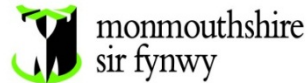


# Public Document Pack



Neuadd y Sir  
Y Rhadyr  
Brynbuga  
NP15 1GA

County Hall  
Rhadyr  
Usk  
NP15 1GA

Tuesday, 25 June 2019

Dear Councillor

## CABINET

You are requested to attend a **Cabinet** meeting to be held at **Steve Greenslade Room, County Hall, Usk** on **Wednesday, 3rd July, 2019**, at **2.00 pm**.

## AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Declarations of Interest
3. To consider the following reports (Copies attached):
  - i. **Guaranteed Interview Scheme for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans** 1 - 12  
Wards/Divisions Affected: All  
  
Purpose: For Cabinet to consider the Armed Forces recognition work across Monmouthshire and also to agree to progress implementation of the Guaranteed Interview Scheme (GIS) for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans.  
  
Authors: Joe Skidmore (Community & Partnership Development Lead); Lisa Rawlings (Regional Armed Forces Covenant Liaison Officer); Sally Thomas (HR Manager)  
  
Contact Details: [joeskidmore@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:joeskidmore@monmouthshire.gov.uk)
  - i. **Social Justice Strategy - Update** 13 - 68  
Division/Wards Affected: All  
  
Purpose: To present an update on the Social Justice Strategy and associated Action Plan further to the approval of the Strategy by Cabinet in May 2018.  
  
Author: Cath Fallon (Head of Enterprise and Community Development)  
  
Contact Details: [cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

- i. **Welsh Church Fund Working Group** 69 - 82  
Division/Wards Affected: All
- Purpose: The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications for the Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting 1 and meeting 3 of the 2019/20 financial year held on the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019.
- Author: David Jarrett – Senior Accountant – Central Finance Business Support
- Contact Details: [davejarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:davejarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk)
- i. **Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan Issues, Vision And Objectives Paper** 83 - 164  
Division/Wards Affected: All
- Purpose: The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet’s endorsement of the amendments made to the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper following Council’s declaration of a climate emergency on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019, as discussed at the Cabinet meeting on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019. In addition, an executive summary has been provided and table 4.1 has been amended to set out the links between the draft LDP objectives and the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan objectives.
- Author: Mark Hand (Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping); Rachel Lewis (Planning Policy Manager)
- Contact Details: [markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk)
- i. **Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan Growth And Spatial Options** 165 - 316  
Division/Wards Affected: All
- Purpose: The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet’s endorsement of the Growth and Spatial Options Paper to be issued for non-statutory consultation for four weeks. This paper and the consultation responses will inform the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy.
- Author: Mark Hand Head of Planning, Housing and Place-shaping; Rachel Lewis  
Planning Policy Manager
- Contact Details: [markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

Yours sincerely,

**Paul Matthews**

**Chief Executive**

### CABINET PORTFOLIOS

County Councillor	Area of Responsibility	Partnership and External Working	Ward
P.A. Fox (Leader)	<p><b>Whole Authority Strategy &amp; Direction</b> Lead Officer – Chief Executive</p> <p>CCR Joint Cabinet &amp; Regional Development; Organisation overview; Regional working; Government relations; Public Service Board lead; WLGA lead</p>	<p>WLGA Council WLGA Coordinating Board Public Service Board</p>	Portskewett
R.J.W. Greenland (Deputy Leader)	<p><b>Enterprise and Land Use Planning</b> Lead Officer – Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Mark Hand, Cath Fallon</p> <p>Local Development Plan; Strategic Development Plan; Economic Resilience and Growth; Town Centre Investment and Stewardship; Development Management and Building Control; Housing Delivery</p>	<p>WLGA Council Capital Region Tourism</p>	Devauden
P. Jordan	<p><b>Governance and Law</b> Lead Officers – Matthew Gatehouse, Matthew Phillips, Ian Saunders</p> <p>Council &amp; Executive decision making; Constitution review and implementation of change; Law, Ethics &amp; Standards; Audit and Regulatory WAO Relations Support for Elected Members Democracy promotion &amp; citizen engagement Whole Authority Performance; Whole Authority Service Planning &amp; Evaluation Community Hubs and Contact Centre Community Learning Tourist Information / Museums / Theatre / Attractions</p>		Cantref
R. John	<p><b>Children &amp; Young People and MonLife</b> Lead Officers – Will McLean, Ian Saunders Support Officers – Nikki Wellington, Sharon Randall-Smith, Richard Simpkins</p> <p>Early Years Education</p>	<p>Joint Education Group (EAS) WJEC</p>	Mitchel Troy



	<p>All Age Statutory Education Additional Learning Needs; School Inclusion Post 16 entitlement / offer</p> <p>School standards and Improvement; Education Achievement Service Commissioning Coleg Gwent and University liaison. Leisure / Sport Outdoor education / Duke of Edinburgh Active Travel Countryside / Biodiversity</p>		
P. Jones	<p><b>Social Care, Safeguarding &amp; Health</b> Lead Officer – Julie Boothroyd Support Officers – Eve Parkinson, Jane Rodgers</p> <p>Children’s Services Fostering &amp; Adoption; Youth Offending Service; Adults Services Whole Authority Safeguarding (children &amp; adults); Disabilities; Mental Health; Health liaison.</p>		Raglan
P. Murphy	<p><b>Whole Authority Resources</b> Lead Officer – Peter Davies, Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Deb Hill-Howells, Sian Hayward, Tracey Harry, Mark Howcroft</p> <p>Finance; Information technology (SRS); Digital Programme Office Human Resources; Health &amp; Safety; Emergency Planning; Procurement; Land &amp; Buildings (inc. Estate, Cemeteries, Allotments, Farms); Vehicle Fleet / Passenger Transport Unit Property maintenance; Facilities Management (inc. Building Cleaning and Catering all ages)</p>	Prosiect Gwrydd Wales Purchasing Consortium	Caerwent
J. Pratt	<p><b>Infrastructure and Neighbourhood Services</b> Lead Officer – Frances O’Brien Support Officers – Roger Hoggins, Carl Touhig, Nigel Leaworthy</p> <p>County Roads / Pavements South Wales Trunk Road Agency</p>	SEWTA Prosiect Gwyrdd	Goytre Fawr

	<p>Highways Maintenance,  Transport, Traffic &amp; Network Management,  Car Parks / Illegal Parking Enforcement  Whole Authority De-carbonisation  Plastic Free Monmouthshire  Waste / Recycling / Cleansing  Grounds Maintenance  Parks &amp; Open Spaces/ Public Conveniences  Flood Prevention / Management / SUDs</p>		
S. Jones	<p><b>Social Justice &amp; Community Development</b>  Lead Officer – Frances O’Brien  Support Officers – Cath Fallon, David Jones,  Ian Bakewell</p> <p>Rural Deprivation / Isolation;  Digital Deprivation  Poverty / Disadvantage  Homelessness;  Supporting People  Community Safety / Equality / Protected  Characteristics  Public Relations; / Communications / Marketing  Trading Standards / Environmental Health;  Licensing;  Registrars</p>		Llanover

# Aims and Values of Monmouthshire County Council

## Our purpose

Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities

### Objectives we are working towards

- Giving people the best possible start in life
- A thriving and connected county
- Maximise the Potential of the natural and built environment
- Lifelong well-being
- A future focused council

## Our Values

**Openness.** We are open and honest. People have the chance to get involved in decisions that affect them, tell us what matters and do things for themselves/their communities. If we cannot do something to help, we'll say so; if it will take a while to get the answer we'll explain why; if we can't answer immediately we'll try to connect you to the people who can help – building trust and engagement is a key foundation.

**Fairness.** We provide fair chances, to help people and communities thrive. If something does not seem fair, we will listen and help explain why. We will always try to treat everyone fairly and consistently. We cannot always make everyone happy, but will commit to listening and explaining why we did what we did.

**Flexibility.** We will continue to change and be flexible to enable delivery of the most effective and efficient services. This means a genuine commitment to working with everyone to embrace new ways of working.

**Teamwork.** We will work with you and our partners to support and inspire everyone to get involved so we can achieve great things together. We don't see ourselves as the 'fixers' or problem-solvers, but we will make the best of the ideas, assets and resources available to make sure we do the things that most positively impact our people and places.

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**SUBJECT:** Guaranteed Interview Scheme for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans

**MEETING:** Cabinet

**DATE:** 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2019

**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:** All

## 1. PURPOSE:

For Cabinet to consider the Armed Forces recognition work across Monmouthshire and also to agree to progress implementation of the Guaranteed Interview Scheme (GIS) for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

To introduce a Guaranteed Interview Scheme (GIS) for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans, as long as they meet the essential criteria of the person specification/job description.

To continue to develop themes of this work as part of the revision to our Recruitment & Selection Policy and associated work streams.

## 3. KEY ISSUES:

The Armed Forces Covenant is a promise by the nation ensuring that those who serve or who have served in the armed forces, and their families, are treated fairly.

A Community Covenant is a voluntary pledge to encourage charities, local authorities, businesses, communities and individuals to work together with the military to offer support to service personnel and their families as well as reservists and veterans. Monmouthshire County Council was one of the first local authorities in Wales to sign a covenant – in October 2012 - with the Ministry of Defence to recognise the county's long and proud association with the armed forces.

The Armed Forces Community Covenant is made between the serving and former members of the Armed Forces and their families, working and residing in Monmouthshire. The Monmouthshire Armed Forces Community Covenant is a voluntary statement of mutual support between a civilian community and its Armed Forces community at the local level.

The purpose of this Community Covenant is to encourage support for the Armed Forces community working and residing in Monmouthshire and to recognise and remember the sacrifices made by members of this Armed Forces community, particularly those who have given the most.

This includes current service and ex-Service personnel, their families and widow(er)s throughout Monmouthshire.

The Defence Employer Recognition Scheme (ERS) comprises of Bronze, Silver and Gold awards for employers (including local authorities) that pledge, demonstrate or advocate support to defence and the armed forces community, and inspire others to do the same. Each Award lasts for three years.

In Gwent: Torfaen, Newport, Monmouthshire and Caerphilly councils have all applied to the ERS. Caerphilly, Torfaen, Newport and Monmouthshire have all received the Silver Award. The scheme has also gained momentum recently in wider South Wales. Merthyr Tydfil is currently at the Bronze level, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan councils have both received the Silver Award, and RCT was presented with the Gold Award by Prince Harry in October 2017. Swansea gained Gold 2018.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defence-employer-recognition-scheme/defence-employer-recognition-scheme>

The Welsh Government are also currently looking into a GIS for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans across Welsh Public Service along with Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) who have applied for the Gold award this year.

The criteria for Gold is as follows. Gold award holders:

- must have signed the [Armed Forces Covenant](#)
- employers must have an existing relationship with their National Account Manager/REED/appropriate defence representative
- the employer must have already stated their intent to be supportive by using the ERS website to register at the Bronze level
- the employer must proactively demonstrate their forces-friendly credentials as part of their recruiting and selection processes. Where possible, they should be engaged with [Career Transition Partnership](#) (CTP) in the recruitment of service leavers
- employers must employ at least one individual from the armed forces community category that the nomination emphasises. For example, an employer nominated for support to the Reserves must employ at least one Reservist
- the employer must actively ensure that their workforce is aware of their positive policies towards defence people issues. For example, an employer nominated for support to the Reserves must have an internally publicised and positive HR policy on Reserves
- the employer must be exemplary within their market sector, advocating support to Defence People issues to partner organisations, suppliers and customers with tangible positive results
- within the context of Reserves the employer must have demonstrated support to mobilisations or have a framework in place. They must provide at least 10 days' additional leave for training, fully paid, to the Reservist employee
- the employer must not have been the subject of any negative PR or media activity

The activities of Monmouthshire County Council, with the support of the Armed Forces Covenant Liaison Officer and the HMF Education Support Officer, are over and above the criteria necessary to achieve Gold status.

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

Implementing the GIS will highlight Monmouthshire County Council as an Armed Forces friendly and understanding employer.

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

N/A

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

Applicants for posts within the Local Authority will be monitored to assess the impact this decision has made to the Armed Forces Community within Monmouthshire.

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

The Monmouthshire Armed Forces Forum has been re-established to help ensure the aims and objectives of the Armed Forces Covenant are fulfilled. The forum members consist of a broad spectrum of local authority departments, 3rd Sector organisations, Reserve Units, Armed Forces Family Federations, Veteran groups, RFEA, Career Transition Partnership and local armed forces associations. All applications to the Armed Forces Covenant Trust are debated and endorsed through a Local Covenant Partnership.

The Armed Forces Covenant sets out the commitment the local authority has in supporting the Armed Forces Community including serving military, their families and children, spouses and dependent relatives and also veterans who have given service to their country.

Since the inception of the Regional Armed Forces Covenant Liaison Officer post in September 2017, members of the local authority have benefited from bespoke training on the Armed Forces Covenant. Identifying a need MCC and Newport City Council have been successful in applying for funds through the Ministry of Defense Education Support fund to employ an HMF Education Support Officer who will support service families and schools across the two Councils.

MCC employment policies need to reflect and complement the work that is being undertaken by Joe Skidmore and Lisa Rawlings (as detailed in brief throughout this report).

Within its geographical boundary, the county of Monmouthshire has two MOD barracks.

The joint approach across the 5 SE Wales Local Authorities reduces risk of 'postcode lottery' for service leavers.

The introduction of a guaranteed interview scheme will help MCC to achieve the gold award as part of the Employer Recognition Award Scheme.

#### **8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:**

Additional costs likely to be trivial and will be met from within existing budgets

## 9. CONSULTEES:

SLT

Royal British Legion

Welsh Government

Monmouthshire Armed Forces Forum (MAFF)

## 10. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

A guide for local authorities: how to deliver the covenant in your area

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/655596/Booklet - Local Authority Guide - Overview.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/655596/Booklet_-_Local_Authority_Guide_-_Overview.pdf)

## 11. AUTHORS:

- Joe Skidmore (Community & Partnership Development Lead)
- Lisa Rawlings (Regional Armed Forces Covenant Liaison Officer)
- Sally Thomas (HR Manager)

## 12. CONTACT DETAILS:

**Tel: 01633 644344**

**E-mail:** [JoeSkidmore@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:JoeSkidmore@monmouthshire.gov.uk)  
[RAWLIL@CAERPHILLY.GOV.UK](mailto:RAWLIL@CAERPHILLY.GOV.UK)  
[SallyThomas@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:SallyThomas@monmouthshire.gov.uk)





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<p><b>Name of the Officer:</b> Joe Skidmore  <b>Phone no:</b> 01633 644344  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:JoeSkidmore@monmouthshire.gov.uk">JoeSkidmore@monmouthshire.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><b>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</b>          To introduce a Guaranteed Interview Scheme (GIS) for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans, as long as they meet the essential criteria of the person specification/job description.</p>
<p><b>Name of Service area:</b>          Community &amp; Partnership Development Team</p>	<p><b>Date</b>          3<sup>rd</sup> July 2019</p>

1. **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	<p>This proposal will have a positive impact across all the protected characteristics. The purpose of this proposal is to provide an equal opportunity to those who have dedicated their lives in the service of our Realm. There are no identified inequality implications either intended or unintended as a result of this proposal.</p>	<p>There are no identified inequality implications either intended or unintended as a result of this strategy</p>	<p>Monitoring will be undertaken on applicants for roles within the Local Authority to ensure the successful implementation of this proposal</p>
Disability			
Gender reassignment			
Marriage or civil partnership			
Pregnancy or maternity			
Race			
Religion or Belief			
Sex			
Sexual Orientation			
Welsh Language			
Poverty			




**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?
<p><b>A prosperous Wales</b> Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generate wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>This proposal will support those individuals who dedicate their lives to protecting the Realm, service leavers and their families an equal chance of securing meaningful employment when deployment/relocation occurs.</p> <p>Those who serve, have served previously and their families often have a wealth of experience derived from their time within the Armed Forces and this diverse experience could prove to be invaluable within the Local Authority if given the opportunity.</p>	<p>Promotion of vacancies within MCC shall be promoted through specific Armed Forces channels and will promote the Local Authority as an employer that is 'Armed Forces Friendly'.</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>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>The mental well-being of the Armed Forces Community could be improved in knowing that there is a large employer within Monmouthshire who understands and acknowledges their challenges and difficulties in securing meaningful and flexible employment opportunities.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>A globally responsible Wales</b> Taking account of the impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>N/A</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>This proposal will take into consideration any individual who wishes to communicate in their language of choice and will actively encourage and support the diversity of individuals coming through this scheme.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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 more equal Wales</b> People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances</p>	<p>This proposal speaks heavily to this Goal in providing an equal chance for those individuals who have given their lives in the protection of the Realm; recognizing the sacrifices made by those serving, those who have served and their families and ensuring that all have an equal opportunity to secure meaningful employment which is flexible to suit their circumstances.</p>	

**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>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p> <p><b>Long Term</b></p>	<p>This proposal seeks to consider the long term outcomes and employability of the Armed Forces Community in providing them with equal opportunities in securing meaningful and flexible employment.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
 <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p> <p><b>Collaboration</b></p>	<p>Working in partnership with the Armed Forces Community directly, third sector/charity organisations supporting the AFC and employment agencies to promote that Monmouthshire County Council is an Armed Forces, friendly employer.</p>	<p>N/A</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>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>Integral to the development and ongoing review of this proposal is: listening to applicants to posts within the Local Authority to ensure that the process is fit for purpose and responds to the feedback received by employment charities supporting the Armed Forces Community.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>This proposal will support the Armed Forces Community to gain meaningful employment within the county.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
 <p>Integration</p> <p>Considering the impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>This proposal will strengthen our relationship with the Armed Forces Community, those supporting this cohort in terms of employability and recruitment, and the Local Authority itself. Ex-service personnel and their families have a wealth of skills and varied backgrounds which can only contribute to the ethos and forward-thinking nature of our organization.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

**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	This proposal seeks to provide an equal chance for those individuals who have given their lives in the protection of the Realm; recognising the sacrifices made by those serving, those who have served and their families and ensuring that all have an equal opportunity to secure meaningful employment which is flexible to suit their circumstances.		
Safeguarding	This proposal will safeguard the Armed Forces Community	.	
Corporate Parenting	This proposal has the potential to integrate the Armed Forces Community into our workforce in a meaningful and practical way. Giving the opportunity for those with a diverse background and a wealth of experience an equal opportunity to be recruited with an understanding employer who is aware of the issues/challenges they face.		

## 5. What evidence and data have informed the development of your proposal?

PSG  
17

A Community Covenant is a voluntary pledge to encourage charities, local authorities, businesses, communities and individuals to work together with the military to offer support to service personnel and their families as well as reservists and veterans.

The Armed Forces Community Covenant is made between the serving and former members of the Armed Forces and their families, working and residing in Monmouthshire. The Monmouthshire Armed Forces Community Covenant is a voluntary statement of mutual support between a civilian community and its Armed Forces community at the local level. The purpose of this Community Covenant is to encourage support for the Armed Forces community working and residing in Monmouthshire and to recognise and remember the sacrifices made by members of this Armed Forces community, particularly those who have given the most. This includes in-service and ex-Service personnel, their families and widow(er)s throughout Monmouthshire.

The Defence Employer Recognition Scheme (ERS) comprises of Bronze, Silver and Gold awards for employers (including local authorities) that pledge, demonstrate or advocate support to defence and the armed forces community, and inspire others to do the same. Each Award lasts for three years.

## 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?

In Gwent: Torfaen, Newport, Monmouthshire and Caerphilly councils have all applied to the ERS. Caerphilly, Torfaen, Newport and Monmouthshire have all received the Silver Award. The scheme has also gained momentum recently in wider South Wales. Merthyr Tydfil is currently at the Bronze level, Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan councils have both received the Silver Award, and RCT was presented with the Gold Award by Prince Harry in October 2017. Swansea gained Gold 2018.

The Welsh Government are also currently looking into a GIS for service leavers, spouses, reservists and veterans across Welsh Public Service along with Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) who have applied for the Gold award this year.

With all public bodies and Local Authorities within Gwent implementing this proposal, it will remove the 'postcode lottery' element when families are relocated into Gwent.

**7. ACTIONS: As a result of completing this form are there any further actions you will be undertaking? Please detail them below, if applicable.**

<b>What are you going to do</b>	<b>When are you going to do it?</b>	<b>Who is responsible</b>
All relevant policies and procedures will be updated to reflect proposed changes	ASAP	Organisational Development Team

**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.**

Page 12

<b>Version No.</b>	<b>Decision-making stage</b>	<b>Date considered</b>	<b>Brief description of any amendments made following consideration</b>
1	SLT	3 <sup>rd</sup> June	N/A



<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>SOCIAL JUSTICE STRATEGY (UPDATE)</b>
<b>MEETING:</b>	<b>CABINET</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>3<sup>RD</sup> JULY 2019</b>
<b>DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:</b>	<b>ALL</b>

## NON-PUBLICATION

### 1. PURPOSE:

- 1.0 To present an update on the Social Justice Strategy and associated Action Plan further to the approval of the Strategy by Cabinet in [May 2018](#).

### 2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That Cabinet approves the updated Social Justice Strategy Action Plan (Appendix A) and offers feedback on the associated activities to date.

### 3. KEY ISSUES:

- 3.1 In March 2017, the council endorsed two major pieces of work looking at well-being across the county - the Well-being Assessment and the Population Needs Assessment. Both highlighted the strengths and opportunities within our communities and used an extensive evidence base to draw out some of the challenges individuals and communities will face in the future.
- 3.2 In May 2017, following County Council elections, a renewed ambition to address issues of inequality that had been highlighted as a result of the Well-being and Population Needs Assessments was addressed through the appointment of a Cabinet Member for Social Justice.
- 3.3 In May 2018, following an extensive consultation process, the Social Justice Strategy was produced to demonstrate the Council's commitment to address inequalities in our county in order to make our society function better. Using the Community and Partnership team as an enabling body, it provides an approach to help turn lives around by removing barriers and facilitating practical support and solutions to enable all our citizens to realise their full potential.
- 3.4 This is an update of the first phase of an evolving strategy demonstrating the Council's intention to work as a Council, and in partnership at national, regional and community level, to implement the policy interventions, approaches, support and methods to improve outcomes for people and communities.
- 3.5 The Social Justice Strategy sets out our purpose, our intentions and activities for the next three years and the targets by which we will measure our success to ensure that we achieve our goal – to put social justice at the heart of what we do in Monmouthshire.

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

- 4.1 The significant equality impacts identified in the assessment (Appendix B) are summarised below for Members' consideration:

This Strategy provides the strategic context to ensure that we keep the community at the heart of what we do by taking a 'place based approach', working with communities to identify their own strengths and areas for development and well-being. The Strategy advocates the bringing together of public services, community leaders, business, schools and all residents to address the issues that matter to that community. By working together around a place, the Strategy can provide the context to ensure that we achieve so much more than individual partners and community groups working in isolation. Bringing together support networks, aligning resources and assets, funding, development opportunities and people with a common sense of purpose, will really help to build sustainable and resilient communities. By working collaboratively with the people who live and work locally, we will seek to highlight the strengths, capacity and knowledge of those involved for the greater good.

The impacts from this report's recommendations will be regularly evaluated by the Social Justice Advisory Group. The criteria for monitoring and review will include an assessment of progress against the list of quantitative measures included in the attached Strategy and additional qualitative measures. Both sets of measures will be monitored by the Advisory Group which helps to monitor, evaluate and provide steer to the evolving Social Justice brief.

## **5. OPTIONS APPRAISAL**

5.1 In 2017, a review of the Whole Place and Partnerships teams determined that community engagement needed to be repositioned within a more centralised role and repurposed into one Community and Partnership Development team, for the following reasons:

- The Council's Well-Being Assessment recognised the need for co-delivery with partners, focussing on how its resource structure and alignment can embrace i) integration ii) long-term thinking iii) prevention iv) collaboration and v) involvement - involving the people it affects.
- The Local Government Act and Planning Wales Act place emphasis on encouraging greater public participation in Local Government with community governance moving to an area based approach and "boards" made up of Elected Members, community bodies, the third sector, Community Councils and other public services. The Planning Wales Act also has a focus on community led plans that supplement the Local Development Plan.
- The Council has recognised the need to engage closer with its Community Councils since 2016 with the five-area cluster model now providing the forum for respective Town and Community Councils to come together and liaise with the Council.

Therefore, the advocated integrated approach provides an opportunity for the team to have more of an enabling and facilitating role, in addition to supporting the co-delivery of community led ideas with the community coordination team.

5.2 The Strategy demonstrates the Council's commitment to align evidence based policy, programmes of work and resources with the aim of putting social justice at the heart of what we do i.e. the Council's renewed ambitions and policy making decisions; the Council's resource allocation decisions and how the Council supports Monmouthshire's communities and people in their place based activities. The Strategy provides the strategic context to enable a programme of activities that will deliver on a promise to develop strategies with the aim of supporting people and communities to fulfil their potential and live the lives they want to live.

5.3 This is an evolving Strategy and given its importance, a Social Justice Advisory Group has been established to oversee and direct its implementation. Amongst the terms of reference for the Advisory Group is an evaluation of progress which will be reported back to Strong

Communities, which in turn will make recommendations of any proposed changes to Cabinet of which there have been none to date.

**6. REASONS:**

- 6.1 The Social Justice Strategy sets out our purpose, intentions and activities for the next three years and the targets by which we will measure our success. However, as this is the second phase of an evolving Strategy - further phases will include the development of a Tackling Poverty Plan and a Tackling Loneliness and Isolation Plan in association with the Public Services Board.

**7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:**

- 7.1 As an evolving Strategy no additional resourcing needs have been identified at this stage. Instead the Strategy will be used as a tool to inform and align business practice within existing resources, whilst also seeking to identify additional resourcing e.g. grant where a need is identified.

**8. CONSULTEES:**

Senior Leadership Team;  
Cabinet;  
Social Justice Advisory Group;  
Strong Communities Select;  
Area Committees;  
Area Clusters

**9. BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

Updated Social Justice Action Plan (Appendix A)  
Future Generations Evaluation (Appendix B)

**10. AUTHOR:**

Cath Fallon (Head of Enterprise and Community Development)

**11. CONTACT DETAILS:**

Tel: 07557 190969

E-mail: [cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk)



## Future Generations Evaluation (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact)

<p><b>Name of the Officer</b> Cath Fallon</p> <p><b>Phone no:</b> 07557 190969  <b>E-mail:</b> <a href="mailto:cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk">cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk</a></p>	<p><b>Social Justice Strategy</b> (Updated June 2019)</p>
<p><b>Name of Service:</b> Enterprise and Innovation</p>	<p><b>Date:</b> Future Generations Evaluation 11<sup>th</sup> June 2019</p>

Page 16

**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.**

**1. Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?**




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>This draft Strategy advocates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working as part of the Cardiff Capital Region to attract high skill, high wage jobs;</li> <li>• Providing learning, training and employability opportunities for 11 to 24 year olds to reduce the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training and providing access to the</li> </ul>	<p>Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.</p>



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?
	labour market for people with disabilities and care leavers  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing, and acting upon, options to improve access to job opportunities in the county to include providing work placements, traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities.</li> </ul>	
<b>A resilient Wales</b> Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	This Strategy advocates taking a place based approach, working with the community to ensure local biodiversity and ecosystems are enhanced and maintained.	Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.
<b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	This Strategy advocates developing a collaborative approach to wellbeing to ensure direction setting and oversight of wellbeing in Monmouthshire is informed by those closest to delivery.	Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.
<b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected	The Strategy sets the scene for provision to be community based with the flexibility to respond to local need.	Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.

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 globally responsible Wales</b> Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	The Strategy sets the scene to ensure high standards are met and maintained that do not conflict with the global drivers.	Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.
<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	Equality and diversity is the key to this Strategy and as such will be integral to all aspects of the delivery programme.	Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.
<b>A more equal Wales</b> People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	Equality and diversity is key to this Strategy and as such will be integral to all aspects of the delivery programme.	Where the Social Justice Strategy requires MCC decision, more specific details regarding contributions to the wellbeing goals will come through subsequent evaluations of the Strategy as specific actions are developed under the objectives.

## 2. 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?
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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>This Strategy is defined by the outcome of the well-being assessment which identifies the priority areas we need to progress in delivering social justice in Monmouthshire. The exact priorities will differ in different communities, but across the County there is a commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The best possible start in life;</li> <li>• Thriving and well-connected community;</li> <li>• Maximise the potential of the natural and built environment;</li> <li>• Lifelong well-being;</li> <li>• Future-focused Council</li> </ul> <p>Activities associated with all of the above will focus on enabling the best future for all.</p>	<p>Individual proposals in this document are indicative at this stage. New programmes will be expected to produce a Future Generations Evaluation when they are brought to Cabinet or council for a decision.</p>
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>This Strategy seeks to address complex problems which cannot be solved by one organisation alone. Public services must work collaboratively. Public, third and private sector must work together. And, most importantly, we must support people and communities in developing their own solutions that are sustainable and which can deliver both immediate and long-term benefits.</p>	<p>Individual proposals in this document are indicative at this stage. New programmes will be expected to produce a Future Generations Evaluation when they are brought to Cabinet or council for a decision.</p>
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The provision will be place based and as such will be able to engage with communities at a local level and respond to localised need.</p>	<p>Individual proposals in this document are indicative at this stage. New programmes will be expected to produce a Future Generations Evaluation when they are brought to Cabinet or council for a decision.</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>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>This Strategy advocates working as part of the Cardiff Capital Region to attract high skill, high wage jobs to ensure that people have the opportunity to raise their household income. It also looks to identify options to improve access to job opportunities in the county and other areas to include providing work placements, traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities whilst taking positive action as a Council to encourage other public partners and businesses to do so.</p>	<p>Individual proposals in this document are indicative at this stage. New programmes will be expected to produce a Future Generations Evaluation when they are brought to Cabinet or council for a decision.</p>
 <p>Integration</p> <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>The opportunity to develop a new way of delivering the place based offer and sustaining long term activity will provide the opportunity to better connect wellbeing outcomes internally and to other partners and bodies.</p>	<p>Individual proposals in this document are indicative at this stage. New programmes will be expected to produce a Future Generations Evaluation when they are brought to Cabinet or council for a decision.</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. 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)

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	Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group.	The purpose of this Strategy is to be inclusive to all therefore no negative impacts are anticipated in relation to this particular group.	Where any negative impacts are identified the team will seek to address them by taking an inclusive approach.
Disability	Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,	As above	As above



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?
Gender reassignment	Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,	As above	As above
Marriage or civil partnership	Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,	As above	As above
Pregnancy or maternity	<i>Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,</i>	As above	As above
Race	<i>Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,</i>	As above	As above
Religion or Belief	<i>Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,</i>	As above	As above
Sex	<i>Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,</i>	As above	As above
Sexual Orientation	<i>Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,</i>	As above	As above
Welsh Language	<i>Each new proposal will need to be assessed individually to consider if it impacts disproportionately on any particular group,</i>	As above	As above

**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	<i>During the delivery of the programme of activities associated with the Strategy, safeguarding will be at the forefront to ensure that any future service delivery promotes 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>	The purpose of this Strategy is to be inclusive to all therefore no negative impacts are anticipated in relation to this particular group.	Where any negative impacts are identified the team will seek to address them by taking an inclusive approach.
Corporate Parenting	<i>During the delivery of this policy the needs of any 'looked after' children will be considered to ensure any future service delivery protects their welfare.</i>	As above	As above

Page 22

**5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?**

This policy is founded upon the following:

- The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act;
- The Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act;
- Prosperity for All;
- The Well-being Assessment and the Population Needs Assessment;
- [Evaluation of Community Coordination Pilot](#); and
- [Review of Strategic Direction of Community and Partnership Development 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?**

This Strategy provides the strategic context to ensure that we keep the community at the heart of what we do by taking a 'place based approach', working with communities to identify their own strengths and areas for development and well-being. The Strategy advocates the bringing together of public services, community leaders, business, schools and all residents to address the issues that matter to that community. By working together around a place, this strategy can ensure that we achieve so much more than individual partners and community groups working in isolation. Bringing together support

networks, aligning resources and assets, funding, development opportunities and people with a common sense of purpose, will really help to build sustainable and resilient communities. By working collaboratively with the people who live and work locally, we will seek to highlight the strengths, capacity and knowledge of those involved for the greater good.

**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
Adopting changes as a result of the scrutiny process and amending the policy accordingly.	January 2018	Cath Fallon	
Approval of the Policy	May 2018	Claire Marchant/Cath Fallon	
Twelve month appraisal by Social Justice Advisory Group	March 2019	Frances O'Brien/Cath Fallon	
Updated Social Justice Strategy & Action Plan presented to Cabinet	July 2019	Frances O'Brien/Cath Fallon	

Page 23

**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:	July 2020
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**9. 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

1	<i>Scrutiny</i>	<i>11<sup>th</sup> January 2018</i> <i>29<sup>th</sup> March 2018</i>	<i>This will demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development throughout the evolution of a proposal.</i>
2	<i>Cabinet</i>	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> May 2018</i>	
3	<i>Cabinet</i>	<i>3<sup>rd</sup> July 2019</i>	



People, Place Prosperity  
A Strategy for Social Justice  
2017 – 2022 (Updated June 2019)

## Version Control

<b>Title</b>	People, Place, Prosperity: A Strategy for Social Justice
<b>Purpose</b>	To demonstrate the Council's commitment to address inequalities in the county in order to make our society function better. Providing an approach that will help turn lives around by removing barriers and facilitating practical support and solutions to enable citizens to realise their full potential.
<b>Owner</b>	Chief Officer Enterprise
<b>Approved by</b>	Cabinet 2018, Update to be approved July 2019
<b>Date</b>	11th June 2019
<b>Version Number</b>	0.5
<b>Status</b>	Update
<b>Review Frequency</b>	Annual
<b>Next review date</b>	July 2020
<b>Consultation</b>	PSB Partnerships; Strong Communities Select; All Members Seminars; Area Committees; Area Clusters; Access for All; Community Groups; Website; General Public Consultation

## Contents

Contents .....	3
Putting Social Justice at the heart of what we do.....	4
The Case for Change .....	5
Our Foundation: Purpose and Values .....	7
Action Plan.....	18
How we will Evaluate Progress.....	35
Performance Indicators .....	36
Risks.....	38
Appendix - National Policy Context .....	40
Appendix – Local Policy context .....	43



## Putting Social Justice.....at the heart of what we do in Monmouthshire

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Monmouthshire County Council is committed to building sustainable and resilient communities. Central to this are the principles of social justice. The current Administration have demonstrated their commitment to Social Justice through their appointment of a Cabinet Member for Social Justice and this Social Justice Strategy demonstrates how the Council will address inequalities in our county in order to make our society function better. It provides an approach that will help turn lives around by removing barriers and facilitating practical support and solutions to enable our citizens to realise their full potential.

This is an evolving strategy and in this second phase we wish to demonstrate our commitment to work as a Council, and in partnership at national, regional and community level, to implement the policy interventions, approaches, support and methods to improve outcomes for people and communities - further phases will include the development of a Tackling Poverty Plan and a Combating Loneliness Plan in association with the Public Services Board.

This Social Justice Strategy sets out our purpose, our intentions and activities for the next three years and the targets by which we will measure our success to ensure that we achieve our goal – putting social justice at the heart of what we do in Monmouthshire.



## The Case for Change

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Monmouthshire is often perceived to be leafy and affluent and in many aspects it is. However some of the differences within and between communities are stark, especially when they exist side-by-side. There are wide variations in exam results between people from different social backgrounds who attend the same schools. There are many high earners living in our County but wages available locally are lower than other parts of Wales. Many people experience in-work poverty and the wage differential between men and women is currently the highest in Wales. Many of our citizens are getting older, suffering ill health and at risk of becoming lonely and isolated. The costs of living in our rural county and accessing very basic services, such as transport and health provision, are greater than the costs for people living in urban conurbations.

### Evidence of Inequality

The Well-being Assessment and the Population Needs Assessment undertaken by the Council in March 2017 both highlighted the strengths and opportunities within our communities and used an extensive evidence base to draw out some of the challenges individuals and communities will face in the future. Some of the issues identified are detailed below which have been updated accordingly:

- One in five reception age children in Monmouthshire are overweight or obese;
- There is a gap in the educational attainment between children who are in receipt of free school meals and children who are not. Despite rising standards across the board this gap is not narrowing;
- 14.2% of children in Monmouthshire live in low income households;
- There are not enough opportunities for children with disabilities, e.g. sufficiency of play provision, needing to travel to access education and multi-agency support;
- Whilst the average salary for people living in Monmouthshire is above the UK average, wages for jobs in-county are 10% below the UK average – 42% of the working population commute out of county;
- For those people who live and work in the County it is even more difficult, as local earnings are much lower than the average for Wales. In 2014, the median earnings for Monmouthshire residents were £638 per week, compared to the Wales median of £518 per week. However, the median earnings by workplace presents a different picture with people working in the County earning only £537 per week, much lower than the £570 per week figure for Wales as a whole (NOMIS 11/06/19);
- There are limited employment opportunities for young people to remain in the county;
- Significant inequality between female and male weekly wage levels for those working in the county – women earn on average £109 less than men;

- Despite low wages in the county there is a high cost of living – Average house price for Wales are £183,000 and the house price to earnings ratio is 6.2:1. For comparison, in Monmouthshire the average house price in October 2018 is £307,000 and the house price to earnings ratio is 12:1 for those living and working in Monmouthshire (Local Housing Market Assessment September 2018). This illustrates how difficult it is for local people to purchase their first homes or move into larger homes in the County when their family circumstances change;
- Evidence is well developed that the cost of living a good life in rural areas is higher than in areas where there is easy access to low cost food and transport;
- Low levels of access to the labour market for people with disabilities – for example, recent engagement exercise by a user led organisation for people with learning disabilities evidenced that 85% of people with disabilities want to work, but only 4% do work;
- Loneliness and social isolation is a barrier across the age range but can particularly impact on older people who may be experiencing a deterioration in their physical and/or mental well-being alongside a loss of family, friends, connection and occupation;
- By 2036, 36% of our 93,000 population will be over 65. With a median age of 48, Monmouthshire has the oldest population in the Cardiff Capital Region, compared to Cardiff with a Median age of 34.
- Rural isolation and a paucity of transport and services into rural communities is a critical barrier for some in getting the help they need;
- Significant numbers of older people are digitally excluded and current digital deprivation rates for the county are 12.5% in comparison to 4% in the wider Cardiff Capital Region; and
- Just one-in-three carers feel they are able to do what matters to them.

We know these issues are symptoms of complex problems and we also know they cannot be solved by one organisation alone. Public services must work collaboratively. Public, third and private sector must work together. And, most importantly, we must support people and communities in developing their own solutions that are sustainable and which can deliver both immediate and long-term benefits.



## Our Purpose – to put Social Justice at the of what we do

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Monmouthshire County Council has a clear purpose. We shape this in line with the goals and ambitions of our partners in other public services that are part of the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB). Monmouthshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan provides direction and sets out the things we will be working on for the next four years, taking us up to the end of the political term in 2022.

### Purpose

Our Purpose is:

***We want to help build sustainable and resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations.***

This purpose is at the heart of everything we do to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire and we share this with our public service partners as part of the Public Service Board. We will consider sustainable development in how we plan and deliver the action set in this plan.

### Our Commitment to Social Justice

Monmouthshire County Council is committed to aligning evidence based policy, programmes of work and resources with the aim of supporting people and communities to fulfil their potential and live the lives they want to live.

We have extensive learning from a two year pilot of community co-ordination and small local enterprise which was successful in reducing the demand for more formal services and also helping us to understand the importance that place and community plays in helping people stay strong and well. At a community level, we are developing integrated place based wellbeing teams to develop creative ways of working, which overcome departmental or agency boundaries in order to make best use of the resources available within the area in question.

We have also created a re-purposed Community and Partnership Development Team who are the 'engine room' and enablers, effectively linking the work of strategic and community partnerships with communities to help them understand the strengths and capabilities of the

people who live there and the groups that exist. Using place and evidence based activity, the team facilitate the creation of effective and powerful community partnerships to build healthier, safer and more resilient neighbourhoods and communities which in turn will enable our citizens to feel connected, resilient with a sense of 'belonging'.

The Council has a long standing commitment to equality and diversity. Our Second Strategy Equality Plan was published in April 2016 and sets out the Council's objectives to ensure we deliver better outcomes for people with protected characteristics such as race, gender, disability or age. This is clearly aligned with the well-being goals set by Welsh Government and is a legal responsibility under The Equality Act 2010 – but above all else it is important because it is the right thing to do.

### Values

We can only achieve great things for our place through the people who live and work here, those on our payroll and those in Monmouthshire's communities including the countless volunteers and groups that give this place a richness and vibrancy. Our values reflect who we are, how we do things and how we are shaping the future. We try our best to apply these in everything we do.

**Openness.** We are open and honest. People have the chance to get involved in decisions that affect them, tell us what matters and do things for themselves/their communities. If we cannot do something to help, we'll say so; if it will take a while to get the answer we'll explain why; if we can't answer immediately we'll try to connect you to the people who can help – building trust and engagement is a key foundation.

**Fairness.** We provide fair chances, to help people and communities thrive. If something does not seem fair, we will listen and help explain why. We will always try to treat everyone fairly and consistently. We cannot always make everyone happy, but will commit to listening and explaining why we did what we did.





**Flexibility.** We will continue to change and be flexible to enable delivery of the most effective and efficient services. This means a genuine commitment to working with everyone to embrace new ways of working.


**Teamwork.** We will work with you and our partners to support and inspire everyone to get involved so we can achieve great things together. We don't see ourselves as the 'fixers' or problem-solvers, but we will leverage all of the ideas, assets and resources available to make sure we do the things that most positively impact our people and places.

### Applying the Well-being of Future Generations Act

The Well-being of Future Generations Act is the fundamental legislation that requires us to carry out sustainable development, more information on the Act is in the appendix. We have

applied the five ways of working set out in the act when developing our plan, the extent we have incorporated these is set out below:

Sustainable Development Principle	How have these principles driven the development of the strategy
 <p>Long Term</p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>This strategy is defined by the outcome of the well-being assessment which identifies the priority areas we need to progress in delivering social justice in Monmouthshire. The exact priorities will differ in different communities, but across the County the county the Council has set five organisational goals which incorporate four Well-being objectives enabling us to identify the future we want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The best possible start in life;</li> <li>• Thriving and well-connected community;</li> <li>• Maximise the potential of the natural and built environment;</li> <li>• Lifelong well-being;</li> <li>• Future-focused Council</li> </ul> <p>Activities associated with all of the above will focus on enabling the best future for all.</p>
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>This strategy seeks to address complex problems which cannot be solved by one organisation alone. Public services must work collaboratively. Public, third and private sector must work together. And, most importantly, we must support people and communities in developing their own solutions that are sustainable and which can deliver both immediate and long-term benefits.</p>
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The provision will be place based and as such will be able to engage with communities at a local level and respond to localised need.</p>
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>This draft strategy advocates working as part of the Cardiff Capital Region to attract high skill, high wage jobs to ensure that people have the opportunity to raise their household income. It also looks to identify options to improve access to job opportunities in the county and other areas to include providing work placements, traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities whilst taking positive action as a Council to encourage other public partners and businesses to do so.</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	How have these principles driven the development of the strategy
 <p>Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>The opportunity to develop a new way of delivering the place based offer and sustaining long term activity will provide the opportunity to better connect wellbeing outcomes internally and to other partners and bodies.</p>

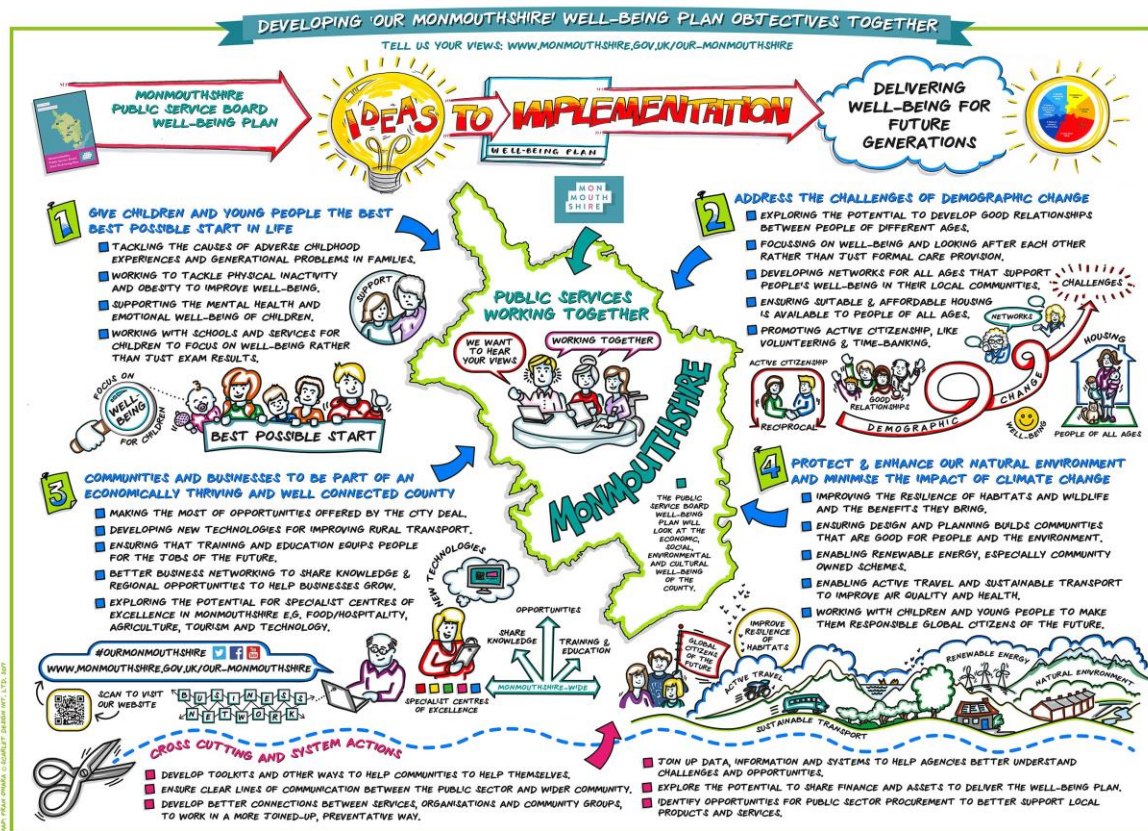
We have also tried to maximise our contribution to achieving each of the seven national wellbeing goals. The contribution our local objectives make towards the seven national objectives has been assessed and is shown in the table below:

	Contribution to Well-being Goals						
	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language	Globally responsible Wales
Putting social justice for children at the heart of what we do	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Putting social justice and equitable economic prosperity at the heart of what we do	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Putting social justice and social inclusion at the heart of what we do to tackle loneliness and isolation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√



## Our Priorities for Social Justice

In May 2017, the Administration set out in its Political Manifesto, priorities and commitments, one of which was to support **Social Justice** – working towards a fair and equal society, respecting and upholding diversity within our communities, addressing child poverty and worklessness. The strategic priority for social justice is to keep the community at the heart of what we do by taking a 'place based approach', working with communities to identify their own strengths and areas for development and well-being. We bring together public services, community leaders, business, schools and all residents to address the issues that matter to that community as we evidenced when developing our Well-Being plan objectives as depicted in the graphic below:



By working together around a place, we can achieve so much more than individual partners and community groups working in isolation. Bringing together support networks, aligning resources and assets, funding, development opportunities and people with a common sense of purpose, will really help to build sustainable and resilient communities. By working collaboratively with the people who live and work locally, we seek to highlight the strengths, capacity and knowledge of those involved for the greater good. Our well-being assessment tells us there are priority areas we need to progress in delivering social justice in Monmouthshire, some of which will differ in different areas.

## Our Corporate Plan

Monmouthshire County Council's Corporate Business Plan sets out the things we will be working on in the medium term. The plan sets out our five Organisational Goals (also our well-being objectives) supported by the 22 commitments to action we will make and the ways in which they will be measured in the run-up to 2022. This plan has been developed aligned to the direction set in the Corporate Plan. The Plan is underpinned by a clear policy framework that sets out in more detail our work to enable the delivery of the plan (see appendix). The aspiration and objectives set for Monmouthshire by the Public Services Board (PSB) and Council are:

Purpose	Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities	
<b>PSB aspiration is to:</b>	Reduce inequalities between communities and within communities Support and protect vulnerable people Consider our impact on the environment	
<b>PSB Well-being Objectives</b>	<i>People / Citizens</i>	<i>Place / Communities</i>
	Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change
	Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change	Develop opportunities for communities and businesses to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.
<b>MCC well-being Objectives</b>	The best possible start in life	Maximise the potential of the natural and built environment
	Lifelong well-being	Thriving and well-connected county
Future-focused Council		

The Council has made some commitments to action in relation to the organisational goals in the Corporate Plan, this strategy will therefore seek to specifically address the following:

Council Commitment	How we're going to do it	Who is accountable
<b>Lifelong Well-being</b>		
15) THE COUNCIL ENABLES CONNECTED AND CARING COMMUNITIES SUPPORTING PEOPLE TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY	<p>Maximise the opportunities for all people to live the lives they want to live and the positive outcomes they identify.</p> <p>Co-produce our approaches to well-being, care and support.</p> <p>Develop opportunities for people to be involved in their local communities reducing isolation and loneliness.</p> <p>Improve opportunities for people with care and support to actively contribute through employment and volunteering.</p>	Cabinet Member for Social Care, Safeguarding and Health



<p>16) THE COUNCIL DELIVERS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE, BETTER PROSPERITY AND REDUCING INEQUALITY</p>	<p>Reduce child poverty and social isolation and improve economic inclusion.</p> <p>Promote equality and diversity and ensure opportunities are genuinely available to all.</p> <p>Advance social justice and well-being through Asset Based Community Development.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Social Justice</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Social Care, Safeguarding and Health</p>
<p>17) THE COUNCIL ENABLES BETTER LOCAL SERVICES THROUGH SUPPORTING VOLUNTEERS AND SOCIAL ACTION</p>	<p>Ensure meaningful community engagement to understand the assets and priorities in each locality.</p> <p>Approve volunteering policy and support the Community Volunteering Academy</p> <p>Extend the reach of Monmouthshire Made Open as a technology-enabled tool for promoting civic action.</p>	<p>Cabinet Member for Social Care, Safeguarding and Health</p> <p>Cabinet Member for Social Justice</p>

This strategy sets out a broad programme of work we will carry out in partnership to turn our vision into a reality that will make a real difference to the lives of local people. It is underpinned by clear, specific and measurable actions and outcomes that are reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure that it can evolve and respond to new opportunities and ideas. It is important that measurement of impact is undertaken with people and communities alongside consideration of national and local indicators.



## Putting social justice for children at the **of what we do...**

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### **In Order To Give Children The Best Start In Life, Overcoming Barriers To Attainment And Opportunity We Will:**

- Map the current service offer; identify any gaps and work with partners to develop clear pathways which are based on evidence of impact and ensure resources are targeted in the right place;
- Develop an integrated early intervention and prevention pathway to support children and families at the earliest opportunity and reduce the need for statutory intervention to keep people safe in particular those with Adverse Childhood Experiences;
- Work with all partners to implement an approach to policy and practice which is based on children's rights; longer term ambition for the Council and partners to commit to a rights based approach in all policy commitments.
- Develop an effective 0 - 25 Partnership for Children and Young People;
- Focus in on four key areas to ensure there is demonstrable prioritisation:
  - Emotional wellbeing and mental health for children and young people taking into consideration issues such as gender inequality and gender stereotyping as a form of prevention enabling children and young people to meet their true potential;
  - Child friendly communities to include provision for young people and play areas;
  - Vulnerable children and families; and
  - Building resilience and promoting wellbeing - with links to education.

## Putting social justice and equitable economic prosperity at the



of what we do

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### In Order To Overcome Inequalities In Access To Economic Prosperity We Will:

- Work to increase the availability and take-up of broadband across the county to address digital exclusion;
- Work as part of the Cardiff Capital Region to attract high skill, high wage jobs to ensure that people have the opportunity to raise their household income;
- Work with partners to develop a Tackling Poverty Plan for the county which will take account of both worklessness and in-work poverty. A key focus will be assisting households to maximise their incomes and minimise their outgoings;
- Provide learning, training and employability opportunities for 11 to 24 year olds to reduce the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training;
- Provide access to the labour market for people with disabilities and care leavers;
- Align resources of the specific funding streams available to the Council to make a difference to the tackling poverty agenda to maximise the impact of investments;
- Act upon the findings of a Rural Development Programme Study to take an integrated approach to addressing and improving rural transport options in the county to increase access to job opportunities in other areas;
- Develop, and act upon, options to improve access to job opportunities in the county and other areas to include providing work placements, traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities whilst taking positive action as a Council to encourage other public partners and businesses to do so;
- Mitigate against the context of the buoyant local housing market and help to overcome the issue of high house prices and high market rents through the provision of additional affordable housing in the County in both urban and rural areas. The Council will ensure that developers and local people have clear guidance on how its development plan policies and decisions on planning applications will operate;
- In the context of the local housing market, seek to promote and maximise the use of other housing options, including those that offer alternatives to social housing. Key

priorities are to support households to remain living in their current accommodation, including preventing more homelessness, identify and increase private sector housing opportunities and to introduce new housing options such as lodgings based accommodation;

- Focus on two key areas to ensure there is demonstrable prioritisation:
  - An integrated approach to addressing barriers to transport in rural areas; and
  - Access to the labour market for people with disabilities.



## Putting social justice and social inclusion at the **of what** we do to tackle loneliness and isolation

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### In Order To Tackle The Scourge Of Loneliness And Isolation We Will:

- Develop a collaborative approach to wellbeing to ensure direction setting and oversight of wellbeing in Monmouthshire is informed by those closest to delivery. The Integrated Wellbeing Network provides a basis for this collaboration;
- Work with partners who can provide evaluative support to ensuring that the impact of approaches and interventions can be effectively measured overtime (recognising some change will be generational) as well as understanding short term effectiveness;
- Launch the Community and Partnership Development team with a clear focus, effective methods and measurable outcomes;
- Map the current service offer, identify any gaps and work with partners to develop clear pathways which are based on evidence of impact and to ensure resources are targeted in the right place;
- Develop an Asset Based Community Development approach with communities to fully realise the benefits from the physical assets (community hubs, social care and health resource centres, primary care centres and community hospitals, RSL buildings, village halls) across the county;
- Develop an approach that promotes house-sharing and facilitates matching;
- Explore the use and application of emerging technological opportunities;
- Continue to develop opportunities for contribution and involvement amongst all communities with a particular focus on those experiencing mental health issues;
- Focus on key areas which are clearly measurable to ensure there is demonstrable prioritisation:
  - Community development priorities identified in each of the five areas (it is recognised priorities will differ from area to area depending on needs, gaps and opportunities);
  - Digital inclusion for people who are not currently connecting online; and
  - Dementia friendly Monmouthshire – encourage public organisations and private business across Monmouthshire to become ‘dementia friends’.

## Action Plan

<b>Priority: In Order to Give Children the best start in life, overcoming barriers to attainment and opportunity we will:</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>RAG Rating – Red, Amber, Green</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Map the current service offer; identify any gaps and work with partners to develop clear pathways which are based on evidence and ensure of impact and ensure resources are targeted in the right place.	Community & Partnership Development Team (C&PDT)	Green	Play Sufficiency Assessment has been completed and submitted to WG which was applied on a geographical footprint to understand where there may be gaps in provision and communities - also establishing a place based working group for children & families across the county.
Map the current provision to support FSM pupils across the EAS and Monmouthshire; identify any gaps and work with the EAS and wider partners to develop a cohesive strategy to raise the attainment of FSM pupils and close the gap between FSM and non FSM pupils.	Children and Young People Services (CYP)	Amber	Currently mapping provision, EAS strategy developed and prioritised in Regional Business plan.
Develop an integrated early intervention and prevention pathway to support children and families at the earliest opportunity and reduce the need for statutory intervention to keep people safe in particular those with ACEs.	CYP	Green	Early Help panel established and receiving referrals for children & families in need of support - Also trialling the introduction of a Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services element to this service.

<p>Work with all partners to implement an approach to policy and practice which is under pinned by children's rights; Longer term ambition for the Council and partners to commit to a rights based approach in all policy commitments.</p>	<p>Social Justice Group (SJG)</p>	<p>Amber</p>	<p>Need to understand how this can be implemented - work currently undertaken in schools around UNCRC and MYS &amp; CSS - Needs to be driven more widely.</p>
<p>Develop an effective 0 - 25 Partnership for Children and Young People;</p>	<p>CYP  MonLife</p>	<p>Green  Green</p>	<p>All grant and core funding currently utilised and aligned to support the Early Help panel.</p> <p>MonLife Learning offers both informal and formal learning opportunities to CYP 0 – 25, activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curriculum based workshops at museums and attractions;</li> <li>• Family learning stations at Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth Museums;</li> <li>• Welsh Bacalaureate programmes;</li> <li>• Mencap access project for young people with Additional Learning Needs</li> </ul>
<p>Focus in on four key areas which are clearly measurable to ensure there is demonstrable prioritisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emotional wellbeing and mental health for children and young people;</li> <li>• Child friendly communities;</li> </ul>	<p>CYP/MonLife</p>	<p>Green</p>	<p>How do we define vulnerable children &amp; families? SJG to propose options of vulnerabilities to members for decision of areas of focus - there is a need to define where the need sits (poverty/support) using the 'windscreen' to inform options for members, potentially need to focus on</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable children and families; and</li> <li>• Building resilience and promoting wellbeing - with links to education.</li> </ul>			<p>edge of statutory services - needs further exploration.</p> <p>As part of the 'child friendly communities' commitment, a group of children in the Bulwark and Thornwell areas have been supported to engage with their wider communities on the topic of local play with some really positive, tangible results. This model has now been used to produce a toolkit for rollout across the county. In addition, resource has been allocated to promoting and enabling street play to increase children's freedom to play out in their communities.</p> <p>Mon Life Learning offers a range of informal activities for CYP for vulnerable children and families in the three museums and at MCC attractions.</p> <p>MonLife Learning formal education offers are linked to the four core purposes and are designed with resilience and wellbeing as an integral part of the programme.</p>
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<p>Participation in the Community Focussed School Business Managers Pilot Scheme Programme.</p>	<p>C&amp;PDT</p>	<p>Green</p>	<p>Community Focussed School Business Manager appointed. Working across the Chepstow schools, communities and business cluster to directly address the inequitable access to social capital between different school catchments.</p>
<p>Using Sport and Physical Activity as a tool for youth engagement our 'Friday Night Projects' aim to reduce anti-social behaviour through a targeted, partnership approach.</p> <p>Primary Education Referral programme to support, develop and enhance our children's education experience and attainment.</p> <p>Playmaker Leadership Programme to support confidence, motivation,</p>	<p>MonLife/Sports Development/Leisure</p>	<p>Green</p> <p>Amber</p> <p>Green</p>	<p>Established sessions taking place in Caldicot and Abergavenny with the opportunity to widen the offer if needed based on need and identified through the safer Monmouthshire group. 73% of young people in south Monmouthshire on the Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strike list have engaged in the sessions with reductions in ASB reported which demonstrates the value of such sessions.</p> <p>Limited funding following a successful pilot project is restricting our ability to support some of the children who would benefit from our teams support in foundation phase and early KS2. 32 children supported successfully through the pilot project during 2018-2019 – all provided with education support and community access for continued engagement.</p> <p>Every single year 5 and 6 pupil in Monmouthshire has received the 6 hour</p>

<p>wellbeing and promote active citizenship.</p> <p>Secondary School Leadership Academies are being delivered across our four schools, providing a complete leadership pathway from the age of 10 through to post 16 employment opportunities.</p> <p>Girls Can and Ladies Stronger Together programmes have actively looked to target gender inequalities in physical activity participation rates. Delivering the right product, at the right time and in the right place is essential to close this gap.</p>		<p>Green</p> <p>Green</p>	<p>Sports Leaders UK award, a total of 1,855 young people. These pupils are able to support wellbeing within their school settings through peer to peer delivery, transitional key stage work and community projects. Monmouthshire is the first local authority in the UK to deliver to an entire year group with many others now following our lead across Wales, England and Internationally.</p> <p>110 young people currently engaged in our leadership academies volunteering in the region of 4,500 hours of their time on an annual basis. This supportive environment enables our young people to thrive through social skill development, leadership, employability skills and volunteering opportunities (education and community based). 85% of our current casual workforce has been developed through this pathway.</p> <p>A successful programme of activities has been delivered from girls can camps (age 5-12), 5x60 provision (age 12-17) and Ladies Stronger Together (18+). This has been provided to help promote regular physical activity for women and girls in Monmouthshire. We are continually using measurement tools, such as the</p>
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<p>The Monmouthshire Games is an annual holiday provision that runs all year round. This programme gives children aged 5-12 years old the opportunity to take part in structured sport and physical activity. A TMG pre pay offer has been set up to provide 25% discount, as well as fully funded spaces linked to key partners.</p> <p>The Year 6 transition programme is an 8 week provision focusing on aiding transition from primary school to secondary school. The programme delivery will focus on topics such as peer pressure, healthy relationships, social media safety, substance misuse, managing responsibilities, along with physical activities.</p>	<p>MonLife/Youth Services</p>	<p>Green</p> <p>Amber</p>	<p>school sport survey and our playmaker conferences, to monitor activity levels and address any areas where we feel our team can have a positive impact.</p> <p>A range of partners have been engaged (including health, housing associations, town councils and education) to provide free access for some of the most vulnerable children in Monmouthshire. Through our pre pay offer fully funded spaces (10 days per child) are provided to children to participate in the programme. Since its launch in the summer of 2016 The Monmouthshire Games has seen in excess of 14,500 attendances and continues to grow.</p> <p>The programme has been delivered to a number of schools and based on positive feedback has had a significant impact on preparing young people for the transition in to secondary schools. Focusing on key issues and current trends the youth workers are able to support with a consistent message for our young people in Monmouthshire. Through delivering this project on a larger scale it will enable all young people to be given the same opportunity across all schools in Monmouthshire.</p>
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			Welsh Government's Superfast Cymru with additional programme delivery against UK Government programmes for 5G, Local Full Fibre Network, and Tech challenges.
Work as part of the Cardiff Capital Region to attract high skill, high wage jobs to ensure that people have the opportunity to raise their household income;	Francis O'Brien/Cath Fallon	Amber	Regional Skills Coordinator appointed
Work with partners to develop an Tackling Poverty Action Plan for the county which will take account of both worklessness and in-work poverty;	Financial, Economic and Digital Inclusion Partnership (FEDIP)	Amber	Draft plan has been produced and actions have been distributed across partnerships and partner agencies for delivery.
Provide learning, training and employability opportunities for 11 to 24 year olds to reduce the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training	Hannah Jones  Mon Life	Green  Green	Inspire 2 Work and Inspire 2 Achieve programmes operating with high up take.  MonLife Learning has a range of formal and informal learning offers for 11 – 14 year olds, particularly linked to the Welsh Baccaalaureate.  Intergenerational memory cafes provide training in reminiscence work and dementia friendly communities, project planning and team work.

Provide access to the labour market for people with disabilities and care leavers;	SJG	Red	Inspire2Work and Communities for Work + works with People with disabilities and Care Leavers providing access to employment and training opportunities
Align resources of the specific funding streams available to the Council to make a difference to the tackling poverty agenda to maximise the impact of investments;	SJG	Red	Need to consider national perspective on direction of funding from WG - needs to be monitored by SJG
Act upon the findings of a Rural Development Programme Study to take an integrated approach to addressing and improving rural transport options in the county to increase access to job opportunities in other areas;	Cath Fallon & Matt Gatehouse	Green	On track and progressing well
Develop, and act upon, options to improve access to job opportunities in the county and other areas to include providing work placements, traineeship and apprenticeship opportunities whilst taking positive action as a Council to encourage other public partners and businesses to do so;	Hannah Jones /Tracey Harry	Amber	Apprenticeship, Internship and Graduate Strategy and Framework in development.  Apprentices Go To Group established and have met once to share experiences and knowledge
Mitigate against the context of the buoyant local housing market and help overcome the issue of high house prices and high market rents through the provision of additional affordable	Mark Hand	Amber	Replacement Local Development Plan in development

<p>housing in the County in both urban and rural areas. The Council will ensure that developers and local people have clear guidance on how its development plan policies and decisions on planning applications operate</p>			
<p>In the context of the local housing market, seek to promote and maximise the use of other housing options, including those that offer alternatives to social housing. Key priorities are to support households to remain living in their current accommodation including preventing more homelessness, identify and increase private sector housing opportunities and introduce new housing options such as lodgings based accommodation</p>	<p>Mark Hand/Ian Bakewell</p>	<p>Green</p>	<p>A Monmouthshire Lettings Negotiator has been recruited on fixed term until 31.03.20 to provide a dedicated focus on developing the Monmouthshire Lettings Service (MLS) and engaging with landlords. In addition a Homeless Project Officer will be appointed in July to support identifying accommodation that can be used for homeless purposes and to ensure prevention where possible. The shared housing stock is due to increase to 63. The number of properties now managed by MLS has increased by 12% to 26 with a further 3 pending. MCC have negotiated with Monmouthshire Housing Association (MHA) to use 3 x 1 bed flats on a temporary basis pending the Registered Social Landlord's disposal of them, in addition MHA have purchased a large 6 bed property in the South to use for emergency family accommodation. A property in a pending development in Caldicot has been earmarked for shared housing. Housing is also currently</p>

			liaising with a private developer about the possibility of purchasing a property on behalf of the Council to provide homeless accommodation, the company will also manage this property.
<p>Focus on two key areas which are clearly measurable to ensure there is demonstrable prioritisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An integrated approach to addressing barriers to transport in rural areas; and</li> <li>• Access to the labour market for people with disabilities</li> </ul>	Gov Tech & 16 + agenda	Amber	<p>Gov Tech project underway, 5 companies appointed to work on challenge, phase one due to complete.</p> <p>Access to Labour Market for people with disabilities – on going.</p>
<p>Passport to Leisure Scheme aims to reduce any barriers to participation and make Leisure facilities more accessible. Through our PTL scheme a reduction of cost is provided to eliminate, or reduce, any financial barriers there may be to regular physical activity.</p>	MonLife Leisure	Green	<p>An established programme is in places across our four Leisure Centres and a clear referral process available. In the case of our PTL 3 membership eligible children in receipt of free school meals are able to take part in swimming activities free of charge, all year round –</p>



			as well as receiving discount of additional leisure activities.
<b>Priority: In order to tackle the scourge of loneliness &amp; isolation we will:</b>			
<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>RAG Rating</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Develop a collaborative approach to wellbeing to ensure direction setting and oversight of wellbeing in Monmouthshire is informed by those closest to delivery. The Integrated Wellbeing Network provides a basis for this collaboration;	Nicola Needle/MonLife Learning	Amber	<p>At a regional level, we are sharing the development of Monmouthshire's approach through the Integrated Wellbeing Network transformation project.</p> <p>At a local level, we continue to embed place-based collaboration through Community Conversations and maximising all opportunities for joint working.</p> <p>We have recently completed an evaluation of both the impact of the approach and individual elements of wellbeing support through the use of Most Significant Change and Community of Enquiry methodologies</p>

<p>Work with partners who can provide evaluative support to ensuring that the impact of approaches and interventions can be effectively measured overtime (recognising some change will be generational) as well as understanding short term effectiveness;</p>	<p>C&amp;PDT/Nicki Needle  MonLife</p>	<p>Amber  Green</p>	<p>Performance Management framework being developed alongside the WBP and C&amp;PD team developing measures for ABCD activity - Nicki developing Most Significant Change measurement.</p> <p>The Creative Lives Active Lives dementia pilot is currently being evaluated by an external evaluator. The lessons learned will be shared across MonLife and the wider community and partnership development team and the ISPB.</p>
<p>Launch the Community and Partnership Development team with a clear focus, effective methods and measurable outcomes;</p>	<p>Cath Fallon</p>	<p>Green</p>	<p>Not a direct delivery outcome of the SJ Strategy however team is delivery agent for the Strategy</p>
<p>Map the current service offer, identify any gaps and work with partners to develop clear pathways which are based on evidence of impact and to ensure resources are targeted in the right place;</p>	<p>C&amp;PDT/MonLife</p>	<p>Amber</p>	<p>Currently mapping &amp; gapping services which contribute to tackling loneliness &amp; social isolation across the county, this will be applied on a geographical footprint to understand where there may be gaps in provision and communities</p>
<p>Develop an Asset Based Community Development approach with communities to fully realise the benefits from the physical assets (community hubs, social care and health resource centres, primary care centres and</p>	<p>C&amp;PDT &amp; Fred &amp; Ash</p>	<p>Amber</p>	<p>Place based approach working with our physical assets giving people the opportunity to contribute in their community by volunteering their time supported by Volunteering for Wellbeing. Volunteers active in Community Hubs, Social Care and</p>

<p>community hospitals, RSL buildings, village halls) across the county;</p>			<p>Health settings. We support and develop community activity, offering support through projects like Be. Community Leadership Programme.</p> <p>'Big Ideas' engagement activities took place cross the county during March and April. The team had over 200 face to face conversations with community members who volunteered their responses to the question "If three other people would help, what would you love to do to make your community a better place?" Additional conversations also took place in schools This is in addition to the conversations that Rhian had in schools on the same topic.</p>
<p>Develop an approach that promotes house-sharing and facilities matching</p>	<p>Monmouthshire Housing Association &amp; Melin</p>	<p>Amber</p>	<p>PSB Programme Board leads holding a workshop in January 19 to explore shared living scheme options and intergenerational living opportunities</p>
<p>Explore the use and application of emerging technological opportunities</p>	<p>Gov Tech &amp; Rural Development Programme</p>	<p>Green</p>	<p>Five companies appointed to develop technological solutions. Phase 1 complete, Phase 2 where 2 companies are appointed to develop a beta model is in progress.</p>

<p>Continue to develop opportunities for contribution and involvement amongst all communities with a particular focus on those experiencing mental health issues.</p>	<p>Volunteering &amp; Social Navigation</p> <p>MonLife</p>	<p>Amber</p> <p>Green</p>	<p>Working with partners like Volunteering for Wellbeing we are developing supportive programmes for people to engage in a positive volunteering experience. Sharing their knowledge, skills and gifts in their community with measurable benefits in their own wellbeing.</p> <p>MonLife learning is involved in supporting people living with dementia and their carers through a variety of programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated Reminiscence;</li> <li>• Creative Lives Active Lives;</li> <li>• Memory box hire;</li> <li>• Accredited reminiscence training;</li> <li>• National Exercise Referral and cultural education programmes.</li> </ul>
<p>Focus on key areas which are clearly measurable to ensure there is demonstrable prioritisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community development priorities identified in each of the 5 areas (it is recognised priorities will differ from area to area depending on needs, gaps and opportunities);</li> <li>• Digital inclusion for people who are not currently connecting online; and</li> </ul>	<p>C&amp;PDT &amp; FEDIP</p>	<p>Amber</p>	<p>Ageing Well group is currently developing its approach to Dementia Friends training across the county. FEDIP partnership is exploring an RDP funding application to carry out a baseline assessment of digital literacy across the county.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dementia friendly Monmouthshire – encourage public organisations and private business across Monmouthshire to become ‘dementia friends</li> </ul>	MonLife	Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MonLife Learning Manager is a dementia champion.</li> <li>• Monmouth Museum and Tintern Old Station are part of the Dementia Friendly community scheme. Plans are in place to train all leisure centre staff to become dementia Friends.</li> <li>• Outdoor Education staff have been trained to become Dementia Friends.</li> <li>• Dementia Friends training is part of the MonLife learning strategy and will be offered to all MonLife staff.</li> </ul>
<p>Provide an inclusive environment for all participants to be given the opportunity to be physically active through our ‘insport’ accreditation model. This will be delivered through centralised objectives in line with Disability Sport Wales accreditation scheme and evaluated annually through our club accreditation process.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Carers project aims to provide discounted access to our Leisure Facilities for individuals in a</p>	MonLife/Sports Development/Leisure	<p>Amber</p> <p>Green</p>	<p>We are currently working towards our silver accreditation having achieved Ribbon and Bronze in the past. Our team are evidencing our objectives and the wider council commitment to ensure inclusive activities are provided. During November 2019 we will be presenting to Disability Sport Wales with a view to achieving our Silver accreditation. Though our ‘insport’ club programme we have supported 20 community clubs through training and development of inclusive environments – measured annually through our club accreditation programme.</p> <p>An established programme is in places across our four Leisure Centres and a</p>

caring role to help reduce any potential barriers to accessing our facilities.			clear referral process available for carers to apply.
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## How we will Evaluate Progress

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This section sets out how we will evaluate our progress to ensure transparency and accountability as part of our governance arrangements.

It is important we have a clear set of measures to evaluate the progress made to determine the success of specific work programs in achieving the overall purpose – *Putting Social Justice at the heart of what we do*. There is growing evidence to suggest that we learn and develop most effectively through the sharing of stories. At a qualitative level of evaluation, we are committed to working with partners who can provide evaluative support to ensure that the impact of approaches and interventions can be effectively measured overtime (recognising some change will be generational) as well as understanding short term effectiveness. To aid this, a cross party advisory committee will be established to oversee and direct the implementation of the Strategy. To aid evaluation the following set of questions will be used as a guide to evaluate progress, which will be reported back to Strong Communities Select Committee, which in turn will make recommendations of any proposed changes to Cabinet:

- What changes (good and bad) have come about as a result of the work we are doing?
- What does good collaboration look like and have we achieved it?
- What are the enablers and inhibitors to effective collaborative working around well-being across Monmouthshire?

The reasons for using this particular methodology are:

- It fits with the 'spirit' of partnership with a strong focus on participation and stories;
- The use of stories and facilitated conversations will support the development of relationships between participants and a common understanding and purpose regarding the concept of well-being;
- The answers to the questions are difficult to predict and will emerge with many unanticipated findings and outcomes;
- The main focus is on learning and development rather than accountability;
- This is a social change programme with a before, middle and after.

It is also important we have specific quantitative measures which we track to understand progress and which we will consider alongside the evidence from the qualitative piece. We have therefore worked with the five PSBs within the Gwent Region to commission the development of a set of measures and surveys that will enable us to understand well-being at a community level. The Happy Communities well-being measurement will be used to better measure, understand and improve the well-being of our populations. Currently measuring well-being is largely restricted to data obtained from the 2011 census which lacks the details of well-being, timeliness and the local detail needed to really inform decision making. By using the same tools across Gwent it will be possible to compare well-being across the region and against other parts of the UK. The two tools, the Happy Communities Index, which measures the local conditions for community well-being and the Happiness Pulse which is a measure of personal well-being can be used to inform decision making at a community, ward, neighbourhood or whole authority scale. For specific pieces of work we have identified performance measures in the performance indicator section that we will monitor to evaluate progress.

## Performance Indicators

Indicator	Actual 2016/17	Actual 2018/19	Target <i>This should</i>
The percentage of people who agree that there is a sense of community	53.4%	Not available	increase
The percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions about the area	21.3%	Not available	increase
The percentage of children living in low income households	14.2% (August 2014)	12.4% (August 2016)	decrease
The average weekly salary of people living and working in Monmouthshire	£466	£537	increase
The average wage differential between men and women	£149	£109	decrease
The gap in educational attainment in the Level 2 threshold including English/Welsh and mathematics, between pupils eligible for free school meals and those not eligible for free school meals.	43.8%	49.6%	decrease
The gap in educational achievement in key stage 4 capped 9 points score	119.2	138	decrease
The percentage of households with internet access	81.1%	87.5	increase
The percentage of carers who report they can do the things that matter to them	36.4%	37.5%	increase
The percentage of families supported by early help services who report being helped with what matters to them	No baseline as yet		
The percentage of families being supported by Building Strong Families Team (TAF) who show improved resilience at the end of intervention measured using the Distance Travelled Tool	No baseline as yet		
The percentage of families being supported by Building Strong Families Team (TAF) who show improvement in relation to family goals at the end of intervention	No baseline as yet		
The percentage of children worked with by Building Strong Families Team (TAF) where school attendance was the focus of intervention and attendance improved	No baseline as yet		
The percentage of children accessing School Based Counselling who report improved wellbeing	No baseline as yet		



The percentage of children supported to remain living with their family	61.6%	63.4%	increase
The percentage of care leavers who are in education, training or employment at 12 months after leaving care	64%	66.7%	increase
The percentage of care leavers who are in education, training or employment at 24 months after leaving care	50%	72.7%	increase
The percentage of care leavers who have experienced homelessness during the year	5.45%	3.6%	decrease
The percentage of homelessness successfully prevented	58%	67%	increase
The percentage of additional units of affordable housing delivered against the annual LDP target of 96	86 (90%)	90%	No change
The percentage of increase in the number of Monmouthshire Lettings Units	11 units	23 units	increase

## Risks

There are risks attached to the delivery of this plan and good governance will ensure these risks are understood, managed and communicated. The Council has an established risk management policy that sets out the Council's policy and approach to strategic risk management. The risks related to the delivery of this plan have been identified, assessed and mitigating actions established.

Risk	Reason why identified	Risk Level (Pre – mitigation)				Planned Mitigation & timescales	Residual Risk Level (Post – mitigation)			
		Year	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level		Year	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level
<b>Without appropriate and effective governance infrastructure the Council may not deliver its objectives.</b> PSB 62	Monmouthshire County Council recognises the important and valuable contribution made by volunteers in enhancing service delivery. There is a need to formalise arrangements for the role of volunteers in service delivery and set out the terms governing their engagement and ongoing relationship with the Council	2017 /18  2018 /19	Possi- ble	Subst- antial	Medi- um	Deliver the implementation plan for volunteering policy (adopted in December 2017) in all service/business areas and continued implementation of the Volunteer toolkit. Realignment of the Community and Partnership Team duties to include volunteer coordination,	18/1 9 19/2 0 20/2 1	Unlik- ely	Majo- r	Low
<b>The Council and partners do not make sufficient progress to improve well-being through regional and partnership working.</b>	The Council is already part of regional and partnership working arrangements in a variety of services, some of these require further development	18/1 9 19/2 0 20/2 1	Possi- ble	Subst- antial	Medi- um	To develop the PSB Well-being plan, implement a delivery framework and develop the role of the PSB Select Committee to scrutinise the PSB arrangements.	18/1 9 19/2 0 20/2 1	Unlik- ely	Majo- r	Low

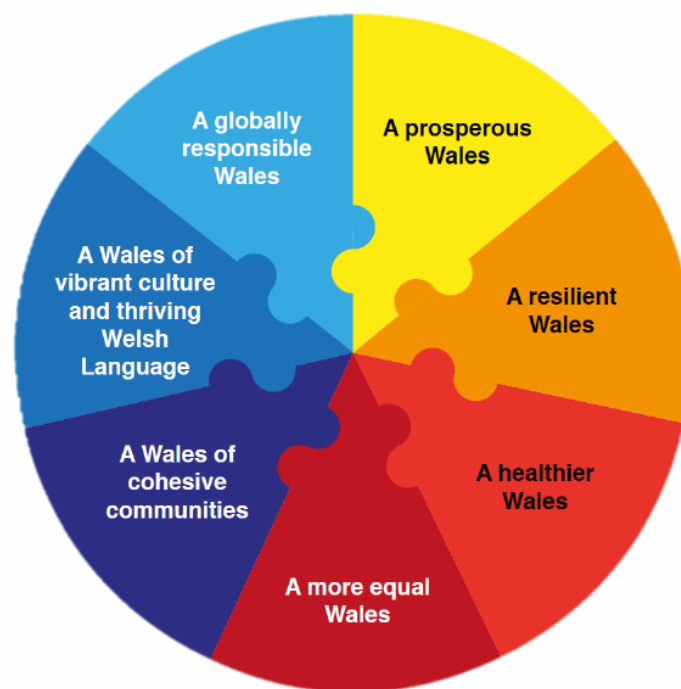
<b>Insufficient ICT infrastructure and skills in the county have the potential to lead to social and economic disadvantages</b>	<p>Monmouthshire residents have high demand for broadband services however a significant skills issue exists in the County with approximately 20% adults in Monmouthshire not using the internet.</p> <p>Other drivers include the council needs to prepare for increased digital public service delivery, the implementation of the Online Universal Credit system, children’s learning opportunities and the provision of digital health care.</p>	18/1 9 19/2 0 20/2 1	Likel y	Subst antial	Medi um	Enable the rollout and exploitation of high speed broadband across the County for both businesses and communities.	18/1 9 19/2 0 20/2 1	<i>Unlik ely</i>	<i>Majo r</i>	<i>Low</i>
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## Appendix One - National Policy Context

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### The Well-Being of Future Generations Act

The Well-being of Future Generations Act is the fundamental legislation that requires us to carry out sustainable development, this should ensure that present needs are met without compromising future generations in meeting their own needs. When carrying out sustainable development, we have to publish well-being objectives which are designed to maximise our contribution to achieving each of the seven national wellbeing goals and take all reasonable steps to meet the objectives. The seven wellbeing goals are shown in the diagram below while our own well-being goals are incorporated within this plan. The contribution our plan makes towards the seven national objectives has been assessed and is shown in this plan.

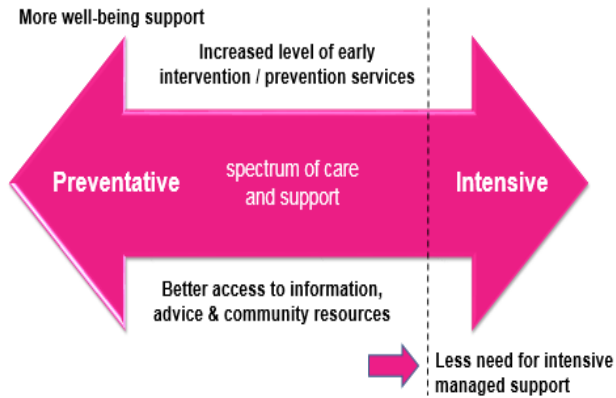


In planning our services and taking action to meet our well-being objectives we must consider, but also demonstrate that we have applied, the following sustainable governance principles in our decision-making:

- Balancing short term needs with long term needs.
- Using an integrated approach, balancing social, economic and environmental needs.
- Involving others and considering their views.
- Working in collaboration with others.
- Putting resources into preventing problems

The Act also puts a well-being duty on specified public bodies to act jointly via Public Service Boards (PSB) to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of their area by contributing to the achievement of the well-being goals.

## Social Services and Well-being Act



This Act aims to transform the way care and support is delivered, placing responsibilities wider than social services departments. The Act requires a stronger voice and more control for people of all ages, leading to less dependence on institutional services. The Act sets out to engage with and empower citizens; promote independence and well-being and give people who receive support, and their carers, control over their lives and the care and support needed to do what matters to them.

The aspiration of the Act, that through acting

preventatively and intervening earlier more people can be independent and well without intensive managed support as described in the image on the left.

## Prosperity for All – Wales Government

In September 2017, Welsh Government published 'Prosperity for all' – the national strategy which sets the aims of the Welsh Government and provides clarity for partners about the changes they want to see progressed to achieve a more prosperous Wales.

The strategy acknowledges that how partners work together can be just as important as what is delivered. In order to make a real difference to people's lives, partners need to do things differently and to do different things.

The strategy details the Welsh Government's twelve objectives and the steps they propose to take to meet them. They place the Well-being of Future Generations Act at the heart of their decision making. The key themes are:

- prosperous and secure;
- healthy and active;
- ambitious and learning;
- united and connected.

## Equality and diversity

The council has a long-standing commitment to equality and diversity and under the Equality Act 2010 has to produce a Strategic Equality Plan. A second plan was published in April 2016 and sets the council's objectives to ensure we deliver better outcomes for people with

protected characteristics: race, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender re-assignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity and age. This is clearly aligned with the well-being goals set by Welsh Government, but above all else it is important to us as it is the right thing to do.

### **The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (Wales) 2015 Act**

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 focusses on the prevention of these issues, the protection of victims and support for those affected by such issues and is a unique and ground breaking piece of legislation. In line with the Act the Council has a legal requirement to report on how we are addressing VAWDASV matters within their educational functions, including any action taken within schools.

### **The Modern Slavery Act**

The Modern Slavery Act (2015) gives law enforcement the tools to fight modern slavery, ensure perpetrators can receive suitably severe punishments for these appalling crimes and enhance support and protection for victims. In line with the Act, the Council is considering how it could adopt a Code of Practice concerning 'Ethical Employment in Supply Chains' and also how the Safer Gwent and Safer Monmouthshire initiatives address modern day slavery organised by crime gangs.

### **The Welsh Language**

The authority recognises that the Welsh language is central to the goals introduced as part of the Well-being of Future Generations Act to ensure we are able to maximise our contribution to a Wales of vibrant culture and a thriving Welsh language and also to help the Welsh Government reach the target of having a million Welsh speakers by 2050 (Wales 2050).

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and accompanying Welsh Language standards place a legal duty on councils to promote the Welsh Language and provide services to the public through the medium of Welsh. The council have to comply with the 175 standards that they have been allocated. This is a significant challenge that has been set but systems have been put in place in divisions to ensure compliance. One of the Standards set was to write a Welsh Language Strategy for 2017 – 2022, which sets out a vision of how the Welsh language will look in Monmouthshire in 5 years' time and is accompanied by targets to help achieve that vision. Welsh Government in 2012 also produced a new strategy known as "More than words". This basically requires us as a care provider to ask people whether they want services through the medium of Welsh (known as the "Active Offer").

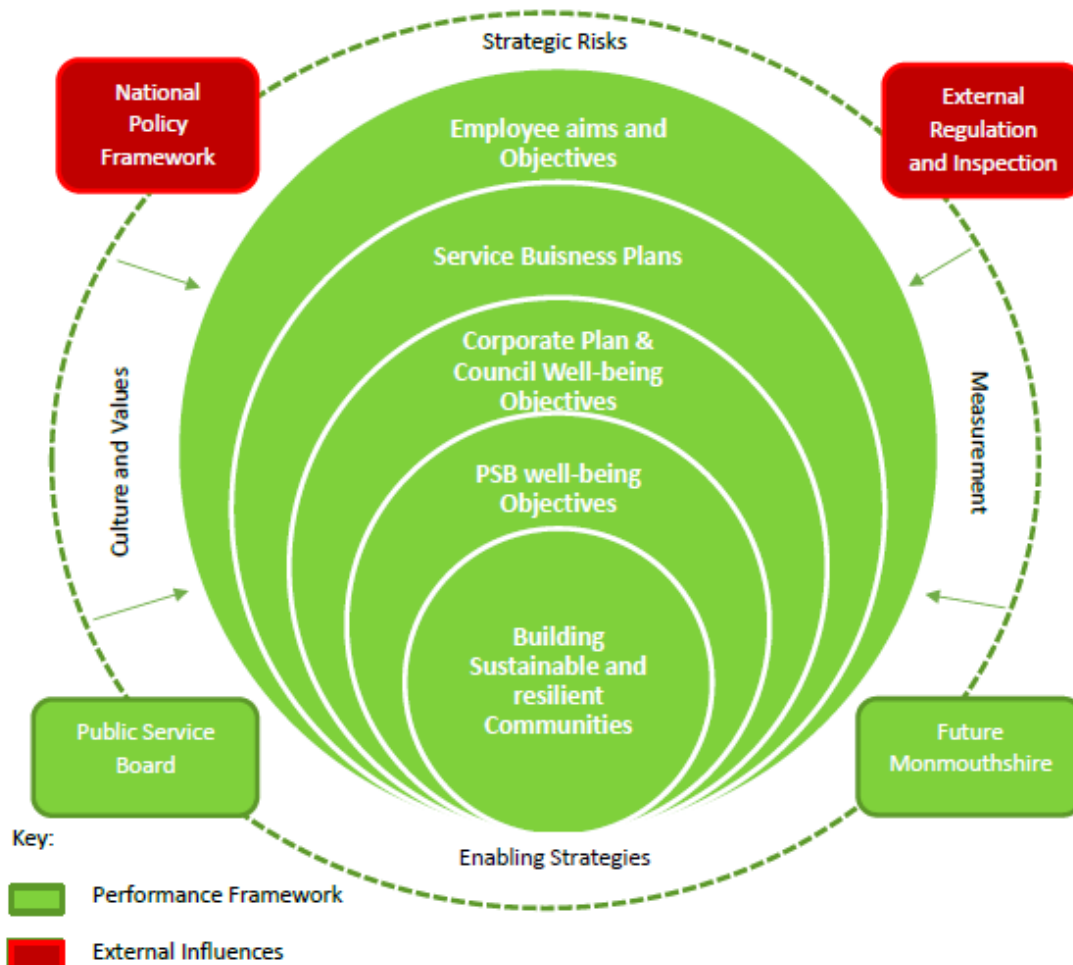
## Appendix Two – Local Policy context

Our Improvement Framework is supported by a range of plans as part of our Policy Framework that guide our actions to improve services.

### Performance Management Framework

Our performance management framework; illustrates the interdependencies and how the policies, plans and programmes it contains, should be mutually reinforcing. In simple terms, our performance management framework is integral to the adoption and application of our plan because it makes sure that everyone is pulling in the same direction to deliver real and tangible outcomes.

Building sustainable and resilient communities is the unifying purpose of the diverse range of services for which we are responsible. We are a partner in the Public Service Board, which is responsible for setting well-being objectives for the county. The council's own well-being objectives are set by the Council based on the same well-being assessment as the PSB objectives and, form the backbone of our Five Organisational Goals in the corporate plan. Each of our teams has a business plan that aligns to these objectives. We have a range of performance measures that we use to keep track of our progress. Our risk management policy enables us to manage strategic risks to our delivery. Our employee aims and objectives show how the contributions that individual colleagues make to these objectives and delivering our vision in accordance with our values.



Our 'enabling strategies' support the delivery of our objectives. Our work is also informed and guided by national policy and external regulation and inspection.

<b>Level</b>	<b>Policy Framework</b>	
<b>Vision</b>	<p><b>The Public Service Board Well-Being Plan</b></p> <p>The Public Service Board will produce a local well-being plan in 2018</p>	
<b>Plan</b>	<p><b>Corporate Plan including Council well-being objectives</b></p> <p>Set out the direction for the Council in the next 5 years the resources required to deliver it and articulates the council's well-being objectives for carrying out sustainable development and maximise the contribution to achieving the wellbeing goals</p>	
<b>Strategy</b>	<p><b>Asset Management Plan</b></p> <p>Describes how we manage our land and property portfolio</p>	<p><b>Financial Plan</b></p> <p>Sets out the financial challenges we face &amp; how we will meet these challenges</p>
	<p><b>People Strategy</b></p> <p>The strategy connects people to purpose to improve performance and deliver better outcomes</p>	<p><b>Digital and Customer Strategy</b></p> <p>The steps we will take to develop our digital offer in our services and communities</p>
	<p><b>Local Development Plan</b></p> <p>Our proposals and policies for future development and use of land</p>	<p><b>Economy and Enterprise Strategy</b></p> <p>Our proposals for increasing competitiveness, innovation and productivity.</p>
<b>Delivery</b>	<p><b>Service business plans</b></p> <p>Each service has a plan that evaluates performance, plans actions for the year ahead, includes metrics to monitor performance and manages risks.</p>	<p><b>Employee Aims and Objectives</b></p> <p>Employee appraisals enable individuals and teams to outline the values and performance that is relevant in their role and connects them to the purpose of the organisation.</p>
<b>Evaluation &amp; Risks</b>	<p><b>Evaluation</b></p> <p>Evaluates performance, plans &amp; metrics to monitor performance.</p>	<p><b>Strategic Risk Assessment</b></p> <p>Identifies, manages and monitors the Council's Strategic risks.</p>

### **Future Monmouthshire**

The *Future Monmouthshire* programme is about ensuring the council remains relevant and viable for the next generation, while continuing to meet the day-to-day needs of residents, visitors and businesses. Future Monmouthshire and its interventions are built around our design principles. Future Monmouthshire has also focussed in on a number of significant future trends, such as the future of work, the utility of automated systems and machine learning, forward-looking land-use and house building and alternative models of service delivery. We have nine design principles that link to longer-term goals which help guide our work.



<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>WELSH CHURCH FUND WORKING GROUP</b>
<b>MEETING:</b>	<b>Cabinet</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>3rd July 2019</b>
<b>DIVISIONS/WARD AFFECTED:</b>	<b>All</b>

## 1. PURPOSE:

1.1 The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications for the Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting 1 and meeting 3 of the 2019/20 financial year held on the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

## 2. RECOMMENDATION:

2.1 We resolved that the following grants be awarded as per the schedule of applications.

### SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED 2019/20 – MEETING 1.

1. **Christchurch, Abergavenny** requested £3,000 in funding to replace and re-glaze the East Window of the church as the wooden frame has rotted away and this is to prevent water penetration to the fabric of the church.

Recommendation: £2,000 was awarded to assist in funding essential rectification works.

2. **St Mary's Church, Llanvair Discoed**, requested £1,500 further funding for repointing of the French drainage channels around the church perimeter, this is the second stage of the church's' damp eradication procedures as identified in the Quinquennial report

Recommendation: £1,500 was awarded to assist in the restoration and re-pointing of the church's drainage channels.

3. **St Teilo's Church, Llantillio Pertholey** requested £2,000 to assist in funding the 'WE WILL REMEMBER' project to restore a derelict stone shed in the churchyard to provide an interpretation centre depicting the lives of the men from the local community who died during the First World War

Recommendation: £1,000 was awarded to assist in funding this commemorative community project.

4. **Music in Hospitals and Care**, requested £600 to assist in funding two live music performances in healthcare settings within Monmouthshire during 2019-20

Recommendation: £600 was awarded to assist in providing pastoral services within the social care framework in Monmouthshire.

- 5 Abergavenny Carnival** requested £750 to fund the Abergavenny Walking Parade / Carnival in Abergavenny in 2019

Recommendation: £750 was awarded to assist in the staging this community event for the benefit of Monmouthshire residents

### **SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED 2019/20 – MEETING 3.**

- 1. Caldicot Community working Together**, requested £2,000 to enhance the infrastructure and props for the annual Halloween Festival at Caldicot Castle. This will facilitate a larger and more spectacular event to increase footfall and use of the Castle facilities.

Recommendation: £1,000 was awarded to assist in funding a Community focussed project.

- 2. The Patients' Voice**, requested £500 to establish a Community Organisation and strengthen marketing ability to reach more patients

Recommendation: The application was deferred for further information in regard to the structure and constitution of the organisation in relation to receiving charitable funding.

- 3. Babington Meadow Environmental Project, Penallt**, requested £220 to assist in the funding of an environmental project to replace owl nesting boxes within Babington Meadow in the Wye Valley AONB.

Recommendation: £220 was awarded to enable this environmental project to proceed.

- 4 Goetre Village Hall**, requested £500 to assist in funding repairs to the hall lounge roof and redecoration.

Recommendation: £500 was awarded to assist in maintaining this community asset.

- 5 Penterry Church Field and Restoration Committee** requested £2,500 to fund the re-pointing of the church walls and the replacement of unsafe guttering

Recommendation: £2,500 was awarded to assist in maintaining of this community church and associated grounds.

- 6 Caldicot Town Team** requested £500 to assist in funding the annual family fund day in Caldicot Town Centre with the focus being upon free access activities to all socio-economic groups in the local community

Recommendation: The application was deferred due to the applicant not having provided all of the required information.

### **3. OPTIONS APPRAISAL**

Options available to the Committee are driven by the information only supplied by the applicants

### **4. EVALUATION CRITERIA**

No evaluation criteria is applicable to the grant awarded by the trust

### **5. REASONS**

Meetings took place on Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> April 2019 and 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019 of the Welsh Church Fund Cabinet Working Group to recommend the payment of grants as detailed in the attached schedule (Appendix 2).

County Councillors in attendance:

County Councillor A. Webb (Chair)  
County Councillor D. Evans (Vice Chair)  
County Councillor B. Strong  
County Councillor S. Woodhouse

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

D Jarrett      Central Finance  
W Barnard     Committee Administration

#### **5.1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Meeting 1

County Councillor S. Woodhouse declared a personal, non-prejudicial interest in application no. 1, Christchurch: request for assistance to replace and re-glaze the East Window of the church. Councillor Woodhouse is a member of the church, vicar's warden and treasurer. Cllr Woodhouse left the room and took no part in the decision.

Meeting 3

County Councillor D. Evans declared a personal, non-prejudicial interest for the following applications and took no part in the decision:

1. Caldicot Community Working Together
6. Caldicot Town Team

County Councillor A. Webb declared a personal, non-prejudicial interest for application

5. Penterry Church and took no part in the decision.

#### **5.2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

None

### 5.3 CONFIRMATION OF REPORT OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the meetings held on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019 were confirmed and signed as a true record.

### **.RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

A total of £5,850 was allocated at Meeting 1 and £4,220 at Meeting 3 of the Welsh Church Fund Committee. The remaining balance of £19,007 will be carried forward for distribution within the 2019-20 financial year.

### **6. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING):**

There are no Future Generations, equality, safeguarding, corporate parenting or sustainable development implications directly arising from this report. The assessment is contained in the attached appendix.

#### **6.1.1 CONSULTEES:**

Senior Leadership Team  
All Cabinet Members  
Head of Legal Services  
Assistant Head of Finance  
Central Finance Management Accountant

### **7. BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

Welsh Church Fund Schedule of Applications 2019/20– Meeting 1 and Meeting 3 (Appendix 2 and 3)

### **8. AUTHOR:**

David Jarrett – Senior Accountant – Central Finance Business Support

### **9. CONTACT DETAILS**

Tel. 01633 644657  
e-mail: [daveJarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:daveJarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

**WELSH CHURCH FUND - APPLICATIONS 2019/20**

**MEETING 1: 11th April 2019**

	<u>ORGANISATION</u>	<u>ELECTORAL DIVISION</u>	<u>Signed by Councillor</u>	<u>REQUEST</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>NATURE OF REQUEST</u>	<u>APPROX COST</u>	<u>DATE Received</u>	<u>D of I*</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>NEW APPLICATIONS AWAITING DECISION</u>			£	£		£			
1	Christchurch	Cantref	P. Jordan	£3,000	£2,000	Funding assistance required to replace and re-glaze the East Window of the church as the wooden frame has rotted and to prevent water penetration to the fabric of the church..	£13,903	07/03/2019	No	The church is used by the congregation and by pupils of cantref Primary School as well as staging ad hoc concerts. Additional users of the building include community arts groups, birthday parties, yoga classes and for coffee mornings
2	St Mary's Church Llanvair Discoed	Caerwent	P. Murphy	£1,500	£1,500	Funding required to assist in the cost of repointing the French drainage around the Church perimeter.	£1,500	18/07/2018	No	This is stage 2 of the damp eradication procedures as identified in the Quinquennial report. Stage 3 will be replacing the breathable fabric under the carpets in the church and then finally stage 4 internal redecoration
3	St Teilo's Church, Llantillio Pertholey	Mardy	Rev. M. Lane	£2,000	£1,000	Funding required for the 'WE WILL REMEMBER' project to restore a derelict stone shed in the churchyard to provide an interpretation centre depicting the lives of the men from the local community who died during the First World War	£69,750	10/03/2019	No	The 'We Will Remember' project will aid the local history curriculum for the three local primary schools helping in bridging an inter-generational aspect to local history and ensure that their sacrifice does not just become names on a wall. This project should also benefit the local history society, Civic Society and U3A amongst others.
4	Music in Hospitals & Care	Castle	M. Powell	£600	£600	Funding required to provide 2 free live music concerts in healthcare settings in Monmouthshire. These will either be in a care home, day centre, hospice or hospital. The venues will be selected from those that have not received a concert in the past and cannot afford to pay for these musical activities.	£600	05/03/2019	No	In 2018-19, concerts were held at Castle Court and Cherry Tree Care Homes. The purpose of the concerts is to improve the quality of life for elderly, unwell, vulnerable or disabled people dealing with long-term healthcare issues.
<b>Late Applications</b>										
5	Abergavenny Carnival	Llanelly Hill	J Pratt	£750	£750	Assistance required to fund the Abergavenny Walking Parade / Carnival in 2019	£5,310	27/03/2019	No	Funding will be utilised for Entertainers, Artists, Equipment provision, associate costs including Marshalls and Insurance
<b>Deferred Applications</b>										
<b>SUB TOTAL Meeting 1</b>				<b>£7,850</b>	<b>£5,850</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION :</b>				
<b>Meeting 1 Award</b>					<b>5,850</b>					
<b>Meeting 2 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>Meeting 3 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>Meeting 4 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>Meeting 5 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>Meeting 6 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>Meeting 7 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>Meeting 8 Award</b>					<b>0</b>					
<b>TOTAL AWARDED FOR 2019/20 TO DATE</b>					<b>5,850</b>					
<b>BUDGET 2019/20</b>					<b>32,955</b>					
<b>BALANCE B/F TO 2019/20</b>					<b>£772</b>					
<b>Monmouthshire's Allocation for 2019/20</b>					<b>£33,727</b>					
<b>REMAINING BALANCE</b>					<b>£27,877</b>					

Page 7 of 7

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	<u>ORGANISATION</u>	<u>ELECTORAL DIVISION</u>	<u>Signed by Councillor</u>	<u>REQUEST</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>NATURE OF REQUEST</u>	<u>APPROX COST</u>	<u>DATE Received</u>	<u>D of I*</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
	<u>NEW APPLICATIONS AWAITING DECISION</u>			£	£		£				
1	Caldicot Community working together	Westend	D. Evans	£2,000	£1,000	Funding required to enhance the infrastructure and props for the annual Community Festival at Caldicot Castle. This will facilitate a larger and more spectacular event to increase footfall and use of the Castle facilities.	£4,480	28/05/2019	Yes	The whole community benefits with over 3000 children attending in 2018 and taking part in interactive activities during October half term. The project is mainly self funding but requires a capital injection in order to grow into a sustainable event.	
2	The 'Patients' Voice	The Elms	L. Dymock	£500	defer	To establish Community Organisation and strengthen marketing ability to reach more patients	£500	22/05/2019	No	This is associated with the Grayhill Surgery practice in Magor. It is a 'Patients' participation group that represent patients and views / complaints and presents them to the Caldicot Medical Practice at monthly management meetings	
3	Babington Meadow	Trellech United	D. Blakeborough	£220	£220	Assistance in funding an environmental project to replace owl nesting boxes within Babington Meadow, Penallt which is in the Wye Valley AONB. The existing boxes have recently been inspected and have collapsed after 15 years service.	£310	08/05/2019	No	The meadow has been maintained by the local Trellech United community for the past 20 years and forms part of a learning resource for local children and has been awarded a 'Green Flag' for environmental conservation.	
	Goetre Village Hall	Goetre Fawr	S.B. Jones	£1,000	£500	Funding required for repairs to the roof lounge and redecoration	£7,500	04/06/2019	No	The village hall is used on a daily basis by a variety of groups including keep fit classes, bingo, children's parties, concerts and various craft fairs	
	Sturry Church Field & Restoration Committee	St Arvans	A.Webb	£2,500	£2,500	Funding required to assist in the re-pointing of the church walls and replace unsafe guttering	£8,503	20/06/2018	Yes	The Church and Church field provides a focal point for the scattered rural community and also the many visitors to the area. The church is also used for weddings, christenings, funerals and community fund raising events	
	Caldicot Town Team	Westend	D. Evans	£500	defer	Funding required for annual family fund day in Caldicot Town Centre with the focus being upon free access activities to all socio-economic groups in the local community	£2,780	19/06/2019	Yes		
5	<b>Late Applications</b>										
	<b>Deferred Applications</b>										
	<b>SUB TOTAL Meeting 3</b>										
				<b>£6,720</b>	<b>£4,220</b>	<b>OTHER INFORMATION :</b>					
					<b>5,850</b>						
					<b>4,650</b>						
					<b>4,220</b>						
					<b>0</b>						
					<b>0</b>						
					<b>0</b>						
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					<b>14,720</b>						
					<b>32,955</b>						
					<b>£772</b>						
					<b>£33,727</b>						
					<b>£19,007</b>						

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## Future Generations Evaluation (Includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

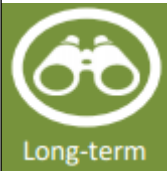
<p><b>Name of the Officer</b> D Jarrett</p> <p><b>Phone no: 4657</b></p> <p><b>E-mail: davejarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk</b></p>	<p><b>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</b></p> <p>To assess the Grant Allocation Processes of the Welsh Church Fund for the meeting of the Welsh Church Fund Working Group on the 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019 and the 20<sup>th</sup> June 2019</p>
<p><b>Name of Service</b></p> <p>Central Finance</p>	<p><b>Date Future Generations Evaluation</b></p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> July 2019</p>





**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><b>A prosperous Wales</b> Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Positive in relation to developing the skills and proficiencies of applicants</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>	<p>Positive in the teaching of biodiversity and ecological issues through the provision of educational resources</p>	
<p><b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>Positive in that people's mental health and physical health is enhanced by a collective activity / process.</p>	

<b>Well Being Goal</b>	<b>How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)</b>	<b>What actions have been / will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</b>
<b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected	Positive in relation to connecting the community and its constituents	
<b>A globally responsible Wales</b> Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	Positive in relation to social well-being. Also, helping the environmental well-being of the community through preservation of history.	
<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	Positive in relation to the promotion of culture in the community	
<b>A more equal Wales</b> People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	Positive in respect of helping people to achieve their potential irrespective of individual circumstances	

**2. How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable governance principles in its development?**

<b>Sustainable Development Principle</b>	<b>How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?</b>	<b>What has been done to better to meet this principle?</b>
 Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future	Not applicable to Welsh Church Fund Trust	

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	Not applicable to Welsh Church Fund Trust	
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	Not applicable to Welsh Church Fund Trust	
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	Not applicable to Welsh Church Fund Trust	
 <p>Integration</p> <p>Positively impacting on people, economy and environment and trying to benefit all three</p>	Not applicable to Welsh Church Fund Trust	

**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	Encouraging the socializing of differing age groups through social provision	None	
Disability	Proposal to assist in the provision of disabled facilities.	None	
Gender reassignment	No impact	No impact	
Marriage or civil partnership	No impact	No Impact	
Race	No impact	No Impact	
Religion or Belief	Encouraging religion through education at the point of delivery through the provision of enhanced facilities	None	
Sex	No impact	No impact	
Sexual Orientation	No impact	No Impact	
Welsh Language	No impact on Welsh Language	No impact on Welsh Language	

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>

	<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	Not applicable		
Corporate Parenting	Not applicable		

5. What evidence and data has informed the development of your proposal?

The evidence and data used for the assessment of each applicant to the Welsh Church Fund is supplied by the applicant upon submission of their application. The data and information supplied or subsequently requested is used to form the basis of the Committees' decision on whether to award a qualifying grant.

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**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 grant aid supports and highlights the positive effect that decisions the Welsh Church Fund Working Group have on the applicants funding requests from Voluntary Organisations, Local Community Groups, Individuals and Religious Establishments. All awards are made in the belief that the funding is utilised for sustainable projects and cultural activities that benefit individuals, organisations, communities and their associated assets. All grants are awarded within the Charitable Guidelines of the Trust

**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
Award grants	July 2019	Welsh Church Fund	On target

**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:	The Payment of grants awarded to the successful applicants
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**SUBJECT: MONMOUTHSHIRE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
ISSUES, VISION AND OBJECTIVES PAPER**

**MEETING: CABINET**

**DATE: 3 July 2019**

**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL**

**1. PURPOSE**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet's endorsement of the amendments made to the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper following Council's declaration of a climate emergency on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019, as discussed at the Cabinet meeting on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019. In addition, an executive summary has been provided and table 4.1 has been amended to set out the links between the draft LDP objectives and the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan objectives.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 To endorse the amendments to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper, which consolidates the changes agreed at the 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019 Cabinet meeting, noting that the objectives and vision will continue to be refined as the LDP Preferred Strategy is drafted and consulted on.

**3. KEY ISSUES**

- 3.1 Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) is in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The Replacement LDP will cover the period 2018-2033 and will be the statutory land use plan to support delivery of the Council's vision for the future of the County and its communities. The LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the replacement Plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development and provide policies against which future planning applications will be assessed. The Replacement LDP is being prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement which sets out the timetable for plan preparation and the approach to community consultation.

Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper

- 3.2 One of the first key stages of the Replacement LDP process involves the preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and sets out the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP and will inform the next key stages of the plan process, namely the Growth Options and Preferred Strategy. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper was subject to targeted engagement in January-February 2019. The feedback from this

engagement was considered and amendments made to the paper, where appropriate. The amended paper was reported to the 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019 Cabinet meeting to seek Cabinet's endorsement of the Issues, Vision and Objectives (as amended), noting that they are subject to further refinement as the Preferred Strategy is progressed.

3.3 Subsequent to this, the Council declared a climate emergency on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019. It is, therefore, considered necessary to make further amendments to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper to reflect this decision and to consolidate the changes agreed at the 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019 Cabinet meeting. The following amendments have been made to the Paper:

	Previous Wording	Revised Wording
<b>Issue 38</b>	The LDP will support carbon reduction across the County. Limited public transport, high levels of car ownership and the subsequent reliance on the private car, combined with high energy consumption and poor waste management can all contribute to carbon emissions.	Monmouthshire's rurality, limited public transport, high levels of car ownership and the subsequent reliance on the private car, combined with high energy consumption and waste management can all contribute to carbon emissions. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C.
<b>M(iii)</b>	n/a (additional influence)	The Replacement LDP will consider ways to support carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure. Proposals will be considered against our commitment to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C.
<b>Objective 17</b>	To ensure that new development can adapt to the impacts of a changing climate, promote opportunities for carbon reduction and decrease impact on air quality in order to reduce the contribution made by residents, businesses and industry in Monmouthshire to climate change.	To strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C, supporting carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

3.4 Table 4.1 (Replacement LDP Draft Objectives) of the Draft Paper has also been amended to set out the links between the draft LDP objectives and the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan objectives.



- 3.5 These amendments consolidate the changes agreed at the 5<sup>th</sup> June 2019 Cabinet meeting. The amended Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper is attached at **Appendix 1**. The feedback from and the Council's response/recommendations to the targeted engagement has also been updated to reflect the additional amendments made to the paper (**Appendix 2**). An executive summary is provided at **Appendix 3**.

#### Next Steps

- 3.6 The Replacement LDP vision and objectives will continue to be refined prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy (Autumn 2019) to reflect the outcomes of further stakeholder engagement/consultation in relation to the growth options and a revised evidence base. The spatial element of the vision will also need to be determined following consultation on the LDP growth options and will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The growth options and Preferred Strategy will be the subject of further engagement and political reporting, including an Economy & Development Select Committee workshop.

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

##### Sustainable Development and Equalities

- 4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for all LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). All stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Assessment (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.
- 4.2 A Future Generations Evaluation (including equalities and sustainability impact assessment) is attached to this report at **Appendix 4**.

##### Safeguarding and Corporate Parenting

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

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

- 5.1 The LDP Manual (Edition 2, August 2015) states that strategic issues, vision and objectives should be included within the Preferred Strategy. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will therefore play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation later in 2019. The options in relation to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper are limited to:

1. Amend the issues, vision and objectives set out in the Draft Paper, as outlined above, to reflect Council's declaration of a climate emergency. Continue to refine the vision and objectives prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy (Autumn 2019) to reflect the outcomes of further stakeholder engagement/consultation associated with the growth options and as the evidence base develops.
2. Make no amendments to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper and revert to the original version.

5.2 Option 1: Amend the issues, vision and objectives, as outlined above, to reflect Council's declaration of a climate emergency and continue to refine the vision and objectives prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy. **This is the preferred option.** The importance of climate change is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address. It is considered that appropriate amendments have been made to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper to take account of the climate emergency. The vision and objectives can be further refined to as the Preferred Strategy is progressed.

5.4 Option 2: Make no amendments to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper and revert to the original version. Climate change is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address and it is important that the LDP issues, vision and objectives reflect the Council's declaration of a climate emergency. It would not be appropriate to disregard this declaration. This option should therefore be discounted.

Recommendation:

5.5 Based on the reasons above, Option 1 (amend the issues, vision and objectives, as outlined above, to reflect Council's declaration of a climate emergency and continue to refine the vision and objectives prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy) is the preferred option.

## 6. EVALUATION CRITERIA

6.1 The success or otherwise of the replacement LDP in tackling the identified issues and achieving the objectives and vision will be evaluated via the statutory annual monitoring process. It is proposed that the Annual Monitoring Report would be reported to the Economy and Development Select Committee for scrutiny, as is current practice.

## 7. REASONS:

7.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and associated regulations, Local Planning Authorities are required to ensure that their LDPs are kept up-to-date. The Council has commenced preparation of a Replacement LDP for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which will cover the period 2018-2033. The preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives is one of the first key stages in Replacement Plan preparation process. As part of the LDP pre-deposit proposals, a Preferred Strategy must be prepared, which in accordance with the LDP Manual (Edition 2, August 2015) should include the strategic issues, a vision and objectives. This Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation later in 2019.

## 8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

8.1 Officer time and costs associated with the preparation of the Replacement LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper. These were within the existing Planning Policy budget and carried out by existing staff.

**9. CONSULTEES:**

- SLT
- Cabinet

**10. BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

- PSB Well-Being Plan (February 2018)
- Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022 (February 2018)
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Review Report (March 2018)
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Reports, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
- Monmouthshire Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (December 2018)
- Local Housing Market Assessment (September 2018)

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**APPENDICES:**

**APPENDIX 1: Issues Vision and Objectives Paper June 2019**

**Appendix 1: Well-being of Future Generation Act 7 ways of working**

**Appendix 2: Key issues, challenges and drivers**

**APPENDIX 2: Report of Consultation**

**APPENDIX 3: Issues Vision and Objectives Paper: executive summary**

**APPENDIX 4: Well-being of Future Generations Act assessment**

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# Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan

## DRAFT ISSUES, VISION AND OBJECTIVES PAPER

June 2019



monmouthshire  
sir fynydd

# CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Executive Summary	2
<b>1.</b> Introduction	5
<b>2.</b> Replacement LDP Draft Issues	9
<b>3.</b> Replacement LDP Draft Vision	19
<b>4.</b> Replacement LDP Draft Objectives	20
 Appendices:	
<b>1.</b> Seven Well-being Goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015	27
<b>2.</b> Monmouthshire's Key Issues, Challenges and Drivers	28

## Executive Summary

- i. The Council is preparing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) for Monmouthshire (excluding the part of the County that is within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The new LDP will identify where and how much new development will take place during the 'plan period' (2018-2033). It will allocate land for development, identify areas to be protected, and contain policies to guide decisions on applications for planning permission. We aim to adopt the new LDP at the end of 2021/early 2022.
- ii. The LDP will be accompanied by an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which will consider the environmental, equalities, health and well-being impacts of the Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is a working document, updated as the LDP progresses.
- iii. This Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County (economic, environmental, social and cultural). Thirty-eight key issues have been identified (see **Table 2.1**), informed by a range of evidence, in particular the public engagement unpinning Monmouthshire's Public Service Board Well-being Plan.
- iv. The proposed Monmouthshire Replacement LDP Vision is

### **By 2033 Monmouthshire will be a place where:**

- (1) **People are living in sustainable, resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations and are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically. Both urban and rural communities are well-connected with better access to local services and facilities, open space and employment opportunities.**
  - (2) **Communities and businesses are part of an economically thriving and well-connected County.**
  - (3) **The best of the County's built heritage, countryside, landscape and environmental assets have been protected and enhanced to retain its distinctive character.**
  - (4) **People enjoy healthier, more sustainable lifestyles with improved access to public transport and active travel opportunities and have a minimised impact on the global environment.**
- v. The role of the LDP vision is to clarify the core purpose of the new LDP and provide a framework for developing the LDP's Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. It sets out how Monmouthshire will develop, change or be conserved in land use planning terms. A spatial element will be added to the Vision in coming months, once the Preferred Strategy is decided.
  - vi. Seventeen LDP objectives (see below) have been drawn up to set out how the issues will be addressed and the vision delivered. These have been reviewed and amended following public consultation and in the light of the Council's declaration of a climate emergency on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019. The objectives are listed under the most relevant Well-being goals from the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015, and matched against the LDP issues, the theme from Planning Policy Wales edition 10, and matched against the PSB Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (see **Table 4.1**).

## **1) Economic Growth/Employment**

To support a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy, which provides a range of good quality employment opportunities to enable and encourage indigenous business growth and attract inward investment and competitive innovative businesses in appropriate growth sectors, including through the provision of start-ups and grow on spaces.

## **2) Retail Centres**

To sustain and enhance the main County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth and Caldicot as vibrant and attractive retail centres serving their own populations and those of their surrounding hinterlands, along with increasing the potential customer base through future growth whilst recognising that the role of these centres is evolving.

## **3) Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape**

To protect, enhance and manage Monmouthshire's natural environment and ecosystems. This includes, the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the County's other high quality and distinctive landscapes, protected sites, protected species and other biodiversity interests, along with the connectivity between them by creating new linkages for them to adapt while at the same time maximising benefits for the economy, tourism, health and well-being.

## **4) Flood Risk**

To ensure that new development takes account of the risk of flooding, both existing and in the future, including the need to avoid inappropriate development in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and the need to design development to appropriately manage surface water run-off.

## **5) Minerals and Waste**

To meet the County's regional and local obligations to manage and dispose of its waste and to safeguard and exploit its mineral resource in a sustainable fashion.

## **6) Land**

To promote the efficient use of land, including the need to maximise opportunities for development on previously developed land, whilst recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.

## **7) Natural Resources**

To promote the efficient use of natural resources including providing increased opportunities for water efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling and waste reduction.

## **8) Health and Well-being**

To improve access for all ages to recreation, sport, leisure activities, open space and the countryside and to enable healthier lifestyles.

## **9) Demography**

To increase opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography.



## **10) Housing**

To provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes both for existing and future residents, while ensuring that local needs for appropriate, affordable and accessible housing are met as far as possible, particularly in towns but also in rural areas, so long as such housing can assist in building sustainable balanced communities.

## **11) Place-making**

To promote good quality sustainable design and layouts that enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements and countryside; create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit; and promote people's prosperity, health, happiness and well-being.

## **12) Communities**

To build sustainable resilient communities where people have good access to employment, shops, housing, public transport, active travel, healthcare, community and cultural facilities.

## **13) Rural Communities**

To sustain existing rural communities as far as possible by providing development opportunities of an appropriate scale and location in rural areas in order to assist in building sustainable rural communities and strengthening the rural economy.

## **14) Infrastructure**

To ensure that appropriate physical and digital infrastructure (including community and recreational facilities, sewerage, water, transport, schools, health care and broadband etc.) is in place or can be provided to accommodate new development. H

## **15) Accessibility**

To seek to reduce the need to travel by promoting a mix of land use allocations and improved internet connectivity, and where travel is required, to provide opportunities for active travel and integrated sustainable transport.

## **16) Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language**

To protect and enhance the built environment, culture and heritage of Monmouthshire for the future while maximising benefits for the economy, tourism and social well-being, including supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.

## **17) Climate Change**

To strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C, supporting carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## **1. Introduction**

### **Purpose of this paper**

- 1.1 This Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation towards the end of 2019. It sets out the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County informed by a range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB) Well-being Plan (February 2018), Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022 (February 2018), LDP Review Report (March 2018), LDP Annual Monitoring Reports (2015-2018) and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (December 2018), along with wider contextual factors. It also sets out the Replacement LDP draft vision and objectives to address the issues, challenges and drivers identified.

### **Background**

- 1.2 A full review of the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (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.
- 1.3 The Council is currently in the process of preparing a Replacement 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 and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the replacement plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development.
- 1.4 The Replacement LDP will be prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement (DA) which was agreed by WG in May 2018. The DA sets out the proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the Replacement LDP. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement LDP being adopted at the end of 2021/early 2022. Work has commenced on the Replacement LDP with the initial call for Candidate Sites and a targeted consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report both having recently closed.
- 1.5 The preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives is one of the first key stages in Replacement Plan preparation process. This Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and sets out the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. It should be noted that there are some elements of the current adopted LDP that are still considered relevant and as such this is a review process as opposed to writing a completely new Plan.

1.6 As part of the LDP pre-deposit proposals, a Preferred Strategy must be prepared<sup>1</sup>. The LDP Manual (Edition 2, August 2015) notes that strategic issues, a vision and objectives should be included within the Preferred Strategy. This Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for consultation at the end of 2019. This paper sets out the key issues, challenges and drivers for the County informed by a range of evidence including the PSB Well-being Plan, Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. It also sets out the Replacement LDP draft vision and objectives to address the key issues, challenges and drivers identified. In accordance with Welsh Government guidance this stage of the plan preparation process draws heavily on and reflects the PSB Well-being Plan (paragraphs 1.6 and 1.27 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 10, December 2018).

### What are the Issues, Vision and Objectives?

1.7 The **issues** relate to the key issues, challenges and drivers that the Replacement Plan is seeking to address (economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects) and form the basis of the LDP objectives. As noted above, the issues are informed by a wide range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan, Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports (2015 – 2018) and LDP Review Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. The issues, challenges and drivers are also informed by key sustainability matters which must be developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) of the Replacement LDP. The sustainability issues must be addressed in order for the Plan as a whole to be considered sustainable. The sustainability issues are developed utilising baseline information, which describes the position of a number of different economic, social, cultural and environmental characteristics relating to the County at a set point in time (the baseline). This information is set out in the Replacement LDP SA Scoping Report (December 2018).

1.8 The role of the LDP **vision** is to clarify the core purpose of the Replacement Plan and provide a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. It should set out how Monmouthshire will develop, change or be conserved and provide the land use expression of this (Paras 6.1.1 and 5.2.3.1 respectively, LDP Manual Edition 2, 2015). However, the spatial element of the vision cannot be determined at the current stage as the Preferred Strategy is not yet established.

1.9 The LDP **objectives** reflect/elaborate on the Plan's Vision and set out how the issues, challenges and drivers identified as facing the area will be addressed through the LDP. The objectives identified should be capable of being addressed through the land use planning system. The objectives have regard to those set out in the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan<sup>2</sup> and other corporate plans and are formed having undertaken a

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with Regulation 2 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2015

<sup>2</sup> Paras 1.6 and 1.27 of Planning Policy Wales edition 10

review of the wider national, regional and local policy context, baseline evidence and SA Scoping Report. This has enabled us to understand the wider context and identify the main issues facing the County and set out objectives to address the issues. This should identify how economic, social, cultural and environmental considerations are balanced to deliver sustainable development in Monmouthshire over the replacement plan period.

### Replacement LDP Proposed Issues, Vision and Objectives

- 1.10 The Issues, Vision and Objectives have been updated since the Adopted LDP (2011 – 2021) to reflect the current position within Monmouthshire. Of note, a review of the adopted LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives was undertaken to support the LDP Review Report. The Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan and Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022 (Incorporating Well-being Objectives) were both published in February 2018. Both of these documents provide well-being objectives and are key contributors to the update of the issues, vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (December 2018) supports this approach, recognising the significance of local well-being plans as a key evidence source for LDPs (paragraphs 1.6 and 1.27).
- 1.11 The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan was prepared by the Public Service Board (PSB) which is made up of four statutory members namely; Monmouthshire County Council, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales. Other organisations are also invited, in Monmouthshire this includes; Public Health Wales, Gwent Police, Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent, Monmouthshire Housing Association, Melin Homes and voluntary organisations represented through the Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations. While this work has been carried out on behalf of the Public Service Board rather than Monmouthshire County Council specifically, it identifies important issues for the County as a whole that must be considered. The Well-being Plan identifies four objectives:
- Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life.
  - Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change.
  - Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.
  - Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.
- 1.12 The Corporate Business Plan is produced by Monmouthshire County Council. This utilises the contributions made to the Well-being Plan along with issues raised most frequently to County Councillors and issues reported to Community Hubs, the contact centre and on the My Monmouthshire App. The Corporate Business plan 2017-2022 sets out the Council's four Well-being Objectives:
- Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life.

- Develop opportunities for communities and businesses to be part of a thriving and well-connected County.
  - Maximise the potential of the natural and built environment for the well-being of current and future generations.
  - Maximise the potential in our communities to develop the well-being of people throughout their lives.
- 1.13 The Adopted LDP Sustainability Issues have also been updated and are published in the Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report. The SA Scoping Report includes a wide range of social, cultural, environmental and economic baseline data. The Sustainability Issues have also been considered and incorporated as appropriate in this document, but are not repeated in their entirety.
- 1.14 The Issues and Objectives have been grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Well-being Goals are set out in Appendix 1. It should be noted that many of the issues and objectives cross a number of well-being goals, and have, therefore, been grouped as a best fit with the goals. However, the cross-cutting themes should not be overlooked.

#### Consultation on Replacement LDP Proposed Issues, Vision and Objectives

- 1.15 As stated above, the proposed issues, vision and objectives are heavily drawn from and reflect the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted upon by the Public Service Board in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. This approach reflects Welsh Government guidance which recognises the significance of local well-being plans as a key evidence source for LDP preparation (paragraphs 1.6 and 1.27, PPW10, Edition 10, December 2018). In view of this, and given that it is not a statutory requirement to consult on the LDP issues, vision and objectives, it is not considered necessary to undertake a full public consultation exercise on this initial stage of the plan preparation process. Discussions on the draft issues, vision and objectives took place through the Area Committee and Area Cluster meetings in January and February 2019, where views were sought on the Draft Paper. A LDP Member Workshop also took place in January 2019 where views were sought on the draft issues, vision and objectives. Feedback from these meetings has been noted and considered, and where appropriate, has informed the final issues, vision and objectives set out in this paper. The Replacement LDP vision and objectives will continue to be refined prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy (Autumn 2019) to reflect the outcomes of further stakeholder engagement/consultation in relation to the growth options and a revised evidence base. The spatial element of the vision will also need to be determined following consultation on the LDP growth options and will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The growth options and Preferred Strategy will be the subject of further engagement and political reporting, including an Economy & Development Select Committee workshop.

## 2. Replacement LDP Issues

2.1 In order to assist in the development of the LDP vision and objectives, a number of key issues have been identified that will need to be addressed in the Replacement LDP. The existing LDP issues have been reviewed to determine whether they remain relevant. New issues, challenges and drivers that have arisen since the adoption of the LDP have also been identified, including those contained in the PSB Well-being Plan, as well as wider contextual factors. Accordingly, the issues have been updated, where appropriate, to reflect the current position within Monmouthshire. The Issues have been grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to ensure that they are framed within this context (Appendix 1 refers). This allows for the appreciation of social, economic and environmental matters to be embedded into the Plan. Further detail/background information on the identified issues, challenges and drivers is set out in Appendix 2.

**Table 2.1: Issues and Opportunities**

A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)	
Employment & Economy	
Issue	
<b>Issue 1</b>	There has been a slow uptake of employment land in the past. There is subsequently a need to consider whether existing available land is suitably located and fit for purpose for appropriate growth sectors. There is also a need to consider potential future demand for employment land along with Council aspirations for innovation across Monmouthshire in light of the recent removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCDC).
<b>Issue 2</b>	While unemployment is low there is a net-outflow of commuters, both levels of out commuting and distances travelled to work are relatively high. There is a need to provide support for inward investment and local employment growth/opportunities.
<b>Issue 3</b>	Wage levels available for local jobs are lower than the average for Wales and the UK. Evidence continues to suggest that the income for economically active women who both live and work within the County is significantly lower than that of men within the same category. This coupled with high property prices makes it difficult for young people and future generations to live and work locally. Additional employment opportunities for young people are required to help reduce the numbers of this age group leaving the County.
<b>Issue 4</b>	Monmouthshire has a dual economy. The qualifications, skills and earnings of the residents are above the regional and national average, however, for those working in the area earnings are lower and employment is relatively less skilled.
<b>Issue 5</b>	The increasing ageing population and shrinking working age population (the relative absence of 20-40 year olds and our median age of 48 years, compared to a median age of 34 years in Cardiff) is limiting employment growth within Monmouthshire and social sustainability of communities. This is exacerbated by limited Job opportunities and affordable housing availability.

**Issue 6** - There is a need to sustain and regenerate the County's rural economy. There is current uncertainty regarding the impact of Brexit on agricultural subsidies.

**Issue 7** - Higher levels of those in employment work at home compared to the Welsh average. Efficient digital infrastructure is essential to support home working and the general connectivity of the County's rural areas and to support economic growth<sup>3</sup>.

**Issue 8** - The role of high streets is changing due to out of town retail centres, the increase in internet shopping, changing shopping habits (e.g. top-up grocery shopping) and austerity and as a result vacancy rates in some of the County's retail centres have increased. There is a leakage of expenditure out of the County and a need to protect the County's retail centres from out of town developments.

**Issue 9** - Tourism plays a significant part in the Monmouthshire economy particularly in assisting in the diversification of the rural economy and in sustaining the County's historic town centres. Visitor numbers to both serviced and non-serviced accommodation are significantly higher in Monmouthshire compared to the South East Wales average and have increased by 14.5% since 2012 (Monmouthshire STEAM Report 2017). Staying visitors generate a higher economic impact than day visitors (£146 million compared to £58 million in 2017: Monmouthshire STEAM Report 2017) highlighting the continued need for visitor accommodation.

#### **How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?**

**A(i)** The Replacement LDP can encourage a vibrant economy within the County, specifically by ensuring that sufficient employment sites are suitably located in attractive, accessible and sustainable locations and are of an appropriate size and type to meet the needs of the market/key employment/growth sectors, including, through support of start-up and growing businesses to help diversify the economy.

**A(ii)** The Replacement LDP can aim to ensure that there is a portfolio of sites available which is appropriate to market conditions and the needs of the Monmouthshire economy along with the wider Cardiff Capital Region. Consideration can be given to using CPO powers to ensure sites come forward.

**A(iii)** The Replacement LDP can ensure that, wherever possible, jobs and homes are located in close proximity to each other to provide greater opportunity for people to work and live locally. The Replacement LDP can also ensure a range and choice of homes are available, in new developments, particularly where there is a need for affordable housing, to assist in regaining a balanced population.

**A(iv)** 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.

**A(v)** The Replacement LDP can contain policies that support the diversification of the rural economy.

<sup>3</sup> The current situational analysis of Superfast Broadband Next Generation Access (NGA) coverage in the Cardiff Capital Region, based on the OMR/SAPC undertaken prior to the Superfast Cymru Phase 2 (SFC2) Procurement, paints a stark picture in terms of the current lack of coverage in Monmouthshire in comparison to our other nine Local Authority partners - currently 12.56% of premises in Monmouthshire are NOT covered in comparison to 3-4% in the other nine Local Authorities within the region.

**A(vi)** The Replacement LDP can help to address digital exclusion by seeking to support the improvement of rural broadband and delivery of high speed connections.

**A(vii)** The Replacement LDP must contain policies that protect the vitality and viability of existing town centres, providing additional retail opportunities where appropriate, including in relation to the regeneration of Caldicot and Usk, and ensure that the distribution of development supports these main centres in order to retain retail expenditure.

**A(viii)** The Replacement LDP will enable a review of the towns' primary shopping frontages (PSF) and related policies to have regard to the changing role of the high street.

**A(ix)** 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.

### **A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)**

#### **Air**

##### **Issue**

**Issue 10** - While air pollution is not a major problem in Monmouthshire it can cause significant problems for people's health. The greatest problems associated with air quality in the County are caused by vehicle emissions, this is particularly apparent in the two Air Quality Management Areas in the County at Usk and Chepstow.

##### **How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?**

**B(i)** 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 (active travel). 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.

#### **Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity & Landscape**

##### **Issue**

**Issue 11** - Monmouthshire is renowned for its beautiful landscapes and major biodiversity resources. The best of these assets should be protected, managed and enhanced for future generations.

**Issue 12** - There is a need to improve connectivity within the landscape through protecting and improving existing wildlife networks and corridors, including both green and blue infrastructure, and creating new linkages to allow species to move and adapt to climate change impacts. GI is also beneficial to human well-being.



<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>C(i)</b> The Replacement LDP should ensure that new development is sustainable, does not cause harm to international, national and locally protected sites and species and, that where appropriate, necessary mitigation measures are taken to avoid any such adverse effects.</p> <p><b>C(ii)</b> The Replacement LDP must ensure biodiversity is considered in any development in order to protect any interest on the site and encourage biodiversity enhancements where necessary.</p> <p><b>C(iii)</b> It will be necessary to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Replacement LDP to ensure that any cumulative effects of development in Monmouthshire and adjoining areas does not result in harm to internationally designated nature conservation sites.</p> <p><b>C(iv)</b> The Replacement LDP can contain policies to protect and enhance the green and blue infrastructure networks across the County.</p>
<b>Flooding</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<b>Issue 13</b> - Parts of the County are vulnerable to flooding. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding, as well as many other risks, so mitigating climate change and building resilience is crucial.
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<b>D(i)</b> The Replacement LDP must ensure new development is located away from flood risk areas and 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.
<b>Minerals &amp; Waste</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 14</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>Issue 15</b> - Mineral 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.</p>
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>E(i)</b> The Replacement LDP can identify sites that are appropriate for waste management or disposal facilities to meet local or regional requirements.</p> <p><b>E(ii)</b> 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.</p>

<b>Land</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 16</b> - There are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County's existing urban areas.</p> <p><b>Issue 17</b> - Monmouthshire has a significantly high percentage of best and most versatile agricultural land (i.e. Grade 1, 2 or 3a). While there is a need to conserve these resources, there are limited opportunities within the County for brownfield development and development on lower grades of agricultural land (i.e. Grade 3b, 4 and 5).</p>
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>F(i)</b> The Replacement LDP will seek to prioritise the use of previously developed land where opportunities arise.</p> <p><b>F(ii)</b> The Replacement LDP should seek to protect best and most versatile agricultural land whilst at the same time recognising that this will not always be possible where there is an overriding need for development.</p>
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>
<b>Human Health</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 18</b> - While Monmouthshire performs relatively well on indicators relating to health, there is a need to promote opportunities for healthy living particularly in the context of an ageing population.</p> <p><b>Issue 19</b> - While an ageing population brings many opportunities, it also brings challenges and increases in the number of people living with long term conditions can create pressures on existing health care provision.</p> <p><b>Issue 20</b> - On the whole Monmouthshire's residents have good access to public open space, however, there are deficiencies in many of the County's communities in relation to community and recreational facilities. This can contribute to rural isolation in certain areas.</p> <p><b>Issue 21</b> - Obesity is a growing problem throughout Wales. Although obesity rates in Monmouthshire are below the Welsh average consideration should be given to promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>G(i)</b> The Replacement LDP can assist in creating a healthier Monmouthshire by ensuring sufficient policies are in place to support the provision of blue and green infrastructure and retention of the existing resource.</p> <p><b>G(ii)</b> The Replacement LDP can provide policies to ensure health care provision is supported.</p> <p><b>G(iii)</b> The Replacement LDP can affect the provision of public open space and recreation by protecting, where necessary, existing open space and facilities as well as requiring new development to make a contribution to the provision of additional facilities.</p>

<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>
<b>Population</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 22</b> - Monmouthshire is a predominantly 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).</p> <p><b>Issue 23</b> - The population of Monmouthshire has shown a steady increase over a ten year period to 2011, although more recently the rate of growth has slowed. This growth is being fuelled by in-migration.</p> <p><b>Issue 24</b> - Monmouthshire has a significantly higher proportion of older age groups (65+) and lower proportion of young adults (16 – 44) compared to the Welsh average, the sharpest decline of which is in the working age population. The relative absence of young adults is often linked to the affordability of housing across the County and has an impact on future prospects of economic growth.</p>
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>H(i)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>H(ii)</b> There is a need to achieve a more balanced population structure to ensure there is a sufficient population of working aged people to support the Monmouthshire economy and to provide more opportunities for young people to both to stay within 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 by providing good quality affordable homes for those who need them.</p> <p><b>H(iii)</b> 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.</p>
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>
<b>Housing</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 25</b> - Average house prices in the County are high at £301,642 when compared to the Welsh average of £187,139 (Hometrack January 2019). The most significant increases have been experienced in recent years. There is a need to consider the potential impact on house prices arising from the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro, together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.</p>

**Issue 26** - House prices are also high in relation to earnings and there is a pressing need for additional affordable housing in the County in both urban and rural areas to assist in ensuring a balanced population.

**Issue 27** - 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.

**Issue 28** - There is limited scope for significant or long term expansion of the existing urban areas within the County due to a mix of physical, environmental and policy constraints.

#### **How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?**

**I(i)** The Replacement LDP will affect the amount of housing to be provided by both deciding on overall levels of growth/spatial options and by setting thresholds and proportions to determine the amount of this residential development that is affordable. It can also ensure a range and choice of homes are available in new developments and influence the type, tenure and nature of housing built within the County.

**I(ii)** 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.

**I(iii)** The Replacement LDP process must balance the extent to which the Main Towns and Severnside area can continue to accommodate further growth in the medium to long term against the potential for a new settlement in order to facilitate the creation of sustainable resilient communities.

#### **Infrastructure**

##### **Issue**

**Issue 29** - Poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities.

**Issue 30** - Limited public transport, particularly in rural areas makes it harder to access jobs, services and facilities, which could be exacerbated by rising fuel prices. There are nevertheless future opportunities for investment in public transport through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and advances in technology.

**Issue 31** - There is a need to ensure that adequate physical, digital and social infrastructure is provided to support new development. This includes: broadband infrastructure, the provision of sufficient water and sewerage infrastructure, transport infrastructure and active travel to support non-car modes of travel.

#### **How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?**

**J(i)** The Replacement LDP can consider allocating land for housing and employment in rural areas in an attempt to sustain existing rural community facilities and services, weighing this against the need to avoid unsustainable travel patterns.

**J(ii)** The Replacement LDP can help ensure adequate provision of infrastructure to serve new development and can contain support policies to enable improvements or enhancements for existing development, e.g. provision of electric vehicle charging (EVC), broadband connectivity and renewable energy.

**J(iii)** The Replacement LDP will contain allocations and policies to support the priorities of the emerging local transport plan and cycling strategy.

### A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)

#### Cultural Heritage

##### Issue

**Issue 32** - Monmouthshire has a significant built heritage resource in terms of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and archaeologically sensitive sites that, together with their settings, require protection and enhancement.

**Issue 33** - There is a need to protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.

**Issue 34** - The distinctive settlement pattern of Monmouthshire relates to historic towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. There has nevertheless been substantial suburban expansion in the South of the County, particularly adjacent to the M4 corridor. This area is likely to receive further pressure for growth due to the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro, together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.

#### How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?

**K(i)** The Replacement LDP can contain measures to preserve and enhance the built heritage and best of the historic environment of Monmouthshire.

**K(ii)** The Replacement LDP can help protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.

**K(iii)** Community involvement provides an opportunity to seek views on how Welsh language and culture interact with LDP policies and proposals. The future of the Welsh language depends on a range of factors beyond the planning system, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities. The planning system can contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language by creating conditions for well-paid employment opportunities

<p>and a range of quality housing options resulting in sustainable communities. Planning policies must not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p><b>K(iv)</b> The Replacement LDP can play a key role in promoting good quality sustainable design that will enable new development and future growth to respect and enhance the existing distinctive character of Monmouthshire.</p>
<b>Landscape</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 35</b> - Monmouthshire has a rich and diverse landscape that brings wider benefits to the local economy particularly through tourism and health and well-being. Monmouthshire as a whole incorporates parts of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site.</p>
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>L(i)</b> The Replacement LDP must seek to protect high quality landscapes throughout the County, paying particular attention to those contained in the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Blaenavon World Heritage Site and in the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p>
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>
<b>Climatic Factors</b>
<b>Issue</b>
<p><b>Issue 36</b> - The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017 (<i>StatsWales, August 2018</i>). There is a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances, high levels of car ownership and reliance on the private car.</p> <p><b>Issue 37</b> - Small Scale and Local Authority wide Renewable Energy schemes are generally supported across Monmouthshire, however, a more proactive approach should be undertaken for schemes of a local authority scale (i.e. 5MW - 25MW).</p> <p><b>Issue 38</b> - Monmouthshire's rurality, limited public transport, high levels of car ownership and the subsequent reliance on the private car, combined with high energy consumption and waste management can all contribute to carbon emissions. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees.</p>
<b>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</b>
<p><b>M(i)</b> 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</p>

<sup>4</sup> Technical Advice Note 20 paragraphs 1.7.3, 2.2 and 2.6.4

in order to support carbon reduction. The LDP will provide a mix of employment and housing allocations with the aim of reducing the need to travel, acknowledging however that the reasons why people live where they do is complex.

**M(ii)** A renewable energy assessment will be undertaken to identify areas of potential for local authority and strategic renewable energy development.

**M(iii)** The Replacement LDP will consider ways to support carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure. Proposals will be considered against our commitment to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C.

### 3. Replacement LDP Draft Vision

- 3.1 The role of the LDP vision is to clarify the core purpose of the Plan and provide a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. The vision will set the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033. The vision set out in the adopted LDP has been reviewed and updated to take account of the issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and reflects key elements of the PSB Well-being Plan and Corporate Business Plan.
- 3.2 It is not considered appropriate, at this stage, to provide any detail in relation to the spatial implications of achieving the vision as the spatial distribution of future growth/development is not yet known. This will be determined following consultation on the LDP growth options and will be published as part of the Preferred Strategy.

#### 3.3 The Proposed Monmouthshire Replacement LDP Vision

**By 2033 Monmouthshire will be a place where:**

- (1) People are living in sustainable, resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations and are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically. Both urban and rural communities are well-connected with better access to local services and facilities, open space and employment opportunities.**
- (2) Communities and businesses are part of an economically thriving and well-connected County.**
- (3) The best of the County's built heritage, countryside, landscape and environmental assets have been protected and enhanced to retain its distinctive character.**
- (4) People enjoy healthier, more sustainable lifestyles with improved access to public transport and active travel opportunities and have a minimised impact on the global environment.**

**The spatial implications of achieving this Vision will be that by 2033: *As noted above this will be completed following consultation on the LDP options and published as part of the Preferred Strategy.***



#### 4. Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

4.1 In order to achieve the vision and address the key issues a number of draft objectives have been produced for the Replacement LDP (as set out in Table 4.1), building upon the Adopted LDP objectives and the well-being objectives set out in the Monmouthshire Well-being Plan. As with the issues, the draft objectives have been grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The table also sets out the links between the draft objectives and the LDP issues and both the main policy themes identified in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 10 and the Monmouthshire Well-being Plan objectives. Table 4.2 further demonstrates the alignment of the draft objectives with the Seven Well-being Goals.

**Table 4.1 – Replacement LDP Draft Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme	PSB Well-being Plan objective
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>					
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	To support a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy, which provides a range of good quality employment opportunities to enable and encourage indigenous business growth and attract inward investment and competitive innovative businesses in appropriate growth sectors, including through the provision of start-ups and grow on spaces.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 24	Productive and enterprising places	Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme	PSB Well-being Plan objective
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	To sustain and enhance the main County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth and Caldicot as vibrant and attractive retail centres serving their own populations and those of their surrounding hinterlands, along with increasing the potential customer base through future growth whilst recognising that the role of these centres is evolving.	8	Active and social places	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>					
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	To protect, enhance and manage Monmouthshire's natural environment and ecosystems. This includes, the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the County's other high quality and distinctive landscapes, protected sites, protected species and other biodiversity interests, along with the connectivity between them by creating new linkages for them to adapt while at the same time maximising benefits for the economy, tourism, health and well-being.	11, 12, 35	Distinctive and natural places	Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.

<b>LDP Objective Number</b>	<b>Headline</b>	<b>LDP Objective</b>	<b>LDP Issues addressed</b>	<b>Main PPW10 theme</b>	<b>PSB Well-being Plan objective</b>
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	To ensure that new development takes account of the risk of flooding, both existing and in the future, including the need to avoid inappropriate development in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and the need to design development to appropriately manage surface water run-off.	12, 13	Distinctive and natural places	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	To meet the County's regional and local obligations to manage and dispose of its waste and to safeguard and exploit its mineral resource in a sustainable fashion.	14, 15	Productive and enterprising places	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	To promote the efficient use of land, including the need to maximise opportunities for development on previously developed land, whilst recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.	16, 17	Strategic and spatial choices	Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	To promote the efficient use of natural resources including providing increased opportunities for water efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling and waste reduction.	14, 15, 31, 37	Productive and enterprising places	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme	PSB Well-being Plan objective
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>					
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	To improve access for all ages to recreation, sport, leisure activities, open space and the countryside and to enable healthier lifestyles.	18, 20, 21, 33, 35	Active and social places	Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>					
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	To increase opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography.	2, 3, 4, 5, 24	Active and social places	Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>					
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	To provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes both for existing and future residents, while ensuring that local needs for appropriate, affordable and accessible housing are met as far as possible, particularly in towns but also in rural areas, so long as such housing can assist in building sustainable balanced communities.	23, 25, 26, 27, 28	Active and social places	Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	To promote good quality sustainable design and layouts that enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements and countryside; create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit; and promote people's prosperity, health, happiness and well-being.	1, 11, 12, 18, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35	Strategic and spatial choices	Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change.

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme	PSB Well-being Plan objective
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	To build sustainable resilient communities where people have good access to employment, shops, housing, public transport, active travel, healthcare, community and cultural facilities.	1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35	Strategic and spatial choices	Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	To sustain existing rural communities as far as possible by providing development opportunities of an appropriate scale and location in rural areas in order to assist in building sustainable rural communities and strengthening the rural economy.	6, 7, 20, 22, 26, 29, 30, 34	Productive and enterprising places	Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	To ensure that appropriate physical and digital infrastructure (including community and recreational facilities, sewerage, water, transport, schools, health care and broadband etc.) is in place or can be provided to accommodate new development.	12, 19, 20, 31	Productive and enterprising places	Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	To seek to reduce the need to travel by promoting a mix of land use allocations and improved internet connectivity, and where travel is required, to provide opportunities for active travel and integrated sustainable transport.	10, 30, 36	Active and social places	Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme	PSB Well-being Plan objective
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>					
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	To protect and enhance the built environment, culture and heritage of Monmouthshire for the future while maximising benefits for the economy, tourism and social well-being, including supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.	9, 32, 33, 34, 35	Distinctive and natural places	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>					
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	To strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C, supporting carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.	10, 12, 36, 37, 38	Distinctive and natural places	Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.

**Table 4.2 – Matrix of Replacement LDP Draft Objectives against the Well-being Goals**

		Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language	Globally responsible Wales
1	Economic Growth/Employment							
2	Retail centres							
3	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape							
4	Flood risk							
5	Minerals and Waste							
6	Land							
7	Natural resources							
8	Health and Well-being							
9	Demography							
10	Housing							
11	Place-making							
12	Communities							
13	Rural Communities							
14	Infrastructure							
15	Accessibility							
16	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language							
17	Climate Change							

## APPENDIX 1

### Seven well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015



Goal	Description of the goal
<b>A prosperous Wales</b>	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
<b>A resilient Wales</b>	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).
<b>A healthier Wales</b>	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.
<b>A more equal Wales</b>	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
<b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b>	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
<b>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</b>	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.
<b>A globally responsible Wales</b>	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.

1. Source: Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015



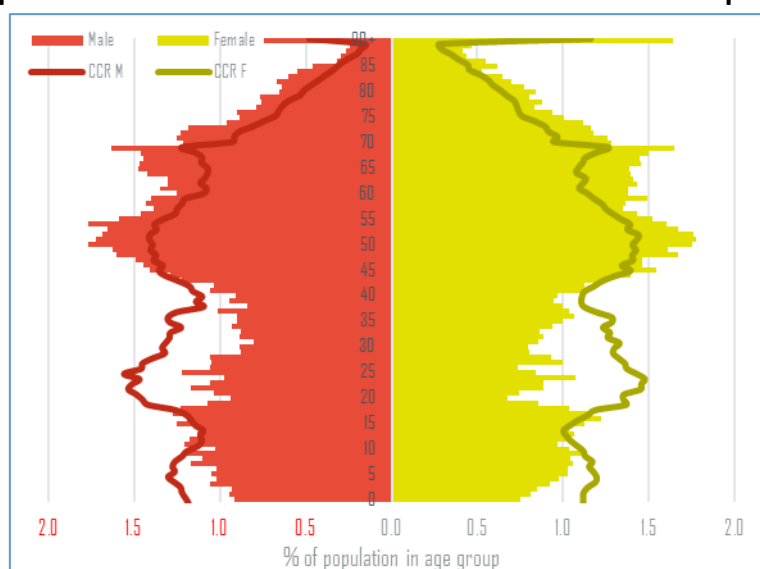
## APPENDIX 2

### Monmouthshire's Key Issues, Challenges and Drivers

#### Demography

- The population of Monmouthshire has shown a steady increase over the ten year period to 2011, increasing from 84,885 to 91,323 (7.58%) over the period 2001 - 2011 (Census 2011). The population has continued to grow since 2011, albeit at a slower rate. This growth is being fuelled by in-migration.
- Whilst the rate of population growth has slowed compared to the relatively high levels experienced in the 10 years to 2011, population levels continue to exceed those anticipated from the 2008-based projections which were used as the starting point for assessing the adopted LDP housing requirement. The latest Mid-Year Estimates (2017) give Monmouthshire a population of 93,590 in 2017. This latest population estimate for 2017 is higher than the earlier 2021 population estimates from both the 2008-based projections (91,923) and the most recent 2014-based projections (93,341).
- Monmouthshire has a significantly higher proportion of older age groups (65+) and lower proportion of young adults (16 – 44) compared to the Welsh and Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) average. The age structure of Monmouthshire's population and its relation to the rest of CCR is illustrated in the chart below. This clearly indicates the low presence of people aged 20-40 in the County, which are usually correlated to dynamic economies. On the other hand, there is a significant proportion of population in older age groups, particularly between the age of 50 and 70, indicating that the County is largely home to a population in retirement age and are not economically active.

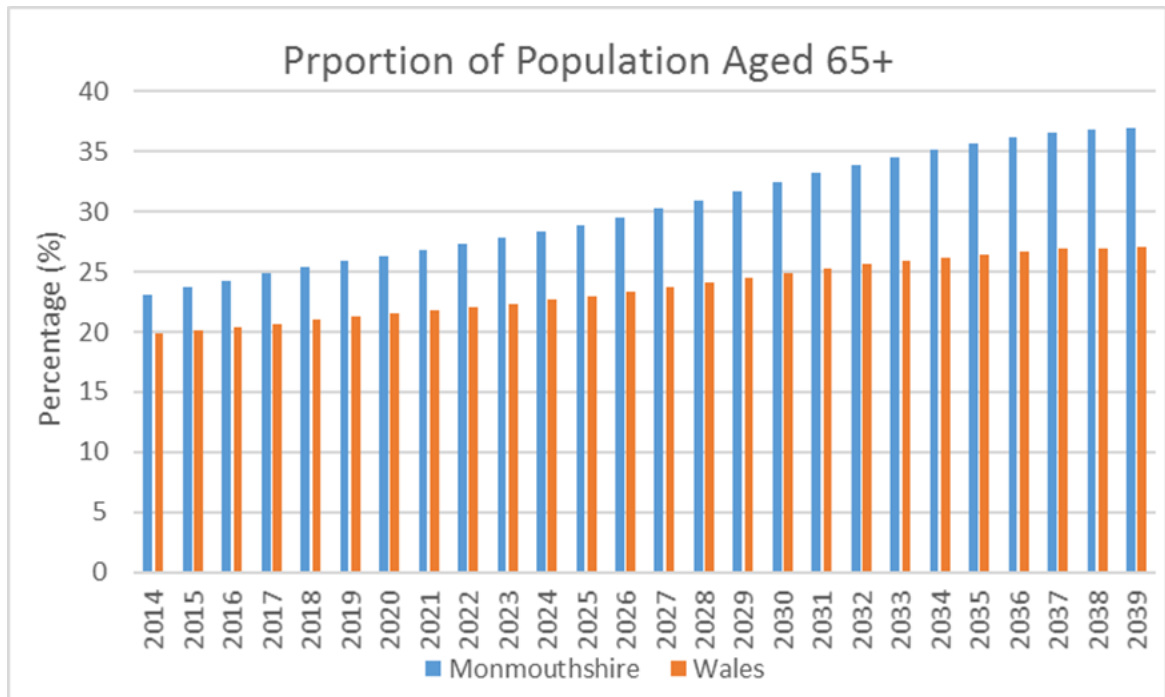
**Figure 1: Population Structure 2016 - Monmouthshire vs Cardiff Capital Region**



Source: ONS Population Estimates

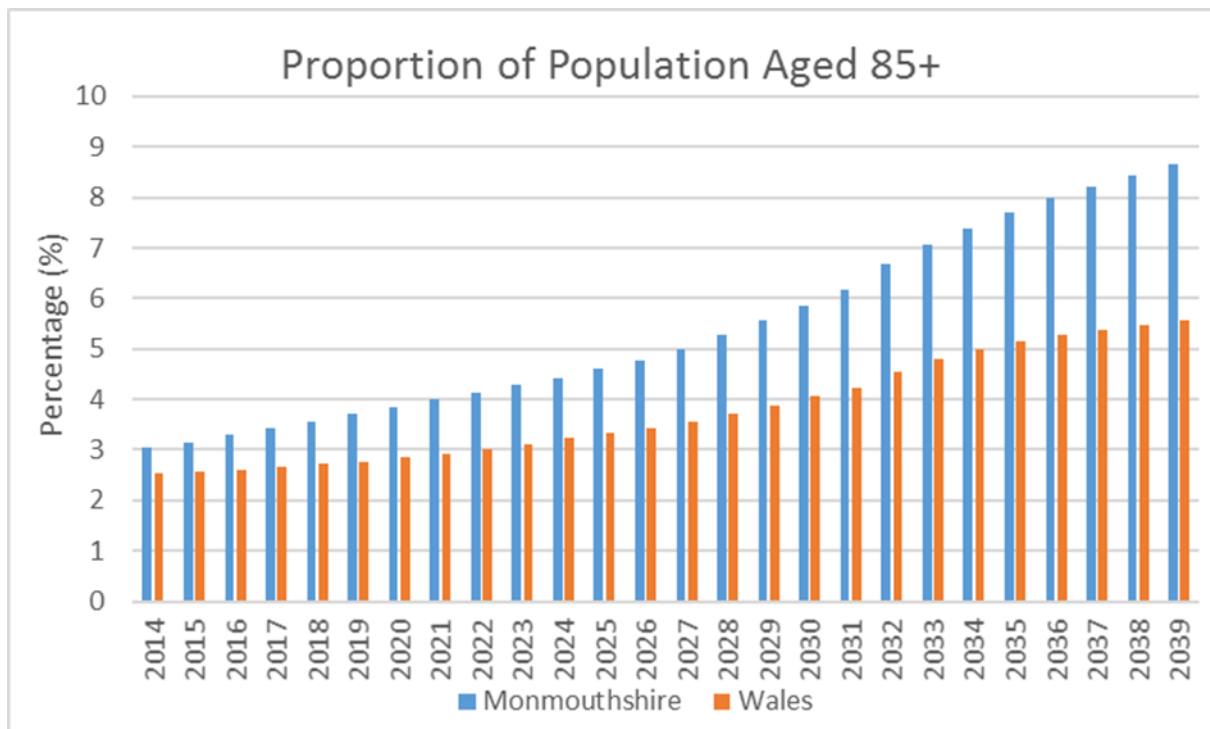
- Monmouthshire has a median age of 48, compared to a median age of 34 in Cardiff (ONS population estimates). The increasing ageing population and shrinking working age population is limiting employment growth within Monmouthshire and the social sustainability of communities. The relative absence of young adults is often linked to the affordability of housing across the County and has an impact on future prospects of economic growth.
- This trend is projected to continue as shown in the graphs below.

**Figure 2: Population Estimates Ages 65+ in Wales and Monmouthshire**



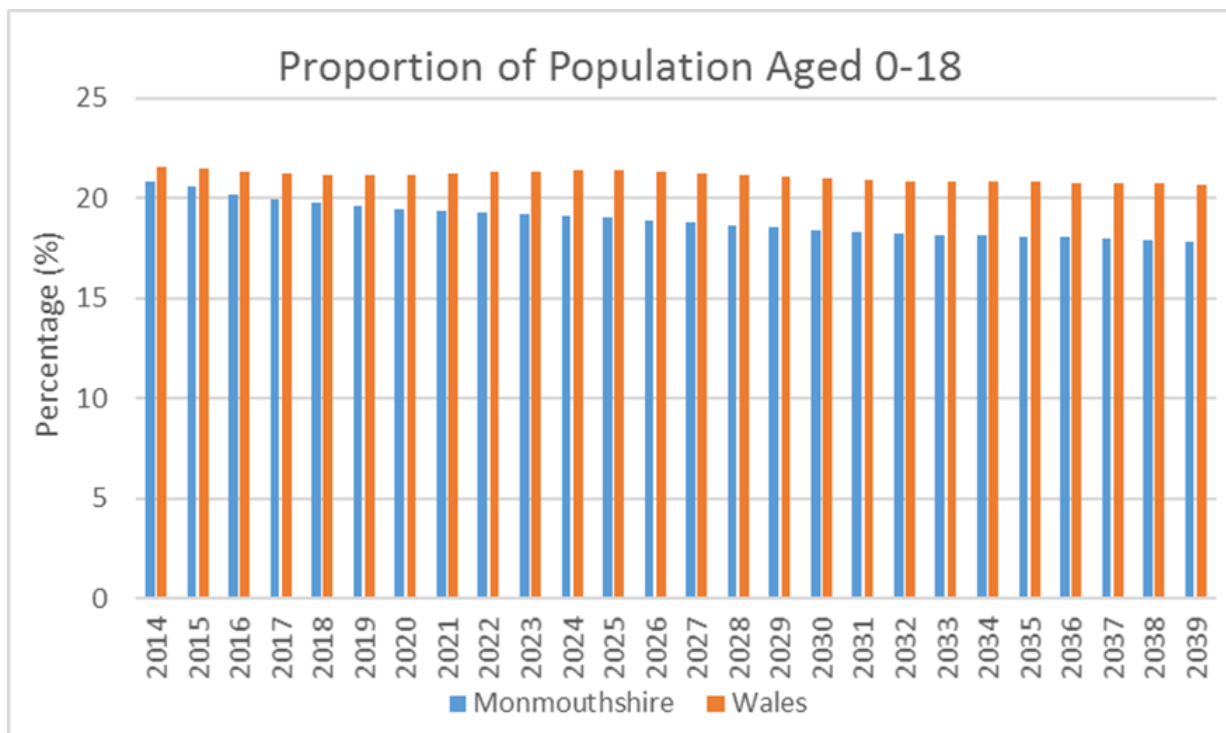
Source: StatsWales

**Figure 3: Population Estimates Ages 85+ in Wales and Monmouthshire**



Source: StatWales

**Figure 4: Population Estimates Aged 0-18 in Wales and Monmouthshire**



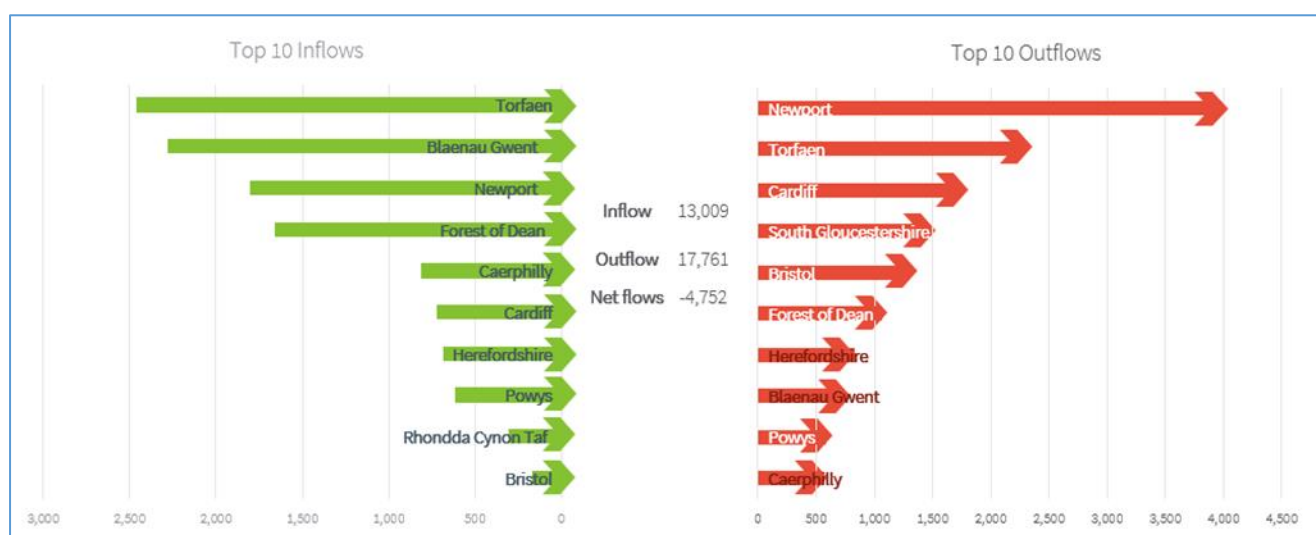
Source: StatsWales

## Economy

### Employment and Commuting

- The labour market profile of Monmouthshire's residents is healthy despite its high economic inactivity levels. Unemployment rate stood at 2.2% 2016/17 which is 3 percentage points below the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) average, and is also lower than the national average (ONS, Annual Population Survey - July 2016 to June 2017). The economic inactivity rate in Monmouthshire stood at 39% in 2016/17, which is a reflection of its population structure where many are of retirement age (ONS, Annual Population Survey - July 2016 to June 2017).
- Levels of out commuting and distances travelled to work are relatively high. Around 40% of Monmouthshire's residents who are in employment work outside the County (Census, 2011). The charts below show the top 10 inflow and outflow commuting destinations for Monmouthshire.

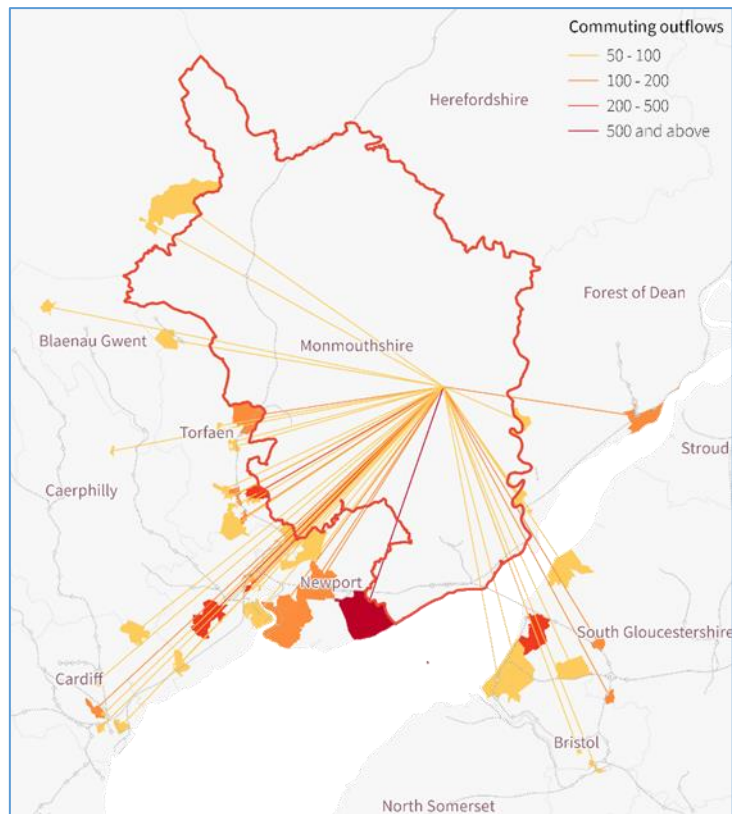
**Figure 5: Commuting Flows**



Source: ONS, Census 2011

- Figure 6 below maps the direction of the most significant commuting outflows from Monmouthshire (50 moves and above) which shows some key employment centres in Cardiff, Newport, Bristol and South Gloucestershire.

**Figure 6: Commuting Outflows from Monmouthshire – flows of 50 and above**



Source: ONS, Census 2011

Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

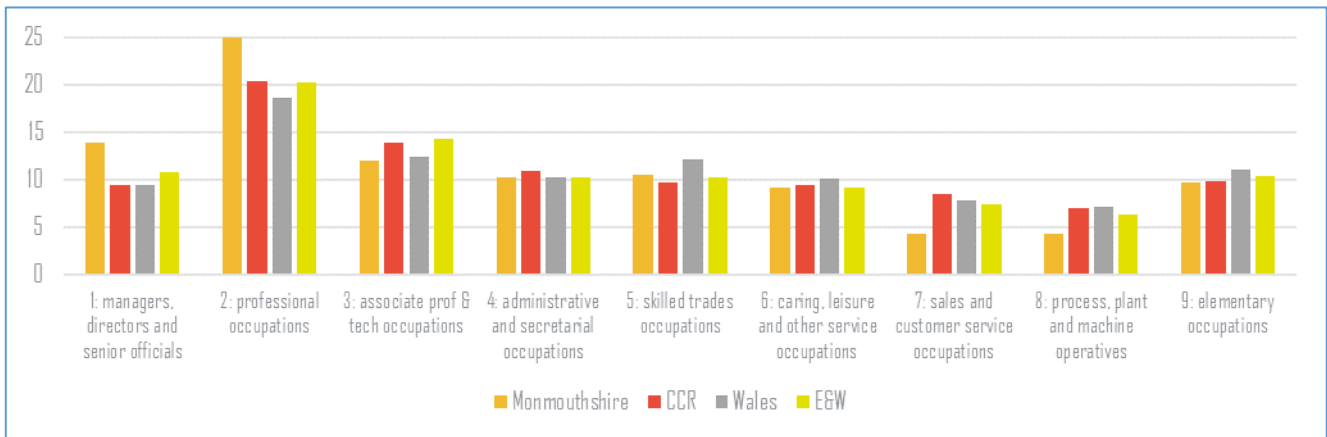
- There is a need to provide support for inward investment and local employment growth/opportunities to reduce out commuting, retain young people, and increase prosperity.

### Occupation and Earnings

- There is a dual labour market in Monmouthshire, meaning that the people who live in Monmouthshire have a different profile from those who work in Monmouthshire. The qualifications, skills and earnings of the residents are above the regional and national average, however, for those working in the area earnings are lower and employment is relatively less skilled:
  - The resident profile is markedly skewed towards high-skills/high-earning occupations, while the workplace profile presents a relatively higher proportion of people employed in low-skill and routine occupations, as shown in figures 7 and 8 below.
  - Residents' earnings are higher than workplace earnings. Residents (and those who can afford to buy a house in Monmouthshire) are likely to be earning their relatively higher wages in higher skills jobs outside Monmouthshire. Wage levels available for local jobs are lower than the average for the UK and

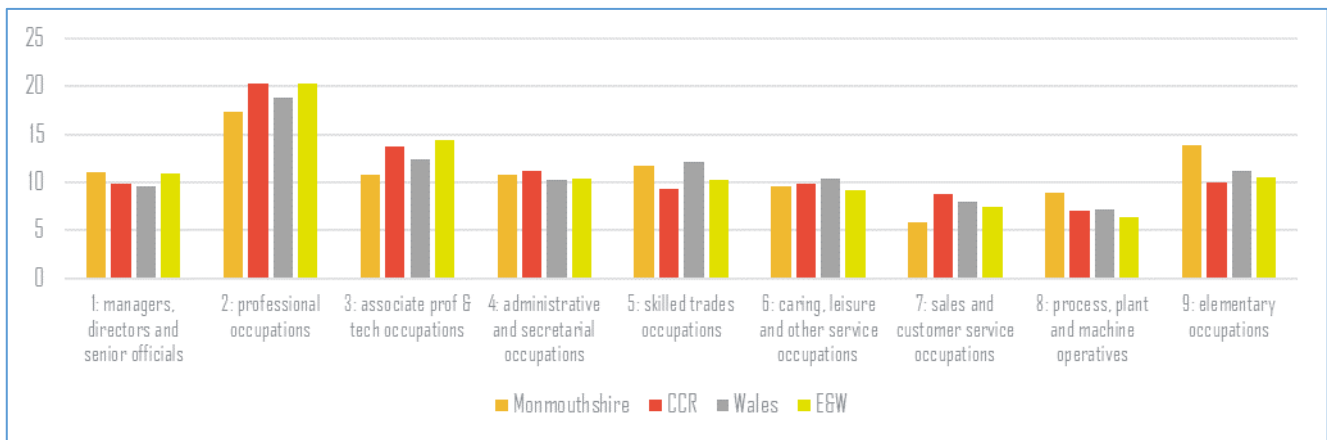
Wales. The gross annual mean pay for people working in Monmouthshire stood at £30,001 in 2018, compared with £36,611 in the UK and £30,357 in Wales (ONS, ASHE, 2018). This coupled with high property prices makes it difficult for young people and future generations to live and work locally. Additional employment opportunities for young people are required to help reduce the numbers of this age group leaving the County.

**Figure 7: Occupational Profile – Resident Analysis (%) 2016/17**



Data Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey - July 2016 to June 2017

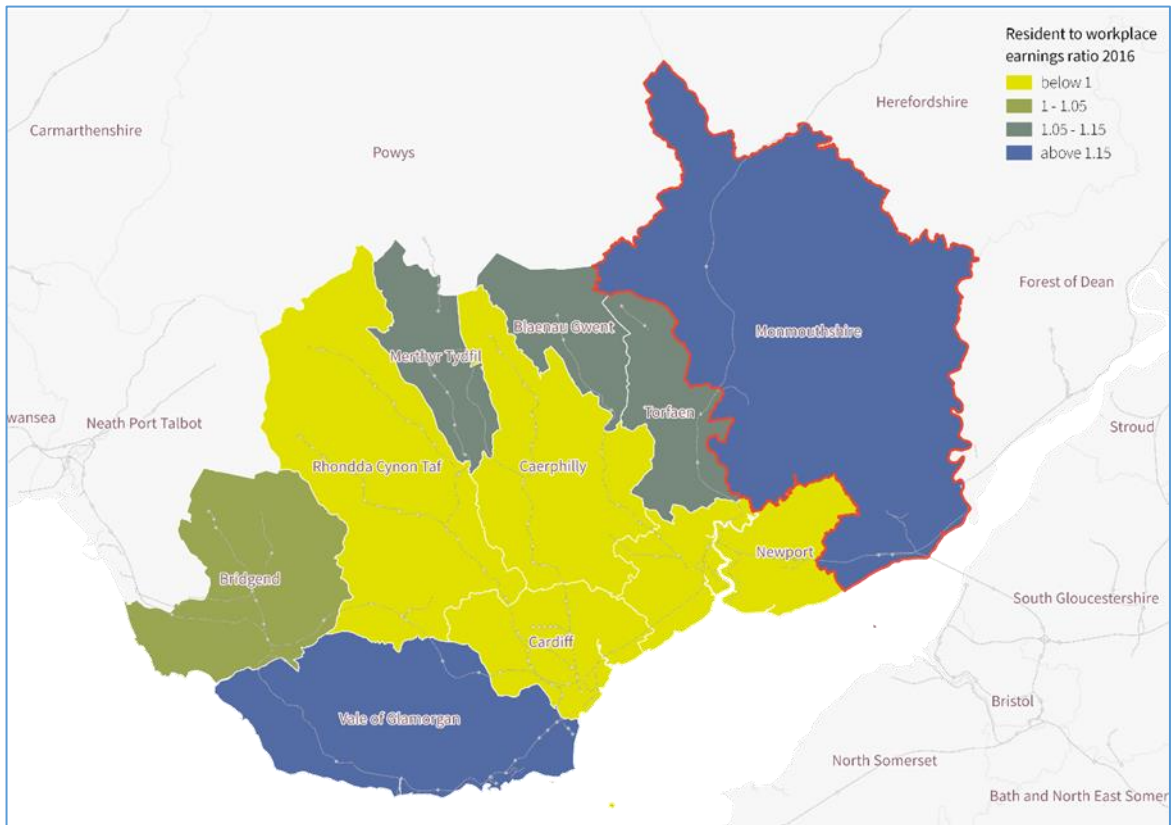
**Figure 8: Occupational Profile – Workplace Analysis (%) 2016/17**



Data Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey - July 2016 to June 2017

- Figure 9 below presents the ratio between median earnings of residents, who are not necessarily working in the local authority they reside in, against earnings of people working in the given local authority. A ratio above one indicates that resident earnings are higher than workplace earnings. This, coupled with the occupational analysis, suggests that Monmouthshire residents must be earning their relatively higher wages in higher skilled jobs outside Monmouthshire.

**Figure 9: Resident to workplace median earnings ratio 2016**



Data Source: ONS, ASHE

Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

- Evidence continues to suggest that the income for economically active women who both live and work within the County is significantly lower than that of men within the same category, as indicated in Figure 10 below.

**Figure 10: Median Gross Weekly Earnings (2018)**

Indicator	Earnings
Monmouthshire - Resident (Male)	£690.90
Great Britain (Male)	£612.00
Monmouthshire - Workplace (Male)	£578.90
Monmouthshire - Resident (Female)	£567.50
Great Britain (Female)	£510.00
Monmouthshire - Workplace (Female)	£469.30

Source: ONS, ASHE

## Employment land

- There has been a slow uptake of employment land in the past (2014-15: 0.38ha; 2015-16: 1.13ha; 2016-17: 3.21ha; 2017-18: 5ha, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports 2015-18). There is subsequently a need to consider whether existing available land is suitably located, fit for purpose and readily available for appropriate growth sectors.
- There is also a need to consider potential future demand for employment land along with Council aspirations for innovation across Monmouthshire in light of the recent removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCD).

## Home Working and Digital Connectivity

- Higher levels of those in employment in Monmouthshire work at home compared to the Welsh average i.e. 35% in Monmouthshire compared to the Welsh average of 12% (Census, 2011). Efficient digital infrastructure is essential to support home working and the general connectivity of the County's rural areas and to support economic growth. This could also improve quality of life and reduce commuting.
- The current situational analysis of Superfast Broadband Next Generation Access (NGA) coverage in the Cardiff Capital Region, based on the OMR/SAPC undertaken prior to the Superfast Cymru Phase 2 (SFC2) Procurement, paints a stark picture in terms of the current lack of coverage in Monmouthshire in comparison to our other nine Local Authority partners - currently 12.56% of premises in Monmouthshire are NOT covered in comparison to 3-4% in the other nine Local Authorities within the region.

## Retail and Town Centres

- The role of high streets is changing due to out of town retail centres, the increase in internet shopping, changing shopping habits (e.g. top-up grocery shopping) and austerity and as a result vacancy rates in some of the County's retail centres have increased. There is a leakage of expenditure out of the County and a need to protect the County's retail centres from out of town developments. (Monmouthshire Retail Background Paper, 2018; Monmouthshire Retail Expenditure Forecasts Update, 2017).

## Tourism

- Tourism plays a significant part in the Monmouthshire economy particularly in assisting in the diversification of the rural economy and in sustaining the County's historic town centres.
- Visitor numbers in Monmouthshire over the 2016-17 period are set out in Figure 11 below. Visitor numbers to both serviced and non-serviced accommodation are significantly higher in Monmouthshire compared to the South East Wales average and have increased by 14.5% since 2012. Staying visitors generate a higher economic



impact than day visitors i.e. £146 million compared to £58 million in 2017 (Monmouthshire STEAM Report 2017) highlighting the continued need for visitor accommodation.

- Visitor numbers to serviced accommodation increased by 8.1% and those to non-serviced accommodation by 7.0% - both of these are significantly higher than the South East Wales averages of 3.4% for serviced and 5.1% for non-serviced accommodation. Since 2012, the annual number of staying visitors to Monmouthshire has increased by 14.5% - over 64,000 extra visitors in 2017 compared with 2012 (Monmouthshire STEAM Report 2017).
- Day visitors continue to be important to Monmouthshire, with the 1.8 million day visits accounting for 78% of all visits to the County in 2017. Day visits decreased by 0.1% from 2016 levels, but 2016 was a particularly strong year for day visitors and the 2017 figure is still 6.0% higher than that for 2015 (Monmouthshire STEAM Report 2017).

**Figure 11: Monmouthshire Visitor Numbers 2016-17**

Visitor Numbers		Serviced	Non-Serviced	SFR	Staying Visitors	Day Visitors	All Visitors
2017 (Millions)	M	0.287	0.077	0.143	0.507	1.798	2.304
2016 (Millions)	M	0.265	0.072	0.143	0.480	0.800	2.280
Change 16/17 (%)	%	+8.1	+7.0	+0.4	+5.7	-0.1	+1.1
Share of Total (%)	%	12.5	3.3	6.2	22.0	78.0	100.0

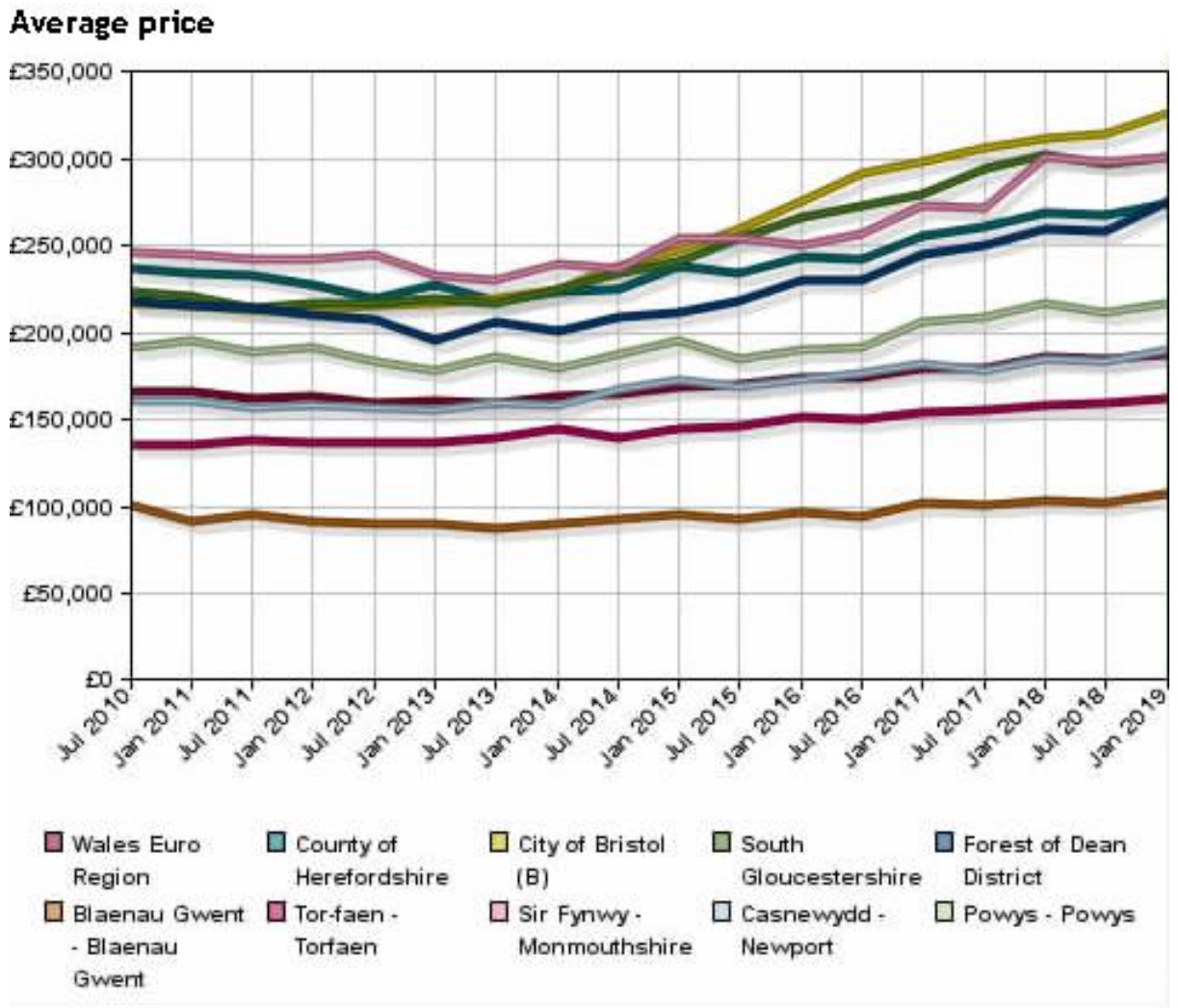
Data Source: Monmouthshire STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts 2017 Year in Review Summary

## HOUSING

### Housing Market and House Prices

- Average house prices in the County are high at £301,642 when compared to the Welsh average of £187,139 (Hometrack January 2019). The average house price is nevertheless similar to the South Gloucestershire average of £301,794 but less than the City of Bristol average of £326,848. The most significant increases in the County have been experienced in recent years as indicated in figure 12.

**Figure 12: Average House Prices in Monmouthshire, Wales and adjacent Local Authorities July 2010 – January 2019**



Source: Data for July 2010 to January 2019 obtained from Hometrack in April 2019

- House prices are also high in relation to earnings. The lower quartile house price to income ratio in the County is 9:1 (Hometrack, September 2018). This ratio varies across Monmouthshire and is significantly higher in some rural areas, as indicated in Figure 13.

**Figure 13: Lower Quartile House Price to Income Ratios for a Sample of Rural Wards**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Lower Quartile House Price to Income Ratio</b>
Crucorney	10:1
Llanbadoc	6:1
Raglan	7:1
Mitchel Troy	16:1
Trellech	11:1
St Arvans	9:1
Portskewett	6:1
Goytre	7:1
Llanfoist	7:1
Llanelly Hill	7:1

Source: Hometrack September 2018

- The number of households in affordable housing need (Bands 1-4) currently stands at 2,021 (Monmouthshire Common Housing Register, January 2019). There is a pressing need for additional affordable housing in the County in both urban and rural areas to assist in ensuring a more balanced population.
- There is a need to consider the potential impact on house prices arising from the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro.
- To address the demographic imbalance in the County and support economic prosperity 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.
- There is limited scope for significant or long term expansion of the existing urban areas within the County due to a mix of physical, environmental and policy constraints.

## ENVIRONMENT

### Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity & Landscape

- Monmouthshire is renowned for its beautiful landscapes and major biodiversity resource that bring wider benefits to the local economy particularly through tourism. Monmouthshire as a whole 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 best of these assets must be protected, managed and enhanced for future generations.
- There is a need to improve connectivity within the landscape through protecting and improving existing wildlife networks and corridors, including both green and blue infrastructure, and, creating new linkages to allow species to move and adapt to climate change impacts. Green Infrastructure is also beneficial to human well-being.

### Flooding

- Parts of the County are vulnerable to flooding. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding, as well as many other risks, so mitigating climate change and building resilience is crucial.

### Minerals & 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.
- Mineral 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.

### Air

- While air pollution is not generally a significant problem in Monmouthshire, there are two Air Quality Management Areas in the County at Usk and Chepstow where there is a link between this issue and traffic congestion.

### Land

- There are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County's existing urban areas. The proportion of land area defined as 'built on' stands at 3% in Monmouthshire (Corine Landcover Inventory, 2018).
- Monmouthshire has a significantly high percentage of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1, 2 and 3) at 69% (Welsh Government – Agricultural Land

Classification Maps, November 2017). While there is a need to conserve these resources, there are limited opportunities within the County for brownfield development and development on lower grades of agricultural land (i.e. Grade 3b, 4 and 5).

### **Climatic Factors**

- The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017 (StatsWales, August 2018). There is a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances (as detailed above), high levels of car ownership (45% of households have 2 or more cars (Census 2011)) and reliance on the private car.
- Small Scale and Local Authority wide Renewable Energy schemes are generally supported across Monmouthshire, however, a more proactive approach should be undertaken for schemes of a local authority scale (i.e. 5MW - 25MW).
- On 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019, Monmouthshire Council supported a motion to declare a climate emergency:
  - That this Council will strive to reduce its own carbon emissions to net zero in line with the Welsh Government target of 2030.
  - That this Council will develop a strategy and associated costed action plans to aim to deliver these targets as soon as practicable.
  - That this Council revise the Corporate plan, Well-being plan, Local Development Plans and other relevant plans and policies in support of above.
  - Publicise this declaration of a climate emergency to residents and businesses in the County and encourage, support and enable them to take their own actions to reduce their carbon emissions in line with a 2030 target.
  - Work with partners across the county and other Councils and organisations to help develop and implement best practice methods in limiting global warming to less than 1.5°C.

## **HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

### **Human Health**

- While Monmouthshire performs relatively well on indicators relating to health, there is a need to promote opportunities for healthy living particularly in the context of an ageing population.
- While an ageing population brings many opportunities, it also brings challenges and increases in the number of people living with long term conditions can create pressures on existing health care provision.

- On the whole Monmouthshire’s residents have good access to public open space, however, there are deficiencies in many of the County’s communities in relation to community and recreational facilities. This can lead to rural isolation in certain areas.
- Obesity is a growing problem throughout Wales. Although obesity rates in Monmouthshire are below the Welsh average consideration should be given to promoting healthy lifestyles. Figure 14 below sets out key indicators of health related lifestyle which indicates that obesity rates in Monmouthshire are below the Welsh and Aneurin Bevan Health Board figures. However, it should be noted that this is based on a very small sample size and is therefore not entirely representative.

**Figure 14: Health Related Lifestyle 2017/18**

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

Source: National Survey for Wales 2017/18

### Infrastructure

- Poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities.
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 geographical access to services domain captures the accessibility of a range of services for households, looking specifically 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. The WIMD shows that of the 56 lower super

output areas (LSOAs) in Monmouthshire, 38 fall within the 50% most deprived, with 26 in the 30% most deprived and 12 in the 10% most deprived. Of the 1909 LSOAs in Wales, the lowest ranks recorded in Monmouthshire for access to services were in Llantillio Croseny (12), Crucorney (43), Llanover 1 (70), and Trellech United 1 and 2 which ranks 82 and 95 respectively (StatsWales).

- Limited public transport, particularly in rural areas makes it harder to access jobs, services and facilities, which could be exacerbated by rising fuel prices. There are nevertheless future opportunities for investment in public transport through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and advances in technology.
- There is a need to ensure that adequate physical and digital infrastructure is provided to support new development. This includes:
  - Broadband infrastructure
  - The provision of sufficient water and sewerage infrastructure
  - Transport infrastructure and active travel to support non-car modes of travel.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

- As detailed in Figure 15, Monmouthshire has a significant built heritage resource in terms of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and archaeologically sensitive sites that, together with their settings require protection and enhancement.

**Figure 15: Monmouthshire’s Heritage Assets (number)**

	<b>2017</b>
<b>Listed Buildings</b>	2152
<b>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</b>	164
<b>Historic Parks and Gardens</b>	45
<b>Archaeologically Sensitive Areas</b>	10
<b>Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest</b>	3

Source: MCC Heritage Team/ Cadw

- There is a need to protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.
- The distinctive settlement pattern of Monmouthshire relates to historic towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. There has nevertheless been substantial suburban expansion in the South of the County, particularly adjacent to the M4 corridor. This area is likely to receive further pressure for growth due to the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro,

together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.



## Appendix 2

### Replacement LDP Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper Targeted Engagement: Report of Consultation

Table 1: Replacement LDP Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper Targeted Engagement: Report of Consultation

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
<b>Key Topic Area - Population, Housing and Employment Growth</b>		
Currently getting the houses but not the jobs to go with them, needs to be included as an issue. Need to relate housing /jobs more closely.	Comment noted. The importance of securing local employment growth /opportunities and the provision of a range /choice of housing is covered by a number of issues, particularly Issues 2, 3, 26 & 27, and are recognised as key issues that the LDP will seek to address. This is also reflected within the 'How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues' section as a specific bullet point A(iii).	No change necessary.
Difficult to retain younger population given high house prices.	Agree, this is considered to be covered by multiple issues including Issues 3, 5, 24, 26 and 27 along with the vision and objectives, particularly Objectives 9 and 10.	No change necessary.
Recognise that the provision of housing and local employment growth/opportunities is a chicken and egg situation i.e. housing may be required prior to employment to ensure there is an appropriate labour pool to attract employers. This may have a short term negative impact on commuting.	Comment noted.	No change necessary.
Objectives could be read as 'business as usual'. They do not tackle the issue of the appropriate level of growth for Monmouthshire and as drafted do not drive the change needed.	Levels of growth will be considered at the Growth Options stage and the preferred growth option will subsequently be published as part of the Preferred Strategy. It is recognised in the Paper that the spatial implications of achieving the Vision cannot yet be drafted as the spatial distribution and levels of growth are not yet known. Therefore, both the Vision	No change necessary at this stage. This will be reviewed when the Preferred Strategy is being drafted and to reflect any decision made on economic ambition.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	and objectives will continue to evolve /be refined up to Preferred Strategy stage to ensure that they reflect the strategy.	
Objectives do not address population growth, unclear from the objectives whether should be accommodating additional growth or allowing for in-migration.	Levels of growth, including in-migration, will be considered at the Growth Options stage and the preferred growth option will be identified in the Preferred Strategy. This will clarify the level of population growth that the LDP will seek to deliver over the plan period.	No change necessary.
Limited mention of population and household projections, latest projections suggest only a small increase by 2029 and then a decline. Note any greater increase will depend on levels of net migration.	Levels of population growth, will be considered at the Growth Options stage and the preferred growth option will be identified in the Preferred Strategy. This will include consideration of Welsh Government's latest population and household projections, as well as policy aspiration and intervention to address the identified issues.	No change necessary. This will be considered at the Growth Options stage
<b>Key Topic Area – Infrastructure</b>		
Infrastructure capacity concerns - infrastructure should be a priority, timing of provision is of importance (infrastructure should be in place prior to development).	Comment noted. The importance of securing appropriate infrastructure to accommodate proposed growth (tbc) is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address. Provision of Infrastructure is covered sufficiently by Issue 31, within the 'How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues' section, specifically J(ii) and also within Objective 14.	No change necessary.
Infrastructure capacity issues in Chepstow specifically referenced (road, traffic flows, health care etc.).	Comment noted. The importance of infrastructure capacity is recognised and will be fully considered as the Replacement LDP progresses. The LDP can contain policies to support/enable infrastructure improvements.	No change necessary.
Lack of public transport in rural areas, impacts on workforce and ageing population.	Comment noted. The impacts of the lack of public transport in the County's rural areas is recognised as	No change necessary.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	an issue. It is considered that this is covered by Issue 30.	
Digital infrastructure – 6,000 residential properties in digital deprivation. A range of solutions needed to tackle this issue.	Comment noted. The importance of securing the provision of adequate digital infrastructure to support new development is recognised as a key issue that the LDP will seek to address. It is considered that this is covered by Issue 31.	No change necessary.
Social infrastructure must also be considered to ensure the welfare of the population is satisfied, need to ensure there are sufficient GP Surgeries, social workers etc.	Comment noted, while health care provision is covered in the ‘How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues’ section in G(ii) social infrastructure is not picked up specifically.	Reference to social infrastructure will be included in Issue 31.
Integrated bus services should be considered for new developments, current disjoint for example in Overmonnow.	Comment noted. The provision of adequate infrastructure to support new development is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address and is covered by Issue 31, within the ‘How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues’ section in J(ii) and also within Objective 14. Public transport opportunities can also be enhanced through the provision of funding supported by new developments and via the Local Transport Plan.	No change necessary.
Need to look at infrastructure surrounding existing settlements.	Comment noted. The importance of infrastructure capacity is recognised and will be fully considered as the Replacement LDP progresses. The LDP can contain policies to support/enable infrastructure improvements.	No change necessary.
Deliverability/viability of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs).	Comment noted. This will be a matter for consideration when the capacity and deliverability of candidate sites is being considered for inclusion in the Deposit Plan.	No change necessary. This will be considered at Deposit Plan stage.
Metro should link up with other services to link in with other areas of the County.	Comment noted. The metro is outside of the scope of the LDP, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the process. The LDP can contain policies	No change necessary.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	/proposals to support any identified Metro ambitions.	
Could the railway be reintroduced into other parts of Monmouthshire, would be supported.	Comment noted. This is outside of the scope of the LDP, however, the principle of additional railway networks can be supported through policies within the Plan.	No change necessary.
Active travel should be supported in the replacement LDP, join up with Local Transport Plan.	Comment noted. The provision of active travel opportunities is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address and is included in issue 31. The LDP will contain policies /proposals to support active travel. Additionally it is noted within the 'How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues' section in J(iii) that allocations and policies to support the priorities of the emerging Local Transport Plan and cycling strategy will be included.	No change necessary.
<b>Key Topic Area - Housing/Affordable Housing</b>		
Should consider links to neighbouring Local Authorities e.g. housing market areas - look at on a sub-regional/regional basis.	Comment noted. This is covered in part by Issue 25. Collaborative work with neighbouring authorities will be undertaken throughout the Replacement LDP process, including in relation to housing market area. Population and household growth projection work has been commissioned jointly with Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent, who are also producing new LDPs. The Delivery Agreement also makes a commitment to engage adjacent local authorities at each of the informal and formal stages, as appropriate.	No change necessary.
LDP lacks vision about what we're building and how. Type of housing should be considered in order to benefit communities e.g. community land trusts and co-operative housing. What sort of housing is needed for the community? Too many large (e.g. 4 bed) homes,	Comment noted, the provision of range and choice of housing is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address. While individual types of homes are not listed it is considered that this is covered by Issue 27. The detailed concerns will be considered for inclusion in Plan policies at a future stage.	No change necessary. Further consideration will be given in Policy wording for the Deposit Plan.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
not enough starter homes or bungalows. Vision of different housing priorities.		
Role of key worker housing – housing policy alongside planning policy.	Comment noted, the provision of range and choice of housing is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address. While individual types of homes such as key worker housing is not specifically listed it is considered that this is covered by Issue 27. The detailed concerns will be considered for inclusion in Plan policies at a future stage.	No change necessary. Further consideration will be given in Policy wording for the Deposit Plan.
Difficulty in providing right type of houses to support needs of population. Need for more bungalows and care homes to support needs of older population.	Comment noted, the provision of range and choice of housing is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address. While individual types of homes are not listed it is considered that this is covered by Issue 27. The detailed concerns will be considered for inclusion in Plan policies at a future stage.	No change necessary. Further consideration will be given in Policy wording for the Deposit Plan.
Design and build - should ensure the lifetime cost of affordable housing is also affordable.	Comment noted. This is within the control of the Registered Social Landlords and Welsh Government. The Welsh Government is currently reviewing Design Quality Requirements for affordable housing.	No change necessary.
Small developments in villages should be provided, good recent example in Tintern.	Comment noted, this will be considered within policies, allocations and settlement boundaries in the replacement LDP.	No change necessary. This will be considered at later stages of Plan preparation.
Significant need for affordable housing is recognised.	Support welcomed and is reflected in Issues 26 & 27.	No change necessary.
Additional affordable housing will help retain younger population.	Agree, this is considered to be covered by Issue 26, the Vision and a number of Objectives including Objectives 9 and 10.	No change necessary.
Concern that over 2000 people within the County are living in substandard housing.	Comment noted. This is a wider issue to be considered outside of the LDP process in terms of improving existing housing stock, but the LDP has a key role in ensuring sufficient quantity and quality new housing is provided to address housing need.	No change necessary.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
Numbers on the housing register will continue to grow, particularly due to the potential impact of removal of the Severn Bridge tolls, must be kept under review as this will have an impact on housing.	Comment noted, it is considered that this is covered by Issue 25, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the process to see how the changes affect house prices within the area.	No change necessary.
New developments should include provision of green technologies i.e. electric vehicle charging points.	Comment noted. The provision of adequate Infrastructure to support new development is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address and is covered by Issue 31. This is covered within the 'How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues' section in J(ii) and M(iii).	No change necessary.
Brownfield development should be a priority over greenfield development.	This is national policy and included within the issues, as a preference brownfield land should be considered first. However as Issue 16 notes there are limited brownfield opportunities within the County. The recent call for brownfield sites, open to the public, proposed very few brownfield sites.	No change necessary.
Consideration of Compulsory Purchase Orders of land for housing development.	Comment noted, it is not considered appropriate to include this in the Issues, Vision and Objectives. This relates to a change in approach to ensure Plan delivery and is an option that will require further consideration, as will the deallocation of sites that are not delivered.	No change necessary.
Impact of the tolls is not yet known but seems to be having an impact on private rented accommodation being sold quickly and leaving people homeless (impact on AH waiting list, house prices).	Comment noted, it is considered that this is covered by Issue 25, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the process to see how the changes affect house prices within the area.	No change necessary.
House price comparisons with nearby parts of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire may be more beneficial than those for the whole of Wales.	Comment noted. This data will be included in the appendices in the housing section alongside the data for Monmouthshire and Wales.	This data will be included in the appendices in the housing section alongside the data for Monmouthshire and Wales.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
<b>Key Topic Area - Economy /Employment</b>		
Impact of demography on employment, a diverse workforce attracts employers.	Comment noted, this is considered to be covered by multiple issues including Issues 3 and 5 along with the vision and objectives relating to Objectives 1 and 9.	No change necessary.
Need for employment as well as housing to retain younger population.	Comment noted, the importance of securing local employment growth /opportunities to retain/enable younger population to live and work in the County is recognised as a key issue that the LDP will seek to address and is covered by a number of issues, particularly Issues 2, 3 & 5. This is also reflected within the 'How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues' section as a specific bullet point A(iii) along with the vision and Objectives 9 and 10.	No change necessary.
Manufacturing employment not attractive.	Comment noted. An Employment Land Review will be undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Replacement LDP. Future employment growth including appropriate employment sectors, will be considered at later stages of the Replacement LDP process.	No change necessary. Employment sectors will be considered to inform allocating sites in the Deposit Plan.
Need for small site industries across the County.	Comment noted, this is considered to be covered by Issue 1, the 'How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues' section in A(i) and Objective 1. An Employment Land Review will be undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Replacement LDP. Future employment growth including appropriate employment sectors, will be considered at later stages of the Replacement LDP process. This will include addressing the needs of our existing business to help them remain and grow.	No change necessary. This will inform the Deposit Plan.
Need to retain people in interesting jobs in the County and be able to house them to avoid them leaving.	Comment noted. The importance of securing local employment growth /opportunities to retain/enable younger population to live and work in the County is	No change necessary.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	recognised as a key issue that the LDP will seek to address and is covered by a number of issues, particularly Issues 2, 3 & 5.	
Policy presumption in favour of business use over residential use in rural areas.	Comment noted. This is a detailed matter relating to policies within the current LDP. These policies will be reviewed and revised where necessary in the replacement LDP.	No change necessary.
Rural economy – no vision for rural areas. What growth do they need to be sustained?	Levels of growth and spatial distribution will be considered at the Growth Options stage, including in relation to rural areas. The preferred option will subsequently be published as part of the Preferred Strategy. It is recognised in the Paper that the spatial implications of achieving the Vision cannot yet be drafted as the spatial distribution and levels of growth are not yet known. Therefore, both the Vision and Objectives will continue to evolve /be refined up to Preferred Strategy stage to ensure that they reflect the strategy.	No change necessary. This will be considered further at Growth Options stage.
What will agricultural communities need? Will Brexit mean they need to increase food supply or diversify?	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the agricultural sector currently unknown, this is covered in Issue 6, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. An initial meeting has been held with NFU Cymru, Gwent Young Farmers and the Country Land Alliance to help understand those needs.	No change necessary.
Business needs digital infrastructure.	Comment noted. The provision of adequate digital infrastructure to support new development is a key issue that the LDP will seek to address and is covered by Issue 31.	No change necessary.
Businesses struggle to recruit professional people.	Comment noted, it is considered that this is covered by Issue 4 in terms of retaining and providing a	No change necessary.



Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	workforce population. Wider issues of skills and training lie outside of the LDP.	
Shortage of small business units.	Comment noted, this is considered to be covered by Issue 1 and Objective 1. An Employment Land Review will be undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Replacement LDP. Future employment growth including appropriate sectors, will be considered at later stages of the Replacement LDP process.	No change necessary. This will inform the Deposit Plan.
<b>Key Topic Area - Tourism/Leisure</b>		
Need for more hotels/accommodation, tourism industry linked with livelihoods in Monmouthshire.	Agree, this is considered to be covered by Issue 9. Consideration will be given to including this as an objective as the Preferred Strategy is progressed. Candidate sites suggestions for tourism are welcome.	No change necessary.
Role of Monmouthshire as a destination/tourism area (rather than an industrial County).	Comment noted. The role of Tourism is recognised in Issue 9.	No change necessary.
Inclusion of farm diversification in relation to tourism is welcomed, however want to ensure the farming sector who offer this are not overlooked in future.	Agree, the however this also relates to policies within the current LDP. These policies will be reviewed and revised where necessary in the replacement LDP.	No change necessary. Further consideration will be given when drafting policies for the Deposit Plan.
<b>Key Topic Area - Retail/High Streets</b>		
Current objective relating to town centres is not going to be satisfied solely by retail, should be widened as the future of the high streets will be dependent on a combination of other activities such as leisure uses, markets, events etc.	Comment noted. Issue 8 and the associated objective recognises the role of the high streets is changing. Agree that other activities can assist in this, however, markets and events are covered by different legislation and are therefore outside of the scope of the LDP, but can be supported through relevant policies. The extent of the Central Shopping Areas and associated policies will be reviewed as part of the replacement LDP.	No change necessary. The extent of the Central Shopping Areas and associated policies will be reviewed as part of the Deposit Plan.
Improvements needed to address vacancy rates in Town Centres. Should be reflected in the vision to ensure town centres are made more prosperous.	Comment noted, it is considered that this is covered by Issue 8, Objective 2 and parts 1 and 2 of the Vision. The extent of the Central Shopping Areas and	No change necessary. As above.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	associated policies will be reviewed as part of the replacement LDP.	
Make use of empty upper floors in retail centres to provide housing, more attractive to younger population.	Comment noted. This is supported by current policies in the LDP. These policies will be reviewed and revised where necessary in the replacement LDP. Such space could make an important contribution to urban housing potential but requires action from property owners too.	No change necessary.
Draw of population in the South of the County to Bristol for retail, more attractive since removal of tolls.	Comment noted, it is recognised by Issue 8 that there is a leakage of expenditure. The associated objective also notes that development can help increase the potential customer base for our High Streets through growth while recognising the role of these centres is evolving.	No change necessary.
Noted Abergavenny is performing well and bucking the trend, what can be learnt from this to help boost other retail centres in our towns?	Comment noted, this will be considered within policies in the replacement LDP.	No change necessary.
Additional growth might help sustain towns and amenities	Agree, this is recognised in the Objective 2.	No change necessary.
<b>Key Topic Area - Commuting Patterns</b>		
Objectives should be more explicit to ensure commuting levels are reduced by only allowing housing where it is linked to employment opportunities and public transport networks.	Comment noted. However, the reasons why people choose to live where they do is more complex than simply being close to where they work, for example affordability, job changes, spouse's employment, family connection, school catchments, quality of life. There is no guarantee that by building houses where existing employment opportunities are available/mixed use sites that those occupying the houses will work in these locations. The approach of building housing only in locations where there are linkages to employment opportunities will also have a detrimental effect on some settlements that are in	No change necessary. This will be considered at the Growth Options stage and subsequent stages.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	need of additional support to retain community facilities etc, that could only be achieved by increasing the population through additional housing opportunities. It is recognised that housing should be located in sustainable locations but that this should be in the context of Monmouthshire. Active Travel and public transport opportunities can also be increased through the provision of funding supported by new developments.	
Commuting will increase due to the removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls. Threat of becoming a commuter County.	Comment noted. The impact of the removal of the Tolls on commuting patterns is not yet known. Securing local employment growth /opportunities and providing a range /choice of housing can assist in reducing commuting outflow (covered by a number of issues, particularly Issues 2, 3, 26 & 27, and are recognised as key issues that the LDP will seek to address.	No change necessary.
Recognised it is difficult to tackle commuting problem.	Comment noted.	No change necessary.
Commuting patterns not analysed by mode of transport, potential growth in rail investment/capacity should be considered.	Comment noted. Rail investment is outside of the scope of the LDP, however, public transport opportunities can also be increased through the provision of funding supported by new developments. The LDP will be developed alongside a Local Transport Plan, and emerging development proposals can help inform wider regional projects such as Metro+.	No change necessary.
Digital infrastructure could reduce the need for some people to commute.	Agree, this is considered to be covered by Issue 31 and Objective 14. Issue 38 and Objective 17 have been amended.	Issue 38 and Objective 17 have been amended to clarify this matter.
The first phases of the Metro proposals do little to benefit Monmouthshire.	Comment noted. The metro is outside of the scope of the LDP, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the process. The LDP can contain policies	No change necessary.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	/proposals to support any identified Metro ambitions. The LDP will be developed alongside a Local Transport Plan, and emerging development proposals can help inform wider regional projects such as Metro+.	
Monmouth in particular is restricted to car commuting. Bus service requires improvements.	Comment noted. Provision of Infrastructure is covered by Issue 31. Public transport opportunities can also be increased through the provision of funding supported by new developments. The LDP will be developed alongside a Local Transport Plan, and emerging development proposals can help inform wider regional projects such as Metro+.	No change necessary.
<b>Key Topic Area - Education</b>		
Role of education – need to maintain high standards of education. Contributes to skilled workforce.	Comment noted. The importance of higher education standards and the skills taught is recognised however this is outside of the scope of the LDP.	No change necessary. This is beyond the scope of a land-use plan.
Education should meet the needs of existing businesses and help encourage new businesses, particularly start ups.	Comment noted. The importance of education standards and the skills taught is recognised however this is outside of the scope of the LDP.	No change necessary. As above.
Provision of higher education facilities required within the County.	Comment noted, the importance of higher education facilities is recognised. The replacement LDP can contain policies to support provision of higher education facilities in the County, and could include a site allocation if a deliverable proposal is identified in coming months.	No change necessary.
The education system should adapt to teach the skills and provide apprenticeships relevant to new economic growth sectors.	Comment noted. The role of the education system to ensure a skilled workforce is recognised but is outside the scope of the LDP.	No change necessary.
<b>Key Topic Area – Climate Change</b>		

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
Carbon reduction should be included - raise awareness of carbon reduction, mitigation and adaptation. This relates both to commuting and what is built.	Comment noted. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address. It is considered that an additional issue should be included within the climatic factors section.	Include additional issue (38) within the climatic section relating to carbon reduction and to reflect the Council decision on 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2019 to declare a climate emergency.
Impact of climate emergency should be included.	The importance of climate change is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address. Amendments have been made to reflect the Council's decision on 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2019 to declare a climate emergency.	Include additional issue (38) within the climatic section relating to carbon reduction and to reflect the Council decision on 16 <sup>th</sup> May 2019 to declare a climate emergency. Add M(iii) to reflect how the LDP can influence this issue. Objective 17 amended.
<b>Key Topic Area – Brexit</b>		
Could have impacts on employment/tourism industry in the area.	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the employment and tourism industry is currently unknown, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. Implications of Brexit will be considered as appropriate through the Replacement LDP process and this will influence LDP policies.	No change necessary.
Could bring more of a focus on agricultural diversification due to lack of agricultural subsidies.	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the agricultural sector currently unknown, this is covered in Issue 6, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. Implications of Brexit will be considered as appropriate through the Replacement LDP process and this will influence LDP policies.	No change necessary.
Potential impact on future of the agricultural economy and food production within the County. Concern over no reference to land being utilised for food production.	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the agricultural sector currently unknown, this is covered in Issue 6, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. Implications of Brexit will be considered as appropriate through the Replacement LDP process.	No change necessary.
<b>Key Topic Area – General Points</b>		

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
Comprehensive set of issues included and presented clearly.	Support welcomed.	No change necessary.
Cross-border working potential with Forest of Dean and Herefordshire.	Comment noted. The Delivery Agreement makes a commitment to engage adjacent local authorities at relevant stages of the Replacement LDP process. This will ensure relevant issues are identified and taken into account.	No change necessary.
Wording used could imply that 'issues' are problems, for example the ageing population. This part of the population can also be utilised as a resource.	Comment noted, this is not the intention. Issue 19 specifically notes that an ageing population brings many opportunities.	No change necessary.
Query of how the vision for Monmouth/Monmouth Town Council plan will link to LDP.	The Vision for Monmouth Town Plan should reflect the Vision of the statutory LDP.	No change necessary.
Could the creation of a new settlement be an option?	The appropriate level of growth and spatial distribution of growth will be considered at the growth options stage and the preferred growth option will subsequently be published as part of the Preferred Strategy. It is recognised in the Paper that the spatial implications of achieving the Vision cannot yet be drafted as the spatial distribution and levels of growth are not yet known. Both the Vision and Objectives will evolve as the plan progresses and will be updated at the time of the Preferred Strategy.	No change necessary. This will be considered at the Growth Options stage.
Query regarding whether Green Wedges will be reviewed in the Replacement LDP.	The Green Wedges will be reviewed as part of the evidence base for the Replacement LDP.	No change necessary.
Need to be realistic about what issues the LDP as a land use plan can actually address.	Agree.	No change necessary.
Uncertainty is the biggest issue when planning for 2033 – Climate Change, Brexit, effect of removal of Severn Crossing Tolls & limited public expenditure make planning ahead especially difficult.	Comment noted. Uncertainty regarding these issues is recognised. MCC will maintain a watching brief on these issues and where relevant these will be taken into account as the Replacement LDP progresses. The new LDP will be subject to annual monitoring and	No change necessary.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	review should circumstances change in the longer term.	
Concern over the lack of reference to the agricultural sector and its contribution to the seven Well Being Goals of the WCFG Act.	Comment noted. It is not considered necessary to specifically refer to the contribution of the agricultural sector to the well-being goals. The agricultural sector is included in Issue 6 along with the Vision and Objective 13 relating to Rural Communities.	No change necessary.

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# **Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan**

## **DRAFT ISSUES, VISION AND OBJECTIVES PAPER: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**June 2019**



**monmouthshire**  
**sir fynywy**

## Executive Summary

- i. The Council is preparing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) for Monmouthshire (excluding the part of the County that is within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The new LDP will identify where and how much new development will take place during the 'plan period' (2018-2033). It will allocate land for development, identify areas to be protected, and contain policies to guide decisions on applications for planning permission. We aim to adopt the new LDP at the end of 2021/early 2022.
- ii. The LDP will be accompanied by an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which will consider the environmental, equalities, health and well-being impacts of the Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is a working document, updated as the LDP progresses.
- iii. This Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County (economic, environmental, social and cultural). Thirty-eight key issues have been identified (see **Table 2.1**), informed by a range of evidence, in particular the public engagement unpinning Monmouthshire's Public Service Board Well-being Plan.
- iv. The proposed Monmouthshire Replacement LDP Vision is

### **By 2033 Monmouthshire will be a place where:**

- (1) **People are living in sustainable, resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations and are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically. Both urban and rural communities are well-connected with better access to local services and facilities, open space and employment opportunities.**
  - (2) **Communities and businesses are part of an economically thriving and well-connected County.**
  - (3) **The best of the County's built heritage, countryside, landscape and environmental assets have been protected and enhanced to retain its distinctive character.**
  - (4) **People enjoy healthier, more sustainable lifestyles with improved access to public transport and active travel opportunities and have a minimised impact on the global environment.**
- v. The role of the LDP vision is to clarify the core purpose of the new LDP and provide a framework for developing the LDP's Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. It sets out how Monmouthshire will develop, change or be conserved in land use planning terms. A spatial element will be added to the Vision in coming months, once the Preferred Strategy is decided.
  - vi. Seventeen LDP objectives (see below) have been drawn up to set out how the issues will be addressed and the vision delivered. These have been reviewed and amended following public consultation and in the light of the Council's declaration of a climate emergency on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2019. The objectives are listed under the most relevant Well-being goals from the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015, and matched against the LDP issues, the theme from Planning Policy Wales edition 10, and matched against the PSB Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (see **Table 4.1**).

### **1) Economic Growth/Employment**

To support a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy, which provides a range of good quality employment opportunities to enable and encourage indigenous business growth and attract inward investment and competitive innovative businesses in appropriate growth sectors, including through the provision of start-ups and grow on spaces.

### **2) Retail Centres**

To sustain and enhance the main County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth and Caldicot as vibrant and attractive retail centres serving their own populations and those of their surrounding hinterlands, along with increasing the potential customer base through future growth whilst recognising that the role of these centres is evolving.

### **3) Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape**

To protect, enhance and manage Monmouthshire's natural environment and ecosystems. This includes, the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the County's other high quality and distinctive landscapes, protected sites, protected species and other biodiversity interests, along with the connectivity between them by creating new linkages for them to adapt while at the same time maximising benefits for the economy, tourism, health and well-being.

### **4) Flood Risk**

To ensure that new development takes account of the risk of flooding, both existing and in the future, including the need to avoid inappropriate development in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and the need to design development to appropriately manage surface water run-off.

### **5) Minerals and Waste**

To meet the County's regional and local obligations to manage and dispose of its waste and to safeguard and exploit its mineral resource in a sustainable fashion.

### **6) Land**

To promote the efficient use of land, including the need to maximise opportunities for development on previously developed land, whilst recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.

### **7) Natural Resources**

To promote the efficient use of natural resources including providing increased opportunities for water efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling and waste reduction.

### **8) Health and Well-being**

To improve access for all ages to recreation, sport, leisure activities, open space and the countryside and to enable healthier lifestyles.

### **9) Demography**

To increase opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography.

## **10) Housing**

To provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes both for existing and future residents, while ensuring that local needs for appropriate, affordable and accessible housing are met as far as possible, particularly in towns but also in rural areas, so long as such housing can assist in building sustainable balanced communities.

## **11) Place-making**

To promote good quality sustainable design and layouts that enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements and countryside; create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit; and promote people's prosperity, health, happiness and well-being.

## **12) Communities**

To build sustainable resilient communities where people have good access to employment, shops, housing, public transport, active travel, healthcare, community and cultural facilities.

## **13) Rural Communities**

To sustain existing rural communities as far as possible by providing development opportunities of an appropriate scale and location in rural areas in order to assist in building sustainable rural communities and strengthening the rural economy.

## **14) Infrastructure**

To ensure that appropriate physical and digital infrastructure (including community and recreational facilities, sewerage, water, transport, schools, health care and broadband etc.) is in place or can be provided to accommodate new development. H

## **15) Accessibility**

To seek to reduce the need to travel by promoting a mix of land use allocations and improved internet connectivity, and where travel is required, to provide opportunities for active travel and integrated sustainable transport.

## **16) Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language**

To protect and enhance the built environment, culture and heritage of Monmouthshire for the future while maximising benefits for the economy, tourism and social well-being, including supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.

## **17) Climate Change**

To strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C, supporting carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## Appendix 4



monmouthshire  
sir fynwy

## Equality and Future Generations Evaluation

<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>To inform Cabinet of the additional amendments made to the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper following Council's declaration of a climate emergency on 16th May 2019.</p> <p>One of the first key stages of the Replacement LDP process involves the preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and sets out the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP and will inform the next key stages of the plan process, namely the Growth Options and Preferred Strategy.</p>
<p><b>Name of Service area</b></p> <p>Planning (Planning Policy)</p>	<p><b>Date</b></p> <p>14/06/2019</p>

1. **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 Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper considers the demographic profile of Monmouthshire and aims to have a positive impact on people of all ages, particularly through increasing opportunities for the younger population to both live and work with Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography whilst also supporting the needs of the older population.	None	The Draft Vision and Objectives aim to provide a more balanced demographic profile for Monmouthshire. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Disability	The Issues, Vision and Objectives paper includes the need to ensure the provision of a wide-ranging choice of homes including meeting affordable and accessible housing needs as far as possible. The Issues, Vision and Objectives recognise the importance of the health and well-being of people and aims to create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit.	None	The draft Vision and Objectives aim to support the well-being of current and future generations that are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous and vibrant. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Gender reassignment	None	None	N/A
Marriage or civil partnership	None	None	N/A
Pregnancy or maternity	None	None	N/A
Race	None	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?
Religion or Belief	None	None	N/A
Sex	One of the challenges facing the County is the imbalance between male and female earnings, although this situation is improving. The Issues, Vision and Objectives include reference to economic growth and employment provision, which could indirectly impact on wage equality.	None	The draft Vision and Objectives aim to support economic growth and prosperity. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Sexual Orientation	None	None	N/A
Welsh Language	The Welsh Language is a material planning consideration. The Issues, Vision and Objectives include reference to supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.	None	The draft Vision and Objectives aim to support culture and the Welsh Language. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Poverty	None	None	N/A

Page 159

**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?
<b>A prosperous Wales</b>	<b>Positive:</b> The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to	The draft Vision includes reference to communities and businesses being part of an economically thriving and well-connected County. Draft




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?
Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	address including; employment growth, job creation, the dual economy, wage levels, retail centres and the rural economy.  <b>Negative:</b> None.	Objectives relating to economic growth/employment and retail centres have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a prosperous Wales.
<b>A resilient Wales</b> Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	<b>Positive:</b> The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; air pollution, wildlife networks and importance of green and blue infrastructure in the adaptation of climate change, building resilience to flooding and mitigation of climate change, along with, safeguarding of minerals resources. The limited supply of brownfield land within the County is also highlighted as an issue. The paper also recognises the continued good progress with recycling and waste. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address and is reflected in the relevant issues.  <b>Negative:</b> None.	The draft Vision includes reference to the protection and enhancement of the countryside, landscape and environmental assets. Draft Objectives relating to Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape, Flood risk, Minerals and Waste, Land and Natural Resources have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a resilient Wales. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address and is reflected in Objective 17.
<b>A healthier Wales</b> People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	<b>Positive:</b> The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; healthy living, obesity and the promotion of healthy lifestyles, the opportunities and challenges associated with an ageing population,	The draft Vision includes reference to people enjoying healthier, more sustainable lifestyles. A draft Objective relating to human health has been identified in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a healthier Wales.





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>accessibility to community and recreational facilities and rural isolation.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	
<p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; the effect of high house prices within the County, impact of the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, along with ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and South East Wales Metro. It also refers to the range and choice of housing required to meet the needs of the population, limited public transport within the area, declining local service provision and physical/digital infrastructure requirements.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to people living in sustainable, resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations which are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically. It also provides reference to Monmouthshire being a well-connected County. Draft Objectives have been set in relation to; housing, place-making, communities, rural communities, infrastructure and accessibility in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of cohesive communities.</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 Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; climatic factors, high levels of car ownership, reliance on the private car and different scales of renewable energy schemes. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to more sustainable lifestyles with improved access to public transport and active travel opportunities with a minimised impact on the global environment. A draft Objective relating to climate change has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a globally responsible Wales. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue</p>

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>LDP should seek to address and is reflected in the relevant issues.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>that the LDP should seek to address and is reflected in Objective 17.</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 Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; the protection and enhancement required for the County's significant built heritage resource and landscape, support of the Welsh Language, distinctive settlement pattern of Monmouthshire and links between the heritage/diverse landscape to tourism and the local economy.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to the protection and enhancement of the best of County's built heritage and landscape in order to retain its distinctive character. A draft Objective relating to culture, heritage and the Welsh Language has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language.</p>
<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 Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; the rural nature of the County, and the steady increase in population predominately fuelled by in-migration. Reference is also made to the demography of the County, particularly the higher proportion of older age groups and lower proportion of young adults compared to the Welsh average.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to people living in sustainable, resilient communities to support the well-being of current and future generations which are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically. A draft Objective relating to demography has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a more equal Wales.</p>

**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>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p> <p><b>Long Term</b></p>	<p>The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper sets out the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP which will cover the period 2018-2033. It sets out the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County, as well as the revised LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified. The role of the LDP vision is to clarify the core purpose of the Replacement Plan and provide a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. The Vision will set the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.</p>	<p>The vision and objectives set out in the adopted LDP have been reviewed and updated to take account of the issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County and reflect key elements of the PSB Well-being Plan and MCC Corporate Business Plan. More specifically, MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address and is reflected in the relevant issues, vision and objectives.</p>
 <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p> <p><b>Collaboration</b></p>	<p>The issues, vision and objectives are heavily drawn from/reflect the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted on in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. They have also been subject to targeted engagement with Members, Area Cluster Groups and Area Committees. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.</p>	<p>The refined Issues, Vision and Objectives will be incorporated into the Preferred Strategy, which will be made available for engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders towards the end of 2019.</p>
 <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p> <p><b>Involvement</b></p>	<p>The draft issues, vision and objectives are heavily drawn from/reflect the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted on in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. They have also been subject to targeted engagement with Members, Area Cluster Groups and Area Committees. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.</p>	<p>There is no requirement to undertake formal consultation on the Issues, Vision and Objectives. Feedback from the targeted engagement has nevertheless been considered and, where appropriate, the issues, vision and objectives have been amended to reflect comments made. The vision and objectives will continue to be refined and incorporated into the Preferred Strategy which will be made available for engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders towards the end of 2019.</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>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County are set out within the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which have been informed by a range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB) Well-being Plan, Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. The Paper also sets out the revised LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges identified.</p> <p>The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision/objectives for the future of the County and its communities.</p>	<p>The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019. The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision for the future of the County and its communities. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address and is reflected in the relevant issues, vision and objectives.</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>	<p>The Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers for the Monmouthshire area that the Replacement LDP is seeking to address covering economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects. It also sets out the draft vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified. The draft Vision sets the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033 and aims to positively impact on both the current and future populations of Monmouthshire. The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision/objectives for the future of the County and its communities. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5 degrees. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address and is reflected in the relevant issues, vision and objectives. The Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019. The Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.</p>

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	None	None	N/A
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 Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper, from a wide range of sources both internal and external to the Council. These are clearly referenced in the Paper and appendices, but include:

- Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (April 2018) [https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2017/10/Monmouthshire-PSB\\_well-being-plan\\_3.0.pdf](https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2017/10/Monmouthshire-PSB_well-being-plan_3.0.pdf)
- Monmouthshire County Council Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 (February 2018) [https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Monmouthshire-Council\\_Corporate-Plan\\_1.0.pdf](https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Monmouthshire-Council_Corporate-Plan_1.0.pdf)
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Review Report (March 2018) <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Final-Review-Report-1.pdf>
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Reports (2015- 2018) <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring/ldp-annual-monitoring-report>
- Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (December 2018) <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/pre-deposit-ldp-documents/sustainability-appraisal-sa>
- Monmouthshire LDP 'Retail Background Paper', October 2018. <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/12/Employment-Land-Study-October-2018-reduced.pdf>
- Monmouthshire LDP 'Employment Background Paper', October 2018. <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/12/Employment-Land-Study-October-2018-reduced.pdf>
- Monmouthshire 'Joint Housing Land Availability Study', June 2018. <http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/06/Monmouthshire-JHLAS-Report-2018.pdf>

External sources of data include Welsh Government, Cadw, Natural Resources Wales, Hometrack, Office for National Statistics and Stats Wales.

**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?**

**Positive -**

The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the Replacement LDP. The preparation of the issues, vision and objectives is one of the first key stages in Replacement Plan preparation process and will inform the Preferred Strategy. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper sets the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County. It also sets out the draft LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges identified.

The Replacement LDP vision and objectives will continue to be refined, as appropriate, prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy (autumn 2019) to reflect the outcomes of further stakeholder engagement/consultation in relation to the growth options and a revised evidence base. The spatial element of the vision will also need to be determined following consultation on the LDP growth options and will be set out in the Preferred Strategy.

**Negative –** None. There are no implications, positive or negative, for corporate parenting or safeguarding.

Page 163

**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
Seek Cabinet’s endorsement of the updated Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which has been amended to reflect Council’s declaration of a climate emergency on 16th May 2019, noting that the objectives and vision will continue to be refined as the LDP Preferred Strategy is drafted and consulted on.	Summer to Autumn 2019.	Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping Planning Policy Team

**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>
1.0	Economy and Development Select Committee	14/02/2019	Amendments to actions to show process undertaken to date.
1.1	Cabinet	05/06/2019	Report updated to reflect outcomes of engagement undertaken along with amendments to actions to show process undertaken to date.
1.2	Cabinet	03/07/2019	Report updated to reflect outcomes of engagement undertaken. Updated summaries for assessment of well being goals and sustainable development principles to take account of climate emergency decision.



**SUBJECT: MONMOUTHSHIRE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN GROWTH AND SPATIAL OPTIONS**  
**MEETING: CABINET**  
**DATE: 03 JULY 2019**  
**DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL**

**1. PURPOSE:**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek Cabinet's endorsement of the Growth and Spatial Options Paper to be issued for non-statutory consultation for four weeks. This paper and the consultation responses will inform the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 To endorse the Growth and Spatial Options Paper and issue for non-statutory consultation.

**3. KEY ISSUES:**

Background

- 3.1 The Council is preparing a Replacement LDP for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) to cover the period 2018-2033. The Replacement LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the replacement plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development and contain policies against which future planning applications will be assessed.
- 3.2 The Replacement LDP is being prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement (DA) which was agreed by Welsh Government (WG) in May 2018. The DA sets out the proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the Replacement LDP. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement LDP being adopted at the end of 2021/early 2022. Work has commenced on the Replacement LDP. One of the first key stages of the Replacement LDP process involved the preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and sets out the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. The next key stage of the process involves consideration of how much growth is needed in the County over the replacement plan period and where this growth should be located i.e. the growth and spatial options, considering how these options meet the Plan's vision and objectives.

Purpose of the Growth and Spatial Options Paper

- 3.3 The Growth and Spatial Options Paper sets out a number of alternative growth and spatial strategy options for consideration as part of the Replacement LDP (attached at **Appendix 1**), informed by a range of evidence. The consideration of realistic growth and spatial options is an important part of the preparation of the LDP which are intended to facilitate discussion and inform the next key stage of the process, the Preferred Strategy. The Paper will therefore have a key role in informing the

Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Council's preferred levels of growth for housing and employment over the plan period and identify broad locations for accommodating this growth. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for consultation by the end of 2019.

3.4 The Paper sets out:

- 1) Growth Options – consideration of future growth levels for housing and employment over the Replacement LDP period 2018-2033.
- 2) Spatial Strategy Options – consideration of spatial strategy options for where this growth should take place within the County over the Replacement LDP period 2018-2033.

An Executive Summary and Easy Read version of the paper have been prepared (attached at **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3** respectively).

Growth Options

3.5 The growth options section of the Paper sets out a range of alternative housing and economic growth options for consideration to inform the Replacement LDP (2018-2033). The Council, in conjunction with Torfaen County Borough Council and Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, commissioned Edge Analytics to prepare a range of demographic, housing and employment growth scenarios to inform the growth options/opportunities for the replacement LDPs. In accordance with the requirements of the WG Draft (Draft) Development Plan Manual (November 2018), the report considers the latest WG projections, as well as the latest available statistics and evidence, including the Monmouthshire Economies of the Future report (2018), to provide a range of growth scenarios for the County. The Edge Analytics Report sets out a demographic profile of the County, illustrating the geographical context, components of population change (i.e. births, deaths and migration), housing completions and the changing age profile of the population. It then considers how much housing and employment growth would be needed over the Replacement LDP period for each of the scenarios set out.

3.6 Based on the evidence contained in the Edge Analytics Report, the Paper presents a number of alternative low, mid and high growth options for consultation purposes, to assist in determining the housing and employment requirements of the Replacement LDP. These include three demographic, one dwelling-led and four employment-led scenarios as summarised in the table below.

Alternative Growth Options (type)	
Low Growth Options	
Option 1 (Demographic)	Net Nil Migration
Option 2 (Demographic)	WG 2014-based Principal
Mid Growth Options	
Option 3 (Dwelling)	Dwelling-led 15 year average
Option 4 (Employment)	UK Growth Rates
Option 5 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Lower (CR reducing)
High Growth Options	
Option 6 (Demographic)	PG Long Term (adjusted)
Option 7 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher (CR reducing)

Option 8 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher
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\*'Radical Structural Change' (RSC) scenarios consider the potential impact of substantial economic changes in Monmouthshire's economy, resulting in a significantly higher employment growth range than under the 'Baseline' and UK Growth equivalent. Under these scenarios, employment growth ranges from +3,866 jobs to +8,273 jobs over the plan period, averaging +258 jobs pa and +552 jobs pa respectively.

- 3.7 The Growth Options Paper considers the population, household, dwelling and employment implications associated with each of the alternative growth options, together with their wider implications for the County and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives.

#### Spatial Strategy Options

- 3.8 In addition to setting out options for the level of growth needed over the plan period, consideration must also be given to spatial strategy options for broadly where this development should take place within the County. The Paper therefore presents a range of spatial strategy options for accommodating the required level of housing and employment growth in the County. A total of 5 broad spatial strategy options are proposed for consultation:

- **Option 1: Continuation of existing LDP Strategy**  
Distribute development around the County with a particular focus on Main Towns, some development in Severnside and some development in the most sustainable rural areas to enable provision of affordable housing throughout the County. New residential development to be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.
- **Option 2: Dispersed growth and New Settlement**  
Distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing. Inclusion of a New Settlement within the County to deliver longer term growth providing housing, employment, retail and associated infrastructure. It is recognised a New Settlement will take a long time to progress and cross over into next plan period, hence additional dispersed growth is required to account for the identified need.
- **Option 3: Distribute growth proportionately across rural and urban areas**  
Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing.
- **Option 4: New settlement with limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only**  
Growth to be predominantly accommodated in New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to meet some of the identified need prior to progression of a New Settlement.
- **Option 5: Focus on M4 corridor**  
Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48, to capitalise on its strategic links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England, existing economic opportunities and regional infrastructure connections.

- 3.9 As with the growth options, the Paper considers the implications (advantages and disadvantages) associated with each of the alternative spatial strategy options, and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives.

- 3.10 The Paper should be read alongside the Replacement LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (June 2019) and the Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence Report produced by Edge Analytics (Draft, June 2019).
- 3.11 At this stage no single growth or spatial strategy option is considered preferable. The options presented in the Paper provide an indication of the scale of growth (housing and employment) that the Replacement LDP will potentially need to address and possible spatial strategy options for accommodating that growth, having regard to the evidence base and policy aspirations.

#### Consultation and Engagement

- 3.12 There is no statutory requirement to consult on the Replacement LDP growth and spatial strategy options. However, in accordance with the Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement (May 2018) it is proposed that the Council engages with consultees at this key stage of the process to help build consensus on the growth levels and spatial strategy of the Replacement LDP and to fully understand the pros and cons of the options. Engagement/consultation at this stage of the process will also ensure that the Council accords with the two of the five ways of working as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (i.e. involvement and collaboration).
- 3.13 It is proposed that an informal consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options takes place for a four week period starting on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2019, whereby comments will be invited on the consultation questions set out in the Paper. Engagement/consultation will also take place via:
- Planning Policy officer attendance at Area Committee and Area Cluster meetings during July 2019;
  - Attendance at the Youth Forum on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019;
  - A Members' Workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (hosted by the Economy & Development Select Committee);
  - LDP Growth and Spatial Options Drop-in Session on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 at County Hall, Usk between 13:00 and 19:00 which is open for all to attend;
  - Scrutiny by Economy & Development Select Committee on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019;
  - Internal discussions within the Council through DMT/SLT;
  - Notify all parties on the LDP database of the consultation.

#### Next steps

- 3.14 Feedback from this consultation/engagement process will be carefully considered and will help inform the preferred growth and spatial strategy options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be the subject of further engagement/consultation and political reporting as the Replacement LDP is progressed.

### **4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:**

- 4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for all LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). All stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Assessment (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WCFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.

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

#### Safeguarding and Corporate Parenting

- 4.3 There are no safeguarding or corporate parenting implications arising directly from this report

### **5. OPTIONS APPRAISAL**

- 5.1 Consideration of how much growth is needed in the County over the replacement plan period and broadly where this growth should be located (i.e. the growth and spatial strategy options) is key part of the Replacement LDP process, and importantly, will inform the Preferred Strategy. The options in relation to the Growth and Spatial Options Paper are limited to:

1. Endorse the Growth and Spatial Options Paper as attached for non-statutory consultation.
2. Endorse the Growth and Spatial Options Paper for non-statutory consultation with amendments.
3. Do nothing in relation to the Growth and Spatial Options Paper.

- 5.2 Option 1: Endorse the Growth and Spatial Options Paper as attached for non-statutory consultation. **This is the preferred option.** The Paper sets out a number of alternative growth and spatial strategy options for consideration informed by a range of evidence. The consideration of realistic growth and spatial options is an important part of the plan preparation process which are intended to facilitate discussion and inform the next key stage of the process, the Preferred Strategy. The Paper will therefore have a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Council's preferred levels of growth for housing and employment over the plan period and identify broad locations for accommodating this growth. Any comments received in response to the consultation/engagement on the Paper will be analysed and, where appropriate, inform the preferred growth and spatial options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy

- 5.3 Option 2: Endorse the Growth and Spatial Options Paper for non-statutory consultation with amendments. As noted above, the Paper sets out a number of alternative growth and spatial strategy options for consideration informed by a range of evidence. The alternative low, mid and high growth options and spatial strategy options set out are considered to be realistic options to facilitate discussion and subsequently inform the Preferred Strategy. Accordingly, it is not considered necessary to amend the Paper prior to consultation. This option should therefore be discounted.

- 5.4 Option 3: Do nothing in relation to the Growth and Spatial Options Paper. As noted above, the options set out in the Paper are intended to facilitate discussion and inform the next key stage of the Replacement LDP process, the Preferred Strategy. It is anticipated that engaging/consulting with consultees at this key stage will help to build consensus on the growth levels and spatial strategy of the Replacement LDP and to fully understand the pros and cons of the options. The option of doing nothing would not enable this and should, therefore, be discounted.

#### Recommendation:

- 5.5 Based on the reasons above, Option 1 (to endorse the Growth and Spatial Options Paper as attached for non-statutory consultation) is the preferred option.

## **6. EVALUATION CRITERIA**

- 6.1 The success or otherwise of the replacement LDP in delivering the growth and spatial option and tackling the identified issues and achieving the objectives and vision will be evaluated via the statutory annual monitoring process. It is proposed that the Annual Monitoring Report would be reported to the Economy and Development Select Committee for scrutiny, as is current practice.

## **7. REASONS**

- 7.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and associated regulations, Local Planning Authorities are required to ensure that their LDPs are kept up-to-date. The Council has commenced preparation of a Replacement LDP for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which will cover the period 2018-2033. The preparation of the Growth and Spatial Options is a key stage in Replacement Plan preparation process. As part of the LDP pre-deposit proposals, a Preferred Strategy must be prepared which should set out Council's preferred levels of growth for housing and employment over the plan period and identify broad locations for accommodating this growth. This Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation later in 2019.

## **8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 Officer and consultant time and costs associated with the preparation of the Paper and carrying out the required consultation exercises. Any costs will be met from the Planning Policy budget and carried out by existing staff.

## **9. CONSULTEES**

- Enterprise DMT and SLT
- Climate Emergency lead officer and Sustainability Policy Officer

## **10. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- Replacement LDP Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (June 2019)
- Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence Report, Edge Analytics (Draft, May 2019)
- Replacement LDP Candidate Sites Register (February 2019)

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## **APPENDICES:**

### **APPENDIX 1: Growth and Spatial Options Report June 2019**

**Appendix 1 Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP  
Demographic Evidence Executive Summary, Edge Analytics  
(Draft, June 2019)**

**Appendix 2 Replacement LDP Draft Objectives**

**Appendix 3 Long List of Growth Scenarios**

**Appendix 4 Long List of Spatial Options**

**Appendix 5 Summary Matrix of Growth Options against the Replacement  
LDP Draft Objectives**

**Appendix 6 Summary Matrix of the Spatial Options against the  
Replacement LDP Draft Objectives**

**APPENDIX 2: Growth and Spatial Options: executive summary**

**APPENDIX 3: Growth and Spatial Options: easy read version**

**APPENDIX 4: Well-being of Future Generations Act assessment**

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# Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan

## GROWTH AND SPATIAL OPTIONS PAPER

June 2019



monmouthshire  
sir fynydd



## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Executive Summary	1
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Replacement LDP Growth Scenarios and Options</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Replacement LDP Spatial Options</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>4. Next Steps</b>	<b>88</b>
Appendices:	
<b>1. Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence Executive Summary, Edge Analytics (Draft, June 2019)</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>2. Replacement LDP Draft Objectives</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>3. Long List of Growth Scenarios</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>4. Long List of Spatial Options</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>5. Summary Matrix of Growth Options against Replacement LDP Draft Objectives</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>6. Summary Matrix of Spatial Options against Replacement LDP Draft Objectives</b>	<b>106</b>

## Executive Summary

- i. The Council is preparing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) for Monmouthshire (excluding the part of the County that is within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The new LDP will identify where and how much new development will take place during the 'plan period' (2018-2033). It will allocate land for development, identify areas to be protected, and contain policies to guide decisions on applications for planning permission. We aim to adopt the new LDP at the end of 2021/early 2022.
- ii. The LDP will be accompanied by an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which will consider the environmental, equalities, health and well-being impacts of the Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is a working document, updated as the LDP progresses.
- iii. This consultation Paper sets out alternative growth and spatial options for the Replacement LDP, together with the implications of each option and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives. At this stage no single growth or spatial strategy option is considered preferable. The options presented in this Paper provide an indication of the scale of growth (housing and employment) that the Replacement LDP will potentially need to include and broad options of where that growth could be located (spatial option), having regard to the evidence base and policy aspirations.

### Growth Options

- iv. Section 2 of the Paper presents a range of alternative housing and economic growth options for consideration to inform the Replacement LDP (2018-2033).
- v. Monmouthshire, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent County Councils have jointly commissioned Edge Analytics to prepare a range of demographic, housing and employment growth scenarios to inform the growth options/opportunities for the replacement LDPs.
- vi. A total of 20 different scenarios have been generated for Monmouthshire. From these, eight growth options have been selected for consultation (see Table 4). It should be noted that the growth outcomes of each scenario generated includes that part of Monmouthshire that falls within the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- vii. The Paper considers the population, household, dwelling and employment implications associated with each of the alternative growth options set out below, together with their wider implications for the County and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP's objectives. A summary of the implications associated with each option is provided in **Table 14**. A number of consultation questions are set out at the end of Section 2.

## Summary of Selected Growth Options

Options (type)		Assumptions	Additional homes by 2033	Additional jobs by 2033
<b>Low Growth Options</b>				
Option 1 (Demographic)	Net Nil Migration	Internal and international migration flows are balanced between in- and out-flows, resulting in zero net migration.	-173 homes	-3990 jobs
Option 2 (Demographic)	WG 2014-based Principal	Replicates the WG 2014-based population projection. Migration assumptions are based on the five-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2009/10–2013/14).	+1725 homes	-1499 jobs
<b>Mid Growth Options</b>				
Option 3 (Dwelling)	Dwelling-led 15 year average	Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last fifteen years of completions (2004/05–2018/19). This gives an average annual dwelling growth of +287 pa in Monmouthshire.	+4305 homes	+1389 jobs
Option 4 (Employment)	UK Growth Rates	Incorporates uplifts in identified underperforming sectors to match UK growth levels. Estimates employment growth of +2,265 jobs (+151 pa) over the plan period.	+5055 homes	+2265 jobs
Option 5 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Lower (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains at current value (3.0%).	+5790 homes	+3870 jobs
<b>High Growth Options</b>				
Option 6 (Demographic)	PG Long Term (adjusted)	Internal in-migration rates are adjusted to reflect higher in-migration (based on the last 5-years) from Bristol and South Gloucestershire, following the removal of the Severn Bridge tolls. All other migration flow assumptions are consistent with the PG Long Term scenario.	+8010 homes	+6709 jobs
Option 7 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains at current value (3.0%).	+9465 homes	+8280 jobs
Option 8 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher	Assumes no change in the commuting ratio balance and unemployment rate.	+10,155 homes	+8280 jobs

## Spatial Strategy Options

- viii. Section 3 of the Paper sets out five spatial strategy options for accommodating the housing and employment growth:
- **Option 1: Continuation of the Existing LDP Strategy** – Distribute development around the County with a particular focus on Main Towns, some development in Severnside and some development in the most sustainable rural areas to enable provision of affordable housing throughout the County. New residential development to be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.
  - **Option 2: Dispersed Growth and New Settlement** – Distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing. Inclusion of a New Settlement within the County to deliver longer term growth providing housing, employment, retail and associated infrastructure. It is recognised a New Settlement will take a long time to progress and cross over into the next plan period, hence additional dispersed growth is required to account for the identified need.
  - **Option 3: Distribute Growth Proportionately Across Rural and Urban Areas** – Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing.
  - **Option 4: New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only** - Growth to be predominantly accommodated in a New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to meet some of the identified need prior to progression of a New Settlement.
  - **Option 5: Focus on M4 Corridor** – Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48, to capitalise on its strategic links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England, existing economic opportunities and regional infrastructure connections.
- ix. The advantages and disadvantages of each spatial option and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives are set out in Section 3, together with an indicative map of each option. A number of consultation questions are set out at the end of Section 3.

## Engagement/Consultation

- x. There is no statutory requirement for consultation on the growth and spatial options, however, in accordance with the LDP Revision Delivery Agreement (May 2018) we are

engaging with consultees at this early stage to help build consensus and to fully understand the pros and cons of the options.

- xi. Non-statutory engagement and consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper will take place for a four week period from 8<sup>th</sup> July 2019, whereby comments will be invited on the consultation questions set out in Sections 2 and 3. An Easy Read version of this document has also been prepared which is available to view via the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website.
- xii. Feedback from the consultation/engagement on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper will be considered and, where appropriate, will inform the preferred growth and spatial strategy options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy will be the subject of engagement/consultation towards the end of 2019.

# 1 Introduction

## Purpose of this paper

- 1.1 The Growth and Spatial Options Paper sets out a number of alternative growth and spatial strategy options for consideration as part of the Replacement LDP process, informed by a range of evidence. The consideration of realistic growth and spatial options is an important part of the preparation of the LDP which is intended to facilitate discussion and inform the next key stage of the process, the Preferred Strategy. The Paper will therefore have a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Council's preferred levels of growth for housing and employment over the plan period and identify broad locations for accommodating this growth in order to ensure the delivery of sustainable resilient places. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for consultation by the end of 2019.

## Background

- 1.2 Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) is in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The Replacement LDP will cover the period 2018-2033 and will be the statutory land use plan to support delivery of the Council's vision for the future of the County and its communities. The LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the Replacement Plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development and provide policies against which future planning applications will be assessed.
- 1.3 The Replacement LDP is being prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement which sets out the timetable for plan preparation and the approach to community consultation. One of the first key stages of the Replacement LDP process involved the preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and sets out the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. This paper was subject to targeted engagement in January-February 2019<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.4 The next stage of the process involves consideration of how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. This paper sets out a number of alternative growth and spatial options for the Replacement LDP, together with the implications of each option and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives.

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<sup>1</sup> The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (June 2019) is available to view on the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website



- 1.5 In accordance with Welsh Government guidance<sup>2</sup> realistic options should be identified. The identified options should be: genuine, reasonable, reflect the evidence and the plan issues/objectives, meet the evidenced needs of the area, deliverable within the plan period, conform to national policy, complement regional or neighbourhood plans/strategies, flexible and sustainable.
- 1.6 The Replacement LDP will be accompanied by an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which will consider the environmental, equalities, health and well-being impacts of the Plan. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal is a working document, updated as the LDP progresses. The ISA will assess the anticipated impacts of each of the growth and spatial options against the ISA Objectives.
- 1.7 At this stage no single growth or spatial strategy option is considered preferable. The options presented in this Paper provide an indication of the scale of growth (housing and employment) that the Replacement LDP will potentially need to address and possible spatial strategy options for accommodating that growth, having regard to the evidence base and policy aspirations.

### Evidence Base

- 1.8 This Paper has been informed by a range of background evidence which includes the following:
- Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) that monitor the progress of the Adopted LDP; 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018 (work has commenced on the 2018-2019 Report but it is not yet finalised).
  - The Adopted LDP Review Report (March 2018) evaluates the extent to which the adopted LDP is functioning effectively.
  - The Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (February 2018) identifies important issues for the County as a whole that must be considered.
  - Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022 (Incorporating Well-being Objectives) (February 2018) sets out the Council's four Well-being objectives.
  - The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (June 2019) which sets out the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County along with the Replacement LDP draft vision and objectives to address the issues, challenges and drivers identified.
  - The Draft Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence produced by Edge Analytics (June 2019) which considers the impact of demographic, housing and employment change and provides growth scenarios for the three Local Authority areas.
  - Candidate Site Register (February 2019) which provides a log of the Candidate Sites submitted during the first call, to be considered for inclusion for development, redevelopment and/or protection in the Replacement LDP.
  - MCC Economies of the Future Reports (2018) and associated economic ambition.

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 6.2.1.2 Local Development Plan Manual – Edition 2 (August 2015)

- Wider contextual issues, including the CCR City Deal and the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls.
- 1.9 In particular, this paper should be read alongside the Replacement LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (June 2019) and the Draft Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence produced by Edge Analytics (June 2019).
- 1.10 Further data will be collated as part of the LDP Evidence Base and findings will be published at the appropriate times during the preparation of the Replacement LDP. A number of background papers will also be produced as part of the Replacement LDP preparation. Once completed these will provide further detail on the impact and potential policy approaches to the Replacement LDP.

### Structure

- 1.11 This Paper is structured as follows:

**Section 1 Introduction** – outlines the purpose, background, evidence base and consultation arrangements of the Growth and Spatial Options Paper.

**Section 2 Growth Scenarios and Options** - sets out a range of alternative housing and economic growth options for consideration to inform the Replacement LDP (2018-2033). The population, household, dwelling and employment implications associated with each of the alternative growth options are presented, together with their wider implications for the County and the extent to which they align with the Replacement LDP objectives.

**Section 3 Spatial Strategy Options** - presents a range of spatial strategy options for accommodating the required level of housing and employment growth in the County. The implications associated with each of the alternative spatial strategy options and the extent to which they align with the Replacement LDP objectives are set out.

**Section 4 Next Steps** - sets out the next key stages in the Replacement LDP process.

**Appendix 1** - Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence Executive Summary, Edge Analytics (Draft, June 2019)

**Appendix 2** – Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

**Appendix 3** – Long List of Growth Scenarios

**Appendix 4** – Long List of Spatial Options

**Appendix 5** – Summary Matrix of Growth Options against the Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

**Appendix 6** – Summary Matrix of the Spatial Options against the Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

### Consultation on the Replacement LDP Growth and Spatial Options

- 1.12 There is no statutory requirement for consultation on the growth and spatial options, however, in accordance with the LDP Revision Delivery Agreement (May 2018) we are engaging with consultees at this early stage to help build consensus on the growth levels and spatial strategy of the Replacement LDP and to fully understand the pros and cons of the options. Engagement/consultation at this stage of the process will also ensure that the Council accords with two of the five ways of working as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act (i.e. involvement and collaboration).
- 1.13 Non-statutory engagement and consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options will take place for a four week period between 8<sup>th</sup> July and 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019, whereby comments will be invited on the consultation questions set out in the Paper. Engagement/consultation will also take place via:
- Planning Policy officer attendance at Area Committee and Area Cluster meetings during July 2019;
  - Attendance at the Youth Forum on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019;
  - A Members' Workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (hosted by the Economy & Development Select Committee);
  - LDP Growth and Spatial Options Drop-in Session on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 at County Hall, Usk between 13:00 and 19:00 which is open for all to attend;
  - Scrutiny by Economy & Development Select Committee on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019;
  - Internal discussions within the Council through DMT/SLT;
  - Notifying all parties on the LDP database of the consultation.
- 1.14 Feedback from the consultation/engagement on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper will be considered and, where appropriate, will inform the preferred growth and spatial strategy options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy will be the subject of engagement/consultation and political reporting toward the end of 2019.
- 1.15 This paper is available to view on the Council's website and at other locations within the County including County Hall, Usk and the Council's Community HUBs. An Easy Read version of this document has also been prepared which can also be viewed at the above locations. For details of how to respond to this consultation please see the Planning Policy Current Consultations page on the Council's website.

## 2 Replacement LDP Growth Scenarios and Options

### Purpose

- 2.1 This section of the report presents a range of alternative housing and economic growth options for consideration to inform the Replacement LDP (2018-2033). In order to inform the level of housing and employment provision within the Replacement LDP, a range of scenarios/trend based assumptions need to be considered.
- 2.2 The 2014-based Welsh Government (WG) population and household projection variants form the starting point of the scenario analysis. However, it is important to consider alternative scenarios to test the impacts of different assumptions over the plan period. This approach reflects current national planning policy guidance as set out in PPW10 (December 2018, paragraphs 4.2.6-4.2.7), which requires LPAs to consider and provide for a level of housing that is based on various sources of evidence rather than just the WG projections, including having regard to what the plan is seeking to achieve, links between homes and jobs, affordable housing need as well as deliverability of the plan, in order to identify an appropriate strategy for housing delivery in the area.
- 2.3 The Council, in conjunction with Torfaen County Borough Council and Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, commissioned Edge Analytics to prepare a range of demographic, housing and employment growth scenarios to inform the growth options/opportunities for the replacement LDPs (the Edge Report Executive Summary is attached at Appendix 1<sup>3</sup>, the full version can be viewed on the Council's website). In accordance with the requirements of the WG Draft Development Plan Manual (June 2019), the report considers the latest WG projections, as well as the latest available statistics and evidence, including the Monmouthshire Economies of the Future report (2018), to provide a range of growth scenarios for the County. The paper sets out a demographic profile of the County, illustrating the geographical context, components of population change (i.e. births, deaths and migration), housing completions and the changing age profile of the population. It then considers how much housing and employment growth would be needed over the Replacement LDP period for each of the scenarios set out.

### Growth Scenarios

- 2.4 A total of 20 different scenarios have been generated by Edge Analytics – the WG 2014-based Principal projection and a 2014-based variant projection, four alternative trend-based demographic scenarios, three dwelling-led scenarios and eleven employment-led scenarios. It should be noted that the growth outcomes of each scenario generated includes that part of Monmouthshire that falls within the Brecon

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<sup>3</sup> The Draft Report has been amended to remove key references/outcomes relating to Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent as the report is still draft. When finalised, the report will be published in full.

Beacons National Park<sup>4</sup>. This has been done to ensure consistency between the demographic and dwelling-led scenarios and the employment-led scenarios. The employment-led scenarios are based on data which looks at trends for the whole County not just that part which falls outside of the Brecon Beacons National Park.

### Demographic and Dwelling-led Scenarios

- 2.5 The following demographic and dwelling-led scenarios have been generated by Edge Analytics.

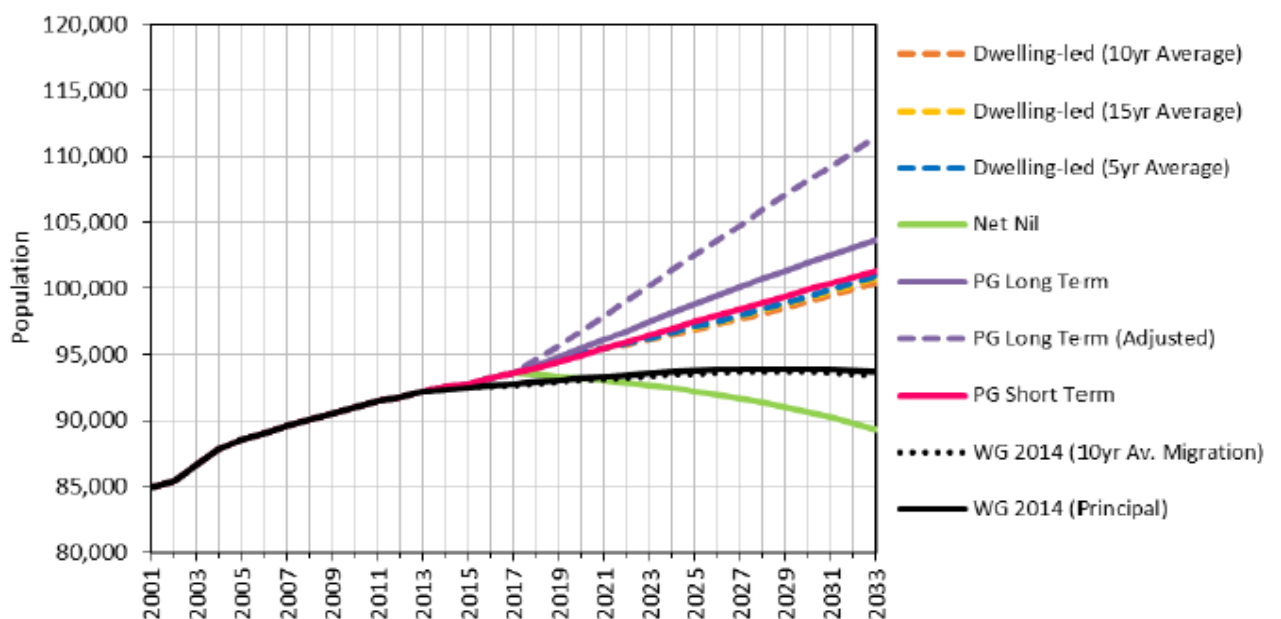
**Table 1: Demographic and Dwelling-led Scenarios**

Welsh Government 2014-based		Assumptions
WG 2014-based Principal		Replicates the WG 2014-based population projection. Migration assumptions are based on the five-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2009/10–2013/14).
WG 2014-based 10 year average migration		Replicates the WG 2014-based ‘10yr Average Migration’ variant population projection. Migration assumptions are based on the ten-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2004/05–2013/14).
Trend-based Demographic		Assumptions
POPGROUP Short Term		Internal migration rates and international migration flow assumptions are based on a six-year historical period (2011/12–2016/17). This is a similar time period to the WG ‘Principal’ projection (i.e. 5–6 years), but includes the latest three years of population statistics in the derivation of assumptions
POPGRPOUP Long Term		Internal migration rates and international migration flow assumptions are based on the full sixteen-year historical period (2001/02–2016/17).
POPGROUP Long Term Adjusted		Internal in-migration rates for each authority are adjusted to reflect higher in-migration (based on the last 5-years) from Bristol and South Gloucestershire, following the removal of the Severn Bridge tolls. All other migration flow assumptions are consistent with the PG Long Term scenario.
Net Nil Migration		Internal and international migration flows are balanced between in- and out-flows, resulting in zero net migration.
Dwelling-led		Assumptions
Dwelling-led 5 year average		Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last five years of completions (2014/15–2018/19). An annual dwelling growth of +280 pa is applied.
Dwelling-led 10 year average		Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last ten years of completions (2009/10–2018/19). An average annual dwelling growth of +265 pa is applied.
Dwelling-led 15 year average		Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last fifteen years of completions (2004/05–2018/19). An average annual dwelling growth of +275 pa is applied.

<sup>4</sup> The population growth outcomes under each of the demographic scenarios excluding that part of the County which falls within the Brecon Beacons National Park are presented in Appendix A of the Edge Report.

- 2.6 The population growth trajectories for these scenarios for the Replacement LDP period 2018-2033 are shown in Chart 1 below. Population growth ranges from -4.0% under the Net Nil scenario to +17.8% under the PG Long Term Adjusted scenario.
- 2.7 The household and dwelling implications of the demographic projections are evaluated through the application of membership rates, average household size, communal population statistics and a dwelling vacancy rate<sup>5</sup> of 4.5% based on the 2011 Census. In the dwelling-led scenarios these assumptions are used to determine the level of population growth required by the defined dwelling growth trajectory.

**Chart 1: Monmouthshire Population Growth Trajectory 2001–2033**



### Linking Population, Household and Employment Growth

- 2.8 It is recognised that there is not always a direct relationship between homes and jobs, however, it is important to consider both in tandem in order to assist in determining a sustainable level of growth to underpin the Replacement LDP. Analysis has therefore been undertaken to determine the likely demographic impact of various growth scenarios on homes and jobs with a view to achieving a sustainable balance between the two.
- 2.9 Using key assumptions on economic activity, unemployment and the commuting ratio (as defined in Table 2), the estimated employment growth that could be supported by the WG, dwelling and demographic trend scenarios has been calculated for each scenario as set out in the Edge Report. These assumptions have also been used in the employment-led scenarios.

<sup>5</sup> As defined in the Edge Analytics Demographic Draft Report

**Table 2: Key Assumptions used in the Employment Growth Scenario Analysis**

<b>Economic Activity Rate</b>	<p>This has been adjusted in line with the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR) (July 2018) forecast of long-term changes to age-specific labour force participation. This forecast estimates that the aggregate economic activity rate (16-89) is estimated to reduce by approx. 2% points from 61% to 59% over the plan period 2018-2033.</p> <p>More specifically, economic activity rates in the older age groups (55+) are expected to increase over the plan period, especially in the female groups. A small decline in economic activity rates is expected amongst the 35-54 age groups, although an increase is expected in the female equivalent.</p>
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<p>Unemployment rate used in the modelling tracks historical data to 2017 and remains fixed thereafter at 3%. However, an alternative unemployment rate has also been considered in the employment-led scenarios which assumes a fall in the unemployment rate to 2%.</p>
<b>Commuting Ratio<sup>6</sup></b>	<p>The 2011 Census recorded 43,210 workers living in Monmouthshire and 38,458 people working in Monmouthshire, which gives a net out-commuting ratio of 1.12 (i.e. there are more workers living in the County than available employment). However, alternative commuting ratios have also been considered in the employment-led scenarios (i.e. a reduced ratio of 1.10 and a balanced ratio of 1.00)</p>

### Employment-led Scenarios

- 2.10 A range of employment-led scenarios have also been generated based on the evidence contained in the Economies of the Future Report which sets out average annual employment growth under Oxford Economics Baseline, UK Growth Rate and Radical Structural Change forecasts. Using an employment-led configuration of the POPGROUP model, the population and housing growth implications of the Baseline, UK Growth Rate, Radical Structure Change Lower and Radical Structural Change Higher economic forecasts have been estimated. All employment forecasts have been run using the economic assumptions outlined in Table 2 above, which are consistent with those applied to the demographic and dwelling-led scenarios (i.e. fixed unemployment rate and commuting ratio). The impact of an alternative unemployment rate and commuting ratio assumptions have also been considered (i.e. unemployment reducing and commuting ratio reducing/balanced). The employment-led scenarios generated are set out in Table 3.

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<sup>6</sup> The Commuting ratio is the balance between local employment and the size of the resident workforce. A commuting ration greater than 1.00 indicates a net out-commute (i.e. number of resident workers in an area is greater than the level of employment), A commuting ration less than 1.00 indicates a net in-commute (i.e. employment total is greater than number of resident workers).



**Table 3: Employment-led Scenarios**

<b>Employment-led Scenarios</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
Baseline	Oxford Economics 'Baseline' forecast
Baseline (UR reducing)	Unemployment rate reduces from current levels (3.0%) to 2.0% over the plan period, in line with the underpinning Oxford Economic 'Baseline' forecast. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, commuting ratio remains fixed at the 2011 Census value (1.12).
Baseline (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
UK Growth Rate	Incorporates uplifts in identified underperforming sectors to match UK growth levels.
UK Growth Rate (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
Radical Structural Change Lower	Consider the potential impact of substantial economic changes in Monmouthshire's economy, resulting in significantly higher employment growth range than under the 'Baseline' equivalent. Employment growth ranges from +3,866 to +8,273 jobs over the plan period (+258 to +552 pa). This option models the lowest end of the range for radical structural change.
Radical Structural Change Lower (CR reducing)	As above, but commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
Radical Structural Change Lower (CR balanced)	As above, but commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to a balanced commuting ratio of 1.00 by the end of the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
Radical Structure Change Higher	Consider the potential impact of substantial economic changes in Monmouthshire's economy, resulting in significantly higher employment growth range than under the 'Baseline' equivalent. Employment growth ranges from +3,866 to +8,273 jobs over the plan period (+258 to +552 pa). This option models the highest end of the range for radical structural change.
Radical Structure Change Higher (CR reducing)	As above, but commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
Radical Structure Change Higher (CR balanced)	As above, but commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to a balanced commuting ratio of 1.00 by the end of the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).



## Selected Alternative Growth Options

- 2.11 The twenty growth outcomes associated with the WG, demographic, dwelling-led and employment-led scenarios listed above are set out in detail in Edge Analytics Demographic Report (Executive Summary attached at Appendix 1). Given the quantum of scenarios generated, it is considered pertinent to condense these into a number of low, mid and high growth options to assist in determining the housing and employment requirements of the Replacement LDP. The options selected are considered to represent a realistic range of low, mid and high growth scenarios. The following options have therefore been selected for consideration as alternative growth options for consultation purposes. These include three demographic, one dwelling-led and four employment-led options as summarised in Table 4. The justification for selecting the alternative options is set out in Appendix 3.

**Table 4: Summary of Selected Growth Options**

Options (type)		Assumptions
<b>Low Growth Options</b>		
Option 1 (Demographic)	Net Nil Migration	Internal and international migration flows are balanced between in- and out-flows, resulting in zero net migration.
Option 2 (Demographic)	WG 2014-based Principal	Replicates the WG 2014-based population projection. Migration assumptions are based on the five-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2009/10–2013/14).
<b>Mid Growth Options</b>		
Option 3 (Dwelling)	Dwelling-led 15 year average	Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last fifteen years of completions (2004/05–2018/19). This gives an average annual dwelling growth of +275 pa in Monmouthshire.
Option 4 (Employment)	UK Growth Rates	Incorporates uplifts in identified underperforming sectors to match UK growth levels. Estimates employment growth of +2,265 jobs (+151 pa) over the plan period.
Option 5 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Lower (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
<b>High Growth Options</b>		
Option 6 (Demographic)	PG Long Term (adjusted)	Internal in-migration rates are adjusted to reflect higher in-migration (based on the last 5-years) from Bristol and South Gloucestershire, following the removal of the Severn Bridge tolls. All other migration flow assumptions are consistent with the PG Long Term scenario.
Option 7 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period.

Options (type)		Assumptions
		Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).
Option 8 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher	Assumes no change in the commuting ratio balance and unemployment rate.

\*'Radical Structural Change' (RSC) scenarios consider the potential impact of substantial economic changes in Monmouthshire's economy, resulting in a significantly higher employment growth range than under the 'Baseline' and UK Growth equivalent. Under these scenarios, employment growth ranges from +3,866 to +8,273 jobs over the plan period, averaging +258 and +552 pa respectively.

- 2.12 The following section considers the population, household, dwelling and employment implications associated with each of the alternative growth options set out in Table 4, together with their wider implications for the County and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives. The performance of the options in relation to the draft objectives is assessed according to the ratings set out in Table 5. A summary of the implications of the growth options is set out in Table 14.

**Table 5: Key to Assessment of Options against Draft Replacement LDP Objectives**

Rating	Predicted effect
Green	Helps to achieve the objective.
Amber	Neutral impact on objective.
Red	Unlikely to achieve objective.

- 2.13 At this stage no single growth option is considered preferable. The options presented provide an indication of the scale of growth that the Replacement LDP will potentially need to address having regard to the evidence base and policy aspirations. It should be noted that policy aspirations and economic change can influence the quantum of housing growth. Therefore, in determining the dwelling requirement for the Replacement LDP consideration must be given to various policy aspirations, including economic growth ambitions/strategies that the Council is looking to support. These include the CCR City Deal and the Council's Growth Ambition (based on Economies of the Future work).

## Selected Growth Options

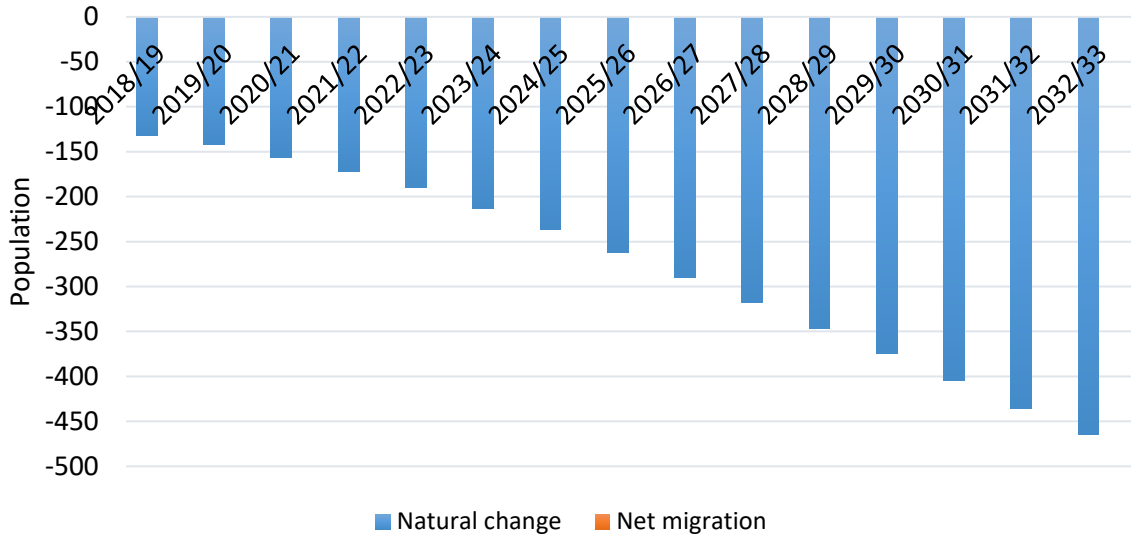
### Low Growth Options

#### Option 1: Net Nil Option

- 2.14 The purpose of this option is to test the impact of zero net migration. Internal and international migration in-flows and out-flows are balanced to depict how natural change (i.e. births and deaths) alone could affect future population and household growth. This option projects a population decline of 4,136 (4.4%) and a decline of 165 (0.4%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. This level of decline translates into a negative dwelling requirement of 12 dpa (dwellings per annum) between 2018 and 2033.

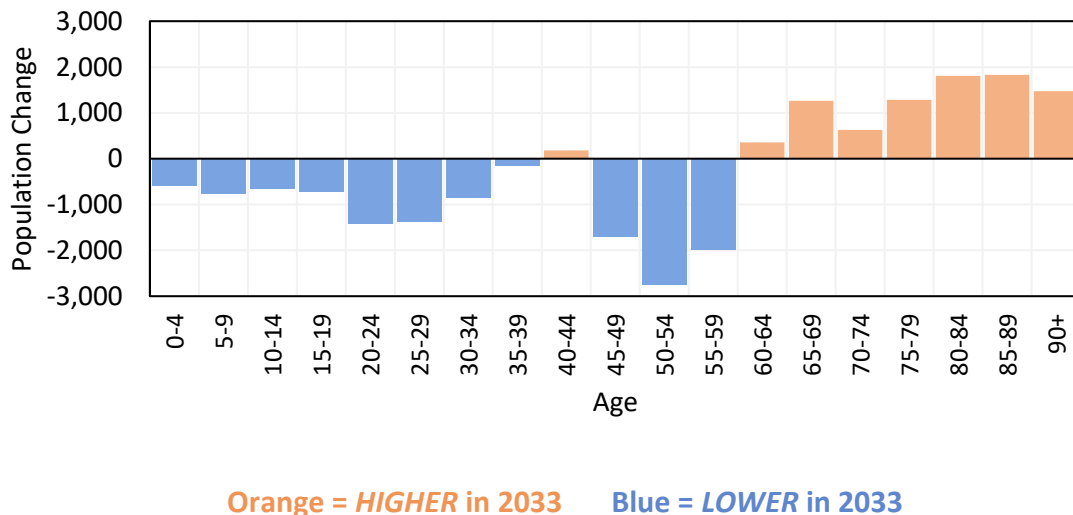
2.15 Chart 2 below illustrates that under this option, with no net inward migration, there would be an increasing negative level of natural change over the plan period with fewer births than deaths as the population ages. Monmouthshire’s communities would decline.

**Chart 2: Components of Population Change**

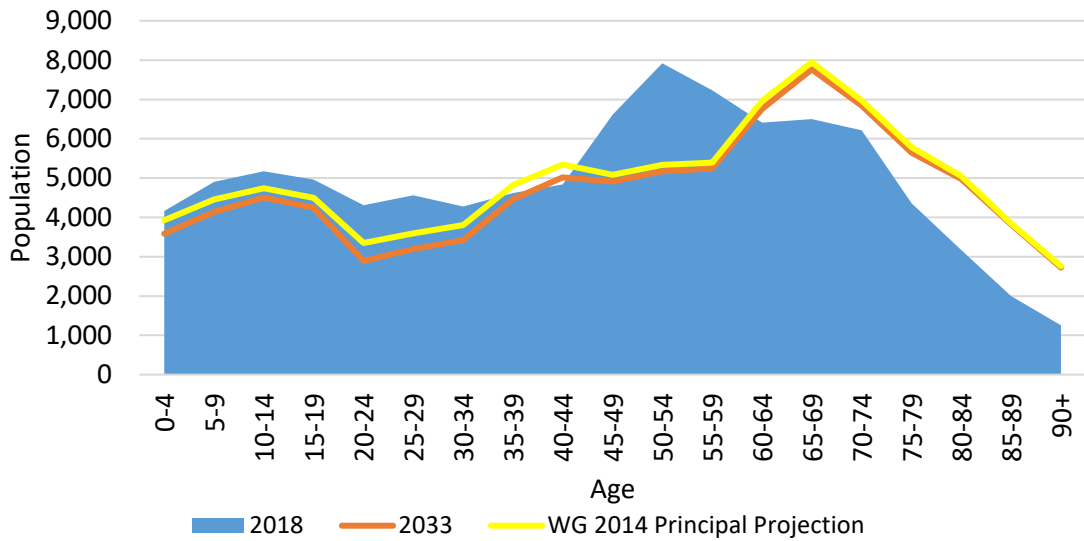


2.16 This option impacts significantly on the age profile of the County leading to an unbalanced demographic, with only the over 60 age group showing any substantial growth over the plan period. The 40-44 age group shows minimal growth, while all other age groups show a decline. (Charts 3 and 4).

**Chart 3: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**

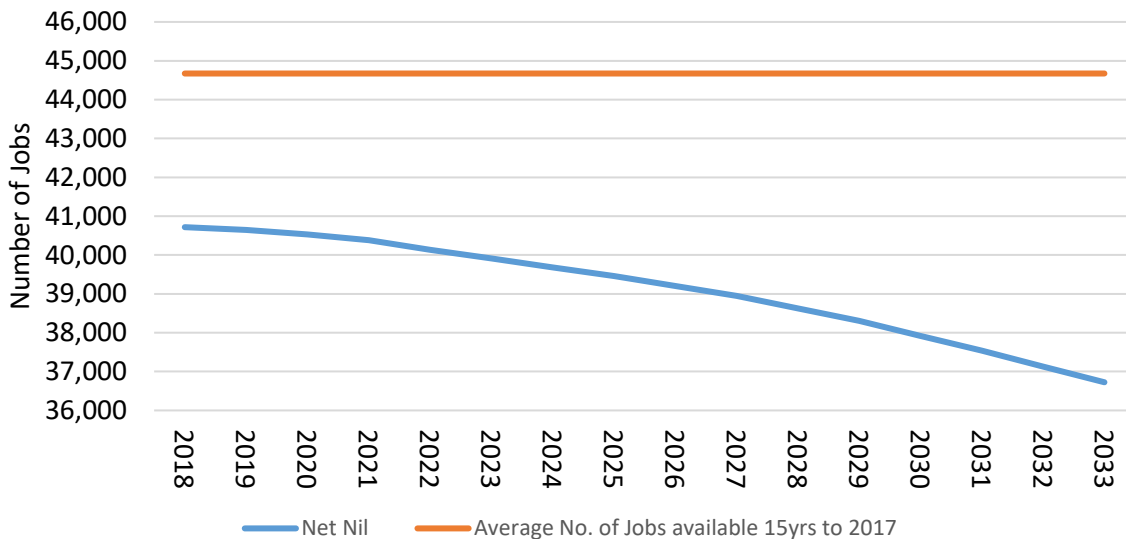


**Chart 4: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



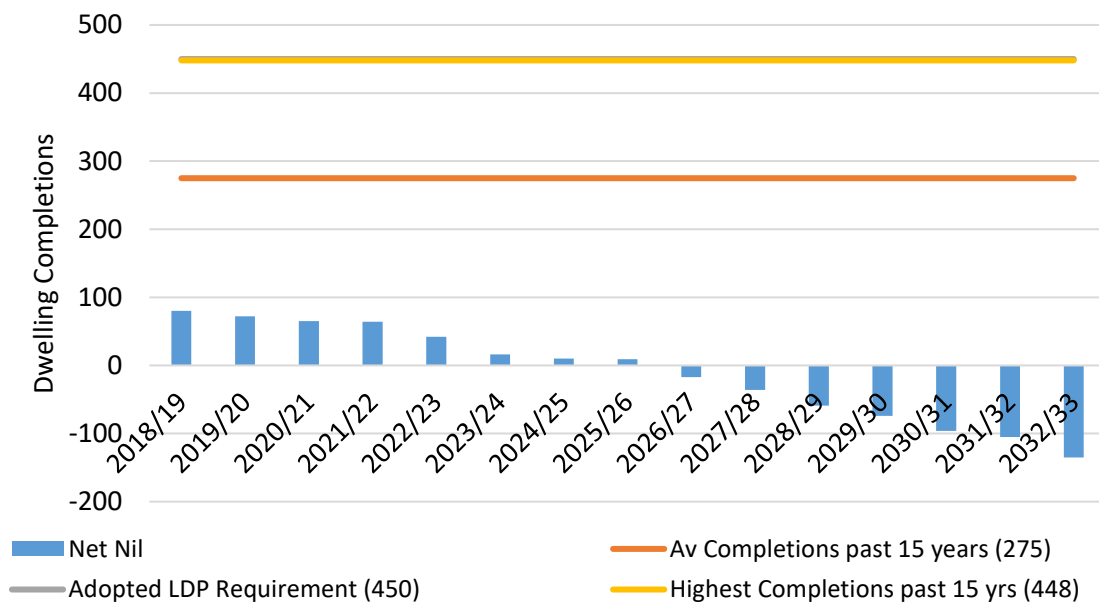
2.17 This option also projects a significant decline in employment over the plan period, 9.8% from 40,718 jobs in 2018 to 36,725 in 2033. The number of job losses per annum is also projected to increase over the plan period, from 74 jobs lost in 2018/19 to over 400 jobs lost in 2032/33. This is due to the lack of any net migration flows coupled with a significantly ageing, economically inactive population profile (Chart 5).

**Chart 5: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.18 All of these factors impact on the dwelling requirement over the plan period. There is a low level of need during the first half of the plan period, less than 100 dwellings per annum, after which there is a negative need, resulting in an average requirement of -12dpa over the whole plan period (Chart 6).

**Chart 6: Dwelling Requirement**



2.19 This clearly illustrates the fact that all of the population change and employment growth in Monmouthshire is driven by in-migration and thus this option would not provide a robust basis to inform the replacement LDP’s housing requirement figure.

2.20 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- An increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- A decline in school aged children, placing less pressure on the capacity of existing schools, although it would provide no scope to secure any improvements through planning gain and could lead to potential school closures.
- A decline in the working age population in the County with a declining work force unable to support local employment provision leading to job losses and a negative impact on the local economy.
- With a net loss of dwellings a reduction in the level of affordable housing secured through the planning system and a restricted supply which could lead to higher house prices. Thus making the County even less affordable to the younger working age population and perpetuating the demographic imbalance.
- Any deficiencies in access to good quality open space exacerbated due to no growth to support additional provision and/or upgrades to existing provision.
- Difficulties in sustaining services/facilities across the County with resulting negative impacts e.g. rural isolation etc.
- Inability to secure infrastructure provision/upgrades through planning gain from development.

**Table 6: Assessment of Option 1 against the Draft LDP Objectives**

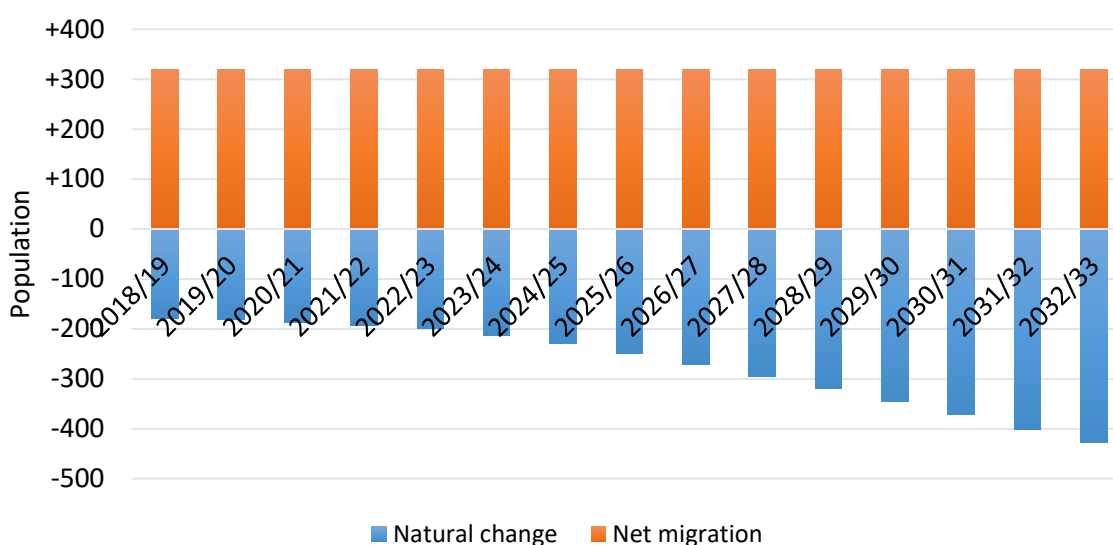
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 1 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	A declining working age population in the County unable to support local employment provision would lead to job losses and a negative impact on the local economy, a loss of 266 jobs pa. Provides no opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Declining customer base would impact negatively on the viability, vitality and attractiveness of the retail centres in the County.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	There would be no negative impact on the natural environment, although at the same time it would provide no opportunities to improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	There would be no negative impact on areas of flood risk, as there would be no need for additional housing or employment development.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Negative employment and housing growth would not promote the efficient use of land or maximise opportunities for the use of previously developed land. This option could result in more derelict sites being created.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources, although at the same time provides no opportunities for improvements.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	Would have a negative impact on health and well-being with an ageing and declining population and no growth to support additional provision and/or upgrades to existing provision or to sustain existing provision. Any deficiencies in provision of good quality open space would be exacerbated.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Would result in an increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County leading to an unbalanced demographic. Very limited opportunities for the younger population to live and work in the County. Difficulties in sustaining services/facilities across the County will exacerbate rural isolation.

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 1 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	No requirement for additional housing although an ageing demographic would require a different type of housing to that currently available. With a net loss of dwellings there would be a reduction in the availability of affordable and market housing.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	No requirement for new housing so provides no opportunity to enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Would impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic, providing no opportunity for job creation or improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Would impact negatively on rural communities by providing no opportunity to strengthen the rural economy or opportunities for people to stay in their local communities. Difficulties in sustaining services/facilities across the County would increase rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Would have a negative impact as unbalanced demographic would result in falling school numbers and could result in school closures. Increased pressure on health care. Difficulties in sustaining services/facilities across the County would increase rural isolation.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Would have a negative impact as loss of employment would limit job opportunities in the County leading to a continuation of out-commuting levels in the short term, reducing as the population ages. Lack of employment opportunities within settlements would not encourage active travel and the use of sustainable transport options.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	There would be no negative impact on culture and heritage, but at the same time offers no benefits for the economy, tourism and social well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate change, with a reduction in commuting in the long term as the population ages being a positive. At the same time there would be limited opportunities to contribute to minimising carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## Option 2: Welsh Government (WG) 2014-Based Principal Projection.

- 2.21 This option replicates the WG 2014-Based Principal Projection, incorporating trends on births, deaths and migration from the preceding five years. This option projects a population increase of 726 (0.8%) with a corresponding increase of 1,641 households (4.1%) in the County over the plan period. This projection is towards the lower end of the household growth range identified in the LDP Demographic Evidence paper, estimating an average annual dwelling growth of 115 dpa over the 2018– 2033 plan period (total 1,725 dwellings). The figure of 115 dpa is lower than the current LDP dwelling requirement of 450 dpa and also well below average completions over the past 5 (280 dpa) and 10 years (265 dpa).

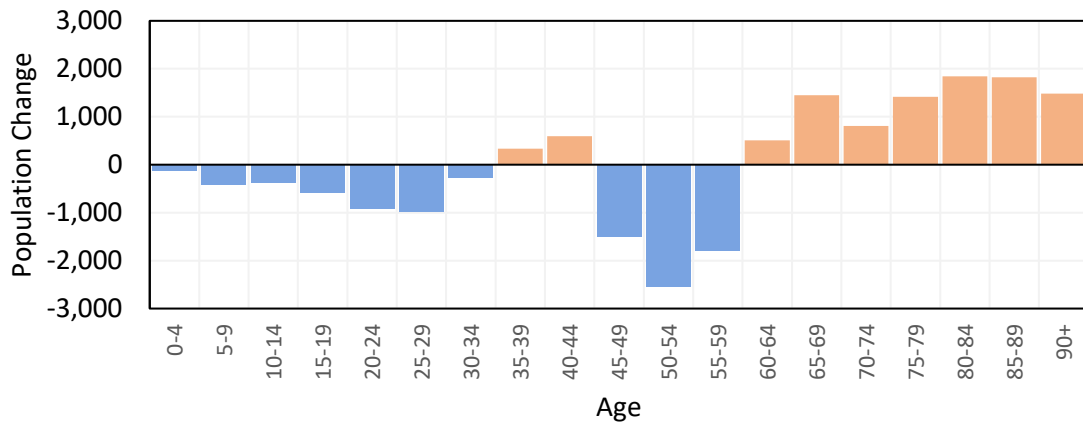
**Chart 7: Components of Change**



- 2.22 This option projects net in-migration of in the region of 300 persons pa throughout the plan period, however this is out-weighed toward the end of the plan period by increasing negative natural change as the population ages (Chart 7).
- 2.23 As with the net nil option this option has significant implications on the age profile of the County. Whilst there is a low level of growth in the 35-44 age groups the majority of population growth is coming from the over 60 age groups with all other age groups experiencing negative growth, again resulting in an unbalanced demographic (Charts 8 and 9).

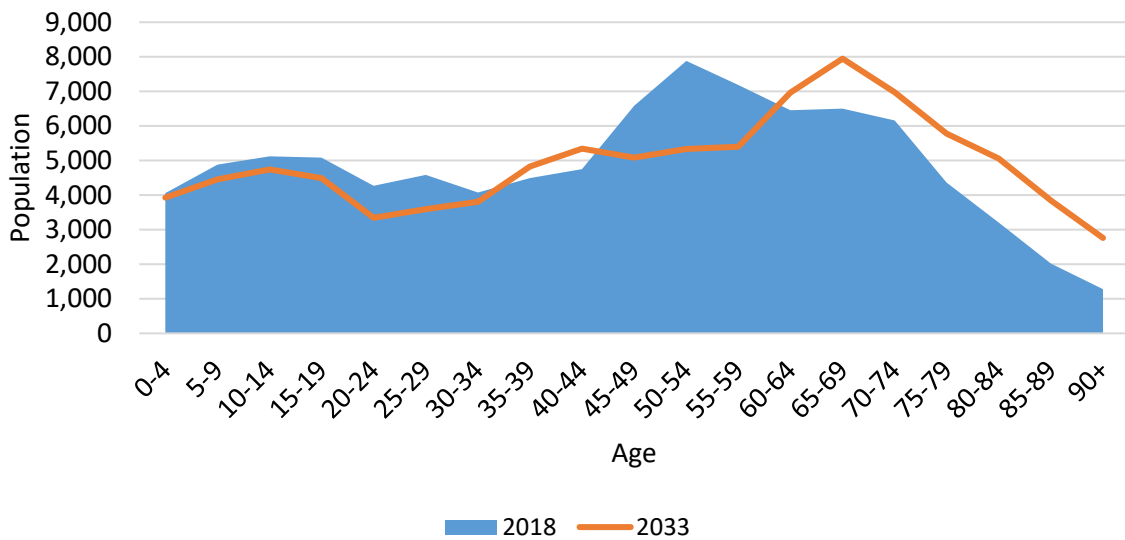


**Chart 8: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**



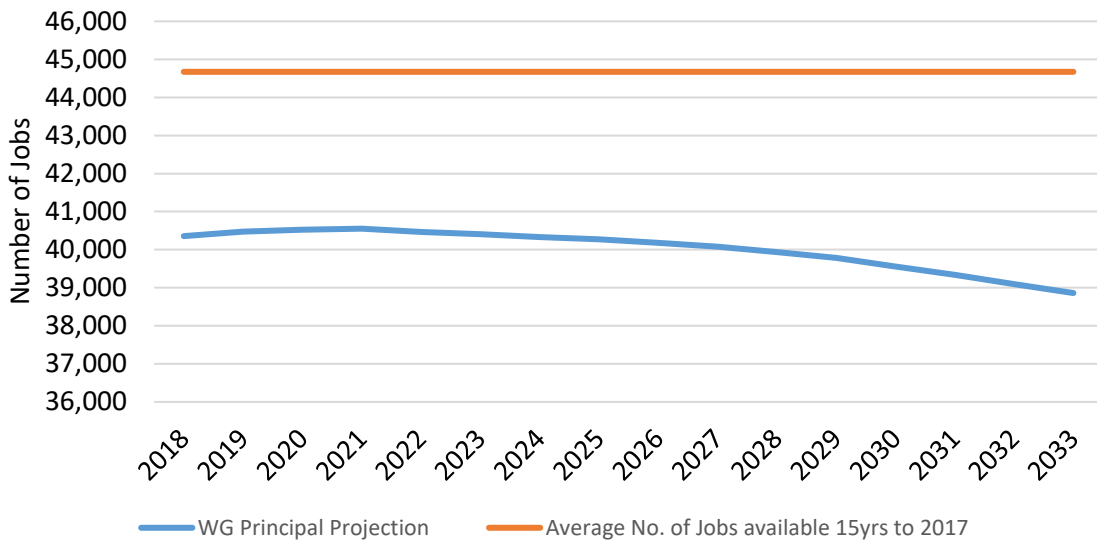
Orange = HIGHER in 2033    Blue = LOWER in 2033

**Chart 9: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



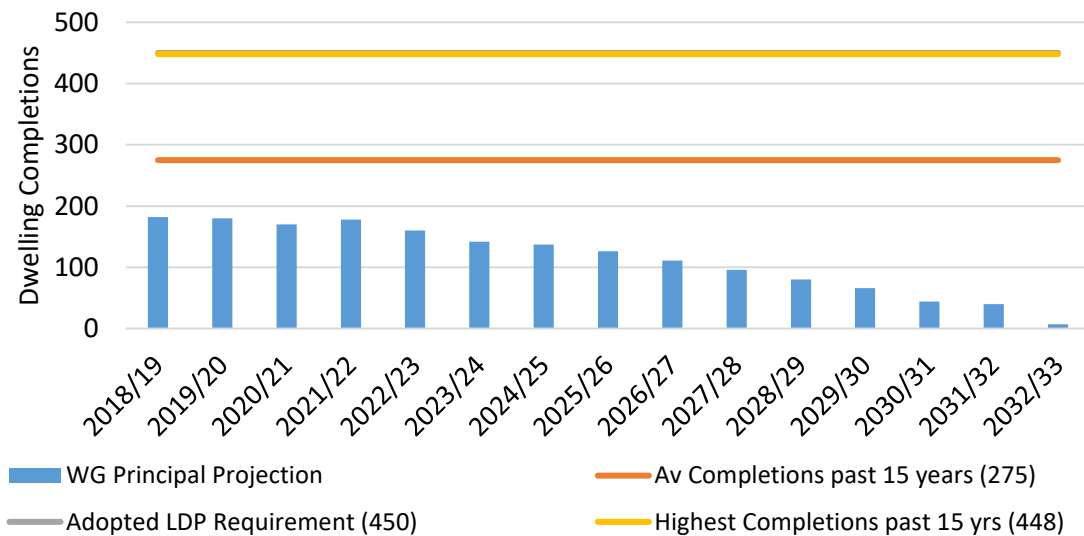
2.24 Whilst this option projects an increase of some 300 jobs over the first three years of the plan period, after this there is a projected decline in the number of jobs in the County, a decline of some 100 jobs pa (Chart 10). As this option would not drive job creation in the long term, it would result in an outflow of workers from the County thus negatively impacting on the local economy and increasing out-commuting. It would also mean that there would again be implications in terms of keeping younger people within the County to both live and work and would therefore be in direct conflict with key objectives of the proposed Replacement LDP Strategy.

**Chart 10: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.25 All of these factors impact on the dwelling requirement over the plan period. The dwelling requirement within this option equates to an average of 115 per year, much lower than the average build rate over the past 15 years and significantly lower than the adopted LDP requirement (Chart 11).

**Chart 11: Dwelling Requirement**



2.26 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- An increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- A decline in school aged children, placing less pressure on the capacity of existing schools, although it would provide no scope to secure any improvements through planning gain and could lead to potential school closures.

- A decline in the working age population in the County with a declining work force unable to support local employment provision leading to job losses.
- A reduction in the level of affordable housing secured through the planning system making the County even less affordable to the younger working age population.
- Any deficiencies in access to good quality open space exacerbated due to limited growth to support additional provision and/or upgrades to existing provision.
- Potential difficulties in sustaining services/facilities across the County with resulting negative impacts e.g. rural isolation etc.
- Inability to secure meaningful infrastructure provision/upgrades through planning gain from development.

**Table 7: Assessment of Option 2 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 2 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	A declining working age population in the County unable to support local employment provision would lead to job losses and a negative impact on the local economy, a loss of 100 jobs pa. Provides no opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Limited potential to increase customer base would impact negatively on the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the retail centres in the County.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	There would be no negative impact on the natural environment, although at the same time it would provide few opportunities to create new linkages through improvements to Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	There would be no negative impact as the low level of growth can be located away from areas of flood risk and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Negative employment and very limited housing growth would not promote the efficient use of land or maximise opportunities for the use of previously developed land.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 2 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	Would have a negative impact on health and well-being with an ageing population and a very low level of growth to support additional provision and/or upgrades to existing provision. Any deficiencies in provision of good quality open space would be exacerbated.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Would result in an increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County leading to an unbalanced demographic. Very limited opportunities for the younger population to live and work in the County.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	With a very low build rate would not be able to offer the range of homes that the ageing demographic would require. Very limited opportunity to secure additional market and affordable housing.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Low requirement for new housing so provides very limited opportunity to enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Would impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic, providing few opportunities for job creation or improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Would impact negatively on rural communities by providing few opportunities to strengthen the rural economy or opportunities for people to stay in their local communities. Difficulties in sustaining services/facilities across the County will result in rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Would have a negative impact as unbalanced demographic would result in falling school numbers and increased pressure on health care. However appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Would have a negative impact as loss of employment would limit job opportunities in the County leading to a continuation of out-commuting levels in the short term, reducing as the population ages. Lack of employment opportunities within settlements would not encourage active travel and the use of sustainable transport options.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	There would be no negative impact on culture and heritage, but at the same time offers few benefits for the

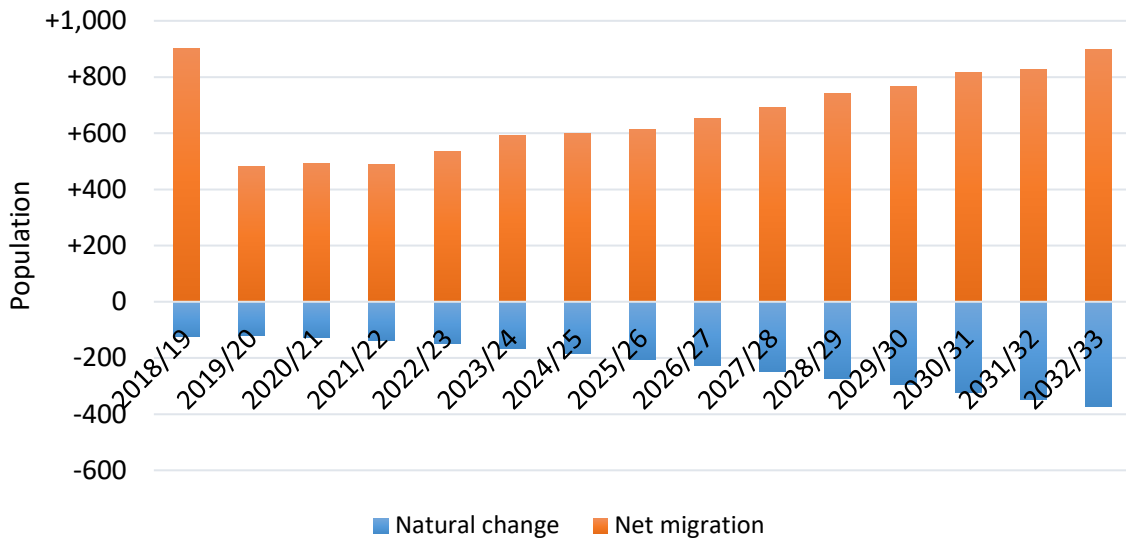
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 2 against the LDP Objectives
		economy, tourism and social well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate change, with a reduction in commuting in the long term as the population ages being a positive. At the same time there would be limited opportunities to contribute to minimising carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## Mid Growth Options

### Option 3: Dwelling-led (15yr Average).

- 2.27 The 15 Year dwelling-led option is based on residential completions in the Monmouthshire County Council planning area from 2004 to 2018/19 and assumes an average annual dwelling growth rate of 275 per annum during this period. This produces a dwelling growth of 4,305, an average of 287 dpa over the new plan period. This level of dwelling growth would result in a population increase of 6,800 persons (7.2%) with a corresponding increase of 4,105 (10.2%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. A key benefit of considering this level of growth is that it is based on actual past delivery rates and takes account of local socio-economic conditions. However, it needs to be born in mind that this would represent a continuation of past dwelling completion rates and so would not address the demographic and economic challenges that we are seeking to address and doesn't take account of Council ambitions or aspirations: it simply replicates what has happened previously.

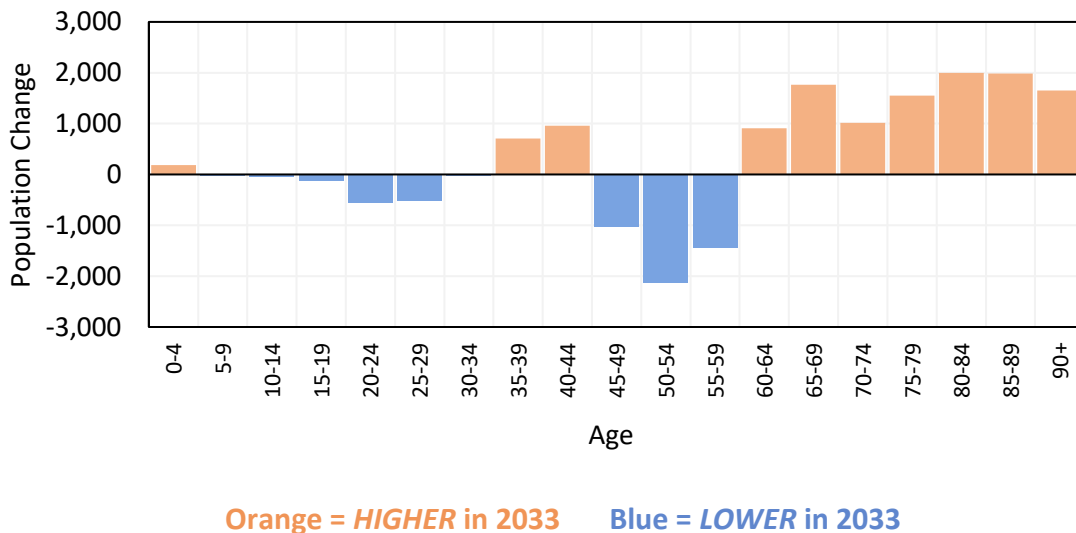
**Chart 12: Components of Population Change**



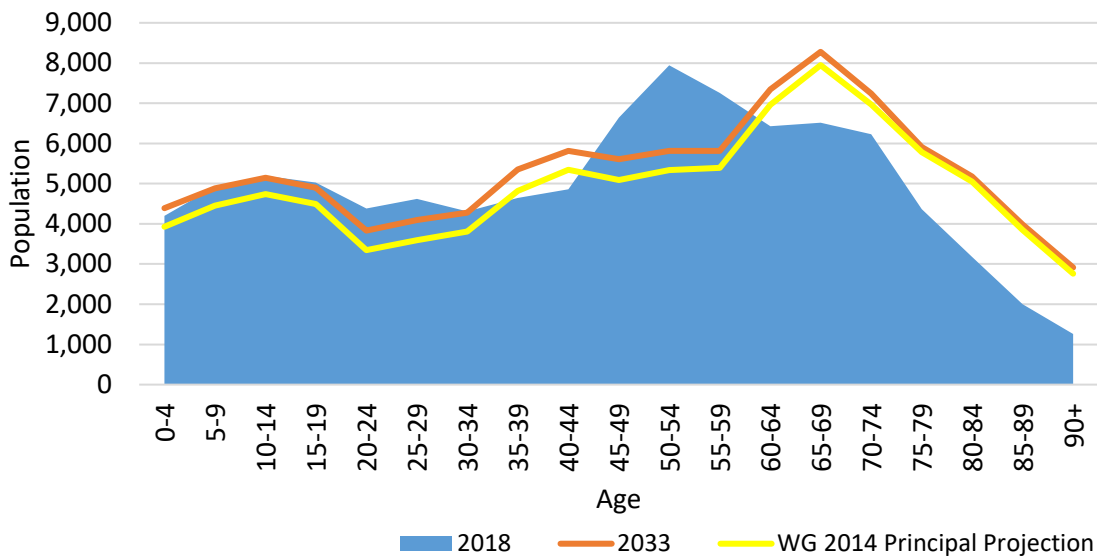
2.28 This option projects net average in-migration of around 670 persons pa throughout the plan period, out-weighing the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population (Chart 12).

2.29 As with the previous options, this option also impacts on the age profile of the County. Whilst there is a higher level of growth in the 35-44 age groups, the majority of population growth is still coming from the over 60 age groups, with the 5-29 and 45-59 age groups declining, again resulting in an unbalanced demographic (Charts 13 and 14).

**Chart 13: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**

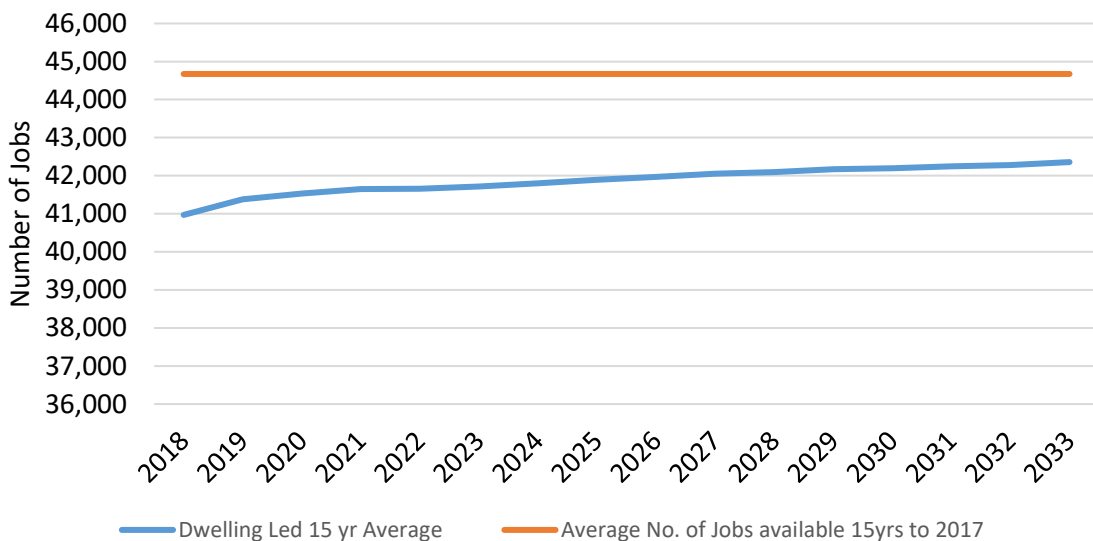


**Chart 14: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



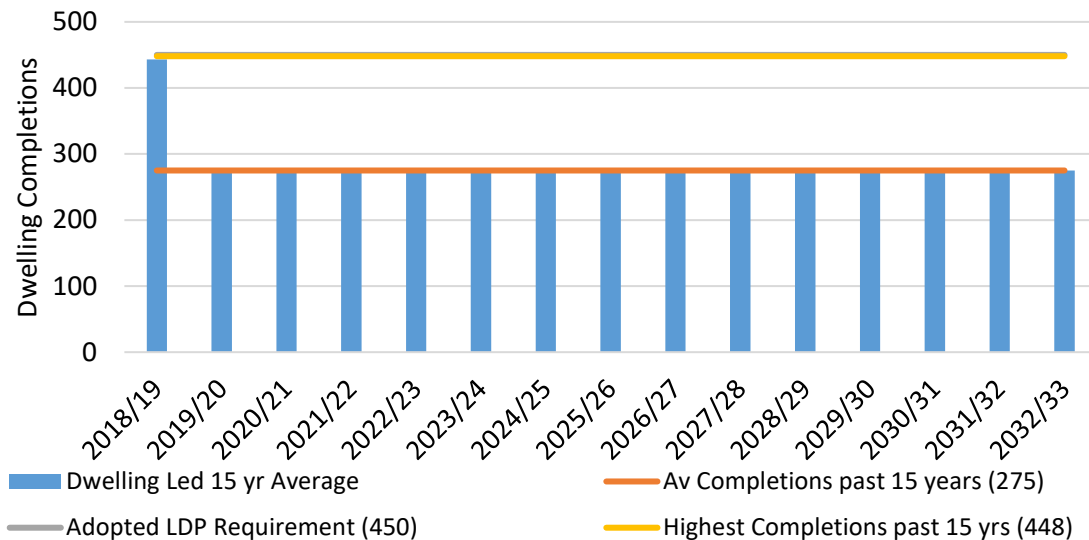
2.30 In contrast to the previous options, this option projects a growth of 90 jobs pa, a total of 1,389 jobs over the plan period. However, in terms of the average number of jobs in the County this option predicts a lower level than in the previous 15 years. In the 15 years to 2017 there were an average of 44,700 jobs available within the County, under this option there is projected to be an average of 41,900 jobs available. As this option would not drive job creation in the long term, it would result in an outflow of workers from the County thus impacting on the local economy and having no beneficial impact on the level of out-commuting. It would also mean that there would again be implications in terms of keeping younger people within the County to both live and work and thus would be in direct conflict with key objectives of the proposed Replacement LDP Strategy (Chart 15).

**Chart 15: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.31 This option simply represents a continuation of the dwelling growth rates from the past 15 years, i.e. ‘business as usual’, so would entail a continuation of the average dwelling completions of 275 dpa over the plan period which is significantly below the adopted LDP dwelling requirement of 450 dpa (Chart 16).

**Chart 16: Dwelling Requirement**



2.32 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- An increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- A stable number of school aged children, placing no pressure on the capacity of existing schools, but with limited opportunities to secure improvements to existing schools through planning gain.
- Some growth in established households around the 35-44 age group, which could fuel some employment growth, although the overall number of jobs is projected to be at a lower level than in the previous 15 years, indicating that people will still need to leave the County to access employment. This would not reduce levels of out-commuting or promote sustainable travel to work patterns.
- Opportunities to secure affordable housing through the planning system.
- Opportunities to secure and/or enhance green infrastructure, public open space and recreation provision through planning gain.
- Opportunities to secure infrastructure provision/upgrades through planning gain from development.



**Table 8: Assessment of Option 3 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 3 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in a low level of employment growth (93 jobs pa) but would not provide enough impetus to encourage greater indigenous business growth or encourage inward investment. Provides limited opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide opportunity to add to the customer base in existing centres but would be unlikely to address the pressures the centres are currently facing.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Level of development likely to result in development in areas which have floodplains. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, likely to be predominately greenfield development.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Would result in an increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County leading to an unbalanced demographic. Limited opportunities for the younger population to live and work in the County.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide opportunity to offer the range of homes that the ageing demographic would require. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure market and affordable homes.

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 3 against the LDP Objectives
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the settlements and be in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Could impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic. New development however will provide opportunities for job creation and improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Could impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic. New development however could help strengthen the rural economy and address rural isolation. Assisting in building sustainable rural communities.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Would result in a low level of employment growth, so would be unlikely to lead to a significant reduction in commuting. On the other hand any new developments will need to consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. On the other hand through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as provide benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate change as the resilience of new development to aspects of climate change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

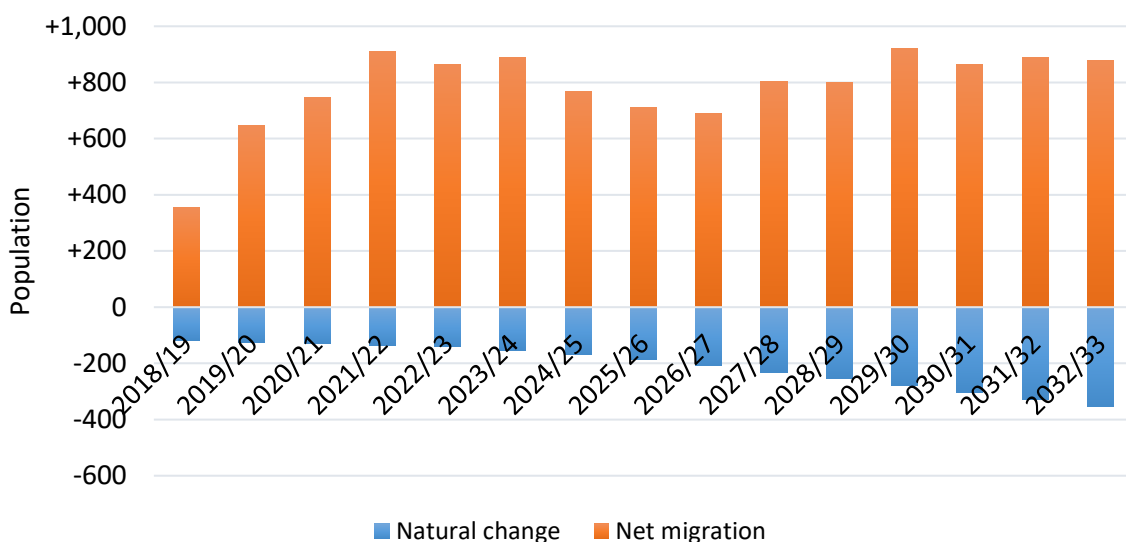
#### Option 4: Matching UK Growth Rate

- 2.33 This option differs to the previous options in that it is employment-led. Therefore, instead of estimating the level of employment that the relevant forecast population or housing growth trajectory could support, it considers the potential impact of employment change on population and housing growth. The underlying data for this

projection is taken from the baseline projections on employment growth produced by Oxford Economics for the Council’s Future Monmouthshire: Economies of the Future Economic Baseline Report (March 2018).

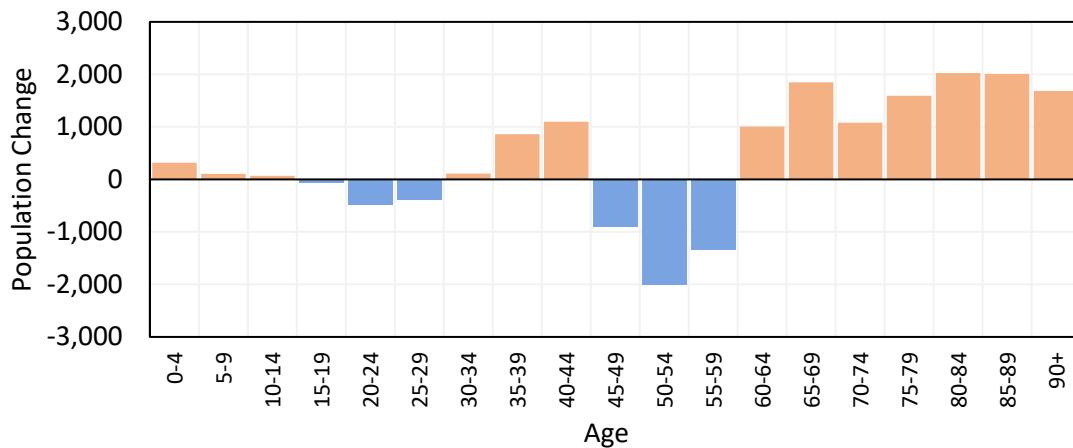
- 2.34 To match the UK growth rate this option would require annual employment growth of 151 jobs, equating to 2,265 jobs over the plan period. Further provision of employment opportunities requires additional labour, which can be brought in from elsewhere (in-commuting or migration) or provided by the spare capacity within Monmouthshire itself or as a result of reduced out-commuting.
- 2.35 This option uses economic assumptions that are consistent with those applied to Monmouthshire’s demographic and dwelling-led scenarios as set out in Table 2 above. By applying these principles this employment-led option projects a population increase of 8,616 (9.1%) with a corresponding increase of 4,820 (12%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. This represents a projected dwelling growth rate of 5,055 (337 dpa) to support this level of employment growth.

**Chart 17: Components of Population Change**



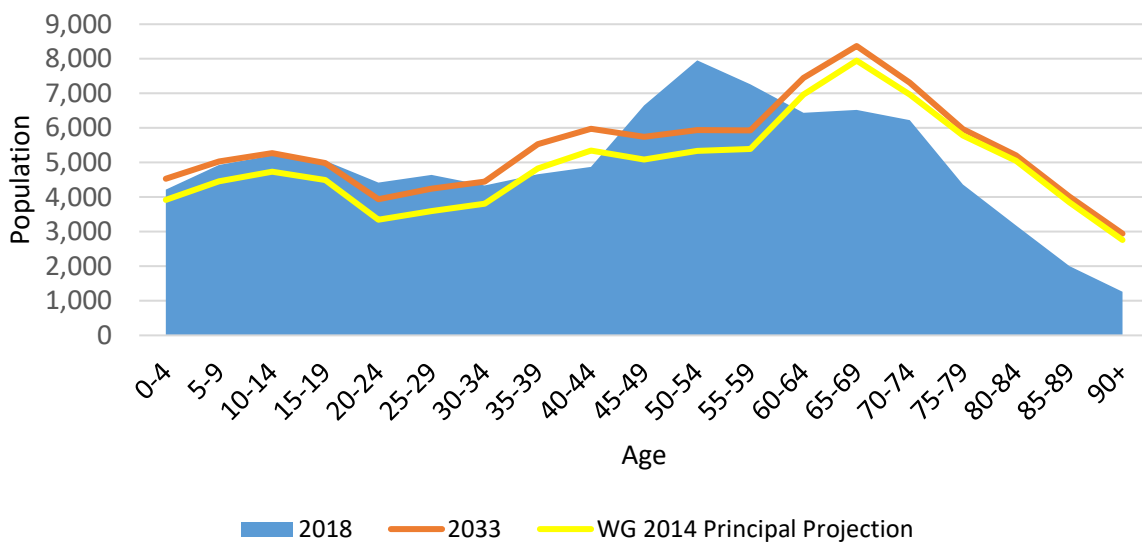
- 2.36 This option projects net average in-migration of 780 persons pa throughout the plan period, out-weighting the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population (Chart 17).
- 2.37 Whilst there is a higher level of growth in the 35-44 age groups the majority of population growth is still coming from the over 60 age groups. The 15-29 and 45-59 age groups are declining, resulting in an unbalanced demographic (Charts 18 and 19).

**Chart 18: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**



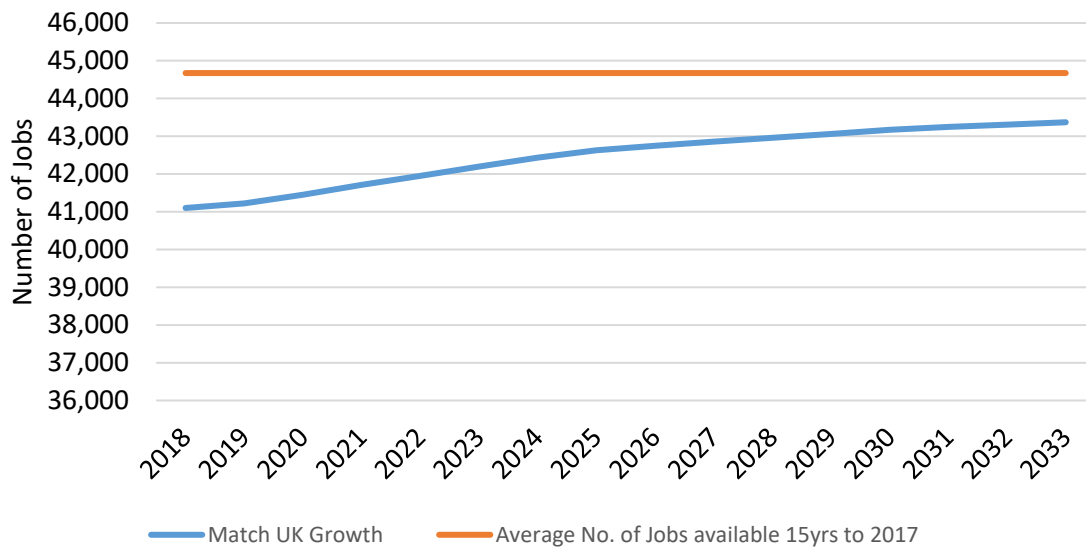
Orange = HIGHER in 2033    Blue = LOWER in 2033

**Chart 19: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



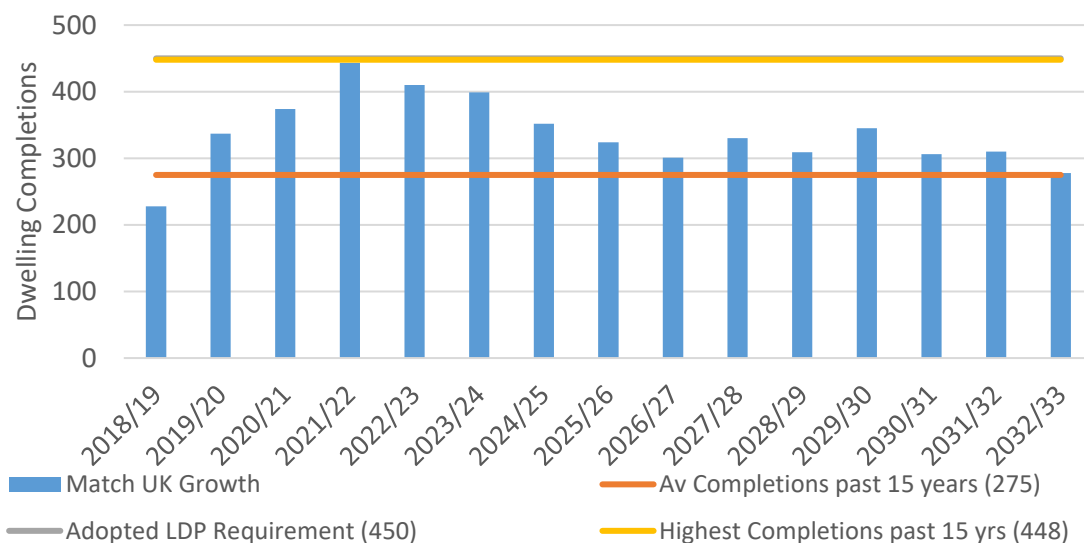
2.38 As with option 3, this option also projects a growth in jobs with an increase of 151 jobs pa, a total of 2,265 jobs over the plan period (Chart 20). However, in terms of the average number of jobs in the County this option again projects a lower level than over the previous 15 years. In the 15 years to 2017 there were an average of 44,700 jobs available within the County, under this option there is projected to be an average of 42,500 jobs available. As this option would not drive job creation in the long term, it would still result in an outflow of workers from the County thus impacting on the local economy and levels of out-commuting. It would also mean that there would again be implications in terms of keeping younger people within the County to both live and work and thus would fail to deliver key objectives of the proposed Replacement LDP Strategy.

**Chart 20: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.39 This option represents a dwelling growth rate of 337 dpa over the plan period. This is a higher level than that experienced over the previous 15 years but falls short of the adopted LDP requirement (Chart 21).

**Chart 21: Dwelling Requirement**



2.40 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- An increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- A stable number of school aged children, placing no pressure on the capacity of existing schools.
- Some growth in established households around the 35-44 age group, which could fuel some employment growth, although the overall number of jobs is projected

to be at a lower level than in the previous 15 years, indicating that people will still need to leave the County to access employment. This would not reduce levels of out-commuting or promote sustainable travel to work patterns.

- Opportunities to secure affordable housing through the planning system.
- Opportunities to secure and/or enhance green infrastructure public open space and recreation provision through planning gain.
- Opportunities to secure infrastructure provision/upgrades through planning gain from development.

**Table 9: Assessment of Option 4 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 4 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in employment growth in key sectors, but still results in a lower number of jobs in the County than in the previous 15 years. Would be unlikely to provide enough impetus to encourage greater indigenous business growth or encourage inward investment. Provides some opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide opportunity to add to the customer base in existing centres but would be unlikely to address the pressures the centres are currently facing.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Level of development likely to result in development in areas which have floodplains. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	Levels of housing and employment development could impact on the safeguarding of the County's mineral resource. Developments can nevertheless be located away from safeguarded areas.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, likely to be predominately greenfield development.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 4 against the LDP Objectives
		support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Some growth in established households but not sufficient to address the unbalanced demographic, would still result in an increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide opportunity to offer the range of homes that the ageing demographic would require. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure market and affordable homes.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the settlements and be in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Could impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic. New development however will provide opportunities for job creation and improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Could impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic. New development however could help strengthen the rural economy and address rural isolation. Assisting in building sustainable rural communities.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	The level of employment growth would be unlikely to lead to a significant reduction in commuting. On the other hand any new developments will need to consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. On the other hand through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as provide benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate change as the resilience of new development to aspects of climate change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce

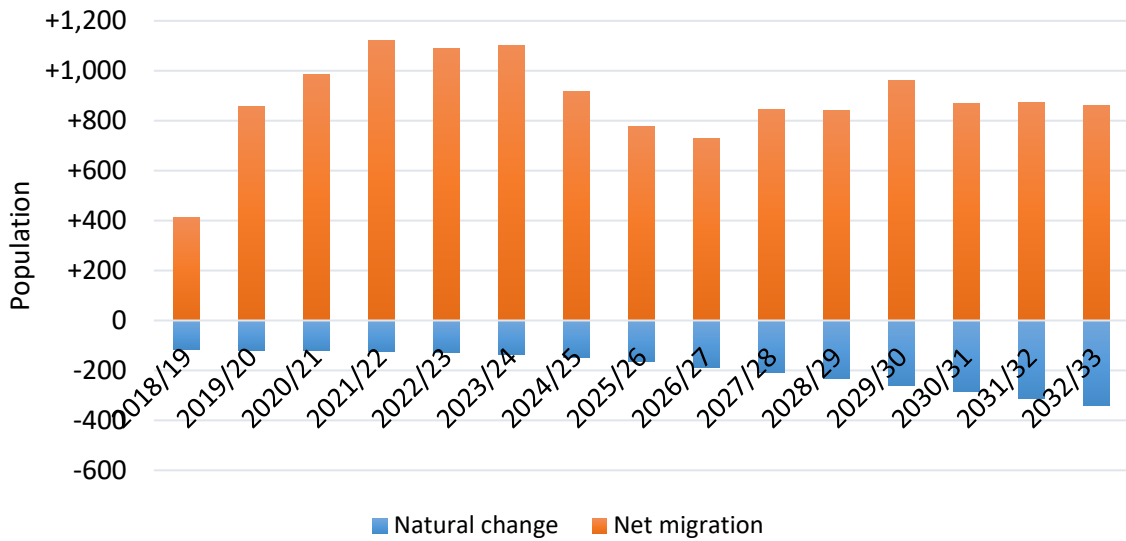
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 4 against the LDP Objectives
		commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

### Option 5: Radical Structural Change Lower (Commuting Ratio Reducing)

- 2.41 This option, as with the previous option, is also employment-led. As a starting point it takes the lower level of job creation under the radical structural change option of the Economies of the Future Report. This estimates an additional 5,000 jobs above the 2017 level by 2037. This equates to an annual growth of some 258 jobs or a total of 3,870 jobs over the plan period.
- 2.42 Employment growth is higher under this option than the matching UK growth option. With the provision of more jobs in the County it is realistic to assume that the commuting ratio would reduce, that is to say that Monmouthshire would retain more of its own workers rather than them commuting elsewhere to work. This option takes this into account and assumes a smaller net out-commute by the end of the plan period. In turn, this reduces population growth as fewer people are estimated to commute out of the authority, thus reducing the need for in-migration to support the employment growth. For this option the unemployment rate remains fixed.
- 2.43 By applying these principles this employment-led option projects a population increase of 10,375 (11.0%) with a corresponding increase of 5,523 (13.7%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. This represents a projected dwelling growth rate of 5,790 over the plan period, or 386 dpa, to support this level of employment growth.
- 2.44 This option projects net average in-migration of 880 persons pa throughout the plan period, out-weighting the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population (Chart 22).

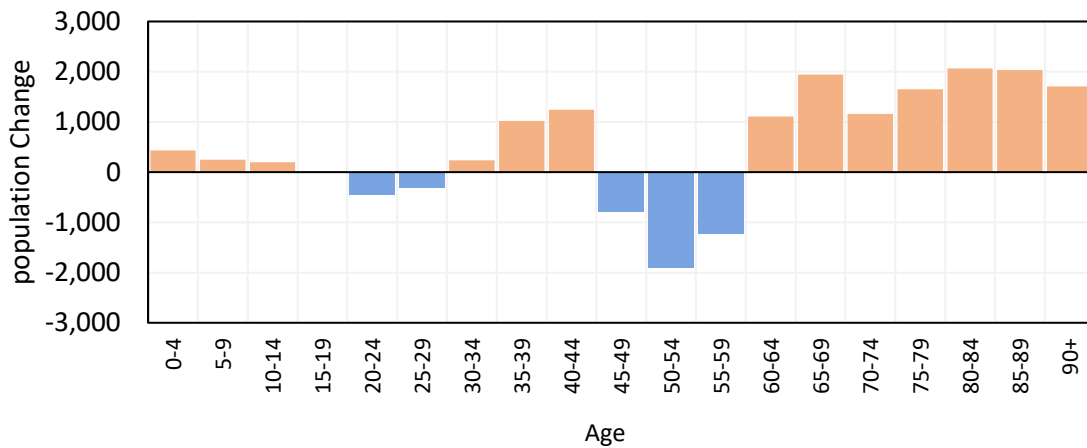


**Chart 22: Components of Population Change**



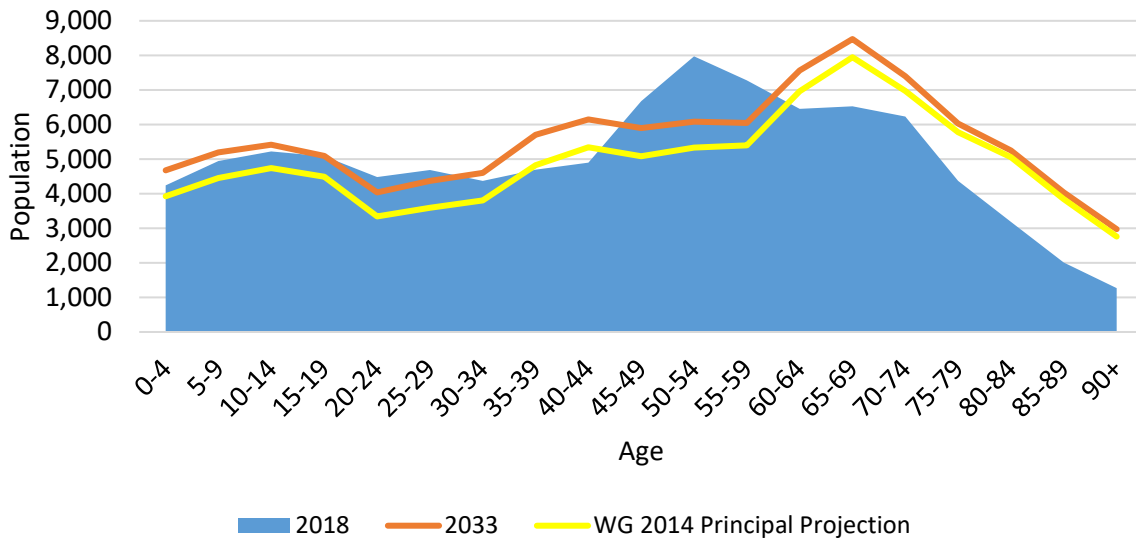
2.45 As with the previous options, this scenario has implications for the age profile of the County. Whilst the majority of population growth is still coming from the over 60 age groups, there is some evening out of the age profile with growth coming from a broader cross section of the demographic, including young families, the 30 – 44 age group and thus also in the under 14 age groups. However, the 20-29 and 45-59 age groups still record a decline in numbers (Charts 23 and 24).

**Chart 23: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**



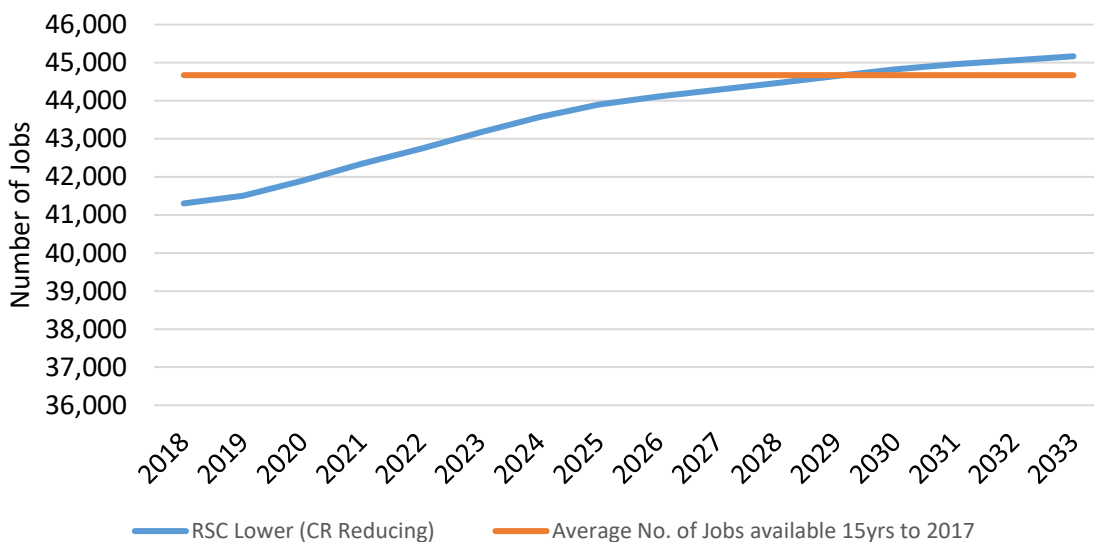
Orange = HIGHER in 2033      Blue = LOWER in 2033

**Chart 24: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



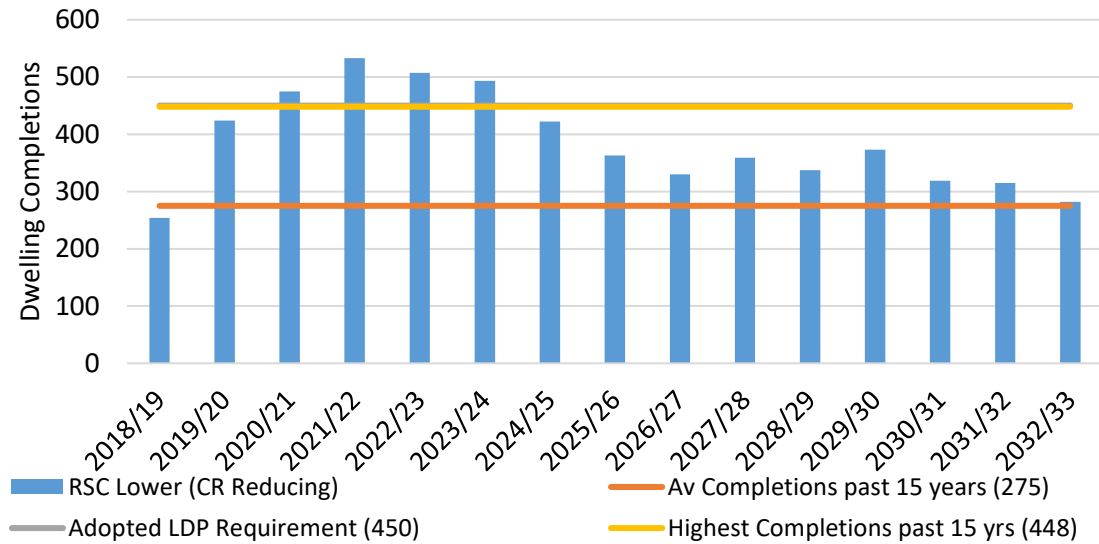
2.46 As with option 3, this option also projects a growth in jobs with an increase of 3,870 jobs, an increase of 258 jobs pa over the plan period. However, in terms of the average number of jobs in the County this option again projects a lower level than over the previous 15 years. In the 15 years to 2017 there was an average of 44,700 jobs available within the County, under this option there is projected to be an average of 43,600 jobs available. This option projects a greater growth in job numbers for the first half of the plan period with this levelling off during the second half, however by 2030 the number of jobs are projected to exceed the 15 year average to 2017. As this option models a commuting ratio that reduces from the 2011 Census value (1.12) to 1.10 over the plan period, population and dwelling growth is not as high as it might have been as Monmouthshire would be retaining more of its own population to maintain the job growth (Chart 25).

**Chart 25: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.47 This option represents an average dwelling growth rate of 386 dpa over the plan period. This is a higher level than the average dwelling completion rate experienced over the previous 15 years but falls short of the adopted LDP requirement (Chart 26).

**Chart 26: Dwelling Requirement**



2.48 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- An increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- A growth in the number of school aged children, placing some pressure on the capacity of existing schools, however, the level of housing delivery would provide scope to secure improvements through planning gain.
- Growth in established households around the 30-44 age group, which could fuel employment growth, although the overall number of jobs is projected to be at a lower level than in the previous 15 years, indicating that whilst the commuting levels will reduce people will still need to leave the County to access employment.
- Opportunities to secure affordable housing through the planning system.
- Opportunities to sustain services /facilities.
- Opportunities to secure meaningful infrastructure provision/upgrades through planning gain from development.
- Opportunities to secure and/or enhance green infrastructure, public open space and recreation provision through planning gain.

**Table 10: Assessment of Option 5 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 5 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in a growth in jobs of 258 pa. This level of growth would encourage greater indigenous business growth and encourage inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide opportunity to add to the customer base in existing centres, benefiting from indigenous employment growth and fostering the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the centres.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Level of development likely to result in development in areas which have floodplains. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	Levels of housing and employment development could impact on the safeguarding of the County's mineral resource. Developments can nevertheless be located away from safeguarded areas.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	The provision of employment alongside housing could promote the efficient use of land. Recognising that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Begins to address the unbalanced demographic, whilst the over 60 age groups continue to grow there is also growth in the populations of the established families and under 14 age groups. Increased opportunities through job and housing provision for the younger population to live and work in Monmouthshire.

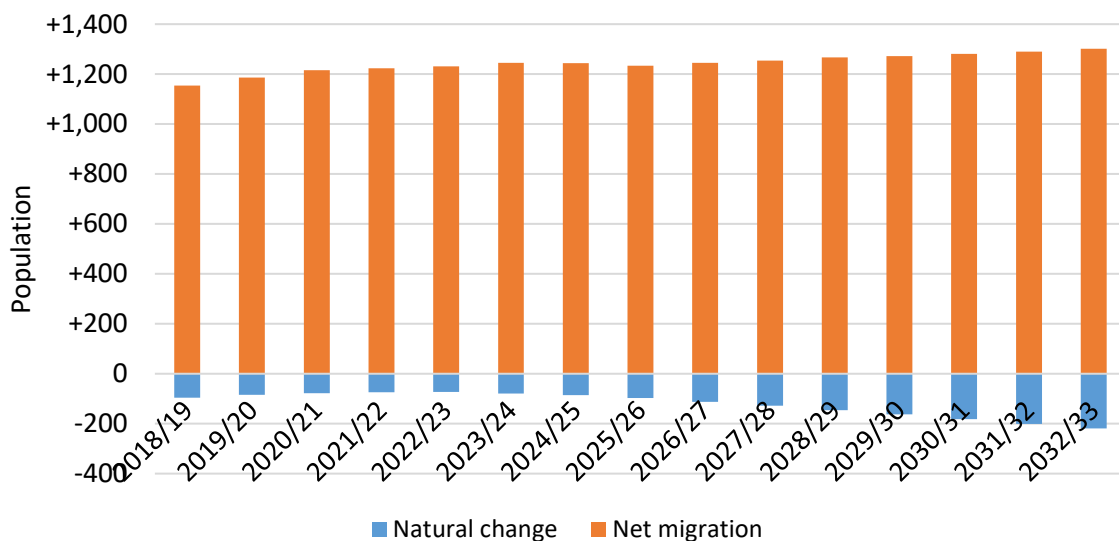
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 5 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes for both existing and future residents. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure affordable and market homes.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the settlements and be in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles. Growth in employment alongside housing would create more sustainable places.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation and improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	The level of employment growth alongside the housing development would be likely to reduce the need to travel. Any new developments will need to consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. On the other hand through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as provide benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate change as the resilience of new development to aspects of climate change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## High Growth Options

### Option 6: PG Long Term (Adjusted)

- 2.49 This option uses the POPGROUP forecasting model to develop a trend-based demographic option. This uses migration flow assumptions based on a sixteen-year historical period from 2001/02 to 2016/17 but adjusted by an uplift to the internal in-migration rates to reflect higher in-migration (based on the last 5 years) from Bristol and South Gloucestershire. This option has been modelled to reflect the possible impact of the removal of the Severn Bridge toll. This differs to the WG 2014-Based Principal Projection which bases all of its migration assumptions on the five-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2009/10 to 2013/14).
- 2.50 This option results in the highest net migration rates of any of the demographic or dwelling-led scenarios with only the radical structural change employment-led scenarios resulting in a higher level. By applying the adjustment to the internal in-migration rates this scenario projects an increase of 16,825 (17.8%) in the population with a corresponding increase of 7,652 (19%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. This represents a projected dwelling growth of 8,010 over the plan period, 534dpa.

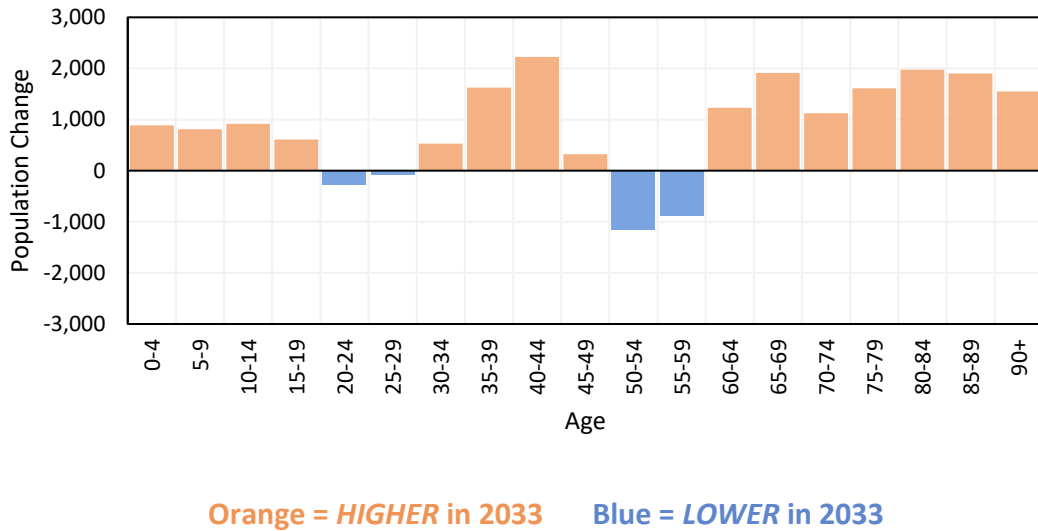
**Chart 27: Components of Population Change**



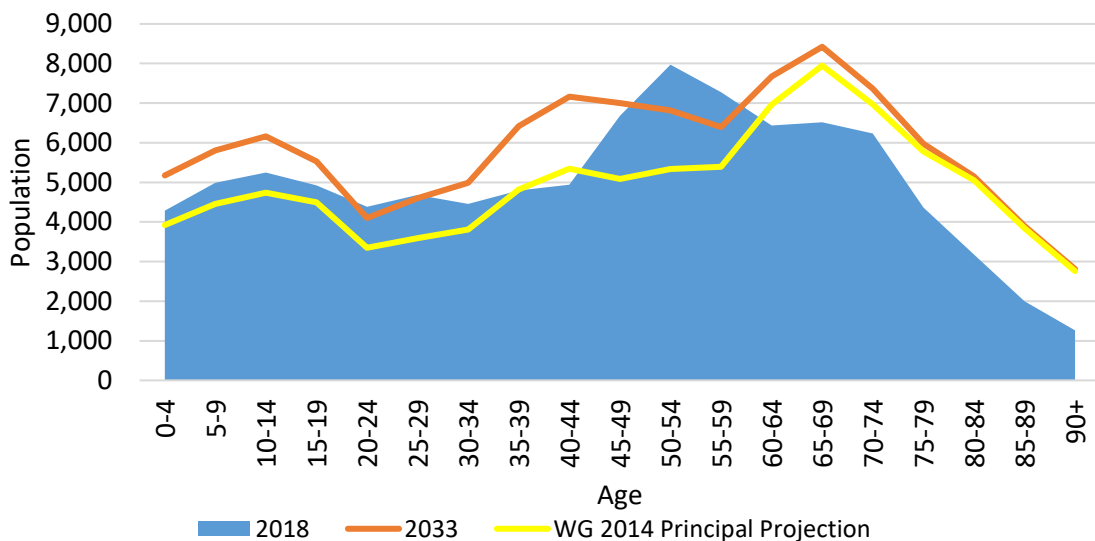
- 2.51 This option projects net average in-migration of 1,200 persons pa throughout the plan period, significantly out-weighting the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population. This option shows the highest migration levels of any of the demographic or dwelling-led options (Chart 27).
- 2.52 This level of migration results in a significant impact on the age profile of the County, and whilst there continues to be growth in the over 60 age groups there is a corresponding growth in the key 30-49 age groups with growth mirrored in the 0-19

age groups. This option captures increased in-migration in the key 25-45 labour force age groups (Charts 28 and 29).

**Chart 28: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -20331 – 19 age groups**

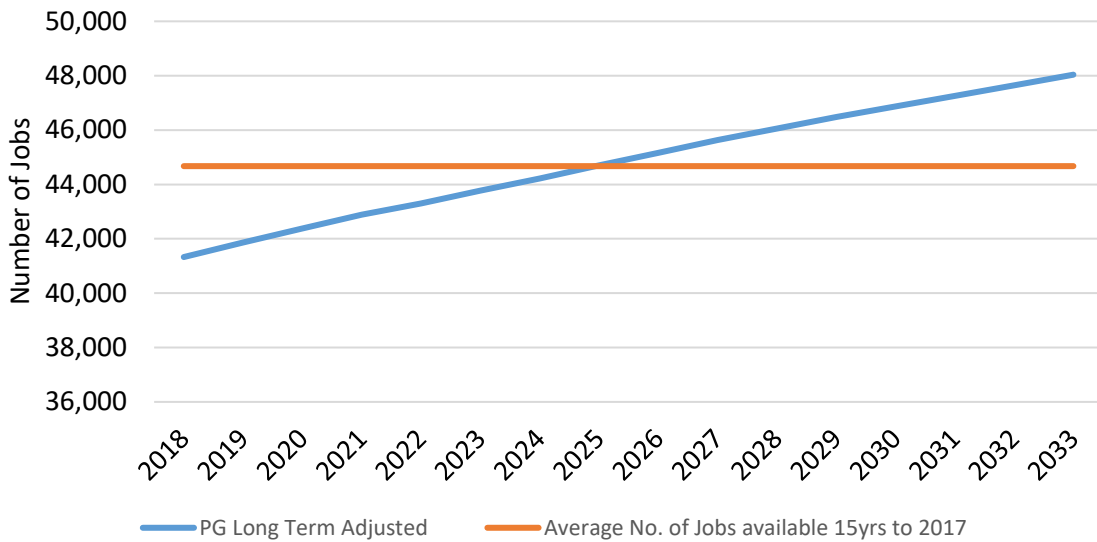


**Chart 29: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



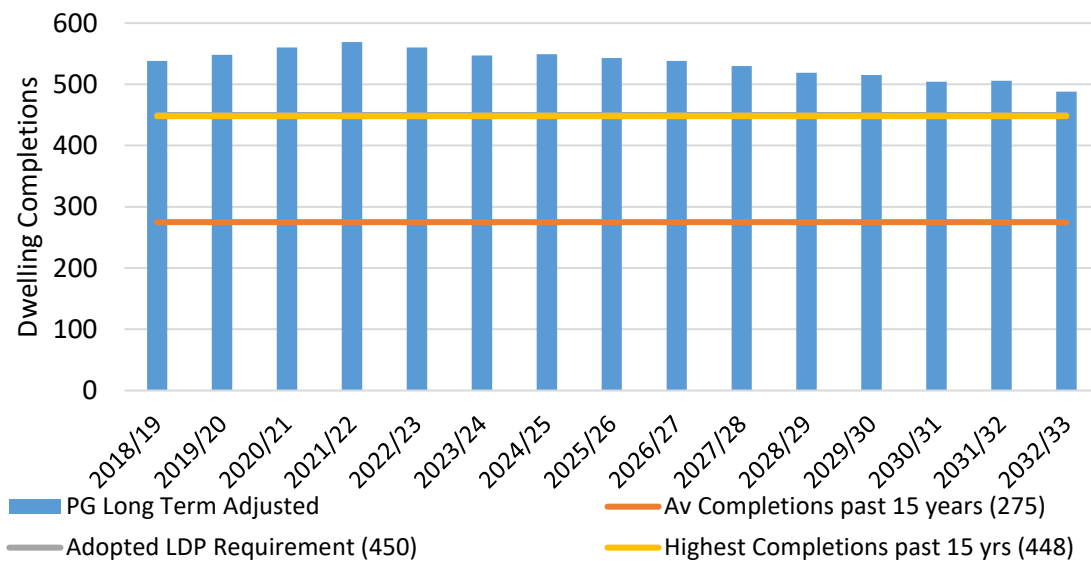
2.53 The growth in jobs under this scenario is significantly higher than that achieved under the employment-led Radical Structural Change Lower (CR Reducing) option with an increase of 6,709 jobs, 447 jobs pa over the plan period (Chart 30). It also leads to a higher average number of jobs within the county than the 44,700 available per annum over the 15 years to 2017, with an average of 44,851 available per annum over the plan period. The number of jobs available rises significantly towards the end of the plan period, with 48,000 jobs available in the County by 2033. This option maintains commuting levels at the 2011 level thus increased in-migration of the key labour force age groups fuels the employment growth.

**Chart 30: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.54 This option represents a dwelling growth rate of some 534 dpa over the plan period. This is a higher level than any experienced over the past 15 years and is higher than the current LDP requirement (Chart 31).

**Chart 31: Dwelling Requirement**



2.55 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- A more balance demography, although the increase in the number of older and elderly people living in the County would still impact upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- Significant growth in the number of school aged children, placing more pressure on the capacity of existing schools. However, the level of housing delivery would provide a substantial opportunity to secure additional provision through planning gain to fund extensions and/or new schools.



- Growth in the number of working aged people living in Monmouthshire, with a notable increase in established households around the 35-44 age group, fuelling growth in employment provision.
- Opportunities to secure more significant affordable housing through the planning system.
- Opportunities to sustain services /facilities.
- Opportunities to secure meaningful infrastructure provision/upgrades through planning gain from development.
- Increased opportunities to secure and/or enhance green infrastructure, public open space and recreation provision through planning gain.

**Table 11: Assessment of Option 6 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 6 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in a growth in jobs of 447 pa. This level of growth would encourage greater indigenous business growth and encourage inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide increased opportunities to add to the customer base in existing centres with a 17.8% increase in the population. There would be benefits arising from indigenous employment growth in the County, fostering the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the centres.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Levels of housing and employment development likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Level of development likely to result in development in areas which have floodplains. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	Higher levels of housing and employment development may impact on the safeguarding of the County's mineral resource. Additional waste infrastructure may be required for this level of growth.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Higher levels of development likely to be predominately greenfield, recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.

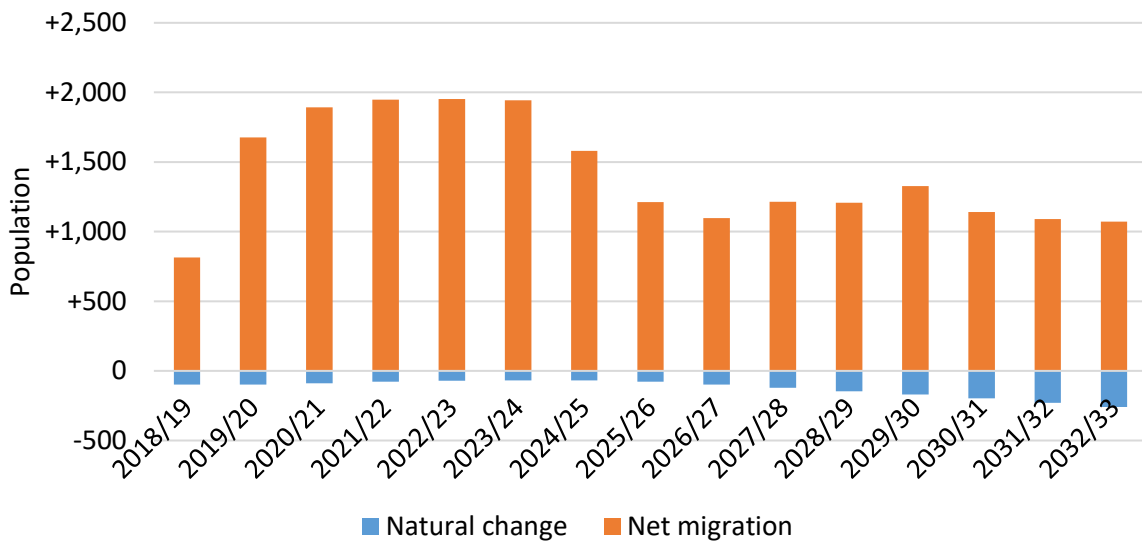
<b>LDP Objective Number</b>	<b>LDP Objective Headline</b>	<b>Performance of Scenario 6 against the LDP Objectives</b>
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	There would be a positive impact on the demography of the County, with a more balanced and greater provision of dwellings and jobs increasing the opportunities for the younger population to both live and work in Monmouthshire.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes for both existing and future residents. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure affordable and market homes.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the settlements and be in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles. Growth in employment alongside housing would create more sustainable places.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation alongside housing and improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Whilst there is a more balanced provision of jobs and housing, the commuting ratio is not likely to reduce, with a higher level of in-migration expected in response to the removal of the tolls. Any new developments will need to consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. On the other hand through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as provide benefits for the

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 6 against the LDP Objectives
		economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There could be a negative impact on climate change as despite promoting a balance between job creation and housing development, with these developments providing opportunities to minimise carbon there is likely to still be unsustainable commuting patterns due to the increase in the resident working population.

### Option 7: Radical Structural Change Higher (Commuting Ratio Reducing)

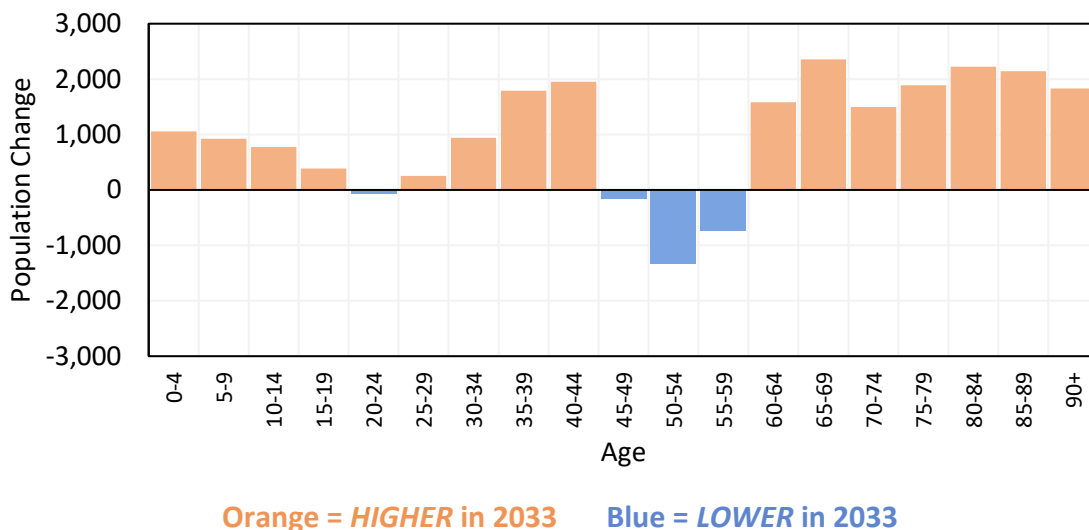
- 2.56 This option, as with options 4 and 5 is employment-led. As a starting point it takes the higher level of job creation under the radical structural change option of the Economies of the Future Report. This estimates an additional 10,000 jobs above the 2017 level by 2037. This equates to an annual growth of 552 jobs or a total of 8,280 jobs over the plan period.
- 2.57 This option in common with the other employment-led scenarios uses economic assumptions that are consistent with those applied to Monmouthshire’s demographic and dwelling-led scenarios. That is a fixed unemployment rate which tracks historical data to 2017 and thereafter remains fixed and consistent employment growth and economic activity rate assumptions over the plan period. However, unlike option 8 which has the same starting point, it assumes that the commuting ratio will reduce. With the provision of more jobs in the County it is realistic to assume that the commuting ratio would reduce, i.e. Monmouthshire would retain more of its own workers rather than them commuting elsewhere to work. This option takes this into account and assumes a smaller net out-commute by the end of the plan period. Whilst not impacting on the overall growth of employment, this reduces population growth and thus the dwelling requirement as fewer people are estimated to commute out of the authority, thus reducing the need for in-migration to support the employment and dwelling growth.
- 2.58 By applying these principles this employment-led option projects an increase of 19,308 (20.2%) in the population with a corresponding increase of 9,037 (22.2%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. This represents a projected dwelling growth rate of 9,465, 631 dpa, to support this level of employment growth.

**Chart 32: Components of Population Change**

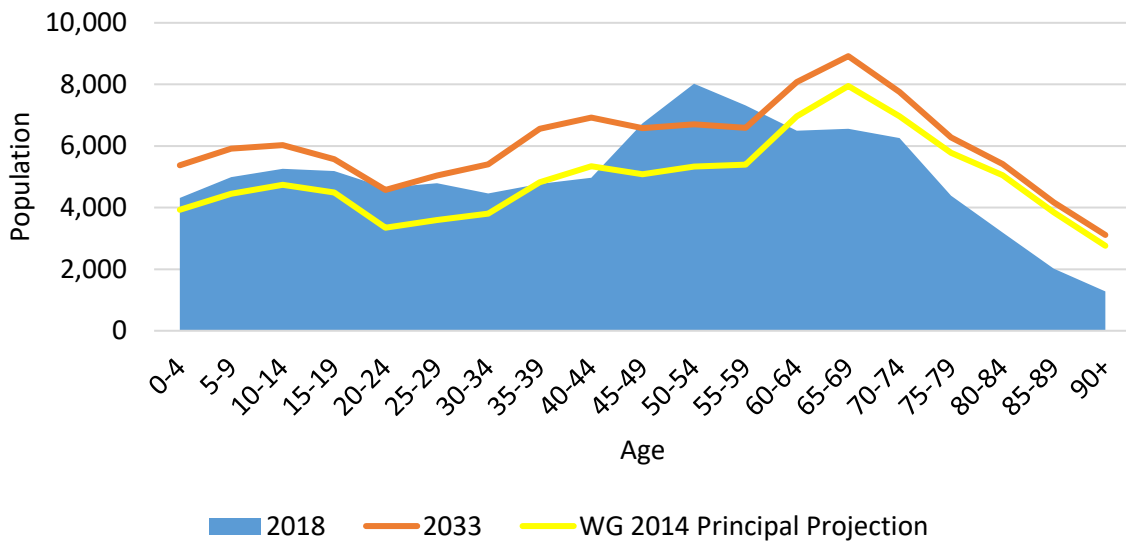


- 2.59 This option projects net average in-migration of 1,400 persons pa throughout the plan period, significantly out-weighting the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population (Chart 32).
- 2.60 This results in a significant impact on the age profile of the County, and whilst there continues to be growth in the over 60 age groups there is a corresponding growth in the key labour force age groups with this growth mirrored in the 0-19 age groups. This scenario captures increased in-migration in all of these groups (Charts 33 and 34).

**Chart 33: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**

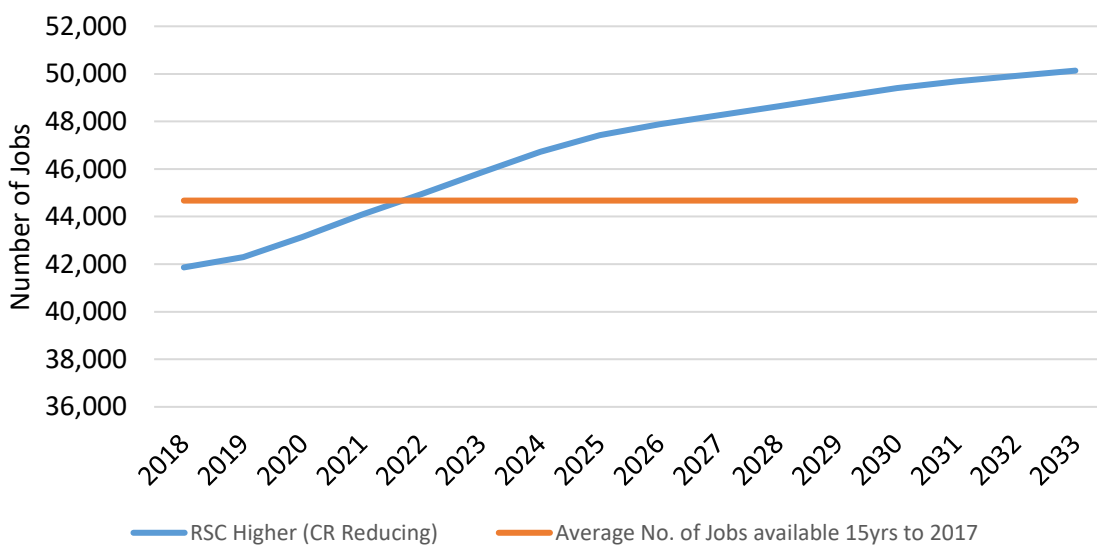


**Chart 34: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



2.61 The growth in jobs under this option is significantly higher than that achieved under the employment-led Radical Structural Change Lower (CR Reducing) scenario or the Matching UK Growth scenario with an increase of 552 jobs pa over the plan period, which matches that achieved under the Radical Structural Change Higher option (Option 8). It also leads to a higher average number of jobs within the county than the 44,700 available pa over the 15 years to 2017 at some 46,800. As this option models a commuting ratio that reduces from the 2011 Census value (1.12) to 1.10 over the plan period, population and dwelling growth is not as high as under the Radical Structural Change Higher scenario as Monmouthshire would be retaining more of its own population to maintain the job growth (Chart 35).

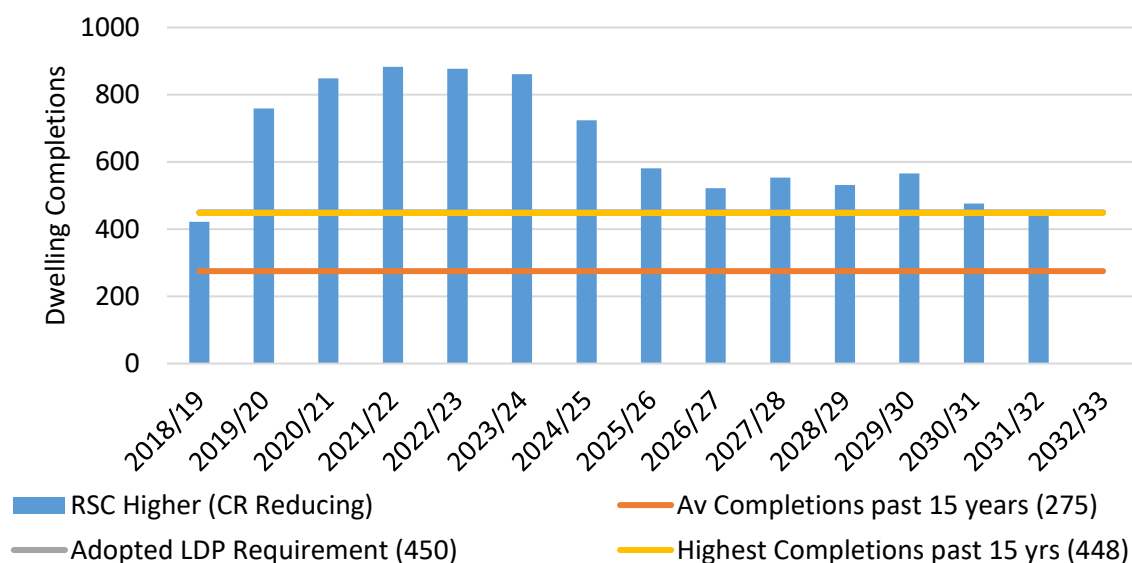
**Chart 35: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.62 This option represents a dwelling growth rate of 631 dpa over the plan period. This is higher than any level of dwelling growth experienced over the past 15 years and is

significantly higher than the adopted LDP requirement. This is a level of dwelling growth that has never been achieved in the County (Chart 36).

**Chart 36: Dwelling Requirement**



2.63 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- A more balanced demography with an increase in the number of older and elderly people living in the County balanced against an increase in the younger age groups, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- Significant growth in the number of school aged children, placing more pressure on the capacity of existing schools. However, the level of housing delivery would provide a substantial opportunity to secure additional provision through planning gain to fund extensions and/or new schools.
- Growth in the number of working aged people living in Monmouthshire, with a notable increase in established households around the 35-44 age group, fuelling growth in employment provision.
- A reduction in out-commuting likely to lead to more sustainable travel patterns.
- Opportunities to secure more significant affordable housing through the planning system.
- Opportunities to sustain/enhance services and facilities.
- Increased pressure on the County’s landscape and biodiversity interests but potential to maximise opportunities to secure and/or enhance green infrastructure, public open space and recreation provision through planning gain.
- Increased demands on infrastructure, but potential to deliver infrastructure improvement through increased planning gain from development.

**Table 12: Assessment of Option 7 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 7 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in a growth in jobs of 552 pa. This level of growth would encourage greater indigenous business growth and encourage inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide increased opportunities to add to the customer base in existing centres with a 20.2% increase in the population. There would be benefits arising from indigenous employment growth in the County, fostering the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the centres.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Levels of housing and employment development likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Level of development likely to result in development in areas which have floodplains. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	Higher levels of housing and employment development may impact on the safeguarding of the County's mineral resource. Additional waste infrastructure may be required for this level of growth.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Higher levels of development likely to be predominately greenfield. Recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	There would be a positive impact on the demography of the County, with a more balanced and greater provision of dwellings and jobs increasing the opportunities for the

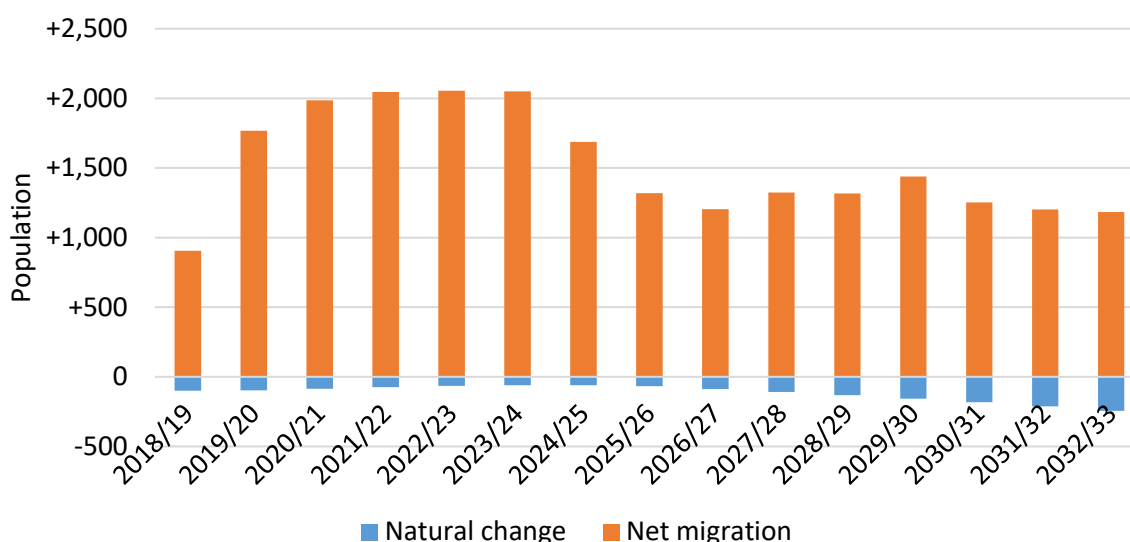
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	- Performance of Scenario 7 against the LDP Objectives
		younger population to both live and work in Monmouthshire.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes for both existing and future residents. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure affordable and market homes.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the settlements and be in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles. Growth in employment alongside housing would create more sustainable places.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation alongside housing and improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Promotes a more balanced provision of jobs and housing, reducing the need to travel. Any new developments will need to consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. On the other hand through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as provide benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate change as the resilience of new development to aspects of climate change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.



### Option 8: Radical Structural Change Higher

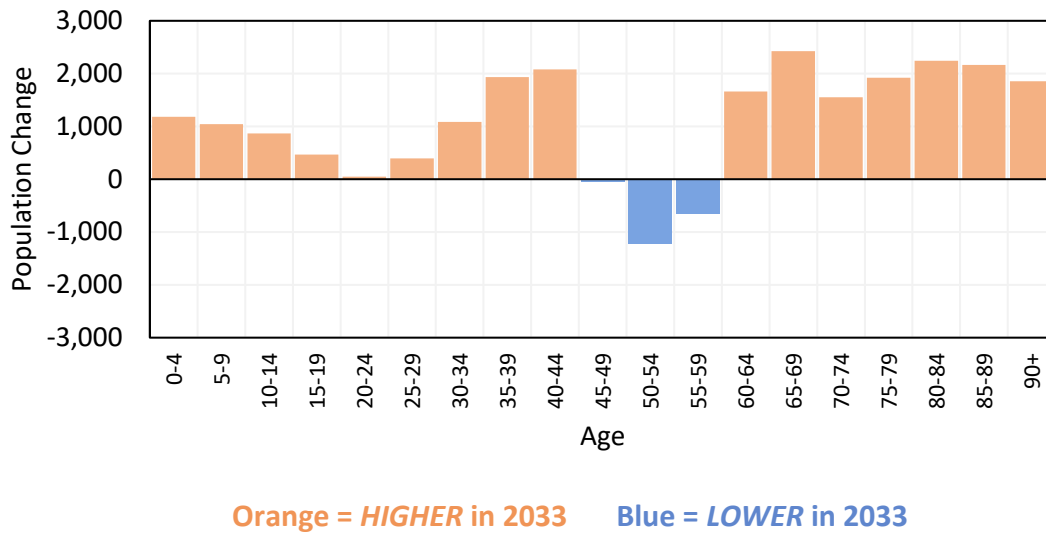
- 2.64 This option, as with options 4, 5 and 7 is employment-led. As a starting point it takes the higher level of job creation under the radical structural change option of the Economies of the Future Report. This estimates an additional 10,000 jobs above the 2017 level by 2037. This equates to an annual growth of some 552 jobs or a total of 8,280 jobs over the plan period.
- 2.65 This option in common with scenario 4, uses economic assumptions that are consistent with those applied to Monmouthshire’s demographic and dwelling-led scenarios as set out in Table 2 above. By applying these principles this employment-led option projects an increase of 21,009 (22.0%) in the population with a corresponding increase of 9,693 (23.8%) in the number of households in the County over the plan period. This represents a projected dwelling growth of 10,155, a rate of 677 dpa, to support this level of employment growth. This level of employment growth requires the highest level of net in-migration per year of all of the options presented, at 1,516 persons per annum, as it assumes that the same number of people will be commuting out to work more of the working age resident population will be needed to fill the jobs.

**Chart 37: Components of Population Change**

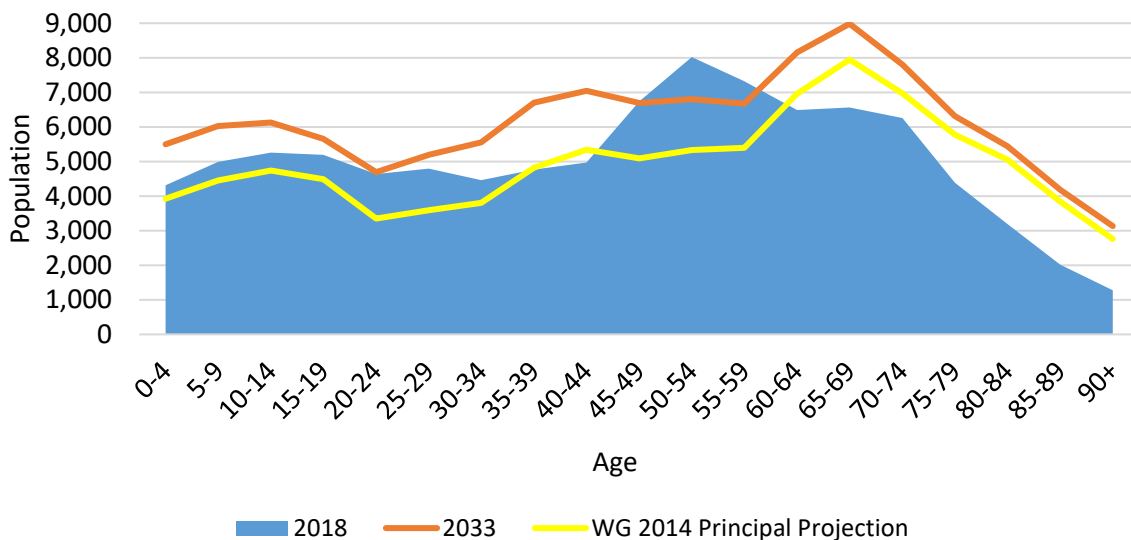


- 2.66 This option projects net average in-migration of approximately 1,500 persons pa throughout the plan period, significantly out-weighting the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population. This option shows the highest migration levels of any of the employment-led options (Chart 37).
- 2.67 This results in a significant impact on the age profile of the County, and whilst there continues to be growth in the over 60 age groups there is a corresponding growth in the key labour force age groups with this growth mirrored in the 0-19 age groups. This scenario captures increased in-migration in all of these groups (Chart 38 and 39).

**Chart 38: Population Growth/Decline by Age Group 2018 -2033**

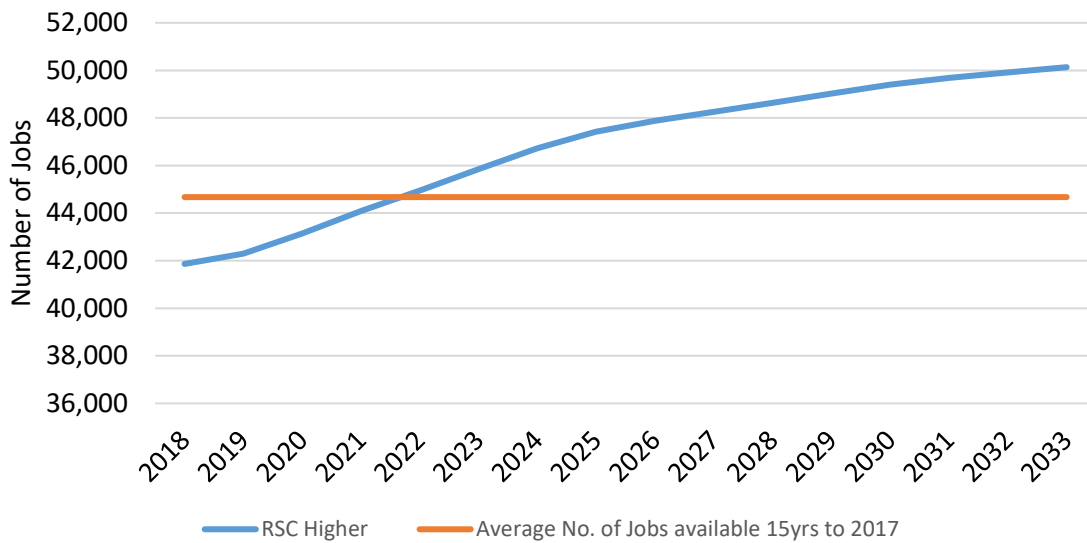


**Chart 39: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire**



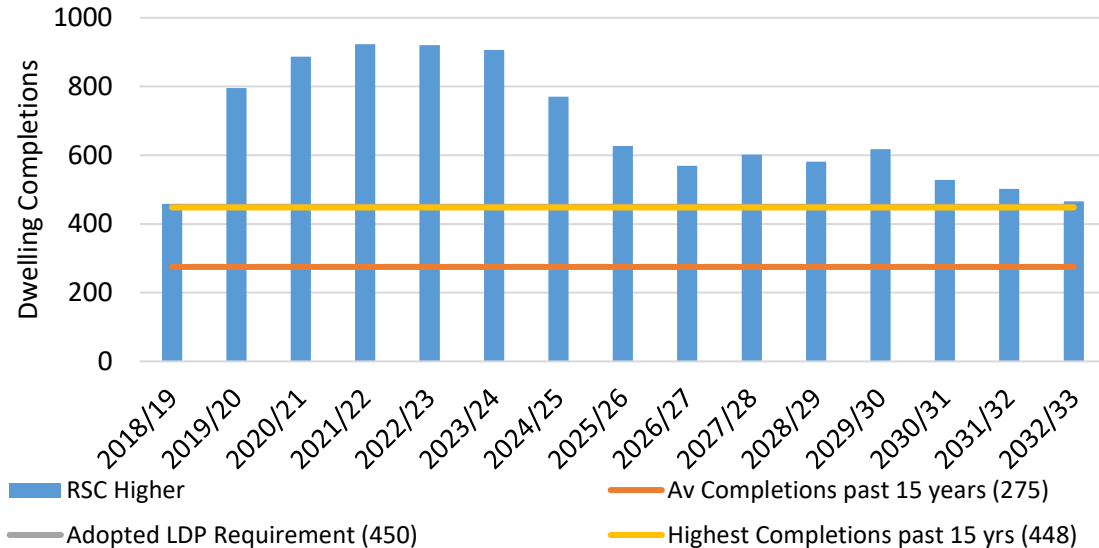
2.68 The growth in jobs under this option is significantly higher than that achieved under the employment-led Radical Structural Change Lower (CR Reducing) option or the Matching UK Growth option with an increase of 552 jobs pa over the plan period. It also leads to a higher average number of jobs within the county than the 44,700 available pa over the 15 years to 2017 at some 46,800. The number of jobs available rises significantly towards the end of the plan period, with over 50,000 jobs available in the County by 2033. This option maintains commuting levels at the 2011 level thus increased in-migration of the key labour force age groups is needed to fuel the employment growth (Chart 40).

**Chart 40: Implications for Employment Growth**



2.69 This option represents a dwelling growth rate of 677 dpa over the plan period. This is higher than any level of dwelling growth experienced over the past 15 years and is significantly higher than the current LDP requirement. This is a level of dwelling growth that has never been achieved in the County (Chart 41).

**Chart 41: Dwelling Requirement**



2.70 The implications associated with this growth option include:

- A more balanced demography with an increase in the number of older and elderly people living in the County balanced against an increase in the younger age groups, impacting upon the type of housing required and service providers across public and private sectors.
- Significant growth in the number of school aged children, placing more pressure on the capacity of existing schools. However, the level of housing delivery would

provide a substantial opportunity to secure additional provision through planning gain to fund extensions and/or new schools.

- Growth in the number of working aged people living in Monmouthshire, with a notable increase in established households around the 35-44 age group, fuelling growth in employment provision.
- Increased numbers of people commuting out of the County for work, as the commuting ratio remains fixed at the 2011 level, leading to unsustainable travel patterns.
- Opportunities to secure more significant affordable housing through the planning system.
- Opportunities to sustain/enhance services and facilities.
- Increased pressure on the County’s landscape and biodiversity interests but potential to maximise opportunities to secure and/or enhance green infrastructure, public open space and recreation provision through planning gain.
- Increased demands on infrastructure, but potential to deliver infrastructure improvement through increased planning gain from development.

**Table 13: Assessment of Option 8 against LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 8 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in a growth in jobs of 552 pa. This level of growth would encourage greater indigenous business growth and encourage inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide increased opportunities to add to the customer base in existing centres with a 22% increase in the population. There would be benefits arising from indigenous employment growth in the County, fostering the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the centres.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Levels of housing and employment development likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Level of development likely to result in development in areas which have floodplains. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	Higher levels of housing and employment development may impact on the safeguarding of the County’s mineral

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 8 against the LDP Objectives
		resource. Additional waste infrastructure may be required for this level of growth.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Higher levels of development likely to be predominately greenfield. Recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	There would be a positive impact on the demography of the County, with a more balanced and greater provision of dwellings and jobs increasing the opportunities for the younger population to both live and work in Monmouthshire.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes for both existing and future residents. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure affordable and market homes.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the settlements and be in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles. Growth in employment alongside housing would create more sustainable places.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation alongside housing and improvements to existing services and facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Promotes a balanced provision of jobs and housing, but with an increase in population commuting ratio predicted to stay the same, a continuation of unsustainable travel patterns. Any new developments will need to consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport.

LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	- Performance of Scenario 8 against the LDP Objectives
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. On the other hand through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as provide benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	There could be a negative impact on climate change as despite promoting a balance between job creation and housing development, with these developments providing opportunities to minimise carbon there is likely to still be unsustainable commuting patterns due to the increase in the resident working population.

#### Consultation Questions

- What is your preferred growth option and why?
- How will this option address the issues/challenges Monmouthshire is facing?

**Table 14: Summary of the Implications of Selected Growth Options**

Scenario	Type of Scenario	Population Change 2018-2033	Population Change %	Average Net Migration per annum	Household Change 2018-2033	Household Change %	Dwellings per annum	Dwellings 2018-2033	Jobs per annum	Jobs 2018-2033
1. Net Nil Migration	Demographic	-4,136	-4.4	0	-165	-0.4	-12	-	-266	-3,990
2. WG 2014-Based Principal Projection	Demographic	726	0.8	319	1,641	4.1	115	1,725	-100	-1,499
3. Dwelling-led (15yr Average)	Dwelling	6,800	7.2	673	4,105	10.2	287	4,305	93	1,389
4. Matching UK Growth rate	Employment	8,616	9.1	782	4,820	12.0	337	5,055	151	2,265
5. Radical Structural Change Lower (Commuting Ratio reducing)	Employment	10,375	11.0	883	5,523	13.7	386	5,790	258	3,870
6. PG Long Term Adjusted	Demographic	16,825	17.8	1,243	7,652	19.0	534	8,010	447	6,709
7. Radical Structural Change Higher (Commuting Ratio reducing)	Employment	19,308	20.2	1,412	9,037	22.2	631	9,465	552	8,280
8. Radical Structural Change Higher	Employment	21,009	22.0	1,516	9,693	23.8	677	10,155	552	8,280

### 3 Spatial Strategy Options

- 3.1 In addition to setting out options for the level of growth needed over the plan period (set out in Section 2), the Replacement LDP must put forward a clear spatial strategy for where this development should take place within the County. This section of the report presents a range of spatial strategy options for accommodating housing and employment growth. A total of 5 broad Spatial Distribution Options have been considered.
- 3.2 It is important to note that the Spatial Distribution Options for Growth put forward are not intended to define precise boundaries, sites or land use allocations at this stage. Further detail will be provided as part of the Preferred Strategy and Deposit LDP.
- 3.3 Any new growth areas must be served or be capable of being served, by appropriate infrastructure. This includes physical, digital and social infrastructure including; community and recreational facilities, sewerage, water, transport, schools, health care and broadband. The delivery of new infrastructure in association with development will depend on a number of factors; securing funding for such infrastructure is of particular importance. While consideration of funding opportunities for new infrastructure to support sites is key to the deliverability of sites, not all of the evidence is available at present. This will nevertheless be updated throughout the process as this evidence is prepared. An infrastructure plan will be delivered alongside the Deposit LDP.
- 3.4 The consideration of realistic<sup>7</sup> growth and spatial options is an important part in the preparation of the Replacement LDP, the purpose of which is to facilitate discussion and inform the Preferred Strategy consultation. Each spatial option will need to have regard to legislation, national planning policy, local and regional strategies, as well as, wider contextual issues such as the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls. Furthermore, the options must take account of the specific characteristics, assets and issues prevalent in Monmouthshire to guide development in order to promote and deliver sustainable, resilient communities. A number of spatial options have been identified. However, it is considered pertinent to condense these into a number of realistic options for consultation purposes and having regard to the aforementioned issues. An initial assessment of all options has been undertaken as set out in Appendix 3, which includes an assessment of the appropriateness of options previously considered in the Adopted LDP (Para 6.2.1.2 LDP Manual Edition 2, 2015). A total of 5 spatial options, as set out below, have been selected for consideration as spatial options for further assessment and consultation purposes.
- 3.5 The options identified assume that new development will provide the necessary infrastructure improvements, for example to transport networks, utilities, green infrastructure, health, education and social facilities.

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<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 6.2.1.1 LDP Manual - Edition 2 (August 2015)



3.6 A summary table showing how each option performs against the draft Replacement LDP objectives is provided in each of the assessments. The performance is assessed according to the ratings set out in Table 15. A summary of the advantages and disadvantages for each of the options is provided along with a map to portray a spatial illustration. As noted in paragraph 3.2 the individual maps do not identify precise boundaries, sites or land use allocations at this stage.

**Table 15 – Key to Assessment of Options against Draft Replacement LDP Objectives**

Rating	Predicted effect
Green	Helps to achieve the objective.
Amber	Neutral impact on objective.
Red	Unlikely to achieve objective.

3.7 At this stage no single spatial strategy option is considered preferable. The alternatives presented provide spatial strategy options for accommodating growth, having regard to the evidence base and policy aspirations.

### Settlement Hierarchy

3.8 A Sustainable Settlements Appraisal has been undertaken as part of the evidence base to support the Replacement LDP. Its purpose is to identify those settlements which are potentially suitable to accommodate future growth in terms of their location, role and function. This paper provides valuable information to allow a settlement hierarchy to be established to indicate a settlement’s potential for accommodating development, and, the hierarchy in relation to other settlements in Monmouthshire. A final decision on how much development a settlement can accommodate will nevertheless depend on a wide range of other factors, such as impact on the character of the settlement along with consideration of its environmental, physical and policy constraints and its location in relation to other settlements.

3.9 Utilising the approach based on the initial findings of the Sustainable Settlements Appraisal as a starting point, it is considered that the Primary, Secondary and Severnside Settlements in the County can be identified as below. This settlement hierarchy is nevertheless subject to change following completion of the Sustainable Settlements Appraisal and additional evidence to support the Replacement LDP is progressed.

## Draft Sustainable Settlement Hierarchy

Primary Settlements:	Secondary Settlements:	Severnside:	Rural Settlements:
Abergavenny (including Llanfoist)	Penperlleni	Caerwent	To be defined at a later stage <sup>8</sup> .
Chepstow	Raglan	Caldicot	
Monmouth (including Wyesham)	Usk	Crick	
		Magor/Undy	
		Portskewett	
		Rogiet	
		Sudbrook	

### Spatial Strategy Options for the Distribution of Growth

3.10 A total of 5 broad Spatial Distribution Options have been identified as below:

- **Option 1: Continuation of the existing LDP Strategy** – Distribute development around the County with a particular focus on Main Towns<sup>9</sup>, some development in Severnside<sup>10</sup> and some development in the most sustainable rural areas to enable provision of affordable housing throughout the County. New residential development to be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.
- **Option 2: Dispersed growth and New Settlement** – Distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing. Inclusion of a New Settlement within the County to deliver longer term growth providing housing, employment, retail and associated infrastructure. It is recognised a New Settlement will take a long time to progress and cross over into next plan period, hence additional dispersed growth is required to account for the identified need.
- **Option 3: Distribute growth proportionately across rural and urban areas** – Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing.
- **Option 4: New Settlement with limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only** - Growth to be predominantly accommodated in a New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to meet some of the identified need prior to progression of a New Settlement.

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<sup>8</sup> Through the work being undertaken in the Sustainable Settlements Appraisal.

<sup>9</sup> As identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted Local Development Plan (2014), now renamed to Primary Settlements and includes the addition of Llanfoist.

<sup>10</sup> As identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted Local Development Plan (2014), with the addition of Crick.

- **Option 5: Focus on M4 corridor** – Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48, to capitalise on its strategic links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England, existing economic opportunities and regional infrastructure connections.

**Option 1 Continuation of the Existing LDP Strategy**

**Table 16 – Option 1**

Option 1: Continuation of the Existing LDP Strategy
<p><b>Description of Option:</b></p> <p>This option follows the existing Adopted LDP Strategy through to the Replacement LDP, which distributes development around the County. There would be a particular focus on Main Towns<sup>11</sup>, some development in Severnside<sup>12</sup> and some development in the most sustainable rural areas to enable provision of affordable housing throughout the County. New residential development would be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.</p>
<p><b>Map of Option 1</b></p>

<sup>11</sup> See paragraph 3.9 for definition of Primary Settlements, Main Towns are now incorporated into Primary Settlements, with the addition of Llanfoist.

<sup>12</sup> See paragraph 3.9 for definition of Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside, with some areas to be identified at a later stage as Rural Settlements.

## Option 1: Continuation of the Existing LDP Strategy

### Advantages:

- Would provide growth in sustainable areas that have existing access to facilities, public transport links and employment opportunities.
- Would provide affordable housing across the Primary Settlements<sup>13</sup>, Secondary Settlements<sup>14</sup> and Severnside<sup>15</sup> identified in paragraph 3.9 and some rural settlements.
- Could attract additional facilities in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside.
- Would help support facilities in existing settlements, particularly in those rural areas where facilities are struggling/declining. Growth may also attract additional facilities where they do not currently exist.

### Disadvantages:

- Many of the Primary Settlements currently have physical infrastructure capacity issues which would need to be addressed to enable significant growth, for example Monmouth in relation to the provision of mains drainage and Chepstow in relation to capacity of road networks.
- Would result in additional pressure on social infrastructure within Primary Settlements and the Severnside area, such as health care facilities. Additional support for facilities in the Secondary Settlements and Rural Settlements not likely to be achieved due to limited growth in these areas.
- The focus of development in the Primary Settlements will result in further pressure on the environment.
- The provision of employment opportunities together with residential developments has not been fulfilled in all of the Strategic Mixed Use Sites allocated in the adopted LDP. Future employment allocations should be based on the findings of the Employment Land Review.
- Some rural areas could be disadvantaged as they would not all benefit from additional housing to help support and attract additional facilities.
- Preference for brownfield development over greenfield development. Growth would be predominately located on greenfield sites, however it is recognised that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County.

<sup>13</sup> Main Towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth as identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted LDP

<sup>14</sup> Secondary Settlements of Llanfoist, Penperlleni, Raglan and Usk as identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted LDP

<sup>15</sup> Severnside sub-region consisting of Caerwent, Caldicot, Magor, Portskewett, Rogiet, Sudbrook and Undy

**Table 17 – Assessment of Option 1 against Draft LDP Objectives**

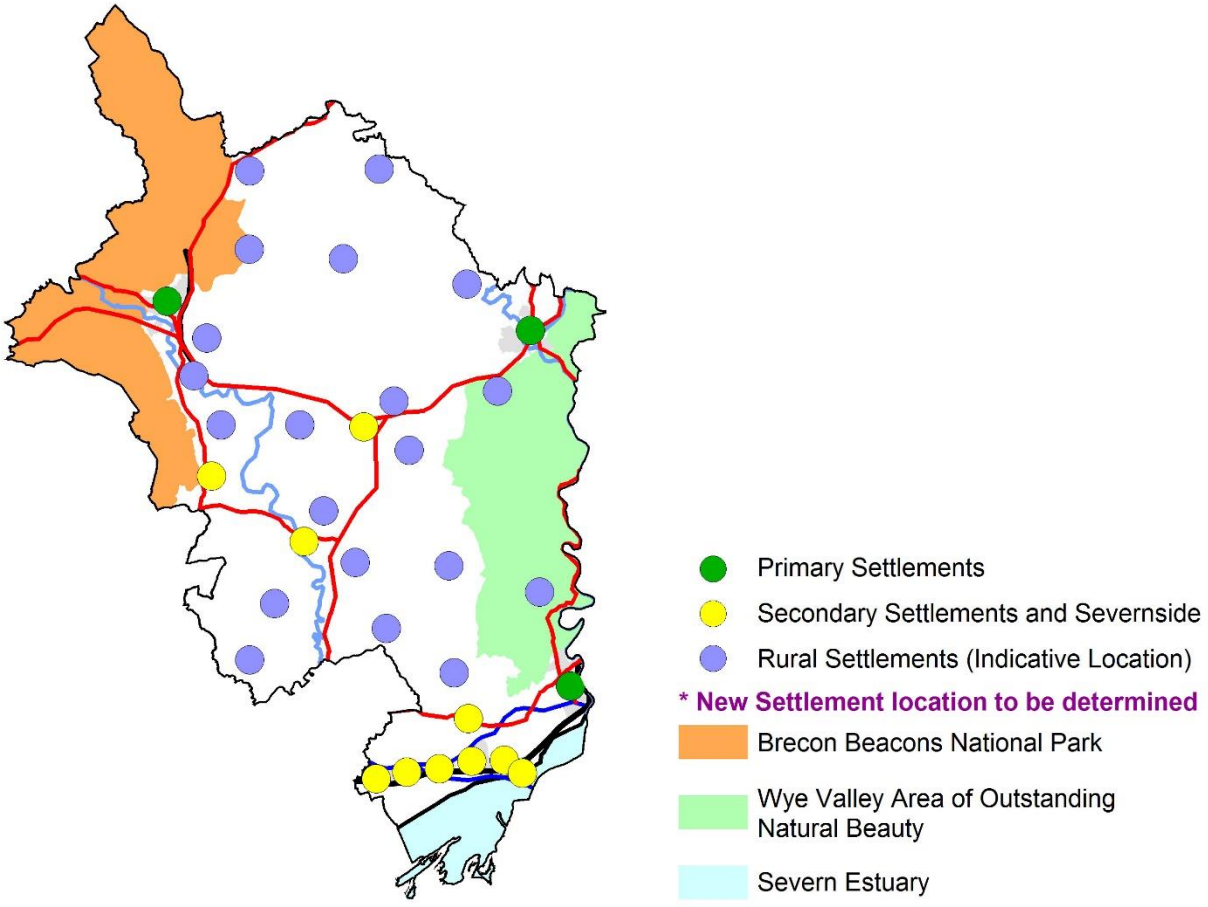
LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 1 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	While new residential development will be accompanied by employment opportunities, where possible, development needs to be in the right locations to attract inward investment. There is a focus on Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth, however some growth in the Secondary Settlements, Severnside area and most sustainable rural areas would encourage greater indigenous business growth across the County as a whole while at the same time encouraging inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide the opportunity to add to the customer base/footfall of the main County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth and support existing/attract additional facilities in these areas. However, limited development in Caldicot and other rural areas could result in further loss of retail in other areas.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments in these locations could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	While Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth have areas of floodplain. Developments can be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, however, some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements. Likely to be predominately greenfield development.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 1 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments will be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	While the majority of market and affordable housing provision will be in the Primary Settlements of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth, housing will also be provided in Secondary Settlements, the Severnside area and some of the Rural Settlements which will assist in ensuring a balanced demography across the County. Would provide increased opportunities through employment and housing provision for the younger population to live and work in Monmouthshire.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide opportunity for sufficient homes, although recognise this is dependent on the level of growth. Affordable housing will be provided in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and some of the Rural Settlements. This will enable provision of market and affordable homes across all housing market areas.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the Primary and Secondary Settlements, Severnside and Rural Settlements in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Developments will be located in those settlements within Monmouthshire with good access to employment, retail, community facilities and social infrastructure. Will also provide opportunities to support/enhance existing community facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Housing will be distributed in both urban and rural areas, with a focus in rural areas on the most sustainable Rural Settlements. Will help to support those rural areas where facilities are struggling/declining.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	The focus of development in Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth may result in further pressure on social and physical infrastructure in these areas. However, appropriate infrastructure should be in place/can be provided to accommodate any new development in those areas as well as in the Secondary Settlements, Severnside and Rural Settlements.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	While new residential development will be accompanied by employment opportunities, where possible, there is no

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 1 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		guarantee that residents will live and work in the same area. While many of the settlements already have sustainable travel links in place through existing rail and bus links, any new developments will need to fully consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport opportunities.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Consideration will need to be given to ensure there is no adverse impact on the heritage of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth due to the focus of development in these areas. However, through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as providing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	Resilience of new development to aspects of Climate Change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## Option 2 Dispersed Growth and New Settlement

Table 18 – Option 2

Option 2: Dispersed Growth and New Settlement
<p><b>Description of Option:</b></p> <p>The aim of this option would be to distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing. The option also includes the addition of a New Settlement within the County to deliver longer term growth providing housing, employment, retail and associated infrastructure. It is recognised a New Settlement will take a long time to progress and cross over into the next plan period, hence additional dispersed growth is required to account for the identified need.</p>
<p><b>Map of option:</b></p> 
<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although a New Settlement could not be considered alone due to protracted delivery timescales, this option would ensure growth in the County across the whole Plan Period and beyond.</li> <li>• Would meet affordable housing needs throughout the County, particularly rural areas where growth has been limited previously.</li> </ul>



## Option 2: Dispersed Growth and New Settlement

- Would limit the amount of pressure on infrastructure by dispersing development across a range of settlements.
- Would help to support facilities in existing settlements, particularly in those rural areas where facilities are struggling/declining. Growth may also attract additional facilities where they do not currently exist.
- Would provide growth in the most sustainable areas of Monmouthshire whilst at the same time providing opportunities for specific rural areas to become more sustainable.
- The allocation of employment land in line with the findings of the Employment Land Review will ensure employment land is located in the right areas to attract specific sectors/employers.
- A new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network, resulting in less pressure on existing services and infrastructure.

### Disadvantages:

- Preference for brownfield development over greenfield development. Growth would be predominately located on greenfield sites, however it is recognised that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County.
- Small-scale piecemeal development in the short term would not necessarily generate sufficient infrastructure improvements and gains.
- A new settlement has protracted timescales due to the extensive nature of development, which would be delivered towards the latter part of the plan period and would extend into the next Plan period.
- Some rural areas could be disadvantaged as they would not all benefit from additional housing to help support and attract additional facilities.

**Table 19 – Assessment of Option 2 against Draft LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 2 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Dispersed growth across the Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside area and most sustainable rural areas would encourage greater indigenous business growth across the County as a whole while at the same time encouraging inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy. A new settlement would be self-contained and would include employment uses as appropriate.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide the opportunity to add to the customer base in existing settlements but would be less focus on the main County Towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth, which would offer limited potential to

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 2 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		significantly add to footfall/trips. A new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, including retail. Dispersed growth may also attract additional facilities where they do not currently exist in other areas.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Dispersed development is likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments in these locations could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages. A new settlement presents benefits through new opportunities and linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Dispersed development could result in development in areas such as Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Raglan and Usk, which all have areas of floodplain. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding, particularly in relation to a new settlement and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation. Specific parts of a new settlement could also be subject to flood risk, however, can steer highly vulnerable development away from such areas.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met. Additional waste infrastructure may be required to support a new settlement.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, however, some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements. Likely to be predominately greenfield development, particularly a new settlement.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments will be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space. A new settlement can provide its own facilities to support healthier lifestyles/promote well-being.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Housing would be distributed across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and the most sustainable rural areas to meet housing needs, including

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 2 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		the provision of affordable housing in both urban and rural areas, which would assist in ensuring a balanced demography. Would provide increased opportunities through employment and housing provision for the younger population to live and work in Monmouthshire. A new settlement would ensure growth in the County across the Plan Period and beyond.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide opportunity for sufficient homes across the plan period and beyond, although recognise this is dependent on the level of growth. Housing would be distributed to meet housing needs including provision of affordable housing in both urban and rural areas. This will enable provision of market and affordable homes across all housing market areas. A new settlement would provide the opportunity for a wide range and choice of homes in a new community.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments would need to enhance the character and identity of the Primary, Secondary and Rural Settlements and Severnside area in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles. A new settlement can ensure all aspects of the place-making agenda are fully considered and achieved.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Developments would be located in both urban and rural areas in those settlements within Monmouthshire with best access to employment, retail, community facilities and social infrastructure (Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and Rural Settlements). A new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network, comprising its own community.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Housing would be distributed in both urban and rural areas, with a focus on the most sustainable Rural Settlements. Would help support those rural areas where facilities are struggling/declining.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Pressure on infrastructure will be limited through dispersed development across a range of settlements. However, appropriate infrastructure should be in place/can be provided to accommodate any new development in these areas. A new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network, resulting in less pressure on existing services and infrastructure.

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 2 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	New residential development would be dispersed, providing more choice of areas for people to live and work, however, there is no guarantee that residents will live and work in the same area. While many of the settlements already have sustainable travel links in place through existing rail and bus links, any new developments will need to fully consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport opportunities. A new settlement could ensure this is in place.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Dependent on location of sites, has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. However, through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as providing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	Resilience of new development to aspects of Climate Change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

### Option 3 Distribute Growth Proportionately across Rural and Urban Areas

Table 20 – Option 3

Option 3: Distribute Growth Proportionately across Rural and Urban Areas
<p><b>Description of Option:</b>            Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing.</p>
<p><b>Map of option:</b></p>
<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Would meet housing needs, including affordable housing, throughout the County, particularly in rural areas where growth has been limited previously.</li> <li>• Would limit the amount of pressure on infrastructure, particularly in the Primary Settlements, by distributing development across a range of settlements.</li> <li>• Would help to support facilities in existing settlements, particularly in those rural areas where facilities are struggling/declining. Proportionate growth may also attract additional facilities where they do not currently exist.</li> </ul>

### Option 3: Distribute Growth Proportionately across Rural and Urban Areas

- Would provide growth in the most sustainable areas of Monmouthshire whilst at the same time providing opportunities for specific rural areas to become more sustainable.
- The allocation of employment land in line with the findings of the Employment Land Review will ensure employment land is located in the right areas to attract specific sectors/employers.

#### Disadvantages:

- While the pressure on existing infrastructure in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside would be limited, small-scale piecemeal development would not necessarily generate sufficient infrastructure improvements and gains.
- Some rural areas could be disadvantaged as they would not all benefit from additional housing to help support existing facilities or attract additional facilities.
- Preference for brownfield development over greenfield development. Growth would be predominately located on greenfield sites, however, it is recognised that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County.

**Table 21 – Assessment of Option 3 against Draft LDP Objectives**

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 3 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Proportionate growth across the Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside area and most sustainable rural areas would encourage greater indigenous business growth across the County as a whole while at the same time encouraging inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide opportunity to add to the customer base in existing settlements through proportionate development. Proportionate growth may also attract additional facilities where they do not currently exist in other areas.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments in these locations could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and Ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Proportionate development could result in development in areas such as Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Raglan and Usk, which all have areas of floodplain.

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 3 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, however, some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements. Likely to be predominately greenfield development.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments will be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Housing would be distributed proportionately across all housing market areas to meet housing needs, including provision of affordable housing, which would assist in ensuring a balanced demography. Would provide increased opportunities through employment and housing provision for the younger population to live and work in Monmouthshire.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Would provide opportunity for sufficient homes, although recognise this is dependent on the level of growth. Housing would be distributed proportionately to meet housing needs including provision of affordable housing.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the Primary, Secondary and Rural Settlements in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Developments would be located in both urban and rural areas in those settlements within Monmouthshire with best access to employment, retail, community facilities and social infrastructure (Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and Rural Settlements).
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Housing would be distributed in both urban and rural areas, with a focus on the most sustainable Rural

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 3 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		Settlements. Would help to support those rural areas where facilities are struggling/declining.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Pressure on infrastructure would be limited through proportionate development across a range of settlements. However, appropriate infrastructure should be in place/can be provided to accommodate any new development in these areas. Would also provide additional support for facilities in areas where growth has previously been limited.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	New residential development would be proportionate, providing more choice of areas for people to live and work, however, there is no guarantee that residents would live and work in the same area. While many of the settlements already have sustainable travel links in place through existing rail and bus links, any new developments will need to fully consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport opportunities.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Dependent on location of sites, has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire. However, through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as providing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	Resilience of new development to aspects of Climate Change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.



**Option 4 New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only**

**Table 22 – Option 4**

Option 4: New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only	
<p><b>Description of Option:</b>                      Growth to be predominantly accommodated in a New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to meet some of the identified need prior to progression of a New Settlement.</p>	
<p><b>Map of option:</b></p> <p> <span style="color: green;">●</span> Primary Settlements  <span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Secondary Settlements and Severnside  <span style="color: grey;">●</span> * New Settlement Location to be determined  <span style="background-color: orange; width: 15px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Brecon Beacons National Park  <span style="background-color: lightgreen; width: 15px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  <span style="background-color: lightblue; width: 15px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Severn Estuary                 </p>	
<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network, resulting in less pressure on existing services and infrastructure in other parts of the County.</li> <li>• Less pressure on greenfield edge of settlement sites due to limited growth in these areas.</li> <li>• Would have a limited impact on the environment in the areas outside of a New Settlement.</li> </ul>	

### Option 4: New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only

#### Disadvantages:

- A new settlement would take a long time to progress and development would not likely commence until the latter part of the Replacement Plan Period and would extend into the next plan period. Housing need, both market and affordable, would likely not be met throughout the whole of the Plan Period and as a consequence would not meet the requirements of Welsh Government guidance set out in Technical Advice Note 1 (TAN1) relating to 5 year land supply.
- Would not address market and affordable housing need across all housing market areas as growth would be predominantly focused in one housing market area.
- Places pressure on Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside in the interim until the New Settlement progresses.
- Preference for brownfield development over greenfield development. Growth would be predominately located on a greenfield site, however, it is recognised that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County.
- Would not provide for a choice of location for housing or address housing need in other settlements.
- Affordable housing provision would not be met across rural areas that are currently in need as development would be restricted to a New Settlement with limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside.
- Rural areas would be disadvantaged as they would not benefit from additional housing to help support/attract additional facilities and would not meet a key objective of ensuring sustainable resilient communities.

Table 23 – Assessment of Option 4 against Draft LDP Objectives

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 4 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	Unlikely to have a significant impact on employment growth in short term or across the County as a whole, particularly rural areas as no development will be directed to these areas. A new settlement will however be self-contained and could include employment uses as appropriate in the longer term.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide limited opportunity to add to the customer base/footfall in existing settlements due to limited growth in these areas. A new settlement will be self-contained and provide its own facilities, including retail.

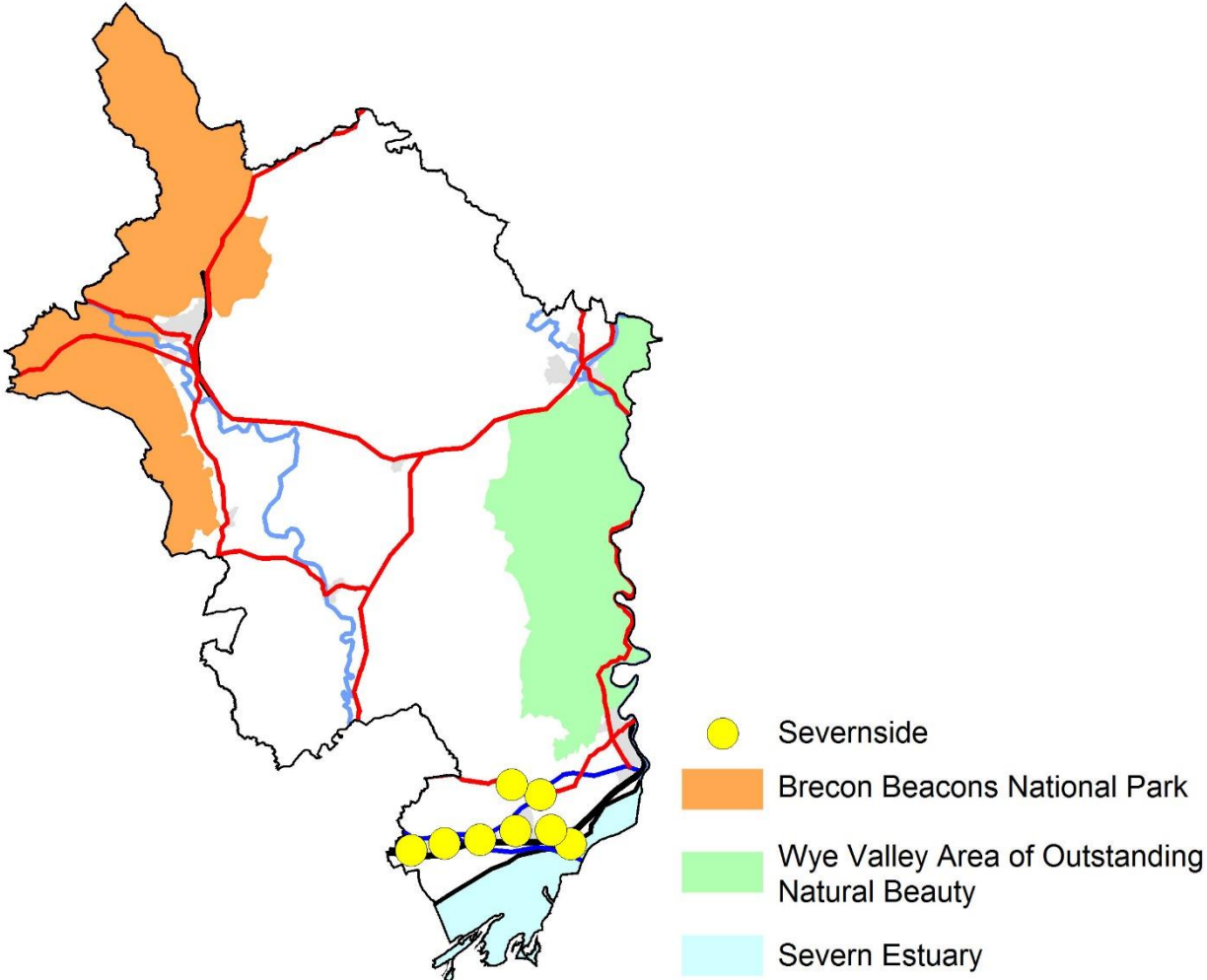
LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 4 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in minimal pressure on the natural environment although growth will be limited. Limited growth in these locations could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and Ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages. A new settlement would enable benefits through new opportunities and linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Limited development in the Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside area could result in development in areas such as Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow, Monmouth, Raglan and Usk, which all have areas of floodplain. Developments could nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation. Specific parts of a new settlement could also be subject to flood risk, however, can steer highly vulnerable development away from such areas.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met. Additional waste infrastructure may be required to support a new settlement.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, while some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements, growth is limited in these locations. Likely to be predominately greenfield development, particularly a new settlement.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space. A new settlement could provide its own facilities to support healthier lifestyles/promote well-being.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Some market and affordable housing would be provided in Primary and Secondary Settlements and the Severnside area, although growth would be limited and unlikely to address demographic issues. No growth is proposed in the Rural Settlements impacting on market and affordable housing provision, which would in turn impact on

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 4 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		demography as the younger population will be priced out in these areas. This option could also lead to rural isolation. Would provide some opportunities through employment and housing provision for the younger population to live and work in Monmouthshire however, growth would be limited in the short term. A new settlement would nevertheless ensure growth in the County in the latter part of the Plan Period and beyond.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	A limited amount of housing would be provided in the Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside area which will not meet housing need across all housing market areas and would negatively impact on the provision of both market and affordable housing. This would in turn impact on demography as the younger population would be priced out of these areas. A new settlement would, however, provide opportunity for a wide range and choice of homes in a new community over the longer term.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	While growth will be limited, any developments will need to enhance the character and identity of the Primary, Secondary, Severnside area and Rural Settlements in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles. A new settlement can ensure all aspects of the place-making agenda are fully considered and achieved.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Developments in the short term would only be located in urban areas with the best access to employment, retail, community facilities and social infrastructure and would provide little opportunity to support/enhance existing community facilities. Likely to result in a detrimental impact on rural areas which could lead to rural isolation. However, in the longer term a new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Housing would only be directed to Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside area in the short term and would not address rural housing need. This would in turn impact on demography as the younger population will be priced out in these areas and this option could also lead to rural isolation. This would also impact on the sustainability of existing rural areas as there would be no additional support to help maintain rural

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 4 against the Draft LDP Objectives
		facilities nor would there be any rural developments to attract additional rural employment opportunities.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	While growth would be limited in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and the Severnside area, appropriate infrastructure should be in place/can be provided to accommodate any new development in these areas. Additional support for facilities in other areas unlikely to be achieved due to limited growth. A new settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Development in the short term, while limited, would be focused in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and the Severnside area where there are existing employment opportunities, however, there is no guarantee that residents will live and work in the same area. While many of the settlements already have sustainable travel links in place through existing rail and bus links, any new developments will need to fully consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport opportunities. A new settlement can ensure this is in place.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Dependent on location of sites, has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in Monmouthshire, albeit with limited growth, in these areas. However, through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as providing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	Resilience of new development to aspects of Climate Change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

## Option 5 Focus on the M4 corridor

Table 24 – Option 5

Option 5: Focus on the M4 corridor
<p><b>Description of Option:</b> Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48, to capitalise on its strategic links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England, existing economic opportunities and regional infrastructure connections.</p>
<p><b>Map of option:</b></p>  <p>● Severnside ■ Brecon Beacons National Park ■ Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ■ Severn Estuary</p>
<p><b>Advantages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Would provide opportunity for building more sustainable communities and achieving infrastructure improvements/provision in the South of the County.</li><li>• Opportunity to enable investment in public transport and possibly promote a modal shift from car to more sustainable means of travel in the South of the County.</li><li>• Less pressure on greenfield edge of settlement sites outside the Severnside area.</li><li>• Would provide the potential to link housing and employment growth due to opportunities for a choice and range of employment land with good links to the M4 corridor.</li></ul>

### Option 5: Focus on the M4 corridor

#### Disadvantages:

- Does not enable opportunities for sustainable development in all of the Primary and Secondary Settlements and runs the risk of perpetuating existing problems of lack of social and community facilities and high levels of out-commuting in Severnside if opportunities to achieve mixed development are not harnessed effectively.
- Lack of employment opportunities outside the Severnside area would exacerbate out-commuting in other areas and would not assist in improving self-containment of the main County towns outside this area (i.e. Abergavenny/Llanfoist, Chepstow and Monmouth).
- Would not support existing facilities or enable provision of additional facilities and infrastructure in areas outside of Severnside. Rural areas outside Severnside in particular will be disadvantaged as they would not benefit from additional housing to help support existing facilities or attract additional facilities.
- Does not directly assist in sustaining rural communities.
- Affordable housing provision would not be met across all areas both urban and rural that are currently in need as it would be limited to the South of the County only.
- Would not address market and affordable housing need across all housing market areas.
- Preference for brownfield development over greenfield development. Growth would be predominately located on greenfield sites, however, it is recognised that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County.

Table 25 – Assessment of Option 5 against Draft LDP Objectives

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 5 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	While this option would provide the opportunity to link housing and employment growth, particularly due to proximity of the M4, it would be unlikely to have a significant impact on employment growth across the County as a whole as development would be limited to the South of the County in the Severnside area.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	Would provide opportunity to add to the customer base/footfall in the Severnside area but would be less of a focus on the main County Towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth. Growth in this area may nevertheless attract additional facilities where they do not currently exist and support regeneration aspirations of Caldicot Town Centre.

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 5 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in further pressure on the natural environment. New developments in these locations could nevertheless improve Green Infrastructure and Ecological connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	Development across the Severnside area could result in development in the Gwent Levels, which is designated as floodplain. Developments can nevertheless be located away from areas at risk of flooding and will incorporate SUDs in accordance with National Planning Policy and SUDs legislation.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	There could be potential impact on minerals and waste, however, mineral landbank obligations can be met. Due to the focus of development in the South of the County, there could be some impact on the Limestone Mineral Safeguarding Area.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development in the Severnside area, likely to be predominately greenfield development.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments would be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments will be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	Market and affordable housing provision would be focussed in the South of the County in the Severnside area. No growth is proposed in other Primary and Secondary Settlements outside of this area or the Rural Settlements impacting on both market and affordable housing provision, which would in turn impact on demography as the younger population would be priced out in these areas. This option could also lead to rural isolation. Would provide some opportunities through employment and housing provision for the younger population to live and work in Monmouthshire in the Severnside area only and would not increase opportunities across the County as a whole.



LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 5 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	Housing would be provided in the South of the County in the Severnside area and would not meet housing needs across all housing market areas, negatively impacting on the provision of affordable housing. This would in turn impact on demography as the younger population will be priced out in these areas.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	Any developments would need to enhance the character and identity of the Settlements in the South of the County in accordance with national sustainable place-making principles.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	Developments would only be located in the South of the County in the Severnside area with best access to employment, retail, community facilities and social infrastructure. Likely to result in a detrimental impact on rural areas, particularly in relation to rural isolation and also the Primary and Secondary Settlements as no development would be directed to these locations.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	Housing would only be directed to the South of the County in the Severnside area and would not address rural need in other rural areas across the County. This would in turn impact on demography as the younger population would be priced out in these other rural areas. This would also impact on the sustainability of existing rural areas as there would be no additional support to help maintain rural facilities nor would there be any rural developments to attract additional rural employment opportunities. This option could also lead to rural isolation.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	Pressure on infrastructure would be limited to the South of the County in Severnside, in an area with good links to the M4 and other sustainable travel links including rail at Caldicot and Severn Tunnel Junction Train Stations. However, appropriate infrastructure should be in place/can be provided to accommodate for any new development in this area. Lack of development outside this area would not generate sufficient infrastructure improvements and gains in other areas across the County. Would provide additional support for facilities in the Severnside area only, additional support for facilities in other areas unlikely to be achieved.

LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 5 against the Draft LDP Objectives
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	Development would be focused in the South of the County in the Severnside area where there are existing employment opportunities, however, there is no guarantee that residents will live and work in the same area. While many of the Severnside settlements already have sustainable travel links in place through existing rail and bus links, any new developments will need to fully consider active travel and integrated sustainable transport opportunities. Development in this area benefits from good links to Cardiff Capital Region and the South West via the M4.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Dependent on location of sites, has the potential to impact on the heritage of a number of settlements in the South of Monmouthshire, however, would be minimal development in the historic towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth. However, through design developments can protect and enhance the built environment as well as providing benefits for the economy, tourism and well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	Resilience of new development to aspects of Climate Change can be achieved via the design and location of new developments. Developments can provide opportunities to minimise carbon by providing opportunities for renewable energy generation, seeking to reduce commuting, supporting use of ultra-low emission vehicles and public transport, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

### Consultation Questions

- What is your preferred spatial option (as detailed in the options above) and why?
- How will this option address the issues/challenges Monmouthshire is facing?

## 4 Next Steps

- 4.1 Feedback from the engagement/consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper will be considered and, where appropriate, will inform the preferred growth and spatial strategy options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy will be the subject of engagement/consultation towards the end of 2019.

## **APPENDIX 1 – Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence Demographic Report: Executive Summary (Edge Analytics, Draft June 2019)**

The full version of the Draft Report can be viewed via the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website. The Draft Report has been amended to remove key references/outcomes relating to Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent as the report is currently draft. When finalised, the report will be published to include key references/outcomes relating to Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent.

## Executive Summary

- E.1 Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (CBC), Torfaen County Borough Council (CBC) and Monmouthshire County Council are seeking to formulate a new Local Development Plan (LDP), due for adoption in 2021. To inform the emerging LDP, this report has presented a range of demographic and economic evidence, taking account of the latest available statistics and meeting the requirements of the Welsh Government (WG) Draft Development Plan Manual.
- E.2 Since 2001, the three authorities have experienced very different population change profiles, with Monmouthshire recording a growth rate (10%) that is higher than the national rate (7%), whilst Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent are notably lower (+1.5% and -0.6% respectively). Whilst the direction and rate of population change is very different between the authorities, migration has been a key driver of change in each.
- E.3 For Monmouthshire, net migration has been a key driver of population growth, whilst Blaenau Gwent has experienced a predominantly net out-migration flow. Net in-migration to Torfaen has been subject to an annual increase over the last four years, reflecting a rise in housing completions.
- E.4 Whilst all areas have experienced growth in the 65+ age groups, it is Monmouthshire that has seen the highest rate of change, which when coupled with relatively little change in the 'working age' group, has resulted in an increasing imbalance between the two.
- E.5 The latest WG 2014-based population projections capture a period of relatively low migration in its assumptions for all three authorities, resulting in low population change estimated over the plan period. These underpin the WG 2014-based household projections which estimate lower growth than the WG 2008-based equivalent, driven by assumptions on a larger average household size.
- E.6 For comparison with the WG 2014-based principal and variant projections and using the latest statistics available, a range of demographic trend and dwelling-led scenarios have been developed. Under the 'PG' trend-based scenarios, a continuation of alternative migration histories (i.e. short term and long term) would point to higher levels of population and dwelling growth than estimated by the WG projections. Following the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the potential implications of increased migration flows to the three authorities would result in notable population growth and a more youthful age profile, particularly in Monmouthshire which has the strongest migration linkages with the South West region.
- E.7 Under the dwelling-led scenarios, the potential implications of a continuation of completion rates is considered. For Monmouthshire a continuation of completions over the last five, ten and fifteen years would result in higher population growth than the WG 2014-based projection but lower than that estimated under a continuation of historical migration trends.
- E.8 In addition, evidence from Monmouthshire's economic growth strategies provides an indication of the range and scale of employment growth that the authority is seeking to achieve over its LDP horizon. The potential population and dwelling growth implications associated with the employment growth has been considered using key assumptions on economic activity rates, unemployment rates and

commuting ratio to link demographic and economic change. Variations in each of these key assumptions influences the relationship between demographic and economic change.

- E.9 The relationship between population change and dwelling growth has been estimated using assumptions from the WG 2014-based household projection model. The potential implications of higher household formation have also been considered using assumptions from the WG 2008-based household model (Figure 1).
- E.10 For Monmouthshire the demographic, dwelling-led and employment-led scenarios result in a population change range of -4% (Net Nil scenario) to +22% (Employment-led RSC Higher scenario). This results in an average annual dwelling change range of -12 dpa to +677 dpa. Under the WG 2008-based household assumptions, the average annual dwelling growth range increases to 76–871 dpa over the plan period. The employment-led Radical Structural Change (RSC) scenarios result in higher population growth, driven by larger net inflows required to support the forecast change in employment. Changes to the commuting ratio ('CR Reducing' and 'CR Balanced' variants) retains more of the resident labour force to fulfil the employment growth, thus resulting in lower net in-migration and population change. The trend-based scenarios sit within the population and dwelling growth range, but remain higher than estimated under the WG 2014 Principal and WG 2014 (10yr Average Migration) variant projections.

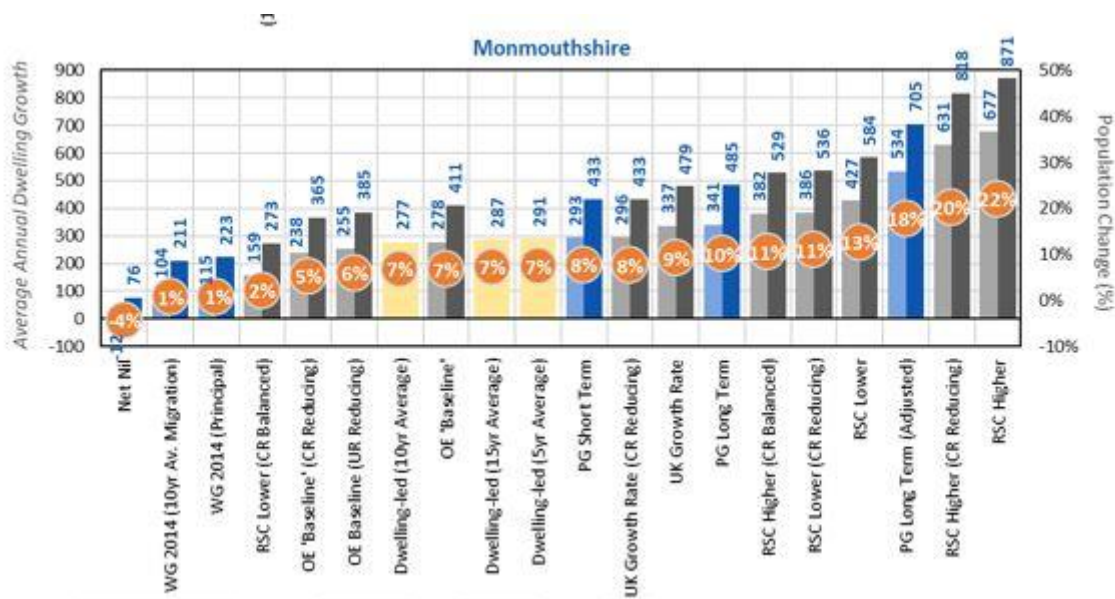


Figure 1: Average annual dwelling growth 2018–2033

## APPENDIX 2 – Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective
<b>A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)</b>		
<b>Objective 1</b>	Economic Growth/ Employment	To support a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy, which provides a range of good quality employment opportunities to enable and encourage indigenous business growth and attract inward investment and competitive innovative businesses in appropriate growth sectors, including through the provision of start-ups and grow on spaces.
<b>Objective 2</b>	Retail centres	To sustain and enhance the main County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth and Caldicot as vibrant and attractive retail centres serving their own populations and those of their surrounding hinterlands, along with increasing the potential customer base through future growth whilst recognising that the role of these centres is evolving.
<b>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</b>		
<b>Objective 3</b>	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	To protect, enhance and manage Monmouthshire’s natural environment and ecosystems. This includes, the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the County’s other high quality and distinctive landscapes, protected sites, protected species and other biodiversity interests, along with the connectivity between them by creating new linkages for them to adapt while at the same time maximising benefits for the economy, tourism, health and well-being.
<b>Objective 4</b>	Flood risk	To ensure that new development takes account of the risk of flooding, both existing and in the future, including the need to avoid inappropriate development in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and the need to design development to appropriately manage surface water run-off.
<b>Objective 5</b>	Minerals and Waste	To meet the County’s regional and local obligations to manage and dispose of its waste and to safeguard and exploit its mineral resource in a sustainable fashion.
<b>Objective 6</b>	Land	To promote the efficient use of land, including the need to maximise opportunities for development on previously developed land, whilst recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.
<b>Objective 7</b>	Natural resources	To promote the efficient use of natural resources including providing increased opportunities for water efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling and waste reduction.

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective
<b>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</b>		
<b>Objective 8</b>	Health and Well-being	To improve access for all ages to recreation, sport, leisure activities, open space and the countryside and to enable healthier lifestyles.
<b>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</b>		
<b>Objective 9</b>	Demography	To increase opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography.
<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</b>		
<b>Objective 10</b>	Housing	To provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes both for existing and future residents, while ensuring that local needs for appropriate, affordable and accessible housing are met as far as possible, particularly in towns but also in rural areas, so long as such housing can assist in building sustainable balanced communities.
<b>Objective 11</b>	Place-making	To promote good quality sustainable design and layouts that enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements and countryside; create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit; and promote people's prosperity, health, happiness and well-being.
<b>Objective 12</b>	Communities	To build sustainable resilient communities where people have good access to employment, shops, housing, public transport, active travel, healthcare, community and cultural facilities.
<b>Objective 13</b>	Rural Communities	To sustain existing rural communities as far as possible by providing development opportunities of an appropriate scale and location in rural areas in order to assist in building sustainable rural communities and strengthening the rural economy.
<b>Objective 14</b>	Infrastructure	To ensure that appropriate physical and digital infrastructure (including community and recreational facilities, sewerage, water, transport, schools, health care and broadband etc.) is in place or can be provided to accommodate new development.
<b>Objective 15</b>	Accessibility	To seek to reduce the need to travel by promoting a mix of land use allocations and improved internet connectivity, and where travel is required, to provide opportunities for active travel and integrated sustainable transport.
<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture &amp; Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</b>		
<b>Objective 16</b>	Culture, Heritage and	To protect and enhance the built environment, culture and heritage of Monmouthshire for the future while maximising



LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective
	Welsh Language	benefits for the economy, tourism and social well-being, including supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.
<b>A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)</b>		
<b>Objective 17</b>	Climate Change	To strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5oC, supporting carbon reduction through a variety of measures including the use of renewable energy, the design and location of new development, encouraging balanced job and population growth to reduce out-commuting, the provision of broadband connectivity to reduce the need to travel, the provision of ultra-low emission vehicle charging infrastructure to reduce emissions and improve air quality, and the provision of quality Green Infrastructure.

### APPENDIX 3 - Long list of Growth Scenarios

Scenario	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
<b>Scenario 1</b>	WG 2014-based (Principal): this replicates the WG 2014-based population projection. Migration assumptions are based on the five-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2009/10– 2013/14).	This scenario is included within the options for further consideration in response to Welsh Government guidance which recommends that the latest local authority population and household projections should be used as a fundamental part of the evidence base for development plans. This includes the principal projection.	Yes
<b>Scenario 2</b>	WG 2014-based (10yr Average Migration): replicates the WG 2014-based '10yr Average Migration' variant population projection. Migration assumptions on the ten year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2004/05–2013/14).	This scenario takes no account of increased migration to the County in more recent years, there is more recent evidence available. This more recent data and the implications of long term migration trends are covered by scenario 5.	No
<b>Scenario 3</b>	PG Short Term <sup>16</sup> : Internal migration rates and international migration flow assumptions are based on a six-year historical period (2011/12– 2016/17). This is a similar time period to the WG 'Principal' projection (i.e. 5–6 years), but includes the latest three years of population statistics in the derivation of assumptions.	Takes account of increased migration to the County in more recent years, but too short a time period to provide a robust basis for a 15-year plan. The implications of long term migration trends are covered by scenario 5.	No
<b>Scenario 4</b>	PG Long Term: Internal migration rates and international migration	Represents what would happen over the plan period if migration flows remain the same as over the past 16 years, i.e. 'business as usual'. Similar	No

<sup>16</sup> PG refers to POPGROUP forecasting model used to develop the trend-based scenarios.

Scenario	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
	flow assumptions are based on the full sixteen-year historical period (2001/02–2016/17).	approach to scenario 9, but dwelling completions are considered a more robust basis for evaluating this scenario.	
<b>Scenario 5</b>	PG Long Term Adjusted – Internal in-migration rates for each authority are adjusted to reflect higher in-migration (based on the last 5-years) from Bristol and South Gloucestershire, following the removal of the Severn Bridge toll. All other migration flow assumptions are consistent with the PG Long Term scenario.	Based on the same base assumptions as scenario 4 but takes account of the possible increase in in-migration associated with the removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls. This scenario is included within the options for further consideration as it is the only scenario that takes this into account.	Yes
<b>Scenario 6</b>	Net Nil – Internal and international migration flows are balanced between in- and out-flows, resulting in zero net migration.	This scenario is included within the options for further consideration as it provides a baseline of what would happen if there was to be no migration, with all growth reliant on natural change i.e. the balance between births and deaths.	Yes
<b>Scenario 7</b>	Dwelling-led (5yr Average): Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last five years of completions (2014/15–2018/19). An annual dwelling growth of +280 is applied.	This scenario is based on data from too short a time period to provide a robust basis for a 15-year plan. Small changes in the recent dwelling delivery rate would impact disproportionately on the projections.	No
<b>Scenario 8</b>	Dwelling-led (10yr Average): Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last ten years of completions (2009/10–2018/19). An average annual	This scenario is based on data from too short a time period to provide a robust basis for a 15-year plan. Small changes in the recent dwelling delivery rate would impact disproportionately on the projections.	No

Scenario	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
	dwelling growth of +265 pa is applied.		
<b>Scenario 9</b>	Dwelling-led (15yr Average): Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last fifteen years of completions (2004/05–2018/19). An average annual dwelling growth of +275 pa is applied.	This scenario is included within the options for further consideration as it represents what would happen over the plan period if dwelling delivery remains the same as over the past 15 years, i.e. 'business as usual'.	Yes
<b>Scenario 10</b>	Baseline: Oxford Economics 'Baseline' forecast.	The baseline is an employment-led scenario which sets economic growth on a low trajectory in the County, so would not support Council aspirations or meet key LDP objectives.	No
<b>Scenario 11</b>	Baseline (UR reducing): Unemployment rate reduces from current levels (3.0%) to 2.0% over the plan period, in line with the underpinning Oxford Economic 'Baseline' forecast. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, commuting ratio remains fixed at the 2011 Census value (1.12).	The baseline is an employment-led scenario which sets economic growth on a low trajectory in the County, so would not support Council aspirations or meet key LDP objectives.	No
<b>Scenario 12</b>	Baseline (CR reducing): Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).	The baseline is an employment-led scenario which sets economic growth on a low trajectory in the County. It is deemed unrealistic to assume that there would be a reduced commuting ratio by the end of the plan period without significant employment growth.	No

Scenario	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
<b>Scenario 13</b>	UK Growth Rate: Incorporates uplifts in identified underperforming sectors to match UK growth levels.	This is considered a realistic scenario to model as it would illustrate the implications of bringing Monmouthshire's employment growth in underperforming sectors in line with that of the UK. This scenario is included within the options for further consideration.	Yes
<b>Scenario 14</b>	UK Growth Rate (CR reducing): Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).	It is deemed unrealistic to assume that there would be a reduced commuting ratio by the end of the plan period without significant employment growth across all sectors.	No
<b>Scenario 15</b>	Radical Structural Change Lower: Consider the potential impact of substantial economic changes in Monmouthshire's economy, resulting in significantly higher employment growth range than under the 'Baseline' equivalent.	This scenario considers the impact of employment growth above the baseline, but takes no account of the impact on commuting of this higher level of job provision.	No
<b>Scenario 16</b>	Radical Structural Change Lower (CR reducing): Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).	This scenario is included within the options for further consideration as with the provision of more jobs in the County it is realistic to assume that the commuting ratio would reduce, with Monmouthshire retaining more of its resident workforce.	Yes
<b>Scenario 17</b>	Radical Structural Change Lower (CR balanced): Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to a	Despite the provision of a higher level of employment it is deemed unrealistic to assume that there would be a balanced commuting ratio by the end of the plan period, i.e. there would be the same number of	No

Scenario	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
	balanced commuting ratio of 1.00 by the end of the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).	residents commuting out as employees commuting into the County for work.	
<b>Scenario 18</b>	Radical Structure Change Higher: Considers the potential impact of substantial economic changes in Monmouthshire's economy, resulting in significantly higher employment growth range than under the 'Baseline' equivalent.	This scenario is included within the options for further consideration as it provides a useful scenario of the implications for the Council of going for this high level of growth over the plan period. The inclusion of this scenario provides a complete range of options from the baseline to the option with the highest growth.	Yes
<b>Scenario 19</b>	Radical Structure Change Higher (CR reducing): Assumes the commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).	This scenario is included within the options for further consideration as it is realistic to assume that the commuting ratio would reduce if this high level of growth was considered, with more of Monmouthshire's residents employed within the County	Yes
<b>Scenario 20</b>	Radical Structure Change Higher (CR balanced): Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to a balanced commuting ratio of 1.00 by the end of the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains fixed at current value (3.0%).	Even with this high level of employment growth it is deemed unrealistic to assume that there would be a balanced commuting ratio by the end of the plan period, i.e. there would be the same number of residents commuting out as employees commuting into the County for work.	No

## APPENDIX 4 - Long list of Spatial Options

Option	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
<b>Option 1 – Continuation of existing LDP Strategy</b>	Distribute development around the County with a particular focus on Main Towns <sup>17</sup> , some development in Severnside <sup>18</sup> and some development in the most sustainable rural areas to enable provision of affordable housing throughout the County. New residential development to be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.	<p>This option replicates the existing strategy of the Adopted LDP. Evidence from the Annual Monitoring Report’s suggest progress continues to be made towards the implementation of the spatial strategy, however, it does identify that the current housing provision policies are not being delivered as quickly as anticipated which in turn impacts on housing land supply, progress is nevertheless still being made in bringing the strategic sites forward. Further consideration will be given to a range of factors as part of the assessment of the option including infrastructure capacity, policy constraints, affordable housing and employment provision.</p> <p>This option is considered to be realistic and has been selected as an option for consultation purposes.</p>	Yes
<b>Option 2 – Dispersed Growth and New Settlement</b>	Distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a	This option would support the delivery of housing land in sustainable locations for development through the distribution of growth in both urban areas and the most sustainable rural areas, in accordance with PPW 10 (December 2018). This combined with a New Settlement would ensure growth across the Plan Period and beyond. Further consideration will be given to a range of factors as part of the assessment of the option including infrastructure capacity, policy constraints, affordable housing and employment provision.	Yes

<sup>17</sup> As identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted Local Development Plan (2014)

<sup>18</sup> As identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted Local Development Plan (2014)

Option	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
	<p>small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing. Inclusion of a New Settlement within the County to deliver longer term growth providing housing, employment, retail and associated infrastructure. It is recognised a New Settlement will take a long time to progress and cross over into next plan period, hence additional dispersed growth is required to account for the identified need.</p>	<p>This option is considered to have sufficient merit to warrant being carried forward to a short list of options.</p>	
<p><b>Option 3 – Distribute growth proportionately across rural and urban areas</b></p>	<p>Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most</p>	<p>This option would support the delivery of housing land in sustainable locations for development through distribution of growth in both urban areas and the most sustainable rural areas, in accordance with PPW 10. Further consideration will be given to a range of factors as part of the assessment of the option including infrastructure capacity, policy constraints, affordable housing and employment provision.</p> <p>This option is considered to be realistic and has been selected as an option for consultation purposes.</p>	<p>Yes</p>



Option	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
	sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing.		
<b>Option 4 – New Settlement with limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only.</b>	Growth to be predominantly accommodated in a New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to meet some of the identified need prior to progression of a New Settlement.	<p>This option focusses growth on a New Settlement with a limited amount of growth in sustainable urban areas, in accordance with PPW 10. Further consideration will be given to a range of factors as part of the assessment of the option including infrastructure capacity, policy constraints, affordable housing and employment provision.</p> <p>This option is considered to be realistic and has been selected as an option for consultation purposes.</p>	Yes
<b>Option 5 – Focus on M4 corridor</b>	Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48, to capitalise on its strategic links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England, existing economic opportunities and regional infrastructure connections.	<p>This option focusses growth in areas in Severnside close to the M4/M48 corridor. Impact on housing need across the County as a whole, including, rural areas will need to be factored into a full appraisal.</p> <p>This option is considered to be realistic and has been selected as an option for consultation purposes.</p>	Yes
<b>Option 6 – Former Option A of Adopted</b>	Focus development within or adjoining the three main towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and	This relates to an option considered previously in the Adopted LDP.	No

Option	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
<b>Local Development Plan</b>	Monmouth where there is the best access to jobs services and public transport.	<p>There is limited scope for significant or long term expansion of the Main Towns within the County due to a mix of physical, environmental and Policy constraints. Further significant or long term expansion in these areas would place additional pressure which outweighs the balance of benefits in terms of accessibility to existing services and jobs. This option would not meet housing or economic need across the County as a whole.</p> <p>This option is not considered to be realistic and as a consequence has not been selected as an option for consultation purposes.</p>	
<b>Option 7 – Former Option D of Adopted Local Development Plan</b>	Focus development on sites and settlements where opportunities exist for large scale mixed development to enable new residential development to be accompanied by an associated increase in employment opportunities.	<p>This relates to an option considered previously in the Adopted LDP. The current LDP Strategy includes a number of Strategic Mixed Use Sites, however the provision of employment opportunities together with residential developments has not been fulfilled in all of the Strategic Mixed Use Sites allocated in the adopted LDP. This option would take this further by only allocating Mixed Use Sites which based on previous experience are likely to be subject to viability and deliverability issues and would not be a realistic option going forward. While a focus on mixed use sites would not be appropriate, where such sites are considered to be viable and deliverable they should be given further consideration. It would nevertheless be more beneficial to allocate Employment land in line with the findings of the Employment Land Review.</p> <p>This option would not meet housing need across Monmouthshire as a whole, particularly in rural areas of need. The inclusion of large scale development would also likely impact build rates, with a preference towards large house builders limiting the amount of small/medium house builders working across the County.</p>	No

Option	Description	Initial Assessment	Take Forward
		This option is not considered to be realistic and as a consequence has not been selected as an option for consultation purposes.	
<b>Option 8 – New Settlement only</b>	New settlement only.	<p>The length of time necessary to deliver a new settlement combined with the lack of other housing allocations in the Plan to support growth would result in limited housing delivery over the entire plan period. A new settlement would take a long time to progress and development would not likely commence until the latter part of the Replacement Plan Period. Housing need – both market and affordable would not likely be met throughout the whole of the Plan Period and as a consequence would not meet the requirements of Welsh Government guidance set out in Technical Advice Note 1 (TAN1) relating to 5 year land supply.</p> <p>This option would not meet housing or employment needs across Monmouthshire as a whole as all growth would be focused in one area. This would have a negative impact on provision of services, facilities and infrastructure in all other areas of the County and would not adequately address the issues and objectives.</p> <p>This option would not provide adequate housing provision over the whole plan period and consequently is not considered to be realistic and has not been selected as an option for consultation purposes.</p>	No

## APPENDIX 5 – Summary Matrix of Growth Options against Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

Page 280

	Option 1 – Net Nil Migration	Option 2 – WG Principal Projection	Option 3 – Dwelling-led (15yr average)	Option 4 – Matching UK Growth	Option 5 _ RSC* Lower (Commuting ratio reducing)	Option 6 – POPGROUP Long Term (Adjusted)	Option 7- RSC* Higher (Commuting ratio reducing)	Option 8 – RSC* Higher
Economic Growth/Employment	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Retail centres	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Flood risk	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Minerals and Waste	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
Land	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
Natural resources	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Health and Well-being	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Demography	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green
Housing	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Place-making	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Communities	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Rural Communities	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green
Infrastructure	Red	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Accessibility	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow
Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Climate Change	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red

\*Radical Structural Change

**APPENDIX 6 – Summary Matrix of Spatial Options against Replacement LDP Draft Objectives**

	Option 1 -Continuation of existing LDP Strategy	Option 2 – Dispersed Growth and New Settlement	Option 3 – Distribute growth proportionately across rural and urban areas	Option 4 – New Settlement with limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Sevenside only.	Option 5 – Focus on M4 corridor
Economic Growth/Employment	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Retail centres	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Flood risk	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Minerals and Waste	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red
Land	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
Natural resources	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Health and Well-being	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Demography	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Housing	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Place-making	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Communities	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Rural Communities	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
Infrastructure	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Accessibility	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Climate Change	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow

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# **Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan**

## **GROWTH AND SPATIAL OPTIONS PAPER: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**June 2019**



**monmouthshire**  
**sir fynydd**

## Executive Summary

- i. The Council is preparing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) for Monmouthshire (excluding the part of the County that is within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The new LDP will identify where and how much new development will take place during the 'plan period' (2018-2033). It will allocate land for development, identify areas to be protected, and contain policies to guide decisions on applications for planning permission. We aim to adopt the new LDP at the end of 2021/early 2022.
- ii. The LDP will be accompanied by an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which will consider the environmental, equalities, health and well-being impacts of the Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal is a working document, updated as the LDP progresses.
- iii. This consultation Paper sets out alternative growth and spatial options for the Replacement LDP, together with the implications of each option and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives. At this stage no single growth or spatial strategy option is considered preferable. The options presented in this Paper provide an indication of the scale of growth (housing and employment) that the Replacement LDP will potentially need to include and broad options of where that growth could be located (spatial option), having regard to the evidence base and policy aspirations.

### Growth Options

- iv. Section 2 of the Paper presents a range of alternative housing and economic growth options for consideration to inform the Replacement LDP (2018-2033).
- v. Monmouthshire, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent County Councils have jointly commissioned Edge Analytics to prepare a range of demographic, housing and employment growth scenarios to inform the growth options/opportunities for the replacement LDPs.
- vi. A total of 20 different scenarios have been generated for Monmouthshire. From these, eight growth options have been selected for consultation (see Table 4). It should be noted that the growth outcomes of each scenario generated includes that part of Monmouthshire that falls within the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- vii. The Paper considers the population, household, dwelling and employment implications associated with each of the alternative growth options set out below, together with their wider implications for the County and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP's objectives. A summary of the implications associated with each option is provided in **Table 14**. A number of consultation questions are set out at the end of Section 2.



## Summary of Selected Growth Options

Options (type)		Assumptions	Additional homes by 2033	Additional jobs by 2033
<b>Low Growth Options</b>				
Option 1 (Demographic)	Net Nil Migration	Internal and international migration flows are balanced between in- and out-flows, resulting in zero net migration.	-173 homes	-3990 jobs
Option 2 (Demographic)	WG 2014-based Principal	Replicates the WG 2014-based population projection. Migration assumptions are based on the five-year period prior to 2014 (i.e. 2009/10–2013/14).	+1725 homes	-1499 jobs
<b>Mid Growth Options</b>				
Option 3 (Dwelling)	Dwelling-led 15 year average	Annual dwelling growth is applied from 2019/20 onward, based on the last fifteen years of completions (2004/05–2018/19). This gives an average annual dwelling growth of +287 pa in Monmouthshire.	+4305 homes	+1389 jobs
Option 4 (Employment)	UK Growth Rates	Incorporates uplifts in identified underperforming sectors to match UK growth levels. Estimates employment growth of +2,265 jobs (+151 pa) over the plan period.	+5055 homes	+2265 jobs
Option 5 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Lower (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains at current value (3.0%).	+5790 homes	+3870 jobs
<b>High Growth Options</b>				
Option 6 (Demographic)	PG Long Term (adjusted)	Internal in-migration rates are adjusted to reflect higher in-migration (based on the last 5-years) from Bristol and South Gloucestershire, following the removal of the Severn Bridge tolls. All other migration flow assumptions are consistent with the PG Long Term scenario.	+8010 homes	+6709 jobs
Option 7 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher (CR reducing)	Commuting ratio reduces from 2011 Census value (1.12) to 2001 Census value (1.10) over the plan period. Economic activity rate adjustments in line with the OBR forecast, unemployment rate remains at current value (3.0%).	+9465 homes	+8280 jobs
Option 8 (Employment)	Radical Structural Change* Higher	Assumes no change in the commuting ratio balance and unemployment rate.	+10,155 homes	+8280 jobs

## Spatial Strategy Options

- viii. Section 3 of the Paper sets out five spatial strategy options for accommodating the housing and employment growth:
- **Option 1: Continuation of the Existing LDP Strategy** – Distribute development around the County with a particular focus on Main Towns, some development in Severnside and some development in the most sustainable rural areas to enable provision of affordable housing throughout the County. New residential development to be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.
  - **Option 2: Dispersed Growth and New Settlement** – Distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing. Inclusion of a New Settlement within the County to deliver longer term growth providing housing, employment, retail and associated infrastructure. It is recognised a New Settlement will take a long time to progress and cross over into next plan period, hence additional dispersed growth is required to account for the identified need.
  - **Option 3: Distribute Growth Proportionately Across Rural and Urban Areas** – Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them, including, a small amount of development in the most sustainable Rural Settlements to bring forward affordable housing.
  - **Option 4: New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only** - Growth to be predominantly accommodated in a New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to meet some of the identified need prior to progression of a New Settlement.
  - **Option 5: Focus on M4 Corridor** – Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48, to capitalise on its strategic links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England, existing economic opportunities and regional infrastructure connections.
- ix. The advantages and disadvantages of each spatial option and the extent to which they will achieve the Replacement LDP objectives are set out in Section 3, together with an indicative map of each option. A number of consultation questions are set out at the end of Section 3.

## Engagement/Consultation

- x. There is no statutory requirement for consultation on the growth and spatial options, however, in accordance with the LDP Revision Delivery Agreement (May 2018) we are

engaging with consultees at this early stage to help build consensus and to fully understand the pros and cons of the options.

- xi. Non-statutory engagement and consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper will take place for a four week period from 8<sup>th</sup> July 2019, whereby comments will be invited on the consultation questions set out in Sections 2 and 3. An Easy Read version of this document has also been prepared which is available to view via the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website.
- xii. Feedback from the consultation/engagement on the Growth and Spatial Options Paper will be considered and, where appropriate, will inform the preferred growth and spatial strategy options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. The Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy will be the subject of engagement/consultation towards the end of 2019.

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# Monmouthshire

Replacement Local Development Plan

## Growth & Spatial Options An easy-read guide

JUNE 2019



monmouthshire  
sir fynwy



# Introduction

We're producing a new Local Development Plan (LDP) to shape and guide development in Monmouthshire up to 2033. The LDP will identify land for development, areas to be protected, and contain policies that we'll use when making decisions on applications for planning permission.

To help us decide on how to plan for the future of Monmouthshire we have identified a wide range of issues facing our communities. We have drafted a vision for what Monmouthshire looks and feels like by 2033, and have written objectives that we want to meet to achieve the vision.

The key issues identified are:

- Our population is getting older. By 2033 we will have more older people living in the County but fewer younger people.
- This changes the kind of services our communities will need, but also reduces the number of people using and financially supporting businesses and services. We will have a smaller economically active population making Monmouthshire a less attractive place for businesses to locate. This impacts on our future economic prospects.
- We have the highest average house price in Wales. This means lots of people cannot afford to buy a home so either leave the County or have to live with their parents or in shared housing for longer.
- We have over 2,000 households identified as being in need of affordable housing.
- There are opportunities associated with the removal of Severn Bridge tolls and growth from both the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and Bristol region.
- There are challenges of rural isolation and sustaining rural communities.
- We want to protect the landscapes and heritage that make Monmouthshire a unique and attractive place to live.
- A need to tackle climate change and carbon reduction.

We are now asking your opinions on different options for how much the County should grow and where that growth should happen. These 'growth and spatial options' need to be thought about to ensure they achieve the objectives and tackle the issues identified.

We are considering **8 different growth options** and **5 different spatial options**. These are set out within this document.



## Continued..

We want to hear your opinion on the different growth and spatial options. At this stage no single growth or spatial option is considered preferable.



For further information on the rationale behind the different growth options and spatial options and their detailed analysis, you can find the full report at:

[www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy](http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy)

## How much growth should we plan for?

We need to think about how much new development should take place in the County. We have selected a range of low, mid and high growth options which are set out below. We have taken account of Welsh Government forecasts, as well as different forecasts on migration, dwellings and employment.





# Growth options 1 & 2



## Option 1: Low Growth

In-migration and out-migration would balance so any population change would be solely due to natural change (births and deaths). This would result in:



-3,990 Jobs

0 new homes by 2033  
Loss of 3,990 jobs by 2033

0 new homes each year  
Loss of 266 jobs each year



## Option 2: Low Growth

Reflects Welsh Government demographic projections using trends on births, deaths and migration from the preceding 5 years. This would result in:



-1,499 Jobs

1,725 new homes by 2033  
Loss of 1,499 jobs by 2033

115 new homes each year  
Loss of 100 jobs each year

### Pros:

- Limited impact upon Monmouthshire's biodiversity and landscape
- Limited climate change impact

### Cons:

- A decline in Monmouthshire's economy as working age population unable to support local employment provision leading to job losses.
- Increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County putting pressure on services and types of housing required.
- Option 1 results in loss of dwellings thus leading to a restricted supply and further increasing house prices.
- Limited affordable housing would be provided.



# Growth options 3 & 4



## Option 3: Mid Growth

A projection based on housing completions in Monmouthshire in the last 15 years. This would result in:



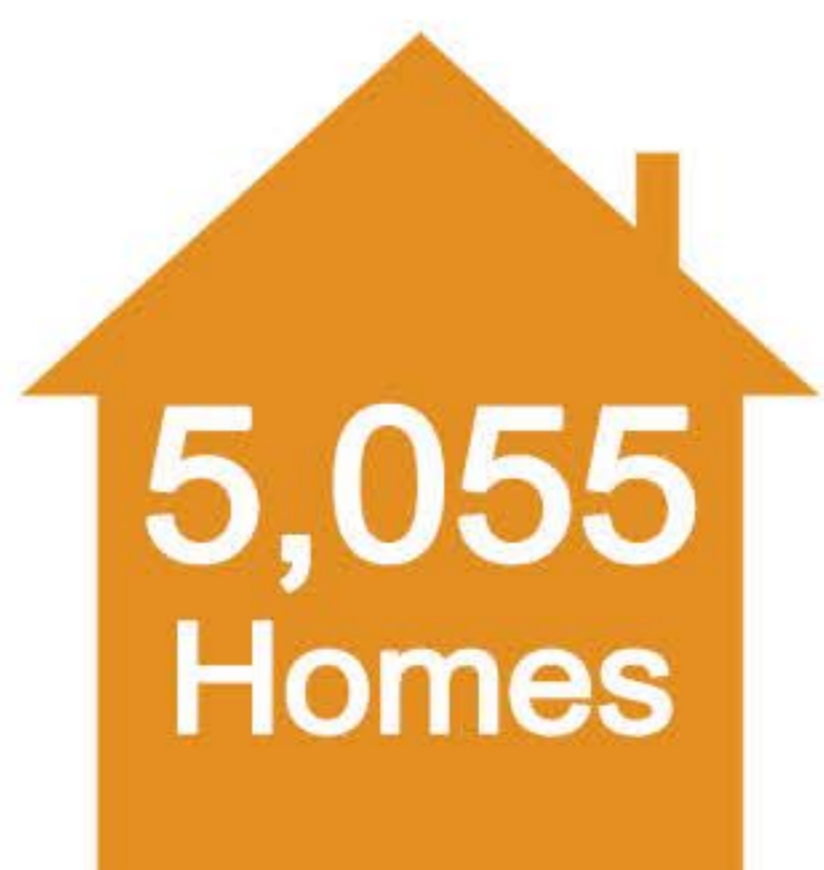
+1,389 Jobs

4,305 new homes by 2033

1,389 new jobs by 2033

287 new homes each year

93 new jobs each year



## Option 4: Mid Growth

An employment-led projection that identifies uplifts in Monmouthshire's underperforming economic sectors to match UK economic growth rates. This would result in:



+2,265 Jobs

5,055 new homes by 2033

2,265 new jobs by 2033

337 new homes each year

151 new jobs each year

### Pros:

- Demographic growth established in the 35 - 44 age group.
- Opportunities to secure affordable housing, infrastructure improvements, green infrastructure and recreation provision.

### Cons:

- Low economic growth with moderate job creation. However, overall number of jobs at a level lower than the previous 15 years indicating that people will need to leave the County or out-commute to access employment.
- Would not drive significant job creation and unlikely to keep younger people within the County to live and work.



# Growth option 5



## Option 5: Mid Growth

An employment-led projection that proposes Monmouthshire's economic growth rate at a higher level than UK growth rates. This would result in:



+3,870 Jobs

5,790 new homes by 2033  
3,870 new jobs by 2033

386 new homes each year  
258 new jobs each year

### Pros:

- Further growth established in the working age 35 - 44 age group plus some growth in the slightly younger working age group 30 - 34 age group.
- Opportunities to secure affordable housing, infrastructure and green infrastructure improvements, open space and recreation provision.
- Opportunities to sustain services/facilities.

### Cons:

- Level of economic growth and job creation lower than the previous 15 years indicating that people will need to leave the County or out-commute to access employment.
- Higher proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County putting pressure on services and types of housing required.
- A growth in the number of school aged children placing some pressure on schools.



# Growth option 6



## Option 6: High Growth

A demographic-led projection that reflects higher in-migration rates from the preceding 5 year trends in order to reflect the possible impact of the removal of the Severn Bridge tolls.

This would result in:



+6,709 Jobs

8,010 new homes by 2033

6,709 new jobs by 2033

534 new homes each year

447 new jobs each year

### Pros:

- A more balanced demography, although there is still a greater number of 60+age group.
- Significant growth established in the 30 - 44 age group fuelling growth in employment provision.
- Opportunities to secure significant affordable housing.
- Opportunities to secure infrastructure and green infrastructure improvements, open space and recreation provision.
- Opportunities to sustain services/facilities.

### Cons:

- Increased number of the older and elderly people living in the County putting pressure on services and types of housing required.
- Large numbers of the population would need to commute out of the County for employment.
- A growth in the number of school aged children placing some pressure on schools.
- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's landscape and biodiversity interests.
- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's infrastructure.



# Growth option 7



**+8,280 Jobs**

## Option 7: High Growth

Like option 5, this reflects an employment-led projection that further uplifts Monmouthshire's economic growth rate. This estimates that by 2037 we'll have 10,000 more jobs than in 2017. The projection also makes a reduction to the commuting ratio as if there are more jobs, then fewer people have to travel out of the County for work. This means fewer new homes need to be built compared to option 8, resulting in:

**9,465 new homes** by 2033  
**8,280 new jobs** by 2033

**631 new homes** each year  
**552 new jobs** each year

### Pros:

- Significant growth established in the working age people group fuelling growth in employment provision.
- A more balanced demography, with the 60+ age group balanced against the younger age groups.
- High level of job creation combined with a reduction in the commuting levels resulting in an increased amount of employment generated for the residents of the county.
- Reduction in out-commuting leading to more sustainable travel patterns.

### Cons:

- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's landscape and biodiversity interests.
- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's infrastructure.
- Significant growth in the number of school aged children placing pressure on schools.
- Challenges in reducing climate change impact but opportunities to design for carbon neutral development.



# Growth option 8



+8,280 Jobs

## Option 8: High Growth

This employment led projection uses the same growth rate as applied to Option 7, which estimates an additional 10,000 jobs in Monmouthshire. However Option 8 assumes no change in the commuting ratio balance, therefore the requirement for more people to in-migrate to fill the jobs, so more homes need to be built.

This will result in:

10,155 new homes by 2033

8,280 new jobs by 2033

677 new homes each year

552 new jobs each year

### Pros:

- Significant growth established in the working age people group fuelling growth in employment provision.
- A more balanced demography, with the 60+ age group balanced against the younger age groups.
- High level of job creation.

### Cons:

- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's landscape and biodiversity interests.
- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's infrastructure.
- Challenges in reducing climate change impact but opportunities to design for carbon neutral development.
- Significant growth in the number of school aged children placing pressure on schools.

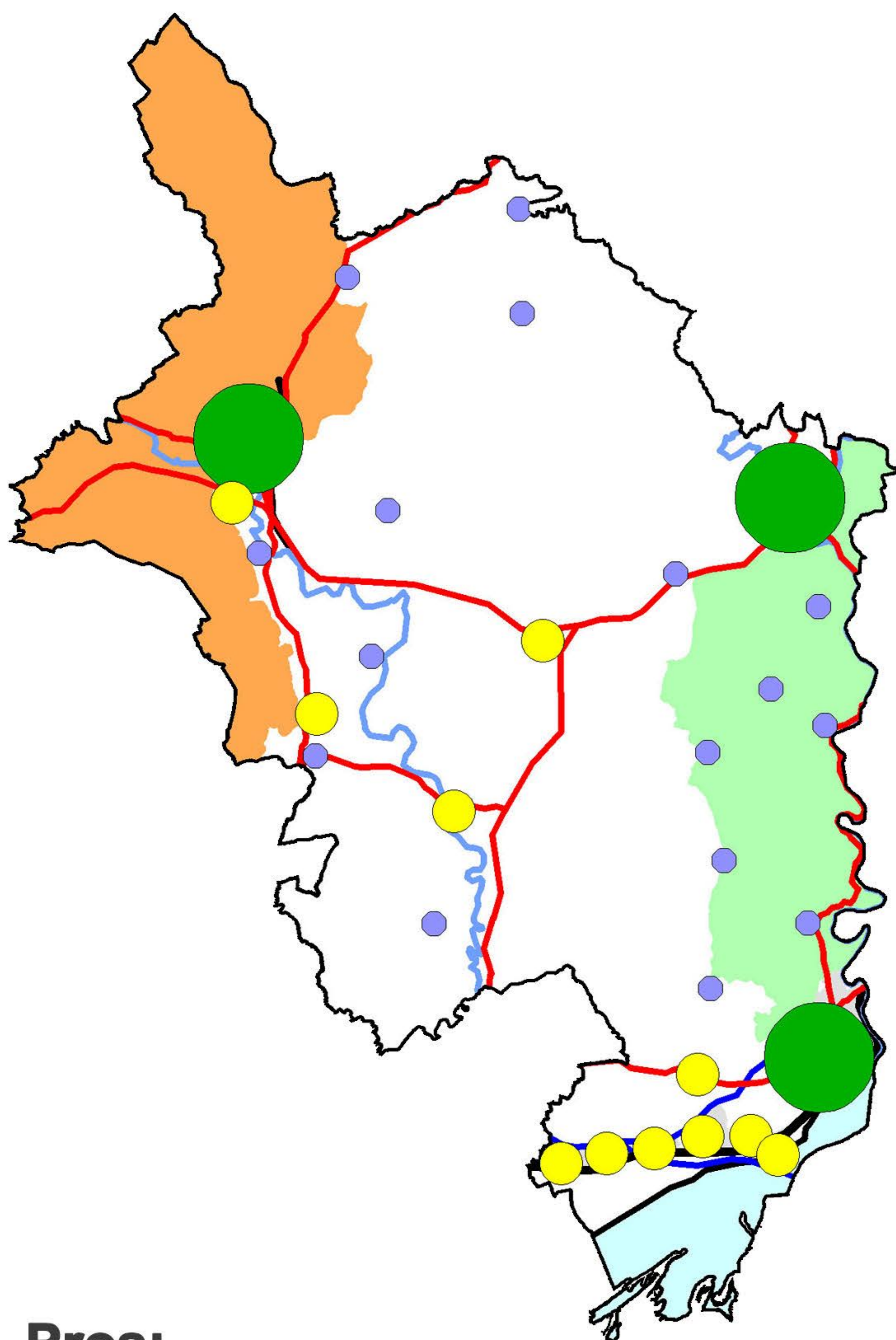


# Where should growth take place?

We have identified 5 different options for accommodating growth. These are the 'spatial options' and are set out below.

## Option 1:

### Continuation of the existing LDP Strategy



Distributes development with a focus on Primary Settlements (main towns, in the adopted LDP), some development in Severnside and some development in the most sustainable rural areas. New residential development to be accompanied by new employment opportunities, where possible.

- Main Towns
- Rural Secondary Settlements and Severnside
- Rural Settlements
- Brecon Beacons National Park
- Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Severn Estuary

#### Pros:

- Growth in sustainable areas that have existing access to facilities, services and transport links and could help secure infrastructure improvements.
- Good existing transport links to these areas.
- Existing employment opportunities within these areas.

#### Cons:

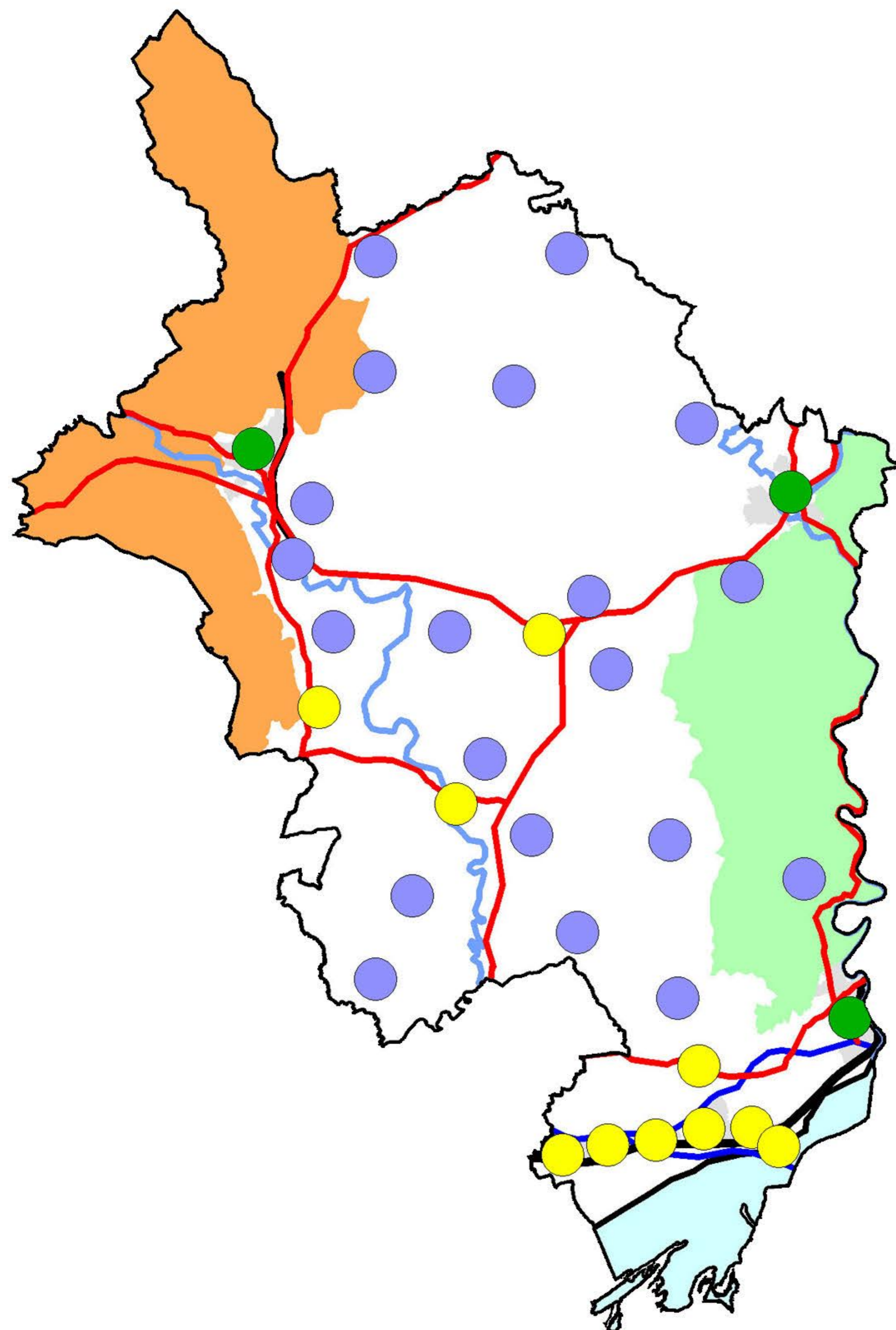
- Longer term ability of Primary Settlements to absorb additional growth.
- Environmental impact resulting from expansion of Primary Settlements into open countryside.
- Some rural areas could be disadvantaged.



# Where should growth take place?

## Option 2:

### Dispersed Growth and New Settlement



Distribute growth across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those Rural Settlements identified as having capacity for growth and / or in need of development to sustain them. The option also includes the addition of a New Settlement within the county to accommodate longer term growth.

- Primary Settlements
- Secondary Settlements and Severnside
- Rural Settlements (Indicative Location)
- \* New Settlement location to be determined
- Brecon Beacons National Park
- Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Severn Estuary

#### Pros:

- Provides growth in the most sustainable areas while at the same time providing opportunities for specific rural areas to become more sustainable.
- Limits pressure on infrastructure by dispersing development across a range of settlements.
- A New Settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network resulting in less pressure on existing infrastructure.

#### Cons:

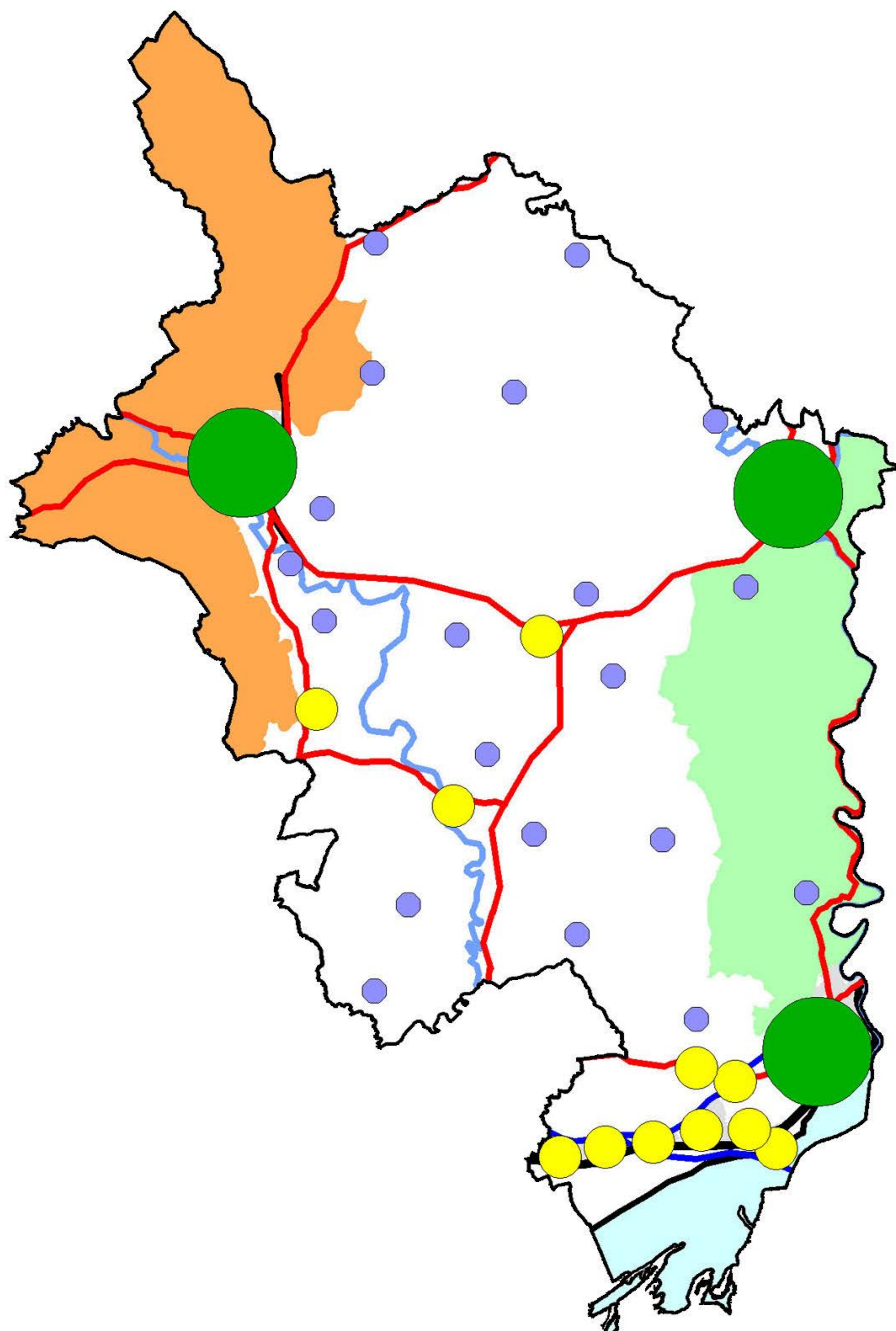
- A New Settlement would take a long time to progress.
- Small scale piecemeal development in the short term would not necessarily generate sufficient infrastructure improvements and gains.



# Where should growth take place?

## Option 3:

### Distribute Growth Proportionately across Rural and Urban areas



Distribute growth proportionately across Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements, Severnside and those rural settlements identified as having capacity for growth and/or in need of development to sustain them.

- Primary Settlements
- Secondary Settlements and Severnside
- Rural Settlements (Indicative Location)
- Brecon Beacons National Park
- Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Severn Estuary

#### Pros:

- Would meet housing needs including affordable housing, particularly in rural areas where growth has been limited previously.
- Limits the amount of pressure on infrastructure by distributing development across a range of settlements.

#### Cons:

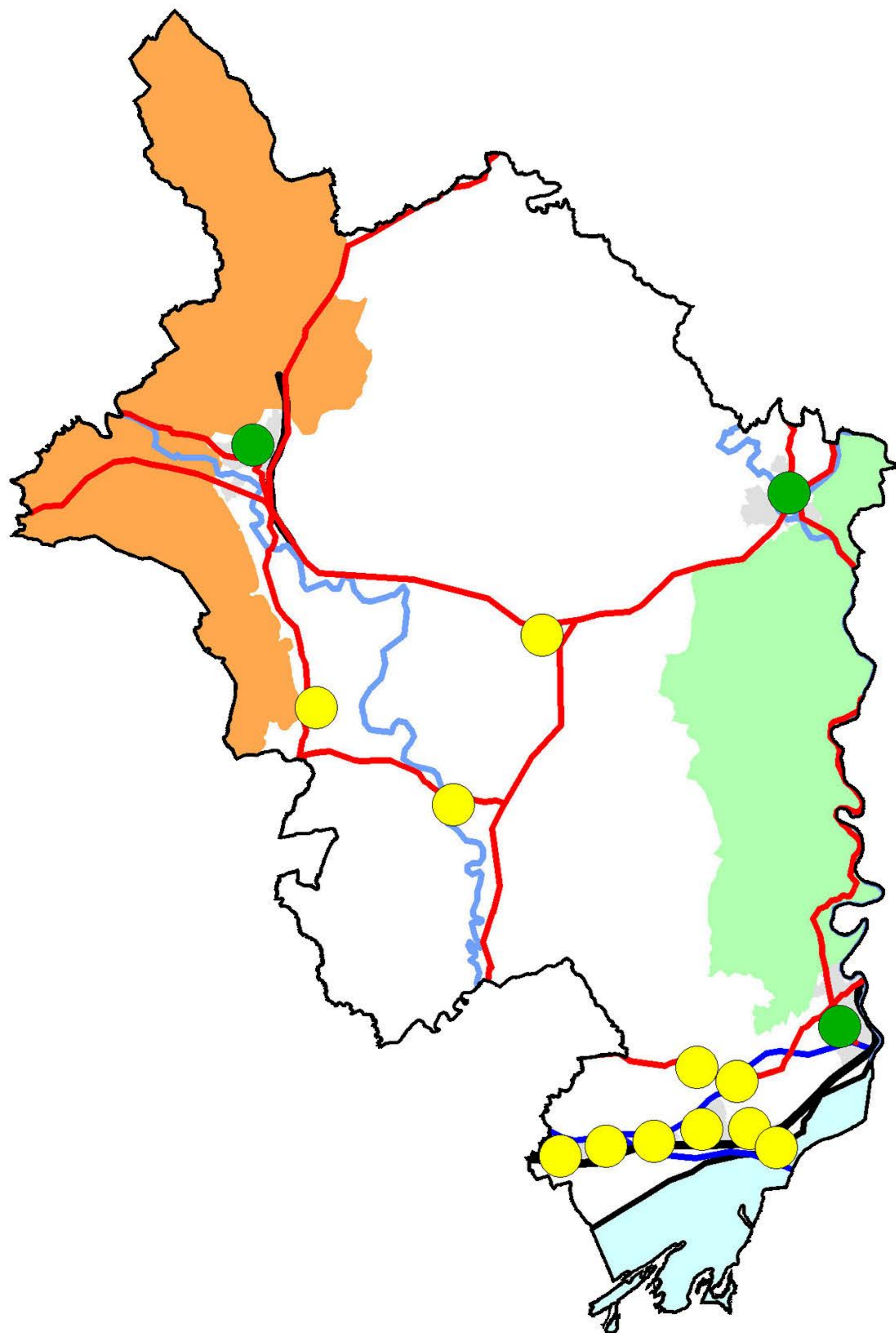
- Could result in development in unsustainable locations.
- Small scale development in the short term would not necessarily generate sufficient infrastructure improvements and gains.



# Where should growth take place?

## Option 4:

### New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only



Growth to be predominantly accommodated in a New Settlement. Limited growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside to account for some of the identified need.

- Primary Settlements
- Secondary Settlements and Severnside
- \* New Settlement Location to be determined
- Brecon Beacons National Park
- Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Severn Estuary

#### Pros:

- A New Settlement would be self-contained and provide its own facilities, schools and infrastructure network resulting in less pressure on existing infrastructure.
- Less pressure on infrastructure and greenfield sites around settlements.

#### Cons:

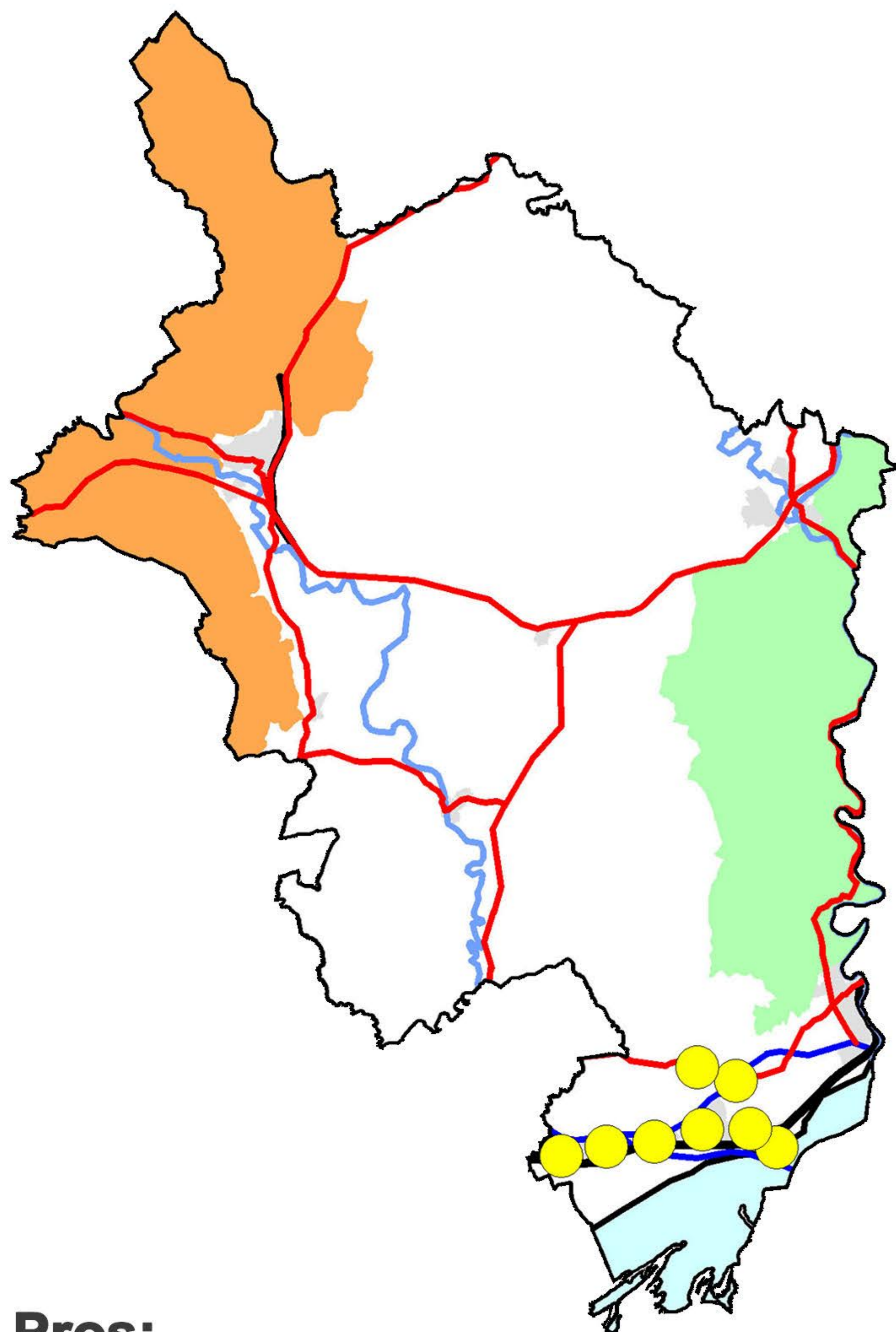
- A New Settlement would take a long time to progress.
- A New Settlement alone would not address market and affordable housing need across all Housing Market Areas.
- Rural areas would be disadvantaged.



# Where should growth take place?

## Option 5:

### Focus on M4 Corridor



'Growth to be predominantly located in the South of the County in the Severnside area close to the M4/M48'

- Severnside
- Brecon Beacons National Park
- Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Severn Estuary

### Pros:

- Provides opportunity to link housing and employment growth due to opportunities for a choice and range of employment land.
- Provides opportunity to build more sustainable communities and achieve infrastructure improvements in the south of the County.
- Provides opportunity to capitalise on strategic M4 links to the Cardiff Capital Region and South West England.

### Cons:

- Does not assist in sustaining rural communities.
- Ignores the rest of the County.
- There are already infrastructure capacity issues along the section of the M4 through Monmouthshire.
- Would not address market and affordable housing need across all Housing Market Areas.



## Next steps

We want to prepare a plan with input from local people and we need to understand what is important to the communities of Monmouthshire.

We need to hear your thoughts and ideas on the growth and spatial options.

### Questions to think about:

- What is your preferred growth option and why?
- How will this growth option address the issues Monmouthshire is facing?
- What is your preferred spatial option and why?
- How will this spatial option address the issues Monmouthshire is facing?



For further detailed information and to leave comments, please visit the full report at:

[www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy](http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy)

Alternatively, you can come along to our community engagement drop-in session on **16<sup>th</sup> July 2019** at **County Hall, Usk** (1pm - 7pm).



## Find out more

### Website:

Monmouthshire County Council  
[monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy](http://monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy)

### Email:

[planningpolicy@monmouthshire.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@monmouthshire.gov.uk)

### Twitter:

[@MCCPlanning](https://twitter.com/MCCPlanning)

### Facebook:

[facebook.com/MonmouthshireCC](https://facebook.com/MonmouthshireCC)

### Phone:

01633 644429



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## APPENDIX 4



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## Equality and Future Generations Evaluation

<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><b>Name of Service area</b></p> <p>Planning (Planning Policy)</p>	<p><b>Date</b></p> <p>07/06/2019</p>

Page 305

**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 Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers the demographic profile of Monmouthshire and aims to have a positive impact on people of all ages, particularly through increasing opportunities for the younger population to both live and work with Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography whilst also supporting the needs of the older population.	None.	The Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out options to provide a more balanced demographic profile for Monmouthshire. The Growth and Spatial Options will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Preferred Option for growth/spatial distribution.

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?
Disability	The Growth and Spatial Options paper includes the need to ensure the provision of a wide-ranging choice of homes including meeting affordable and accessible housing needs as far as possible. The Growth and Spatial Options recognise the importance of the health and well-being of people and aims to create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit.	None.	The Growth and Spatial Options aim to support the well-being of current and future generations that are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous and vibrant. The Growth and Spatial Options will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Preferred Option for growth/spatial distribution.
Gender Reassignment	None.	None.	N/A.
Marriage or civil partnership	None.	None.	N/A.
Pregnancy or maternity	None.	None.	N/A.
Race	None.	None.	N/A.
Religion or Belief	None.	None.	N/A.
Sex	One of the challenges facing the County is the imbalance between male and female earnings, although this situation is improving. The Growth and Spatial Options aim to provide economic growth and employment provision, which could indirectly impact on wage equality.	None.	The Growth and Spatial Options aim to support economic growth and prosperity. The Growth and Spatial Options will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Preferred Option for growth/spatial distribution.
Sexual Orientation	None.	None.	N/A.

Page 306

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?
Welsh Language	.The Welsh Language is a material planning consideration. The Growth and Spatial Options are assessed against the draft Objective relating to Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language to ensure there is no impact.	None.	The Growth and Spatial Options aim to support culture and the Welsh Language. The Growth and Spatial Options will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Preferred Option for growth/spatial distribution.
Poverty	None.	None.	N/A.

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?
<b>A prosperous Wales</b> Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	<b>Positive:</b> The Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out the growth and spatial options which as well as housing growth aim to provide economic growth and employment provision in both urban and rural areas.  <b>Negative:</b> None.	The Growth and Spatial Options are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives relating to economic growth/employment and retail centres, which have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a prosperous Wales.
<b>A resilient Wales</b> Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and	<b>Positive:</b> The Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the	The Growth and Spatial Options are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives


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?
can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	<p>Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out the growth and spatial options which are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including the impact of development on the natural environment in already constrained areas. It is however recognised that developments could improve connectivity through opportunities to create new linkages. The limited supply of brownfield land within the County is a common theme for all of the spatial options presented in the paper.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	relating to Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape, Flood risk, Minerals and Waste, Land and Natural Resources which have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a resilient Wales.
<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 Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It is recognised that any developments will be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	The Growth and Spatial Options area are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including Health and Well-being in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a healthier Wales.
<p><b>A Wales of cohesive communities</b> Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p><b>Positive:</b> The Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out the growth and spatial options which considers the balance of housing, employment and infrastructure in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	The Growth and Spatial Options area are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including housing, place-making, communities, rural communities, infrastructure and accessibility in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of cohesive communities.





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 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 Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out the growth and spatial options which are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including the impact of options on climate change.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options area are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including climate change which has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a globally responsible Wales.</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 Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out the growth and spatial options which are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including the impact of options on Culture, Heritage and the Welsh Language.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options area are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives including Culture, Heritage and the Welsh Language which has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language.</p>
<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 Growth and Spatial Options Paper considers how much growth is needed over the Replacement LDP period and where this growth should take place. It sets out the growth and spatial options which through housing and economic growth in both urban and rural areas aims to assist in balancing the demography across the County.</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> None.</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objective relating to demography which has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a more equal Wales.</p>

**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>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p> <p>Long Term</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation towards the end of 2019. The Preferred Strategy will set out the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth and spatial distribution of this growth across the County, including the identified level of growth and broad locations for development for the period 2018 - 2033.</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options have been prepared and assessed against the draft Replacement LDP Objectives in order to address the issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County.</p>
 <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p> <p>Collaboration</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options Paper has been informed by a range of evidence which includes the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted on in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. There is no statutory requirement for formal consultation on the growth and spatial options, however, in accordance with the LDP Revision Delivery Agreement (May 2018) we are engaging with consultees at this early stage to help build consensus on the options.</p>	<p>Following consultation the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth will be set out in the Preferred Strategy which will be made available for further engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders towards the end of 2019.</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>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p> <p>Involvement</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options has been informed by the PSB Well-being Plan and the targeted engagement on the draft issues, vision and objectives with Members, Area Cluster Groups and Area Committees. An informal consultation on Options will take place for a four week period between 8 July 2019 and 5 August 2019. The following consultation will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions through Area Committee and Area Cluster meetings during July 2019;</li> <li>• Attendance at the Youth Forum on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019;</li> <li>• A Members' Workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (hosted by the Economy &amp; Development Select Committee);</li> <li>• LDP Growth and Spatial Options Drop-in Session on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 at County Hall, Usk between 13:00 and 19:00 which is open for all to attend;</li> <li>• Scrutiny by Economy &amp; Development Select Committee on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019;</li> <li>• Internal discussions within the Council through DMT/SLT</li> <li>• Notify all parties on the LDP database of the consultation.</li> </ul>	<p>There is no statutory requirement for formal consultation on the growth and spatial options, however, in accordance with the LDP Revision Delivery Agreement (May 2018) we are engaging with consultees at this early stage to help build consensus on the options. Feedback from these meetings will be noted and considered, and, where appropriate inform the preferred options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy.</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>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation towards the end of 2019. The Preferred Strategy will set out the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth and spatial distribution of this growth across the County, including the identified level of growth and broad locations for development for the period 2018 – 2033 to address housing and employment needs, assist in ensuring a balanced demography and support sustainable, resilient communities.</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options Paper will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019. The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision for the future of the County and its communities.</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>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation towards the end of 2019. The Preferred Strategy will set out the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth and spatial distribution of this growth across the County, including the identified level of growth and broad locations for development for the period 2018 – 2033. The Growth and Spatial Options has been informed by the PSB Well-being Plan and are assessed against the Replacement LDP draft Objectives which seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council’s vision/objectives for the future of the County and its communities. The Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Growth and Spatial Options Paper will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019. The Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.</p>

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?

	<b>Describe any positive impacts your proposal has</b>	<b>Describe any negative impacts your proposal has</b>	<b>What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</b>
Social Justice	None.	None.	N/A.
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 Growth and Spatial Options Paper, from a wide range of sources both internal and external to the Council. These are clearly referenced in the Paper and appendices, but include:

- Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (June 2019) [\(link to follow once on website\)](#)
- Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (April 2018) [https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2017/10/Monmouthshire-PSB\\_well-being-plan\\_3.0.pdf](https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2017/10/Monmouthshire-PSB_well-being-plan_3.0.pdf)
- Monmouthshire County Council Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 (February 2018) [https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Monmouthshire-Council\\_Corporate-Plan\\_1.0.pdf](https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Monmouthshire-Council_Corporate-Plan_1.0.pdf)
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Review Report (March 2018) <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/app/uploads/2018/03/Final-Review-Report-1.pdf>
- Monmouthshire Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Reports (2015- 2018) <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring/ldp-annual-monitoring-report>
- The Draft Monmouthshire, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen LDP Demographic Evidence produced by Edge Analytics (May 2019) [\(link to follow once on website\)](#)
- Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan Candidate Sites Register (February 2019): <https://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy/candidate-sites/monmouthshire-replacement-ldp-candidate-sites-register-february-2019/>

**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?**

**Positive -**

The Growth and Spatial Options will play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Preferred Option for growth/spatial distribution. In the creation of sustainable places, the first step is to consider the level of development required, and the location of where any growth should go within the County. This paper sets out a number of growth and spatial options to achieve this over the Replacement LDP period.

The Growth and Spatial Options will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will set out the Preferred Option for growth/spatial distribution.

**Negative –** None. There are no implications, positive or negative, for social justice, 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.**

Page 31

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible
Seek Individual Cabinet Member's endorsement to undertake informal consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options. Feedback from these meetings will be noted and considered, and, where appropriate inform the preferred options which will be set out in the Preferred Strategy.	<p>An informal consultation on Options will take place for a four week period between 8 July 2019 and August 2019. The following consultation will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussions through Area Committee and Area Cluster meetings during July 2019;</li> <li>• Attendance at the Youth Forum on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019;</li> <li>• A Members' Workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (hosted by the Economy &amp; Development Select Committee);</li> <li>• LDP Growth and Spatial Options Drop-in Session on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2019 at County Hall, Usk between 13:00 and 19:00 which is open for all to attend;</li> <li>• Scrutiny by Economy &amp; Development Select Committee on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2019;</li> </ul>	<p>Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping Planning Policy Team</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal discussions within the Council through DMT/SLT;</li> <li>• Notify all parties on the LDP database of the consultation.</li> </ul>	

**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.**

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
	<i>e.g. budget mandate, DMT, SLT, Scrutiny, Cabinetetc</i>		