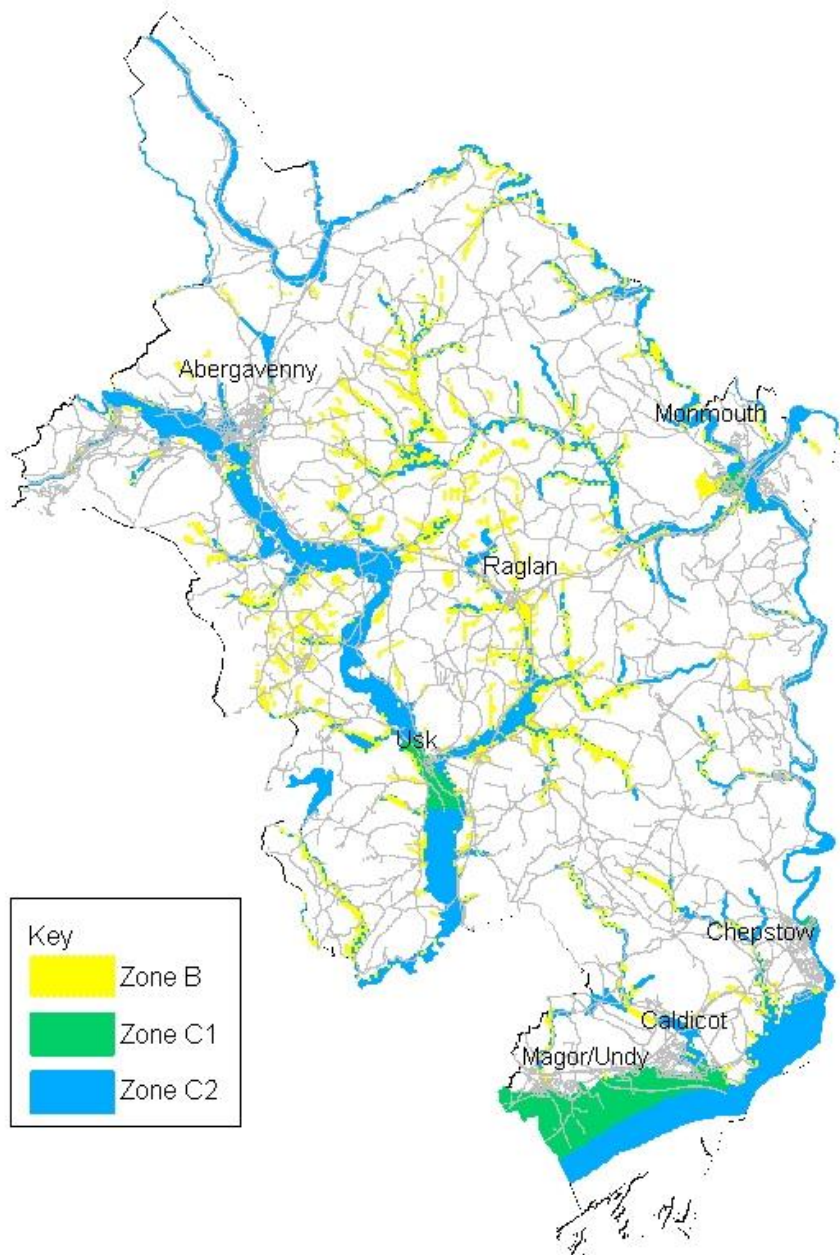
## 8.4 **Flooding**

- 8.4.1 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15 published by the Welsh Assembly Government categorises areas of floodplain within Wales, Map 35 identifies the areas of floodplain within Monmouthshire. Zone B relates to areas that have known to have been flooded in the past, evidenced by sedimentary deposits. There are a number of these areas within Monmouthshire adjacent to the historic river courses and waterways. Zone C1 identifies areas of the floodplain that are developed and served by significant infrastructure, including flood defences. Zone C2 identifies areas of the floodplain

without significant flood defence infrastructure, TAN15 states that only 'less vulnerable' forms of development should be considered within these areas.

A large proportion of both Zone C1 and Zone C2 floodplains are identified to the South of the County in the Gwent Levels. There is significant C2 floodplain in Monmouth, the Wye Valley (including Llandogo and Tintern) and Chepstow which are all located alongside the River Wye and its tributaries to the east of the County. There is also significant C2 floodplain in the settlements of Abergavenny, Llanfoist, Llangybi and Usk, these settlements are located adjacent the River Usk in the west of the County. There are however flood defences within the towns of Chepstow, Monmouth and Usk.

**Map 35: Areas of flooding within Monmouthshire, with and without flood defences**



Source: Welsh Assembly Government Technical Advice Note 15.

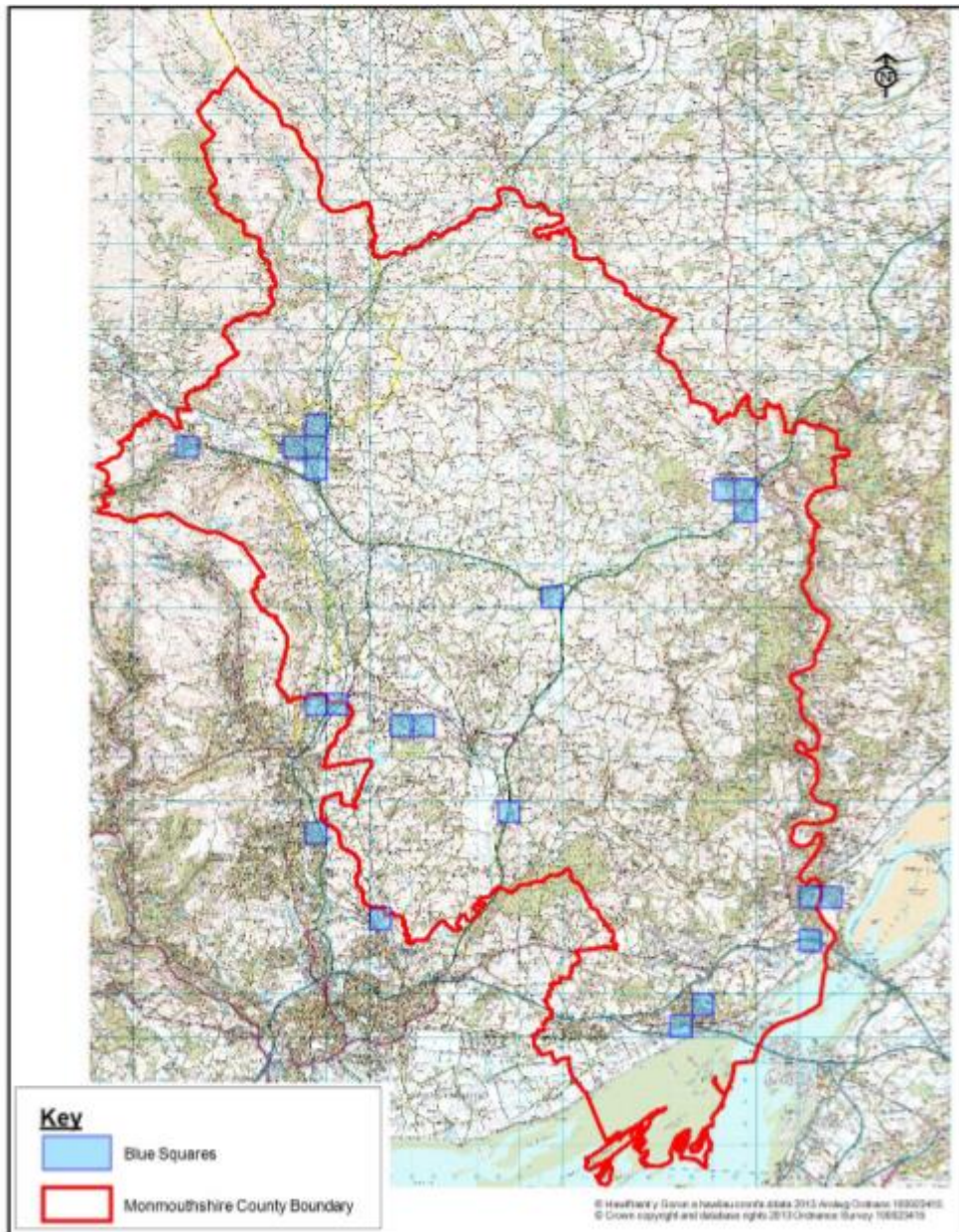
#### 8.4.2 Flood Risk

It is predicted that the sea level will rise by about 40cm by 2080 around the Welsh coasts, the frequency of flooding of low-lying areas like the Gwent Levels is therefore expected to increase (Source: UKCIP 2000).

Increased winter storms and intensity of daily precipitation will lead to the capacity of drains and sewers being exceeded; this will not only result in an increase in flooding but also the lack of replenishment of aquifers and reservoirs, as water is often diverted to rivers in these situations.

The Monmouthshire County Council Flood Risk Management Plan 2016 suggests that of the 92,994 people in the county, 543 are at high risk or 1 in 30 (3%) or greater chance of flooding, 801 are at medium risk or 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding, whilst 4,782 people are at low risk or 1 in 1000 (0.1%) chance of flooding. In addition, the plan suggests that those communities most at risk of 1 in 1000 year surface flooding were Caldicot with 1159 residents and 493 properties at risk, Abergavenny with 1135 residents and 483 properties at risk, and Chepstow with 947 residents and 403 properties at risk. Monmouth, Magor with Undy, Llantilio Pertholey, Llanfoist Fawr, Usk, Llanelly and Portskewett all feature as part of the top 10 communities in this category. In terms of flooding from main rivers and the sea, those communities at most risk from a 1 in 1000 year flood, are Monmouth with 3443 residents and 1465 properties at risk, Abergavenny with 2374 residents and 1010 properties at risk and Usk with 1659 residents and 706 properties at risk.

**Map 36: Areas of Concentrated Flood Risk**



Source: Natural Resources Wales - (Accessed 17/09/2018)

Map 36 above, indicates areas of Monmouthshire of concentrated flood risk, and where flood risk exceeds the defined threshold, where ‘a minimum of 200 people at risk of flooding; a minimum of 20 businesses at risk of flooding and 2 or more critical services are at risk of flooding’. The map produced by NRW identifies 21 of these areas, 17 of which were within the Monmouthshire County Boundary.

#### 8.4.3 Catchment Abstraction Management

The River Usk and River Wye both have Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) which set out how water abstraction will be managed, by outlining where water is available and where current rates of abstraction need to be reduced.

The Usk CAMS covers 1169km<sup>2</sup> and is spread across 5 counties including Monmouthshire, it is one of the Environment Agency's largest catchments and includes the River Usk and its tributaries but not the Usk Estuary. In the Usk CAMS, water is taken from both surface water and groundwater resources. Water is abstracted for public water supply, navigation, agriculture, commerce/industry, domestic use, spray irrigation, horticultural watering, lake/pond maintenance, fish farming and hydropower generation.

The 2015 Usk Abstraction Licensing Strategy suggests that Natural Resources Wales believe that surface water is very limited and is protected from abstraction, which should only be carried out at high flows.

The River Wye CAMS covers an area of 4171km<sup>2</sup> and includes a number of substantial tributaries including the Monnow. The 2015 Wye Abstraction Licensing Strategy suggests that Natural Resources Wales have concerns about surface water availability during low flows, where water for consumptive abstraction may only be available at medium to high flows.

## 8.5 Key Issues arising from a review of the Baseline Characteristics

Monmouthshire has a contribution to make to Wales as a globally responsible nation. In particular energy consumption and greenhouse emissions are two things that occur locally through homes, businesses and transport but contribute to global consequences. The following are the key issues to arise from a review of the baseline characteristics of the County:

- The number of low carbon energy generation projects in Monmouthshire has risen to over 4,000 in 2016. There is a continued need to encourage renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations and the incorporation of appropriate renewable energy schemes within new developments.
- Monmouthshire's carbon and ecological footprints are high when compared to both neighbouring authorities and Wales as a whole.
- Parts of the County, mainly in the south and those areas adjacent to major water courses, are vulnerable to flooding, a risk that is increasing through climate change and rising sea levels. In 2016 there were some 1,344 people and 292 properties in the County at high (1 in 30 year) or medium (1 in 100 year) at risk of flooding.

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**Monmouthshire**  
**Replacement Local Development**  
**Plan**

**Habitats Regulations**  
**Assessment**  
**Initial Screening Report**

**December 2018**



monmouthshire  
sir fynydd

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## 1. Background to the Revision of the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (LDP)

In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) Monmouthshire County Council adopted its first Local Development Plan (LDP) in February 2014. Since 2014 the Council has undertaken, in accordance with statutory requirements, annual monitoring of the plan, with four Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) published to date. The AMRs assess the extent to which the LDP strategy, objectives and policies are being delivered and implemented.

The 2016 Monmouthshire AMR recommended an early review of the LDP as a result of the need to address the shortfall in the housing land supply and an acknowledgement that the current LDP expires in December 2021. The 2017 AMR, which formed the first stage of the LDP review process, confirmed the recommendation to continue with an early review of the LDP.

A full review of the LDP commenced in 2017, with the final Review Report published in March 2018. Based on the evidence contained in the Review Report, it was concluded that the LDP should be revised and that this should take the form of a full revision procedure.

## 2. Report Purpose

This initial screening report is the first stage of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) being carried out in respect of the revision of the LDP. This will need to build upon the HRA carried out for the first Monmouthshire LDP (adopted February 2014) which was undertaken by Baker Associates on behalf of the Council.

The purpose of the HRA process is to identify, assess and address any 'significant effects' on European sites from the revision of the Monmouthshire LDP and from the resulting replacement LDP for the Monmouthshire County Council planning area as required by Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

For the purposes of this report 'European Sites'<sup>1</sup> comprise:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and candidate SACs (cSACs) [designated under the Habitats Directive 1992 (European Economic Community, 1992)];
- Special Protection Areas (SPA) and potential SPAs (pSPAs), [classified under the EC Wild Birds Directive 1979 (European Economic Community, 1979) as amended by the Birds Directive (European Commission, 2009) and
- Ramsar sites [Designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971, as amended (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 1971).

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<sup>1</sup> Welsh Government (September 2009) Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning

This report seeks the views of the statutory Nature Conservation Body for Wales, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), on the proposed list of European sites to take forward for a HRA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP.

### 3. Statutory Requirements

In the UK, the European Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna) (European Commission, 1992) is transposed into national legislation in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the Habitat Regulations). The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The legislation sets the framework for the creation of a network of protected sites across Europe. These are known as Natura 2000 sites or European Sites.

These include sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for their species and habitats and Special Areas of Protection (SPAs) designated for the protection of birds. As a matter of policy the Welsh Government also expects local planning authorities to treat all Ramsar sites and potential SPAs (pSPAs) as though they were statutory European sites or, as the case may be, European offshore marine sites, and they should be treated as such in HRA.

Any plan or project that has the possibility of impacting on a European Site must be assessed to ascertain the likelihood and significance of effects to the integrity of the site. The Habitats Directive Articles 6(3) and 6(4) sets the requirement for assessment as:

*“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives...”*

### 4. The Habitats Regulations Assessment Process

The HRA is used to describe the process of Appropriate Assessment (AA) required under the Habitats Directive. Guidance on HRA is set out in Annex 6 of Technical Advice Note 5: Nature conservation and Planning (September 2009). This is *‘The Appraisal of Development Plans in Wales under the Provisions of the Habitats Regulations’*.

In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, the HRA process follows a series of stages which will be undertaken for the revision of the LDP, as necessary, to meet with the requirements of the Regulations:

- Stage 1 – HRA Screening – to determine whether the revision of the LDP, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, is likely to have a significant effect on

any European sites or European offshore marine sites. Screening will need to be undertaken for each iteration of the replacement LDP, namely the Preferred Strategy and the Deposit Plan. This report identifies relevant European sites for consideration within the HRA Screening.

- Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment – if the HRA Screening indicates that the revision of the LDP is likely to have significant effects a further level of assessment is needed to consider whether the replacement LDP could adversely affect the integrity of one or more European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, in view of those sites’ conservation objectives.
- Stage 3 – Consideration of Alternatives – where the ‘appropriate assessment’ identifies potentially significant impacts on a European site, identifying whether there are possible alternative solutions or mitigation measures which, if adopted, will avoid or counteract those adverse impacts. Where there are no such alternative solutions, determining whether there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for giving effect to the development plan.

An important part of the HRA is determining whether the replacement LDP is likely to have a significant effect on European sites. The assessment guidance on HRA from the Welsh Assembly Government<sup>2</sup> suggests that:

- The development plan should be ‘likely’ to have such an effect if the planning authority is unable to exclude the possibility that the plan could have significant effects on any European site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.
- An effect will be ‘significant’ if it undermines the site’s conservation objectives.

Guidance on HRA sets out a requirement that in addition to determining if the replacement LDP would have a significant effect on European sites on its own, it is also necessary to assess if there would be any significant effects in combination with other plans and projects.

This ‘in combination’ assessment will need to look at other plans and projects that also require HRA, such as the LDPs and LDFs of neighbouring local authorities, as well as projects proposed or underway in the area. Guidance on HRA provide examples of the types of plans that may need to be taken into account when considering ‘in combination’ effects.

The HRA process should run concurrently with the plan process and form an iterative part of the revision of the LDP. The HRA should be programmed to fit in with plan-making procedures, including the SA/SEA but should not be incorporated into the SA or SEA, it should run alongside the processes.

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<sup>2</sup> Welsh Government (September 2009) Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning

## 5. Identification of Sites

This is the initial step of the screening process and involves identifying and agreeing a list of European sites to take forward in consideration of the potential for likely significant effects to arise as a result of the revision of the Monmouthshire LDP. This includes European sites within the Council boundary as well as others located within the surrounding area which could be affected by the revision of the LDP. In consideration of this a 15km buffer area has been used around Monmouthshire to identify those European sites that could possibly be affected. The use of a 15km search area is the same approach as that taken for the HRA of the first Monmouthshire LDP.

All European sites within the Monmouthshire County Council boundary and within 15km of its boundary have been identified using the Natura 2000 Viewer (September 2018), an on-line tool that presents all Natura 2000 sites, provides key information on species and habitats for which each site has been designated, data on their estimated population size and conservation status. **The tables below give an indication of the qualifying features of the sites but do not contain a complete list. Full information can be found on the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website by following this link: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1461>.**

**.Table 1: European sites identified within the Monmouthshire County Council Planning Area**

Site Name	Status	Site Code	Area (Ha)	Qualifying features of the site
River Usk*	SAC	UK0013007	1015	The site contains habitats listed under Annex I of the Habitats Directive and these are a qualifying feature. The River Usk is also important for a variety of species listed under Annex II of the Habitats Directive that are primary reasons for site selection.
River Wye/Afon Gwy	SAC	UK0012642	2269	The site contains habitats listed under Annex I of the Habitats Directive and these are primary reason for selection. The site also contains a variety of species listed under Annex II of the Habitats Directive which are also the primary reasons for selection. The River Wye is important for its population of Atlantic salmon, and whilst stocks have declined the salmon population is still of considerable importance in UK terms. The Wye also holds the densest and most well established otter population in Wales. The site is considered one of the best in the UK for white-clawed crayfish. Other important

Site Name	Status	Site Code	Area (Ha)	Qualifying features of the site
				species supported by the River Wye are twaite shad, bullhead and river, sea and brook lamprey.
Severn Estuary	SAC, SPA & Ramsar	UK0013030	73779	<p>The Severn Estuary is the largest coastal plain estuary in the UK with the second highest tidal range in the world. The site contains habitats listed under Annex I of the Habitats Directive and these are the primary reason for selection. These include estuaries, mudflats and sandflats. Additional primary reasons for selection are species listed under Annex II of the Habitats Directive including Sea lamprey, River lamprey and Twaite shad.</p> <p>Primary reasons for Special Protection Area designation is that the site qualifies as an area of Internationally Important Assemblage of Birds, under Article 4.2, where over the winter the area regularly supports 84,317 waterfowl.</p> <p>Primary reasons for Ramsar designation is that there are 8 criteria that are within the Ramsar designation. This includes the immense tidal range creating diversity of the physical environment and biological communities, and due to unusual estuarine communities, reduced diversity and high productivity. This site is also designated due to the importance for the run of migratory fish between sea and river via the estuary. It is also of particular importance for migratory birds during spring and autumn.</p>
Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	SAC	UK0014794	146	The Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bats SAC straddles the Wales-England border. It is underpinned by 4 SSSIs in Wales and 9 in England, all of which lie entirely within the SAC. This complex of sites contains by far the greatest concentration of lesser horseshoe bat in the UK, totalling about 26% of the national population.
Wye Valley Woodlands	SAC	UK0012727	926	The Wye Valley Woodlands SAC is a large woodland SAC that straddles the Wales-England border. The site is underpinned by 9 SSSIs in Wales and 7 in England. The Wye Valley contains abundant and near-

Site Name	Status	Site Code	Area (Ha)	Qualifying features of the site
				continuous semi-natural woodland along the gorge. The variety of woodland types found is rare within the UK.

\* Part is within the Brecon Beacons National Park planning area

**Table 2: European sites identified within the Brecon Beacons National Park Planning Area**

Site Name	Status	Site Code	Area (Ha)	Qualifying features of the site
Coed y Cerrig	SAC	UK0012766	9	It is a good example of alluvial forest in South Wales and contains habitats listed under Annex I of the Habitats Directive and these are a primary reason for its designation. It is also designated a SSSI and divided into 10 management units of which numbers 2, 4, 5 and 9 comprise to form the Coed Y Cerrig SAC.
Cwm Clydach Woodlands	SAC	UK0030127	29	The Cym Clydach Woodlands is broadleaved woodland, intergrading with more open habitats. The woodlands contain a habitat type listed under Annex I of the Habitats Directive which is the primary reason for its designation. The site also forms the Cym Clydach SSSI.
Sugar Loaf Woodlands	SAC	UK0030072	174	They are the largest example of old sessile oak woods near the south-eastern fringe of the habitat's range in the UK and Europe. The woodland also supports a smaller area of beech woodland. Sugar Loaf Woodlands are of special interest for their stands of broadleaved woodland dominated by oak, intergrading with other habitats, including semi-natural acid grassland, heathland, bracken and scrub. The site also forms the Sugar Loaf Woodlands SSSI.
Usk Bat Sites	SAC	UK0014784	1687	Located around the valley of the River Usk near to Abergavenny, the site comprises Lesser horseshoe bat roosts, upland habitats, woodlands and cave systems.

**Table 3: European sites identified within 15km of the Monmouthshire County Council Boundary**

Site Name	Status	Site Code	Area (Ha)	Qualifying features of the site
Llangorse Lake/Llyn Syfaddan, Powys	SAC	UK0012985	216	Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition-type vegetation for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.
Aberbargoed Grassland, Caerphilly	SAC	UK0030071	40	The area is considered to support a significant presence of Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils. Considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom for aurinia.

## 6. Conclusion

This report has outlined the requirement to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment in respect of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP. The report has also identified the relevant European sites for consideration within the HRA process.

**Eleven** European sites have been identified to take forward to the next stage of the HRA process. Five of these are within the Monmouthshire County Council planning area, four are within the Brecon Beacons National Park planning area **and two are within 15km of the Monmouthshire County Council Boundary.**

## 7. Next Steps

Reflecting the requirements of the Habitats Regulations, iterative HRA Screening Reports will accompany the Preferred Strategy and the Deposit Plan. These will determine whether any further stages of the HRA process, as outlined in Section 1.4 (i.e. any need for Appropriate Assessment) need to be undertaken for the replacement LDP.

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## Future Generations Evaluation (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

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<p><b>Name of the Officer</b> completing the evaluation Mark Hand</p> <p><b>Phone no:</b> 01633 644803 <b>E-mail:</b> markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk</p>	<p><b>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</b></p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report and Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Initial Screening Report have been prepared in connection with the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP).</p> <p>It is a requirement of the Regulations for LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Replacement Monmouthshire LDP outlines the proposed approach to the LDP's Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This report is the first stage of a SA process to identify, assess and address any likely significant effects on the environment from the emerging replacement LDP.</p> <p>An Initial HRA Screening Report has been prepared alongside the SA Scoping Report and is the first stage of the HRA being carried out in respect of the Replacement LDP. This will build upon the HRA carried out for the first Monmouthshire LDP (adopted February 2014). This initial step of the screening process involves the identification/agreement of the proposed list of European sites to take forward for a HRA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP.</p>
<p><b>Name of Service</b></p>	<p><b>Date Future Generations Evaluation</b> form completed</p>

Planning (Planning Policy)	19/12/2018
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**1. Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p><i><b>Informative:</b> The Council is currently in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which will cover the period 2018-2033. The Replacement LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County up to 2033. The proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the Replacement Plan are set out in the LDP Delivery Agreement which was agreed by Council in March 2018 and by the Welsh Government on 14th May 2018. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement Plan being adopted at the very end of 2021/early 2022. Statutory requirements relating to the preparation of LDPs are, therefore, now applicable to the Replacement LDP, including in relation to the SA and SEA.</i></p> <p><i>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for all LDP's to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider environmental, economic and social objectives of the LDP. The SA required for the Replacement LDP will need to build upon the SA/SEA prepared for the first Monmouthshire LDP (adopted 2014).</i></p> <p><i>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 as amended ('the SEA Regulations') require the 'environmental assessment' of certain plans and programmes prepared by local authorities, including LDP's. The SEA Regulations focus specifically on the effects of the LDP on the environment.</i></p> <p><i>Welsh Government guidance on undertaking the SA of LDPs recommends that local authorities integrate the SEA into the SA. The SA therefore incorporates the requirements of the SEA and in line with the Directive will give consideration to the likely environmental effects of the plan, including those of strategic alternatives.</i></p>	




Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p><i>In accordance with Welsh Government guidance, the SA (Incorporating SEA) should be an integral element of each stage of LDP production. Accordingly, all stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA and the findings will be used to inform the development of the LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development. The first stage of the SA process for the Replacement LDP is the preparation of a SA Scoping Report which outlines the proposed approach to the Plan's SA, incorporating SEA. The next step in the SA process the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) will be consulted on alongside the Preferred Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR) containing any amendments resulting from the consultation on the ISAR will be consulted on alongside the Deposit Plan.</i></p> <p><i>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) require that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales. The purpose of HRA is to identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive; which includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).</i></p> <p><i>An Initial HRA Screening Report has been prepared alongside the SA Scoping Report and is the first stage of the HRA being carried out in respect of the Replacement LDP. This will build upon the HRA carried out for the first Monmouthshire LDP (adopted February 2014). This initial step of the screening process involves the identification/agreement of the proposed list of European sites to take forward for a HRA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP.</i></p>	
<p><b>A prosperous Wales</b> Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider objectives of the LDP, including economic and social objectives.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the economic and social objectives of the Replacement LDP. Economic and social implications will be considered as part of the SA process. The SA provides an enabling role in the promotion of sustainable development as an integrated part of the LDP preparation process</p>



Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p><b>A resilient Wales</b> Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider objectives of the LDP, including environmental objectives. In addition, the HRA will identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive (European Sites).</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the environmental objectives of the Replacement LDP. Environmental implications will be considered as part of the SA /HRA processes. The SA /HRA processes will ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development.</p>
<p><b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider environmental, economic, cultural and social objectives of the LDP. The SA will consider the Replacement LDP's impact on a range of sustainability indicators including those linked to well-being.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the environmental, economic, cultural and social objectives of the Replacement LDP. Environmental, social, economic and cultural implications will be considered as part of the SA process. Creating healthy communities forms part of delivering sustainable, resilient and cohesive communities and will be a key consideration throughout the SA process.</p>
<p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider environmental, economic, cultural and social objectives of the LDP. The SA will be subject to consultation with</p>	<p>Creating cohesive communities forms part of delivering sustainable, resilient communities and will be a key consideration throughout the SA process. The SA provides an enabling role in the promotion of sustainable development as an integrated part of the LDP preparation process. It also forms part of</p>

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p>stakeholders /community at key stages of the Replacement LDP process.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>'place-making', which is a key emphasis on the new Planning Policy Wales edition 10.</p>
<p><b>A globally responsible Wales</b> Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the LDP. The SA process will consider the LDP's impact on a range of sustainability indicators. In addition, the HRA will identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive (European Sites).</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the Replacement LDP. The SA /HRA processes will ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development.</p>
<p><b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</b> Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider objectives of the LDP, including social and cultural. The Welsh language impact is a material planning consideration and will be fully considered during the SA process.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the social and cultural objectives of the Replacement LDP. Social and cultural implications will be considered as part of the SA process.</p> <p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 provides a statutory basis to the established practice of giving consideration to the impacts of LDPs on the use of the Welsh language and that sustainability appraisals include specific consideration of such impacts.</p>

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p><b>A more equal Wales</b> People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the LDP. The SA process will consider the LDP's impact on a range of sustainability indicators.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The SA will assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the social, environmental, economic and cultural objectives of the Replacement LDP. Social, environmental, economic and cultural implications will be considered as part of the SA process. Creating a more equal Wales forms part of delivering sustainable development.</p>

**2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?**

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>The Replacement LDP will be subject to SA /HRA throughout the plan preparation process. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the LDP. This will ensure that full consideration is given to social, environmental, economic and cultural issues throughout the LDP preparation process and ensure that the LDP promotes sustainable development. In addition, the HRA will identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive (European Sites).</p>	<p>The SA /HRA will be undertaken as an iterative part LDP preparation. Accordingly, all stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA /HRA and the findings will be used to inform the development of the LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development.</p>
 <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>The SA/ HRA will be subject to consultation with stakeholders /community at key stages of the Replacement LDP process.</p>	<p>The SA/HRA will be subject to consultation with a wide range of stakeholders at key stages of the Replacement LDP preparation process. This will ensure that we work collaboratively with a range of stakeholders throughout the process to deliver key objectives.</p>
 <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The SA/ HRA will be subject to consultation with stakeholders /community at key stages of the Replacement LDP process</p>	<p>At this initial stage of the SA/HRA process there is a requirement to consult with statutory SEA consultation bodies, namely NRW and Cadw. The results of the consultation exercise have been considered and incorporated into the documents as appropriate. Future stages of the SA/HRA will be subject to wider consultation with stakeholders /community at key stages of the Replacement LDP process.</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The Replacement LDP will be subject to SA /HRA throughout the plan preparation process. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the LDP. This will ensure that full consideration is given to social, environmental, economic and cultural issues throughout the LDP preparation process and ensure that the LDP promotes sustainable development</p>	<p>The SA /HRA will be undertaken as an iterative part LDP preparation. Accordingly, all stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA /HRA and the findings will be used to inform the development of the LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development.</p>
 <p>Positively impacting on people, economy and environment and trying to benefit all three</p>	<p>The Replacement LDP will be subject to SA /HRA throughout the plan preparation process. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies/proposals will help to achieve the wider social, environmental, cultural and economic objectives of the LDP. This will ensure that full consideration is given to social, environmental, economic and cultural issues throughout the LDP preparation process and ensure that the LDP promotes sustainable development. In addition, the HRA will identify/ assess whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive (European Sites), either individually or in combination with other plans, projects or programmes.</p>	<p>The SA /HRA will be undertaken as an iterative part LDP preparation. Accordingly, all stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA /HRA and the findings will be used to inform the development of the LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development.</p>



**3. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	The LDP and SA will need to consider measures to address the County's growing demographic imbalance, as well as considering access to amenities for older people.	None	N/A
Disability	The LDP and SA will need to consider measures to ensure suitable and affordable accommodation for people with disabilities, giving consideration to access to amenities and means of transportation as well as the desirability to remain living within a home community.	None	Many issues relating to service provision or building standards fall outside of the planning process.
Gender reassignment	None	None	N/A
Marriage or civil partnership	None	None	N/A
Race	None	None	N/A
Religion or Belief	The LDP and SA will need to consider policies and allocations to enable the provision of community facilities, which could include places of worship or burial grounds.	None	N/A

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Sex	One of the challenges facing the County is the imbalance between male and female salaries, although this situation is improving. The LDP and SA have a role to play in seeking to support economic growth and employment provision, which could indirectly impact on wage equality.	None	N/A
Sexual Orientation	None	None	N/A
Welsh Language	The Welsh language is a material planning consideration, although the County does not have any communities where a Welsh speaking population is affected by growth options.	None	None

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance note <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Equality%20impact%20assessment%20and%20safeguarding.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	None	None	N/A
Corporate Parenting	None	None	N/A

5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

An extensive range of data sets have been used to prepare the SA/HRA, from a wide range of sources both internal and external to the Council. These are clearly referenced in the documents, but include:

Monmouthshire County Council publications including:

- Monmouthshire LDP Annual Monitoring Reports 2016-17, 2017-18  
<https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring/ldp-annual-monitoring-report>
- Monmouthshire LDP Review Report, March 2018  
<https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-development-plan-review>
- Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan, April 2018  
<https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/our-monmouthshire>
- Monmouthshire 'Joint Housing Land Availability Study', June 2018.  
<http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/06/Monmouthshire-JHLAS-Report-2018.pdf>

Additional data has been provided by colleagues in the Conservation, Countryside, Economic Development, Housing, Waste and Transport Services.

External sources of data include Welsh Government, Cadw, Natural Resources Wales, Office for National Statistics.

**6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?**

*This section should give the key issues arising from the evaluation which will be included in the Committee report template.*

**Positive** – There is a statutory requirement for all LDP's to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal. The SA is a positive tool to assess the extent to which the emerging planning policies will help to achieve the wider environmental, cultural, economic and social objectives of the Replacement LDP. In this way the SA provides an enabling role in the promotion of sustainable development as an integrated part of the LDP preparation process.

The SA Scoping Report is the first stage of the SA process for the Replacement LDP and includes a review of the other plans, programmes, objectives and sustainability issues relevant to the LDP, a review of baseline data and other information including social, environmental, economic and cultural information, the identification of sustainability issues and challenges for the SA and Replacement LDP to address and the development of the SA Framework including the suggested SA objectives and indicators which will be used in the future monitoring of the replacement plan.

As an iterative and on-going process all stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to a SA with the findings of the SA used to inform the development of the LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Replacement LDP will be promoting sustainable development. The next step in the SA process the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (ISAR) will be consulted on alongside the Preferred Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal Report (SAR) containing any amendments resulting from the consultation on the ISAR will be consulted on alongside the Deposit Plan.

As with the SA there is a statutory requirement that HRA is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales. The HRA plays a positive role in identifying/assessing whether the Replacement LDP proposals would have any significant adverse effects on designated sites defined under Regulation 10 of the Habitats Directive. The HRA is programmed to fit in with plan-making procedures, including the SA/SEA but is not incorporated into the SA or SEA, it runs alongside the processes.

The purpose of the HRA Screening Report is to identify/agree a proposed list of European sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation) to take forward for a HRA of the replacement Monmouthshire LDP. Iterative HRA Screening Reports will accompany the Preferred Strategy and the Deposit Plan. These will determine whether any further stages of the HRA process need to be undertaken for the replacement LDP.

**Negative** – None. There are no implications, positive or negative, for corporate parenting or safeguarding.

**7. Actions. As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.**

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Ensure that the SA /HRA are undertaken as an iterative and on-going part of LDP preparation. As part of the full revision of the Monmouthshire LDP prepare an ISAR/HRA and SAR/HRA.	ISAR/ HRA to be prepared alongside the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy. SAR/HRA to be prepared alongside the Replacement LDP Deposit Plan.	Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping Planning Policy Team	Report on ISAR/HRA Nov/Dec 2019. Report on SAR/HRA Sept/Oct 2020

**8. Monitoring: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.**

<p>The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:</p>	<p>The ISAR/HRA will be prepared and subject to political reporting and consultation alongside the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy prior in Nov/Dec 2019 in line with the agreed timetable in the Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement. Any amendments resulting from the consultation on the ISAR/HRA will be consulted on alongside the Deposit Plan.</p>
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**SUBJECT: DOMESTIC ASSISTANT POST REGRADE**

**MEETING: Cabinet Member Decision**

**DATE: 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2019**

**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: All**

## 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. To make the Cabinet member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding aware of inconsistencies in the grading of Domestic Assistant posts across our two in-house residential homes
- 1.2. To seek approval for regrading of domestic posts at Severn View to ensure consistency of grading across service areas.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. That the Cabinet member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding approves the proposed regrading of Domestic Assistant at Severn View to Band C from its current Band B.
- 2.2. That Cabinet Member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding approves the regrading from date of re-evaluation; 25<sup>th</sup> Sept 2018

## 3. KEY ISSUES

- 3.1. Currently the role of Domestic Assistant is paid at Band B in Severn View Residential Home and at Band C in Mardy Park Resource Centre. A detailed assessment of roles across both sites evidenced that the duties were almost identical.
- 3.2. The role of Domestic Assistant has evolved over recent years. The role traditionally was seen as a manual role; however, as the service has developed the role now requires staff to work in a much more integrated way. The role of Domestic Assistant is pivotal in achieving true relationship based care through helping individuals achieve their goals.
- 3.3. The outcome of job re-evaluation for posts at Mardy Park at the point of the 2015 Mardy Park review was that the grade needed to set at Band C. This was as a result of greater contact with the people receiving our support, more involvement in rehabilitation, care and support planning and a greater reliance on decision making undertaken by those occupying this role.
- 3.4. The recent re-grade of the domestic assistant role at Severn View confirmed that the grade for these posts needed to be set at Band C rather than the current Band B as the same additional requirements detailed in 3.3 were in evidence.
- 3.5. The options available are detailed below:

## OPTIONS APPRAISAL

Options	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. <i>Do nothing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keeps the post at its current grade,</li> <li>▪ Avoids the additional cost of the regrade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Does not carry out the outcome and recommendation of the Authority's job evaluation process,</li> <li>▪ Will not realign the post to other directly comparable posts within the Authority.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will not have a good outcome for the staff member involved,</li> <li>▪ Would not be right or fair.</li> </ul>
2. Uphold the recommendation of the job re-evaluation and regrade the post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Positive impact on staff welfare,</li> <li>▪ Fair and right thing to do,</li> <li>▪ Realigns post grade to that of comparable posts within the Authority,</li> <li>▪ Carry out the recommendation of the job evaluation process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cost pressure</li> </ul>

#### 4. REASONS:

- 4.1. The re-grading of the domestic assistant role at Severn View will ensure that there is an equitable and consistent approach to the grading of posts across service areas.
- 4.2. The re-grade will reward the fantastic work of the domestic team at Severn View and will provide a positive boost to staff morale at the home.
- 4.3. The re-grade will recognise the professionalism of this role and is an important step towards the harmonisation of care and domestic posts being proposed as part of the Crick Road development.

#### 5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

- 5.1. There is a shortfall of £2,348 – see Appendix 1. The shortfall is lessened due to historical grading of one post at Band D (Senior Domestic) which is no longer an actual post.
- 5.2. This shortfall will be funded from the additional income received as a result of the DMT report on ‘Charging for community based day services’ (24.10.18). This report provides an estimated income receipt of £5,000 due to application of charging to community based day services and a net receipt of £2,500 when loss of income due to the introduction of a free assessment period is taken into account.

#### 6. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):

- 6.1. The significant equality impacts identified in the assessment (Appendix 1) are summarised below for members’ consideration:
- 6.2. The post has been re-evaluated in light of a near identical post advertised within Mardy Park and a higher grade. The outcome of the post re-evaluation was a grade C. In terms of staff equality the post should be considered for regrading from the current B to the re-evaluated C grade.

#### 7. CONSULTEES:

David Bartlett - Systems and Data Team Lead  
Colin Richings - Integrated Services Manager  
Tyrone Stoke - Finance Manager

8. **AUTHOR:** Sian Gardner Lead Manager Residential and Day Services  
**Tel:** 07815005013  
**E-mail:** siangardner@monmouthshire.gov.uk



## Evaluation Criteria – Cabinet, Individual Cabinet Member Decisions & Council

<b>Title of Report:</b>	<b>Domestic post regrade</b>
<b>Date decision was made:</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> January 2019</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Sian Gardner</b>

### **What will happen as a result of this decision being approved by Cabinet or Council?**

What is the desired outcome of the decision?  
What effect will the decision have on the public/officers?

The desired outcome will be to realign with another near comparable post within the Authority. The change will be to increase the current post from a Band B to a Band C. The decision will support consistency of pay for people working for Monmouthshire County Council

### **What benchmarks and/or criteria will you use to determine whether the decision has been successfully implemented?**

Think about what you will use to assess whether the decision has had a positive or negative effect:  
Has there been an increase/decrease in the number of users  
Has the level of service to the customer changed and how will you know  
If decision is to restructure departments, has there been any effect on the team (e.g increase in sick leave)

From the staff member in terms of fairness, wellbeing and overall recognition in terms of grade realignment.

More appealing for future advertising of role hence likely to get higher calibre of candidate.

### **What is the estimate cost of implementing this decision or, if the decision is designed to save money, what is the proposed saving that the decision will achieve?**

Give an overview of the planned costs associated with the project, which should already be included in the report; so that once the evaluation is completed there is a quick overview of whether it was delivered on budget or if the desired level of savings was achieved.

The annual cost implication, based on current salary and employers national insurance/pension contributions, is £2,348

**Any other comments**





## Future Generations Evaluation (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

<p><b>Name of the Officer</b> Sian Gardner</p> <p><b>Phone no:</b> 07815005013 <b>E-mail:</b> siangardner@monmouthshire.gov.uk</p>	<p><b>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</b></p> <p><b>Regrading of Domestic Assistance at Severn View from band B to Band C in line with same post in other establishments within MCC</b></p>
<p><b>Name of Service:</b> Severn View</p>	<p><b>Date Future Generations Evaluation</b> 25/9/18</p>

***NB. Key strategies and documents that may help you identify your contribution to the wellbeing goals and sustainable development principles include: Single Integrated Plan, Continuance Agreement, Improvement Plan, Local Development Plan, People Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Green Infrastructure SPG, Welsh Language Standards, etc***

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**Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.


Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p><b>A prosperous Wales</b> Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Positive: ensures that adequate staffing levels and service consistency is maintained Supports retention, well-being and security.</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p><b>A resilient Wales</b> Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>		

<b>Well Being Goal</b>	<b>Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.</b>	<b>What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</b>
<b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	By having paying competitive rates we support the health and wellbeing of our teams and in turn this ensures that of the people we support are provided with highly experienced and skilled workforce	
<b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected		
<b>A globally responsible Wales</b> Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	This will ensure we offer competitive rates of pay to ensure recruitment and good retention is achievable	
<b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</b> Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation	Direct care focus on the social and emotional well being of the people we support	
<b>A more equal Wales</b> People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	The focus of direct care is supporting people to live well; maximizing their strengths and supporting contribution.	

**2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?**

<b>Sustainable Development Principle</b>	<b>Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.</b>	<b>Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</b>

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Long Term</p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>We believe that supportive and consistent work force improves person centered services, gives stability to individual staff members as well as the services we provide and will lead to the most effective use of human resources. This will lead to sustainable services.</p>	
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>The Domestic teams work directly with other staff i.e. support staff to support them in provided high standard of care to people living with Dementia. We foster direct relationships between frontline agencies and also members of the wider community and supports older people to lead as independent lives as possible</p>	
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>Our services are based solely on the needs of the person as expressed by them.</p>	
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>Currently we have inconsistency in pay across services, which impacts on the service, individual staff members self worth and value as well as recruitment and retention. Ensure re0grade is paid will prevent further problems and assist us in long term recruitment and rentention of staff</p>	

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	As above	

3. **Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below. For more detailed information on the protected characteristics, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Standards that apply to Monmouthshire Council please follow this link: <http://hub/corporatedocs/Equalities/Forms/AllItems.aspx> or contact Alan Burkitt on 01633 644010 or [alanburkitt@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:alanburkitt@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

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Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	Neutral		
Disability	Neutral		
Gender reassignment	Neutral		
Marriage or civil partnership	Neutral		

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Pregnancy or maternity	Neutral		
Race	Neutral		
Religion or Belief	Neutral		
Sex	Neutral		
Sexual Orientation	Neutral		
Welsh Language	Neutral		

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Safeguarding%20Guidance.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	<b>Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting</b>	<b>Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting</b>	<b>What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</b>
Safeguarding	Safeguarding training is part of all our teams' core competencies. Combined with direct relationships and permission to act allows for a more proactive and preventative approach to safeguarding.	<i>Safeguarding is about ensuring that everything is in place to promote the well-being of children and vulnerable adults, preventing them from being harmed and protecting those who are at risk of abuse and neglect.</i>	
Corporate Parenting	Neutral		

**5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?**

Role profile and pay grade for same job in other services within Direct Care  
 Role profile and Job spec for current Domestic role at Severn View  
 Comparison of actual duties at both services (I manage both services so am able to observe directly that the post holders carry the same duties and responsibilities)

**6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?**

The main benefits are the impact on the well-being of our teams, recruitment and retention, and that of the people we support which will in turn enable us to provide high quality and sustainable services



**7. ACTIONS:** As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress

**8. MONITORING:** The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2018
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**VERSION CONTROL:** The Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development wherever possible.

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
<b>1</b>	<i>e.g. budget mandate, DMT, SLT, Scrutiny, Cabinetetc</i>	<b>On-going</b>	<i>This will demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development throughout the evolution of a proposal.</i>

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## MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL REPORT

<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>In-House Senior Care and Support Worker Re-Grading</b>
<b>MEETING:</b>	<b>Cabinet Single Member</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>16<sup>th</sup> January 2019</b>
<b>DIVISION / WARDS AFFECTED:</b>	<b>ALL</b>

### 1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. To inform the Cabinet member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding of the development of the role of Senior Care and Support Worker within the in-house Care at Home teams across Monmouthshire.
- 1.2. To advise the Cabinet Member that the responsibilities of the current role following evaluation fall outside of current grading.
- 1.3. To seek approval for the regrading of the above post from its current Band E to Band F.

### 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1. That the Cabinet member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding approve the re-grading of the Senior Care and Support worker in Care at Home from the current Band E to Band F.
- 2.2. That the Cabinet member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding approve this grading from the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018. I.e. the point of re-evaluation of the roles.
- 2.3. That the Cabinet member for Social Services, Health and Safeguarding approve a transfer of £18,000 from each integrated services budget to meet the shortfall in funding.

### 3. KEY ISSUES

- 3.1. The role of Senior Care and Support worker was introduced to the Care at Home teams in 2005. Originally the role was introduced to enhance the support arrangements to the frontline teams. The role has remained at Band E since 2005.
- 3.2. We have worked very hard to maintain duties within the current banding. However, the role of Senior Care and Support Worker has evolved significantly since 2005 in response to the complexity, pace and demands of integrated health and social care. The revised role profiles (attached) detail the duties as required now and have been shaped by the following:
  - 3.2.1. The rise in demand, the numbers of people supported and the required complexity now means that seniors are regularly taking the lead for the establishment of care and support arrangements.
  - 3.2.2. All teams are now integrated and seniors are required to work with all members of the integrated services teams. They work alongside social workers, therapists, nurses and due to relationships they have with the people receiving support are often the lead for reviews.
  - 3.2.3. The roles will now require registration with Social Care Wales and all will require appropriate qualification.
  - 3.2.4. The new clusters introduced as part of the development of relationship based care placed additional demands on the roles of the seniors in giving specific responsibilities in the co-ordination of care and support arrangements for all people supported within that cluster.
  - 3.2.5. The growth in staff numbers in the last 12 – 24 months has meant that the leads have

had to delegate some supervisory responsibilities to the Senior Care and Support workers. Each team of the three locality teams has between 45 and 50 members of staff. Area leads cannot meet regulatory responsibilities in regards to support and supervision without the involvement of the senior team.

- 3.3. The number of people supported by the in-house team and associated complexity has been increasing over the last 12 – 24 months and this has required more delegation from the area leads to the Senior Care and Support workers.
- 3.4. Other similar roles exist within Social Care and Health that are paid at higher grading's. For example, the Team Leads at Mardy Park have similar levels of responsibility and are graded at Band F.
- 3.5. The directorate currently runs the risk of challenge on the current pay grades. Duties will need to be withdrawn from the seniors to ensure that their role is appropriate to their current banding.

#### **4. REASONS**

- 4.1. The revised role profile has been submitted for re-evaluation and has been awarded a Band F.
- 4.2. The re-grading will provide a long overdue recognition to the Senior Care and Support team of the demands and responsibilities that they now carry.
- 4.3. The re-grading will place the Senior Care and Support team on a consistent level with other colleagues in the directorate undertaking a similar role.

#### **5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

5.1. 525 hours of Senior Care and Support Worker:

- Band E = £429,444
- Band F = £493,740
- Difference = £64,296

5.2. Attached is an overview of current budgets Appendix 2 – split into 3 sections: original budget, actual and revised. Appendix 3 details the separation of these hourly budgets into hub areas and provide an accurate reflection of service delivery across all areas. The revised budgets, with the regrading included, detail a shortfall of £56,244. This shortfall can be met with a reduction in hours but the revised budget reflects accurately the current demands placed on the in-house teams within the constraints of the whole care and support sector.

5.3. The shortfall can be met through a virement of £18,000 from each flexible budget.

#### **6. CONSULTEES:**

- Tyrone Stokes and Lee Combstock – Finance Team
- Care and Support Leads
- Eve Parkinson – Head of Adult Services

#### **7. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

#### **8. AUTHOR:**

Colin Richings – Integrated Services Manager [Abergavenny] & Direct Care Services Lead

CONTACT DETAILS: **Email:** [colinrichings@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:colinrichings@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

**Tel:** [07786] 702753

## Evaluation Criteria – Cabinet, Individual Cabinet Member Decisions & Council

<b>Title of Report:</b>	<b>In-House Senior Care and Support Worker Re-Grading</b>
<b>Date decision was made:</b>	<b>16<sup>th</sup> January 2019</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Colin Richings</b>

### What will happen as a result of this decision being approved by Cabinet or Council?

What is the desired outcome of the decision?  
What effect will the decision have on the public/officers?

The desired outcome will be to realign with other comparable posts within the Authority. The change will be to increase the current posts from a Band E to a Band F. The decision will support consistency of pay for people working for Monmouthshire County Council

### What benchmarks and/or criteria will you use to determine whether the decision has been successfully implemented?

Think about what you will use to assess whether the decision has had a positive or negative effect:  
Has there been an increase/decrease in the number of users  
Has the level of service to the customer changed and how will you know  
The decision is to restructure departments, has there been any effect on the team (e.g increase in sick leave)

From the staff member in terms of fairness, wellbeing and overall recognition in terms of grade realignment.

More appealing for future advertising of role hence likely to get higher calibre of candidate.

### What is the estimate cost of implementing this decision or, if the decision is designed to save money, what is the proposed saving that the decision will achieve?

Give an overview of the planned costs associated with the project, which should already be included in the report; so that once the evaluation is completed there is a quick overview of whether it was delivered on budget or if the desired level of savings was achieved.

The annual cost implication, based on current salary and employers national insurance/pension contributions, is £64,296 p.a. This will be met through an agreed transfer of funds from the Integrated Services flexible budgets.

Any other comments



## MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL - SOCIAL CARE & HEALTH DIRECTORATE

### ROLE PROFILE

<b>ROLE:</b>	Person Centred Senior Care and Support Worker [Enablement]
<b>POST NO:</b>	SAS ***
<b>SECTION :</b>	Direct Care
<b>GRADE:</b>	<b>Band E</b> £20,541 - £23,111 (Awaiting outcome of re-grading)
<b>LOCATION:</b>	South Monmouthshire / Central Monmouthshire / North Monmouthshire
<b>HOURS:</b>	35 hours per week. (To include alternate weekends, some evenings and BH working)
<b>IRESPONSIBLE TO:</b>	Area Care and Support Lead

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#### **The Care and Support Team Team.....Who are we:**

- We are part of the council and provide services to people living in the community to help them to live safely and well in their own homes.
- Across three areas we have a team of 120 staff working in various teams:
  - **Reablement Services – supporting people in the short term to help people regain independence and ensure that services if required in the long term are tailored to individual need.**
  - Dementia Care Support Teams – supporting people with dementia and their carers to stay in their own homes; helping them to live well and according to what matters to them.
  - Extra Care Support Team – supporting people living in supported housing; helping them to live well and according to what matters to them.

#### **Our Purpose:**

- To provide support and care (in the short-term) in a way that is focussed on the individual and that recognises what matters to each individual person.
- As part of the integrated services team to help people to do things for themselves and where appropriate to regain skills and abilities that may have been lost.
- Support people, only when they need help, with all aspects of daily living and to promote social and emotional well-being.
- Where appropriate to support people to re-connect with their local communities.

#### **The Purpose of this Role:**

- To support people to leave hospital as quickly as possible and to prevent admission to hospital by working as part of the wider integrated services teams. This will include working as part of the rapid response team both in the community and at times based with the hospitals.
- To be part of the out of hours stand-by rota to support the welfare and well-being of our teams and the people we support.
- To support people to develop new skills or ones they may have lost because of poor health, disability or after a spell in hospital.
- To work with therapists to facilitate recovery and overcome barriers preventing them from doing the activities that matter to them, through a graded reablement/rehabilitation approach. –
- To support people to do as much for themselves as possible working in a way that promotes ability and does not foster dependency.

- To work closely with all members of the Integrated Services Team supporting people to regain their independence wherever possible; communicating clearly any changes and developments.
- To uphold the principle that person centred care derives from relationship-based care, not task based care and that getting to know what matters to the person we are supporting is key. Moreover, to work with people based only on a detailed understanding of their needs and wishes as described by the person themselves. To spend time to listen and engage with each person in a way that responds to who they are.
- To develop an environment which is centred on supporting people in a way that focuses on maximising peoples strengths and skills and people setting their own goals.
- To support, coach and encourage the frontline teams so that they understand what good care looks like and feel proud to work in their team
- To support an environment where staff feel empowered and supported to make decisions and take informed / consensual risks.
- To engender an approach from staff that encourages self-reflection and self-development.
- To ensure that all people receive individually tailored services based on person centred planning and that at all times the services promote the highest standards of care.
- To support care to people that it is at all times sensitive, confidential and upholds their dignity.

**Manager's Expectation of this Role:-**

- Simply, I am looking for someone who can bring the reliability, commitment, integrity and enthusiasm that the people we support deserve. I want you to bring yourself; your personality, a big smile and a sense of fun. I need you to understand that 100% is the minimum commitment; you need to take ownership of all aspects of the role. I need this because what we do matters.

**More detail of what I am looking for from this role**

**Operational / Service Delivery**

- I need you to work closely with the wider integrated services team:
  - Supporting individuals prior to hospital discharge
  - Making arrangements to meet the individual in hospital, support their transfer home or making the first visit when at home.
  - Adjusting care and support plans continuously based on a developing understanding of what matters to the person and changes in the rehabilitative programme; ensuring we keep everyone up to date, involved and informed.
  - Liaising as required with the GP, Pharmacy, district nurses etc. to deal with any issues identified
  - Carry out tasks as discussed with the team. E.g. basic equipment fitting, outdoor mobility practice, etc.,
  - To undertake risk assessments to ensure that the people we support and those in our teams are safe.
- You will need to work closely with me and others to ensure quality of service delivery, including monitoring, regular staff contact, and medication requirements including monitoring and reporting errors in line with our medication policy.
- Provide your hands on skills within the community supporting both individuals and staff members by providing effective role modelling (our aim is that you will spend the majority of your times working alongside front line teams)
- Someone who actively implements the authority policies and procedures.
- Competent in using IT to forward plan both for yourself, staff members and individuals you support, including our allocation system (MONICCA)



- I need you to complete paperwork and maintain our electronic file structure within the required time frame to maintain effective running of the service and to meet the requirements of the Care Inspectorate in Wales.
- To undertake reviews of the support plans with the person; alongside the care manager or on your own.
- As required by the Care at Home lead to develop the competencies of our teams and undertake competency assessments.
- You will need to actively work to safeguard individuals and staff members in line with safeguarding policies. On request you may be required to attend 'Strategy' meetings.
- You will need to have exceptional communication and interpersonal skills
- Someone who is equally comfortable working as part of a team or on their own, who is able to take the initiative and ownership of their role.
- Able to work alongside the manager to lead on the induction, support and training of new team members. This will include supporting and leading on supervision and appraisal for the teams.
- I need you to work in a way that supports the health and safety of the people we support, your teams and that of yourself. You will need to follow and implement specific and agreed protocols in relation to health & safety, moving & handling and medications.
- You will need to investigate any concerns expressed by the people we support and the team members; taking all necessary action.
- To actively support and implement the principles and practice of equality of opportunity as laid down in the Council's Equal Opportunities Policy.
- Work across service boundaries with colleague and other professionals within the Integrated Team
- You will be someone able to communicate to your teams your passion for providing the highest quality of service. This may need having honest and open conversation with colleagues
- You will assist, if required, in the recruitment of the highest calibre of staff and ensure that they receive excellent induction, probation, support, training and on-going development.
- You will be able to provide excellent support to the teams through coaching, mentoring and role modelling the highest standards of care

#### **PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- This is a rewarding role but like all great jobs it can be challenging. You will need to be able to ask for (and provide) support from your colleagues to help overcome the challenges of this type of work.
- Someone able to continually reflect on their own practice and personal development to identify where things could be done differently or better. Moreover, I need you to understand the importance of attending supervision and 1:1 meetings with me, ensuring you use all opportunities to share, learn and grown in your role.
- Someone with ideas, open to change and new ways of working.
- To work with myself and others to actively seek out opportunities for personal learning.

#### **FINANCE**

- You will need to be mindful of the need for efficiency and the best use of council resources in all your work....

#### **Here's what we can provide you with:**

- A huge sense of satisfaction and pride.
- A great rate of pay.
- Local government pension
- A committed and dedicated management team.
- Great training and development opportunities

**What else you need to know.....Monmouthshire Values are:**

**Openness:** We aspire to be open and honest to develop trusting relationships.

**Fairness:** We aspire to provide fair choice, opportunities and experiences and become an organisation built on mutual respect.

**Flexibility:** We aspire to be flexible in our thinking and action to become an effective and efficient organisation.

**Teamwork:** We aspire to work together to share our successes and failures by building on our strengths and supporting one another to achieve our goals.

And this role, will work with Monmouthshire to achieve these.

**In addition:**

All employees are responsible for ensuring that they act at all times in a way that is consistent with Monmouthshire's Equal Opportunities Policy in their own area of responsibility and in their general conduct.

**PERSON SPECIFICATION**

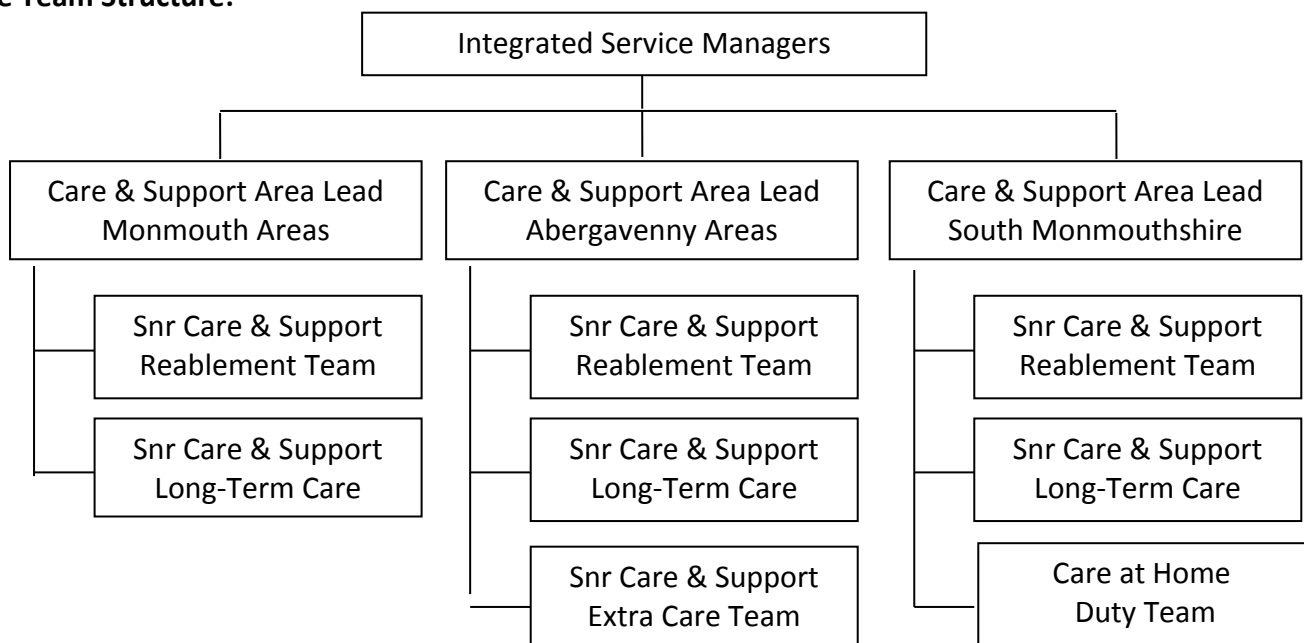
Whilst experience can be beneficial we are looking for someone who clearly demonstrates their commitment, enthusiasm and their caring nature. Caring is about supporting someone to live well and to live a fulfilled life according to what matters to them. This means that the support we provide will always focus on how a person feels.... you will be someone who encompasses the elements listed to support a culture of support, empowerment and focus on what matters to the person. A passion for supporting people to do as much for themselves as possible must be evident.

<b>Relationships</b>	You will understand the importance of relationships and that to support people we need know the person; their experiences, their life and who they are now.
<b>Enabling</b>	You will be able to work in way that involves the person to participate fully in their lives and you will support people to do as much for themselves as they can. You will understand that sometimes we need to stand back and allow people to try to do as much for themselves as possible. You will promote practice and develop the team to work in this enabling way.
<b>Availability &amp; Flexibility</b>	You will need to work at times of the day that people and the team need support and that you understand that this will change on any given day according to how that person feels. This means being focussed on the individual and not a routine. You will be available to work at short notice; changing your rota to meet the needs of the service and to cover for colleagues and team members as required.
<b>Responsive</b>	You will understand the need to, and importance of, responding quickly in supporting people to leave hospital or preventing admission. This means being very flexible and being able to re-prioritise.
<b>Self</b>	You will be someone who is comfortable being yourself at work and you are self-aware and open. You can demonstrate that leading fits with who you are.
<b>Together</b>	You will be emotionally warm, offering closeness and empathy to each individual – you will be able to connect with the people we support; with no them and us.
<b>Inspiring</b>	You will be passionate, driven and positive; able to make a connection with people that makes a difference. You will be able to inspire staff, families and the people we support with your vision of what good support should look, sound and feel like.
<b>Nurturing</b>	You will be someone who can provide comfort, security and a sense of belonging. This will extend to nurturing the team.
<b>Accepting</b>	You will be able to be positive about a person's reality and understanding of the fact that feelings can be displayed as actions or words. You will mentor staff to understand the importance of accepting an individual's reality and will actively challenge practice that did not support this approach.

<b>Coach</b>	You are able to mentor, coach and show staff directly best practice in supporting people.
<b>Team Builder</b>	You can demonstrate the skills to build and support a person centred team of staff. You will promote a culture of empowering staff where authority to act is not based on hierarchy. This includes promoting direct relationships between all those involved in the support of the person to ensure a seamless and autonomous approach.
<b>Developing</b>	You will demonstrate an acceptance of the current experience of people receiving services and have a clear pathway in terms of the journey you and the team need to travel to get to a true person centred care and support.
<b>Reflection</b>	You will regularly reflect on the quality of life for the people we support and this will serve as a catalyst for continual and measurable improvement. You will understand the importance of self-reflection and to identify areas for development.
<b>Supporting</b>	You will be comfortable to express your own emotions and support others with theirs.
<b>Growing</b>	You will need to be open to learning, challenge and self-reflection and will support this culture within the team. You will need to be able to demonstrate that your knowledge is up to date in dementia care services.
<b>Driving</b>	Use of a car and full UK driving license
<b>Qualifications</b>	A qualification is not needed to apply for this role but you must be willing to undertake the QCF Level 3 / 4 in Care. A willingness to undertake the Occupational Level 3 training is also required.

**Additional Information about the Homecare Team**

**The Team Structure:**



**Roles & Responsibilities within the team:**

- Integrated Service Manager - overall responsibility for integrated services in each area across care, therapy, social work and nursing.
- The Care & Support Lead – To support and co-ordinate the work and resources of the teams. Developing and supporting cultures that enable our teams to work in a way that continually focusses on what matters to the people we support
- Senior Care and Support Worker - To support Care Staff and People within the community; modelling and promoting high quality relationship based care.

- The Care & Support Duty Team - To provide a support network to carers, the people we support and their families to ensure a high quality of care and support is given at all times. .
- The Administrative Team – To support the Care and Support Leads and Senior Care and Support Assistants with relevant administrative tasks.

***“You have to be open minded, their confidant, positive and willing to discover and accept new situations. This has made me a better person too, I value the community where I live and work”***

***“I know that by working the way we do we absolutely make a difference to the lives of the people we support and their families.”***

	ORIGINAL [all funding]	ACTUAL [Sept 2018]	VARIANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION	REVISION
Lavender Gardens	210	248	[38]	250	210
Abergavenny Town 1	175	130.5	44.5	175	
Abergavenny Town 2	175	170	5	175	
Aber Rural 1 [Combined]	350	249	101	310	
Abergavenny Rural 2	175	80	95	140	
Reablement	270	270	0	270	
Seniors	140	140	0	140	
Additional Seniors	0	65	[65]	35	
Miscellaneous	0	0			
Cover Budget	0	-	-	-	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,495.0</b>	<b>1,352.5</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>1495.0</b>	
	ORIGINAL [all funding]	ACTUAL [Sept 2018]	VARIANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION	
Monmouth Town	250	350	[100]	350	
Usk	175	190	[15]	175	
Usk Rural	175	-	175	0	
Raglan	175	195	[20]	175	
Reablement	235	210	25	235	
Seniors	140	140	0	140	
Additional Seniors	0	35	[35]	35	
Miscellaneous	0	ABUHB 70	[70]	70	
Cover Budget	0	-	-	-	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1190</b>	<b>[40]</b>	<b>1,180.0</b>	
	ORIGINAL [all funding]	ACTUAL [Sept 2018]	VARIANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION	
Chepstow 1	175	118	57	175	
Chepstow 2	175	153	22	175	
Caldicot 1	175	101.5	73.5	175	
Caldicot 2	175	132	43	175	
Rural	175	133	42	140	
Reablement	270	259	11	270	
Seniors	140	140	0	140	
Additional Seniors	0	45.5	[45.5]	35	
Miscellaneous	0				
Cover Budget	0	-	-	115	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1082.0</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>1,285</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTALS - CSW</b>	<b>3510</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>2,735,499.26</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS – SCSW [E]</b>	<b>420.0</b>	<b>565.5</b>	<b>[145.5]</b>	<b>525.0</b>	<b>429,443.75</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS – SCSW [F]</b>					<b>493,739.59</b>
	<b>3,930.0</b>	<b>3,624.50</b>		<b>3,960.0</b>	<b>3,229,238.85</b>

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S102 Care at Home

Colin						Rate ph				Proposed Allocation			Colin		
Original	Actual 09/18	Variance	Proposed Allocation	11/10/18		Virtual Budget	A Levy	Travel	Eff Sav	Total	F	Extra Required	Original		
<b>North</b>	<b>70102</b>					<b>North</b>	<b>1,180,856</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>23,957</b>	<b>16,878</b>					
Lavender	210.00	248.00	-38.00	250.00	250.00					190,650			160,146		190,650
Aber Town 1	175.00	130.50	44.50	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Aber Town 2	175.00	170.00	5.00	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Aber Rural 1	350.00	249.00	101.00	310.00	310.00					236,406			266,910		236,406
Aber Rural 2	175.00	80.00	95.00	140.00	140.00					106,764			133,455		106,764
Reablement	270.00	270.00	0.00	270.00	270.00					205,902			205,902		205,902
Senior	140.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	140.00					120,770	138,849	18,079	120,770	138,849	18,079
Additional Seniors	0.00	65.00	-65.00	35.00	35.00					30,193	34,712	4,520	0	-	0
Miscellaneous	0.00	-	0.00							-			0		-
Cover	0.00		0.00	115.00						87,699			0		-
	<b>1,495.00</b>	<b>1,352.50</b>	<b>142.50</b>	<b>1,610.00</b>	<b>1,495.00</b>					<b>1,245,294</b>	<b>173,561</b>	<b>22,599</b>	<b>1,154,093</b>	<b>138,849</b>	<b>18,079</b>
												<b>1,267,892</b>			<b>114,486.25</b>
<b>Central</b>	<b>70100</b>					<b>Central</b>	<b>950,365</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>19,281</b>	<b>14,667</b>					
Monmouth Town	250.00	350.00	-100.00	350.00	350.00					266,910			190,650		266,910
Usk	175.00	190.00	-15.00	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Usk Rural	175.00	-	175.00	-	-					-			133,455		-
Raglan	175.00	195.00	-20.00	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Reablement	235.00	210.00	25.00	235.00	235.00					179,211			179,211		179,211
Senior	140.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	140.00					120,770	138,849	18,079	120,770	138,849	18,079
Additional Seniors	0.00	35.00	-35.00	35.00	35.00					30,193	34,712	4,520	0	-	0
Miscellaneous	0.00	70.00	-70.00	70.00	70.00					53,382			0		53,382
Cover	0.00		0.00	115.00						87,699			0		-
	<b>1,150.00</b>	<b>1,190.00</b>	<b>-40.00</b>	<b>1,295.00</b>	<b>1,180.00</b>					<b>1,005,075</b>	<b>173,561</b>	<b>22,599</b>	<b>890,996</b>	<b>138,849</b>	<b>18,079</b>
												<b>1,027,673</b>			<b>99,400.25</b>
<b>South</b>	<b>70101</b>					<b>South</b>	<b>1,026,146</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>20,819</b>	<b>13,584</b>					
Chepstow 1	175.00	118.00	57.00	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Chepstow 2	175.00	153.00	22.00	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Caldicot 1	175.00	101.50	73.50	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Caldicot 2	175.00	132.00	43.00	175.00	175.00					133,455			133,455		133,455
Rural	175.00	133.00	42.00	140.00	140.00					106,764			133,455		106,764
Reablement	270.00	259.00	11.00	270.00	270.00					205,902			205,902		205,902
Senior	140.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	140.00					120,770	138,849	18,079	120,770	138,849	18,079
Additional Seniors	0.00	45.50	-45.50	35.00	35.00					30,193	34,712	4,520	0	-	0
Miscellaneous	0.00		0.00							-			0		-
Cover	0.00		0.00	115.00						87,699			0		-
	<b>1,285.00</b>	<b>1,082.00</b>	<b>203.00</b>	<b>1,400.00</b>	<b>1,285.00</b>					<b>1,085,148</b>	<b>173,561</b>	<b>22,599</b>	<b>993,947</b>	<b>138,849</b>	<b>18,079</b>
												<b>1,107,746</b>			<b>105,454.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,930.00</b>	<b>3,624.50</b>	<b>305.50</b>	<b>4,305.00</b>	<b>3,960.00</b>					<b>3,335,516</b>	<b>520,684</b>	<b>67,796</b>	<b>3,039,036</b>	<b>416,547</b>	<b>54,237</b>
						<b>Total</b>	<b>3,157,367</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>64,057</b>	<b>45,129</b>			<b>3,083,971</b>		
CSW	3,510.00	3,059.00	451.00	3,780.00	2,735,499.26										3,083,971
SCSW E	420.00	565.50	-145.50	525.00	429,443.75					73,396	Travel = Levy				-
SCSW F					493,739.59	<b>Control Sals</b>	<b>3,463,883</b>			3,157,367					56,244
				CSW + SCSW E	3,164,943.01	<b>Wage Control</b>	<b>3,157,366</b>								
				CSW + SCSW F	3,229,238.85										

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<p><b>Name of the Officer</b> Colin Richings</p> <p><b>Phone no:</b> 07786 702753 <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:colinrichings@monmouthshire.gov.uk">colinrichings@monmouthshire.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><b>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal: the increase in grading for Senior Care and Support teams from Band E to Band F in recognition of the increased complexity of their roles and to establish greater consistency of pay across Monmouthshire County Council</b></p>
<p><b>Name of Service area</b></p> <p><b>Direct Care Services</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b> 2.01.19</p>

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**Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	N/A		
Disability	N/A		
Gender reassignment	N/A		
Marriage or civil partnership	N/A		





Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Pregnancy or maternity	N/A		
Race	N/A		
Religion or Belief	N/A		
Sex	N/A		
Sexual Orientation	N/A		
Welsh Language	N/A		
Poverty	<i>Will increase the pay of a group of Care at Home senior staff who are at the lower end of pay scales.</i>		


**2. Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. There's no need to put something in every box if it is not relevant!

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<b>A prosperous Wales</b> Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	Positive: Increases pay and recognition of team members and further professionalises and invaluable role within the authority	
<b>A resilient Wales</b> Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	Neutral	
<b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	Positive: the development seeks to preserve and enhance the excellent reputation for person centered care to people living within Monmouthshire.	
<b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected	Neutral	
<b>A globally responsible Wales</b> Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	Neutral	
<b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</b> Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation	Neutral	
<b>A more equal Wales</b> People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	Positive: support equal and fairer pay for people working in Monmouthshire	

### 3. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p><b>Long Term</b></p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>By increasing the grade of senior care and support staff we place the service on a more sustainable footing by supporting the retention of staff and supporting improved recruitment</p>	
 <p><b>Collaboration</b></p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The increase in pay creates a greater pay gap between council providers and the independent sector.</p>
 <p><b>Involvement</b></p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>We have consulted all the team members</p>	
 <p><b>Prevention</b></p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>This is a preventative approach and recognises the invaluable role of our senior teams. We are taking a proactive approach on behalf of our teams rather than waiting for them to become dissatisfied and potentially submit a pay claim</p>	

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	Improved well-being for our teams	

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on the following important responsibilities: Social Justice, Corporate Parenting and Safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect any of these responsibilities?

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Social Justice	Neutral		
Safeguarding	Neutral	<i>.Safeguarding is about ensuring that everything is in place to promote the well-being of children and vulnerable adults, preventing them from being harmed and protecting those who are at risk of abuse and neglect</i>	
Corporate Parenting	Neutral		

5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

- Reference to other roles within the authority and from consultation with the job evaluation team

**6. SUMMARY:** As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

Recognises the skills of our teams  
 Provides consistency  
 Supports retention and recruitment

**7. ACTIONS:** As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible

**8. VERSION CONTROL:** The Equality and Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stage, such as informally within your service, and then further developed throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process to demonstrate how you have considered and built in equality and future generations considerations wherever possible.

<b>Version No.</b>	<b>Decision making stage</b>	<b>Date considered</b>	<b>Brief description of any amendments made following consideration</b>
<b>2</b>	Cabinet Member	<b>16.01.19</b>	

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