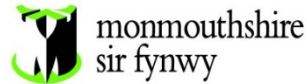


Public Document Pack



County Hall
Rhadyr
Usk
NP15 1GA

Tuesday, 16 July 2019

Notice of meeting

North Monmouthshire Area Committee

Wednesday, 24th July, 2019 at 10.00 am
Gilwern Community Centre, Common Road, Gilwern, NP7 0DS

AGENDA

Item No	Item	Pages
1.	Election of Chair.	
2.	Appointment of Vice-Chair.	
3.	Apologies for Absence.	
4.	Declarations of Interest.	
5.	Public Open Forum.	
6.	Representatives from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board and Monmouthshire County Council's Highways Department are invited to discuss highways issues at Nevill Hall Hospital (buses blocking ambulances from accessing / departing due to inadequate highways provision).	
7.	Engagement with Voluntary Sector Organisations - Presentation by Marcia Burford of the Well-being Life boat Project.	
8.	Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan Growth and Spatial Options.	1 - 136
9.	Progress report by Team Abergavenny.	137 - 138
10.	Monmouthshire Well-being Plan.	139 - 156
11.	Superfast Cymru 2 - Monmouthshire County Council Update.	157 - 174
12.	Update regarding Abergavenny Railway Station.	175 - 176

13.	Update by County Councillor S. Woodhouse regarding progress in respect of the Strategic Transport Group.	
14.	Update by North Monmouthshire Liaison Committee.	177 - 178
15.	To confirm the minutes of the previous meeting.	179 - 186
16.	Monmouthshire Scrutiny Work Programme.	187 - 198
17.	Forward Planner for Cabinet and Council Business.	199 - 214
18.	North Monmouthshire Area Committee Work Programme.	215 - 216
19.	Next Meeting.	
	Wednesday 25 th September 2019 at 10.00am.	

Paul Matthews

Chief Executive

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CYNGOR SIR FYNWY

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE IS AS FOLLOWS:

County Councillors:	M. Groucutt
	R. Harris
	G. Howard
	S. Howarth
	D. Jones
	S.B. Jones
	S. Jones
	P. Jordan
	M. Lane
	M. Powell
	J. Pratt
	T. Thomas
	K. Williams
	S. Woodhouse

Town / Community Council representatives:

Abergavenny Town Council	-	Councillor T. Konieczny
Crucorney Community Council	-	Vacancy
Goetre Fawr Community Council	-	Councillor O. Dodd
Grosmont Community Council	-	Vacancy
Llanarth Community Council	-	Vacancy
Llanelly Community Council	-	Councillor G. Nelmes
Llanfoist Fawr Community Council	-	Councillor J. Webster
Llanover Community Council	-	Councillor G. Thomas
Llantilio Pertholey Community Council	-	Councillor M. Skinner

Public Information

Access to paper copies of agendas and reports

A copy of this agenda and relevant reports can be made available to members of the public attending a meeting by requesting a copy from Democratic Services on 01633 644219. Please note that we must receive 24 hours notice prior to the meeting in order to provide you with a hard copy of this agenda.

Welsh Language

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public through the medium of Welsh or English. We respectfully ask that you provide us with adequate notice to accommodate your needs.

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: MONMOUTHSHIRE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN GROWTH AND SPATIAL OPTIONS
MEETING: NORTH MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA COMMITTEE
DATE: 24 JULY 2019
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to engage with the North Monmouthshire Area Committee and the associated local community on the Local Development Plan (LDP) Growth and Spatial Options consultation.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 To comment on, and encourage the local community to comment on, the Growth and Spatial Options Paper. The consultation period runs from 8th July 2019 to 5th August 2019.

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 allocate land for development, designate areas to be protected, and contain policies that will form the basis of making decisions on future applications for planning permission.
- 3.2 The timetable and consultation/engagement arrangements for the Replacement LDP are set out in a Delivery Agreement (DA) which was agreed by Welsh Government (WG) in May 2018. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement LDP being adopted at the end of 2021/early 2022.
- 3.3 One of the first key stages of the Replacement LDP process involved the preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper. A vision and 17 objectives have been drafted and consulted on. These seek to tackle the 38 main issues facing our communities which were identified from evidence, feedback, and community input into the Monmouthshire Well-being Plan.
- 3.4 We are now seeking your views on Growth Options: how much should the county grow by, and broadly where could that growth be located. We have identified 8 options for the amount of growth, with details provided about what this means in terms of new homes and jobs. We have also identified 5 options for how growth might be distributed. All of these options have been assess against the 17 objectives.
- 3.5 We have produced an Easy Read Guide (**Appendix 1**) and an Executive Summary (**Appendix 2**) to accompany the full Growth Options Report (**Appendix 3**). Comments are invited via our website.

- 3.6 Following assessment of the community and stakeholder responses, we will propose a Preferred Option, which will be subject to further community engagement in Autumn 2019.

Growth Options

- 3.7 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 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.
- 3.8 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, 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

*'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.

Spatial Strategy Options

- 3.9 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 5 broad spatial strategy options 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.

3.10 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.

3.11 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.

Next steps

3.11 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. REASONS

4.1 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 options 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.

5. CONSULTEES

- 5.1 The consultation and engagement period is scheduled to run from 8th July to 5th August 2019, and will include presentations at Clusters and Area Committees; a public drop in session at County Hall, Usk from 1pm to 7pm on 16th July; scrutiny by the Economy and Development Select Committee; a presentation to Abergavenny Civic Society; and discussion at the Youth Forum.

6. 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)

7. AUTHORS:

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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX 1: Growth and Spatial Options: easy read version

APPENDIX 2: Growth and Spatial Options: executive summary

APPENDIX 3: 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

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

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:



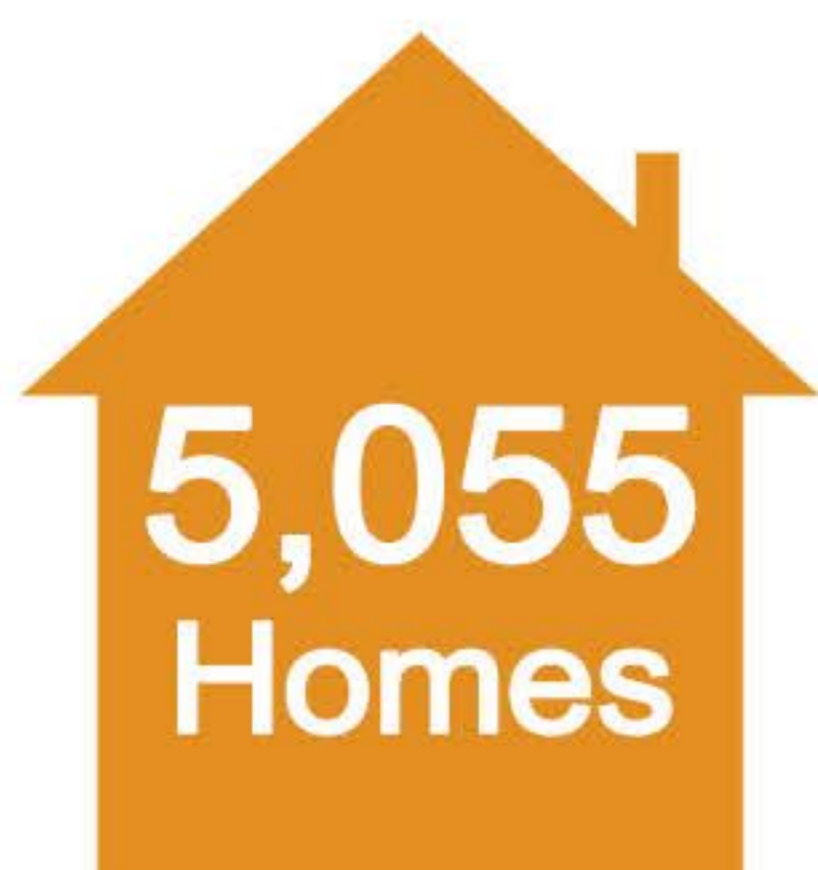
+1,389 Jobs

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:

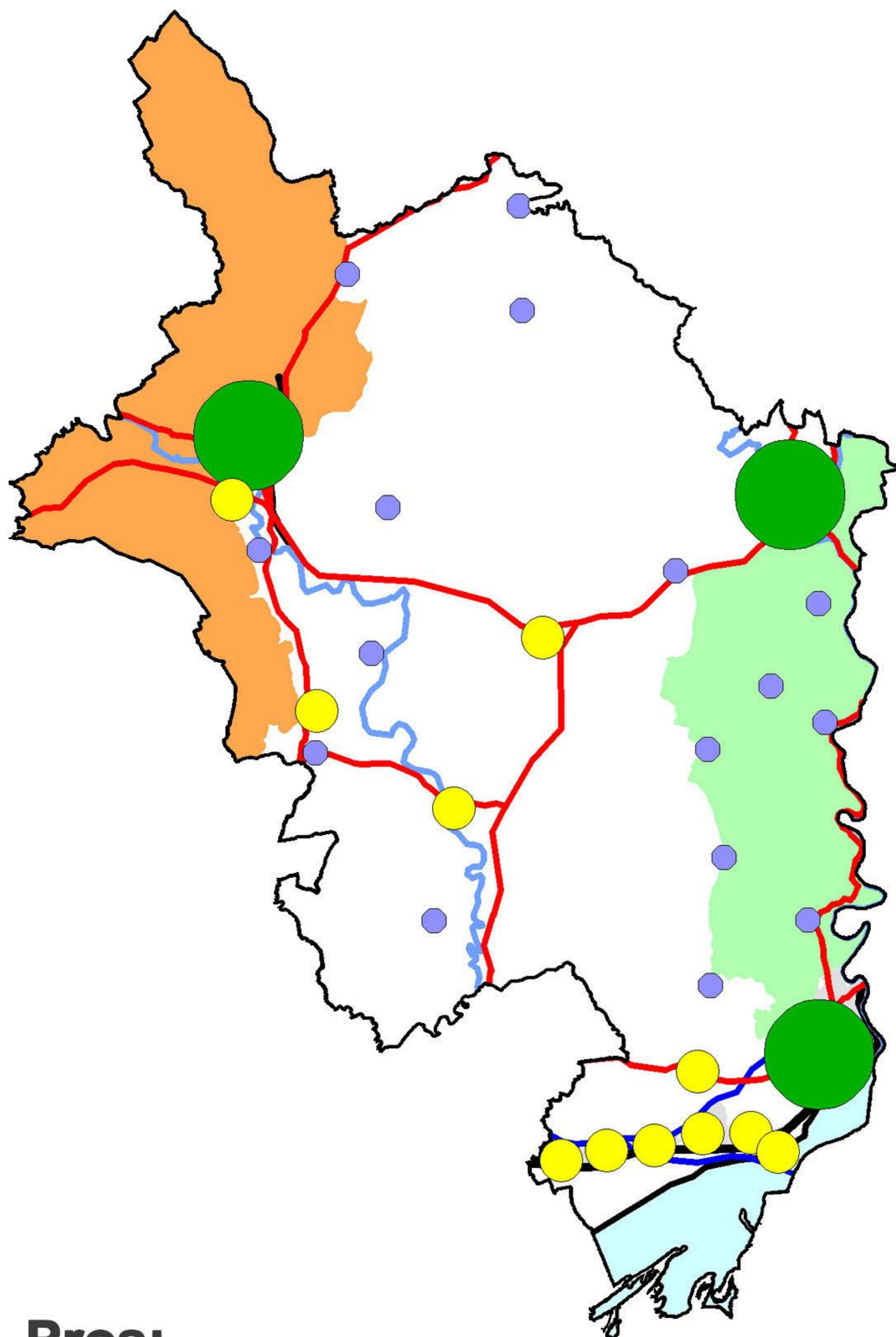
- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's landscape and biodiversity interests.
- Increased pressure on Monmouthshire's infrastructure.
- Challenges in reducing climate change impact but opportunities to design for carbon neutral development.
- Significant growth in the number of school aged children placing 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.

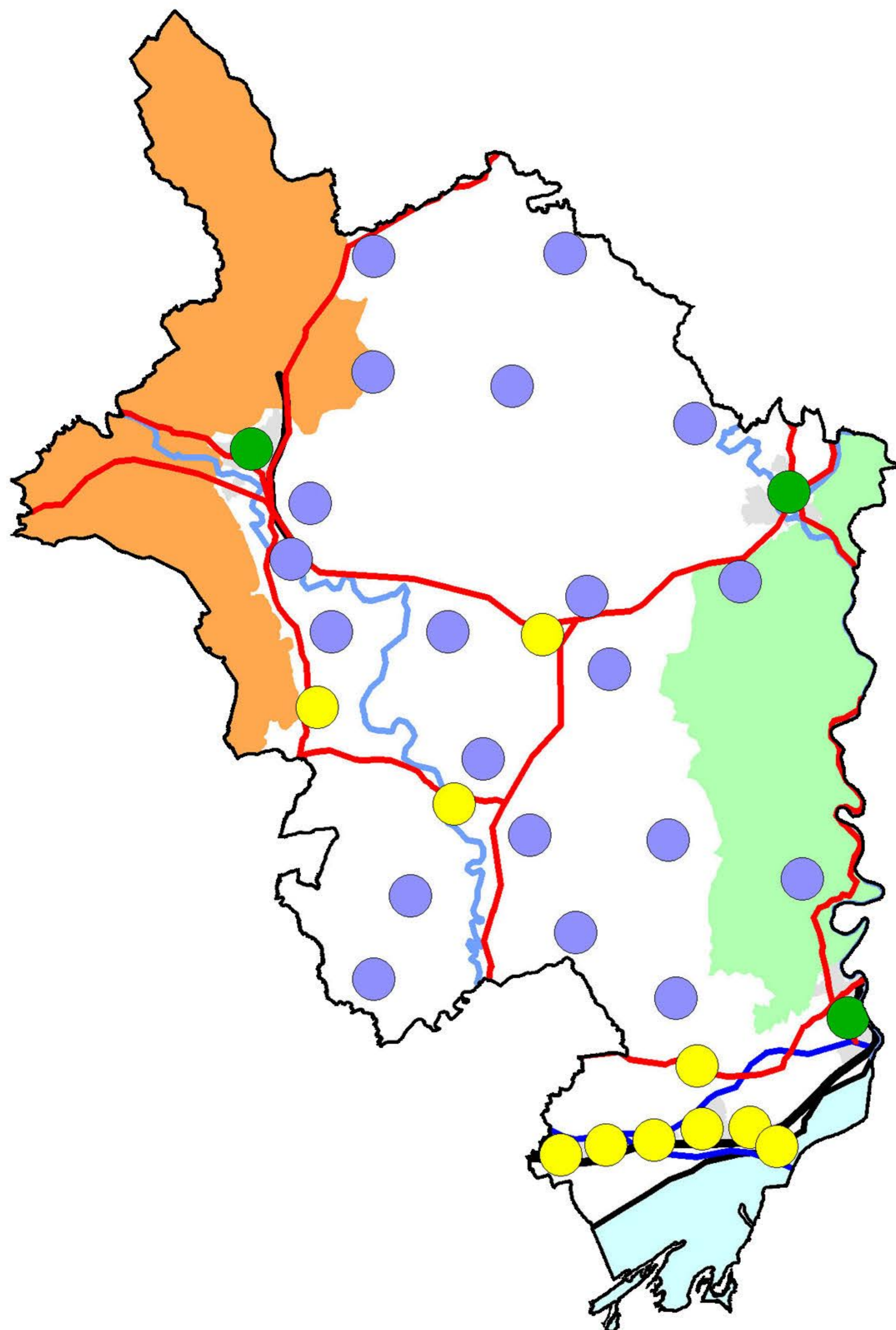
Cons:

- 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.

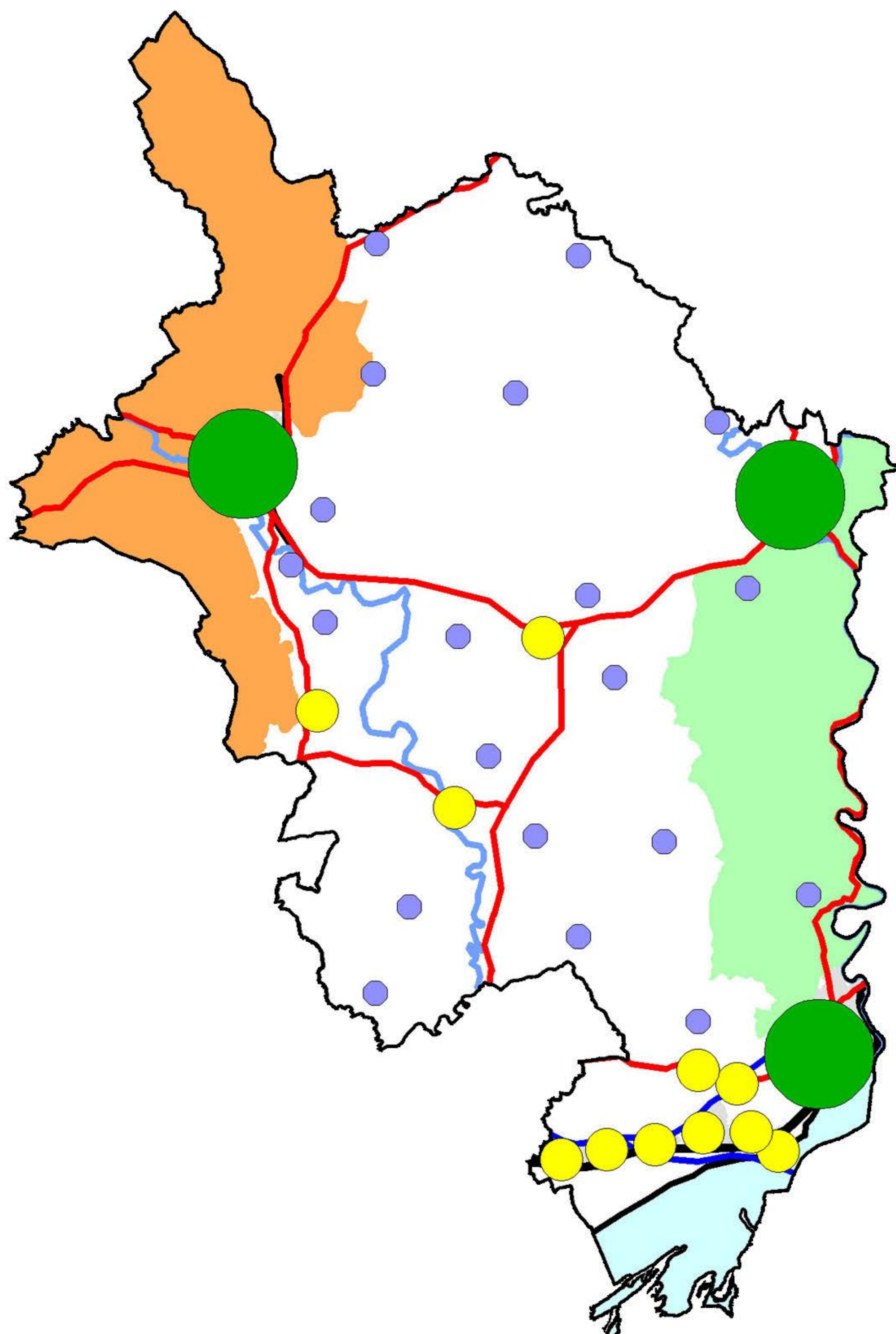
Cons:

- 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.

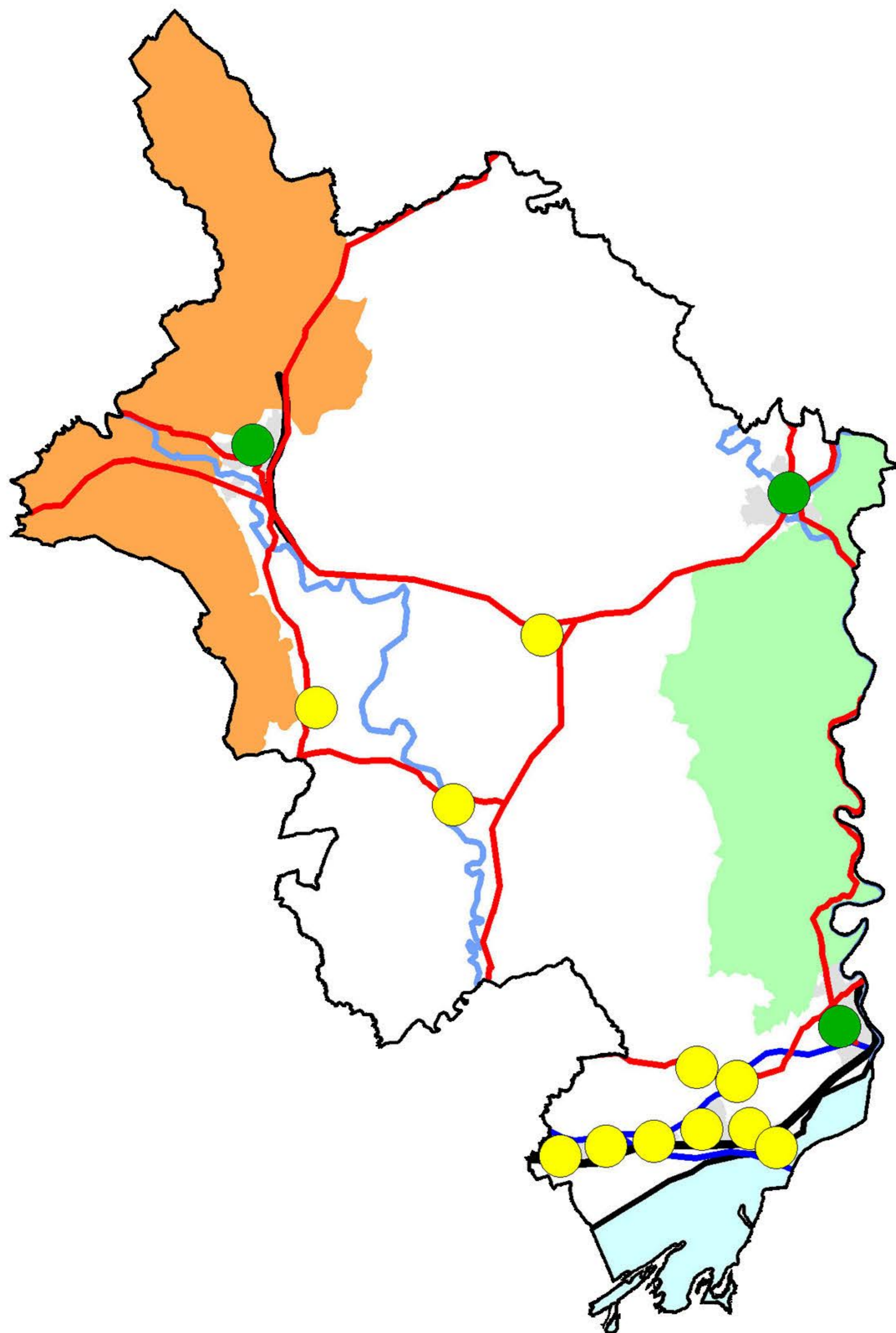
Cons:

- 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.

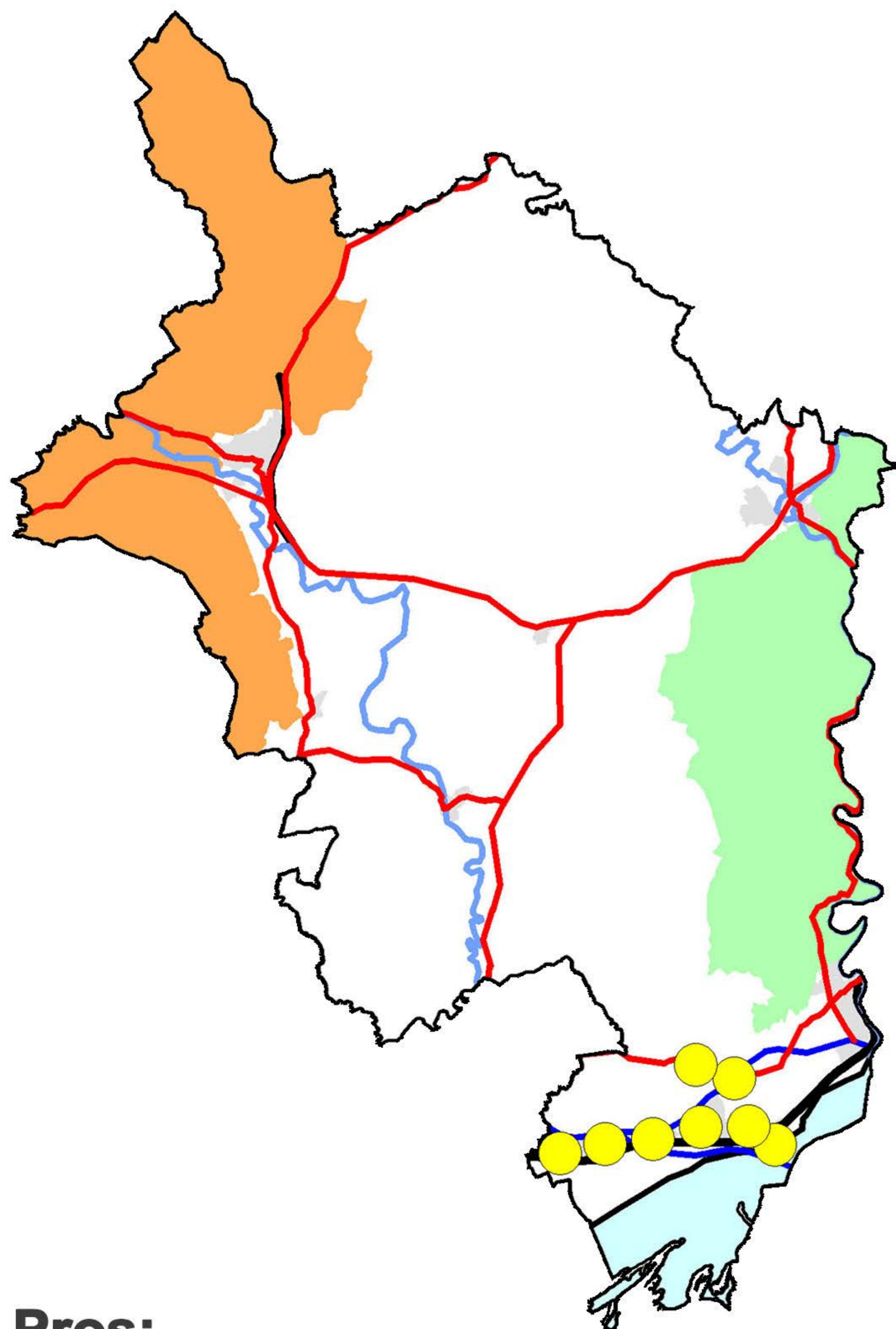
Cons:

- 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

Alternatively, you can come along to our community engagement drop-in session on **16th July 2019** at **County Hall, Usk** (1pm - 7pm).

Find out more

Website:

Monmouthshire County Council
monmouthshire.gov.uk/planning-policy

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Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan

GROWTH AND SPATIAL OPTIONS PAPER: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

June 2019



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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
Low Growth Options				
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
Mid Growth Options				
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
High Growth Options				
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 8th 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 AND SPATIAL OPTIONS PAPER

June 2019



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sir fynydd

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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.

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- 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 8th 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 2019¹.
- 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.

¹ 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 guidance² 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.

² 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 8th July and 5th 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 5th July 2019;
 - A Members' Workshop on 11th July 2019 (hosted by the Economy & Development Select Committee);
 - LDP Growth and Spatial Options Drop-in Session on 16th 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 17th 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 1³, 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

³ 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 Park⁴. 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.

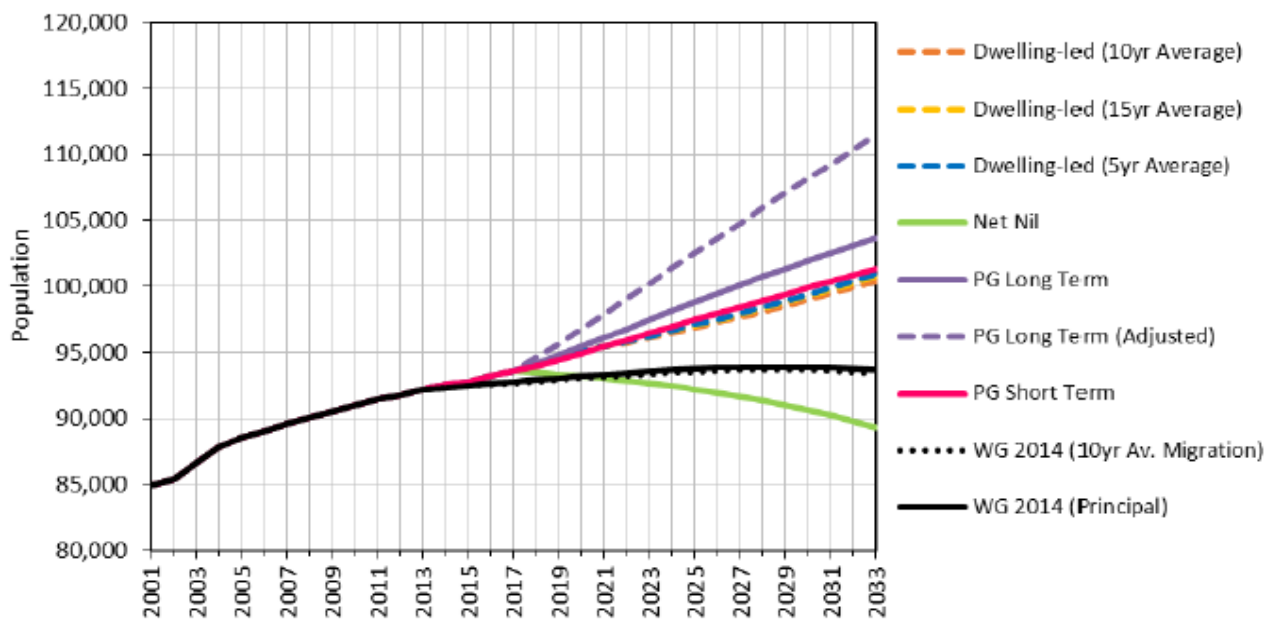
Table 1: Demographic and Dwelling-led Scenarios

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.

⁴ 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 rate⁵ 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.

⁵ As defined in the Edge Analytics Demographic Draft Report

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

Economic Activity Rate	<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>
Unemployment Rate	<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>
Commuting Ratio⁶	<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.

⁶ 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

Employment-led Scenarios	Assumptions
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
Low Growth Options		
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).
Mid Growth Options		
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%).
High Growth Options		
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

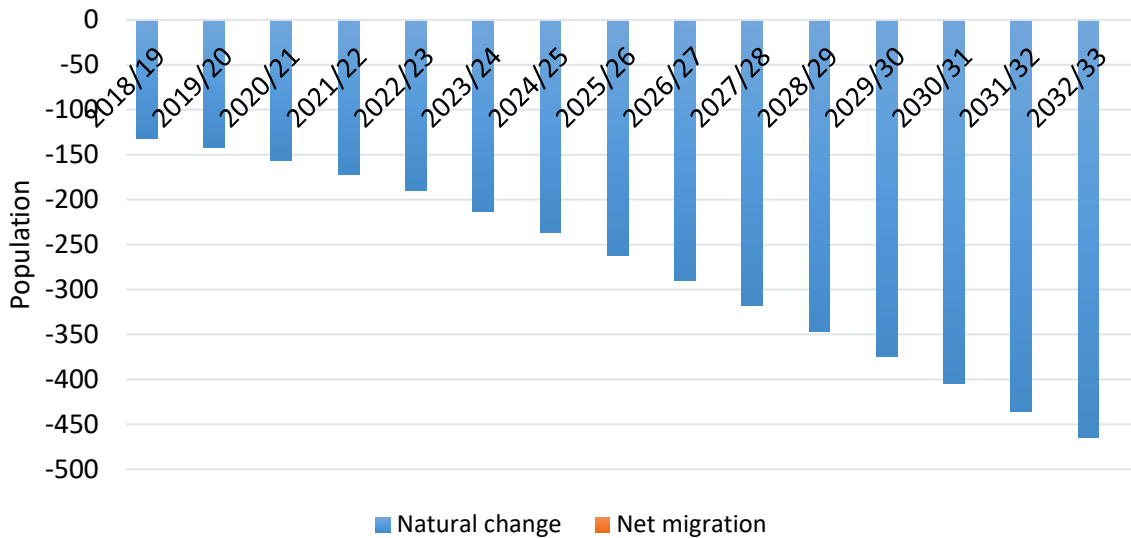
Low Growth Options

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

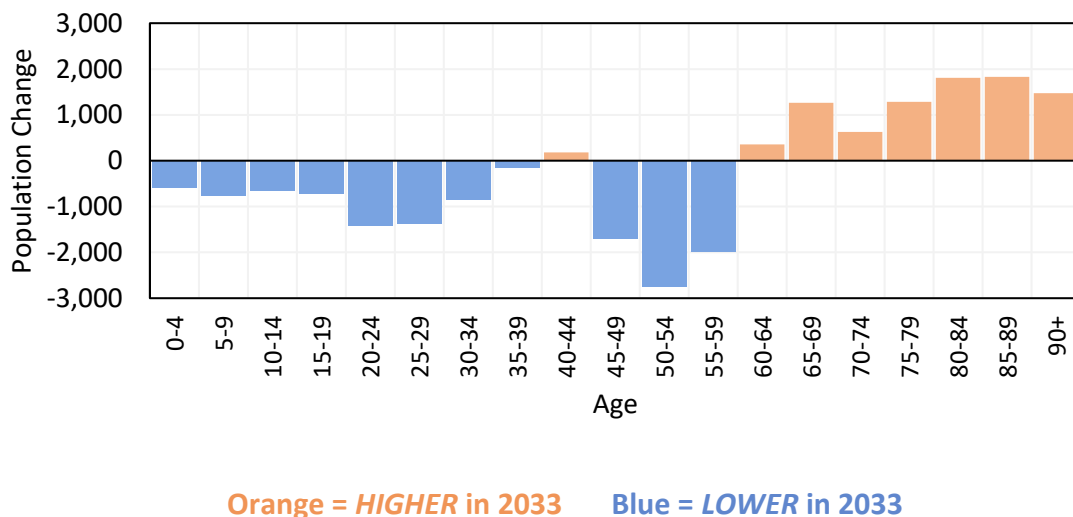
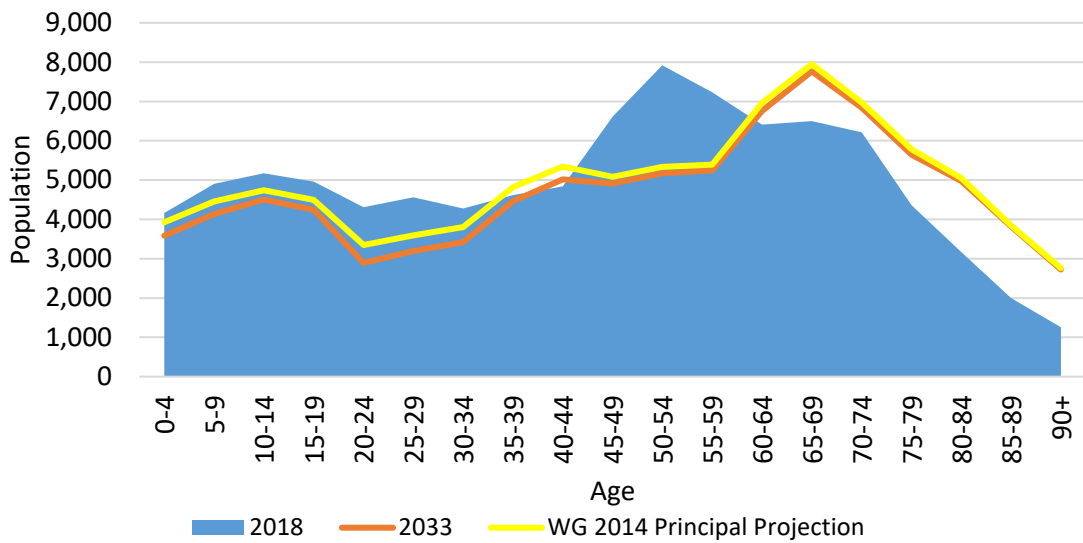
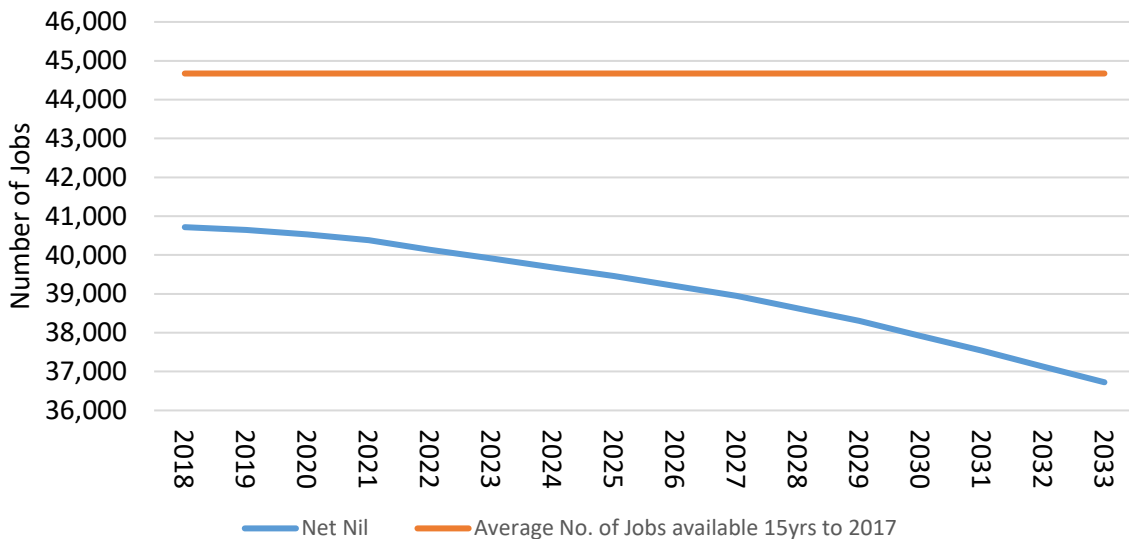


Chart 4: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



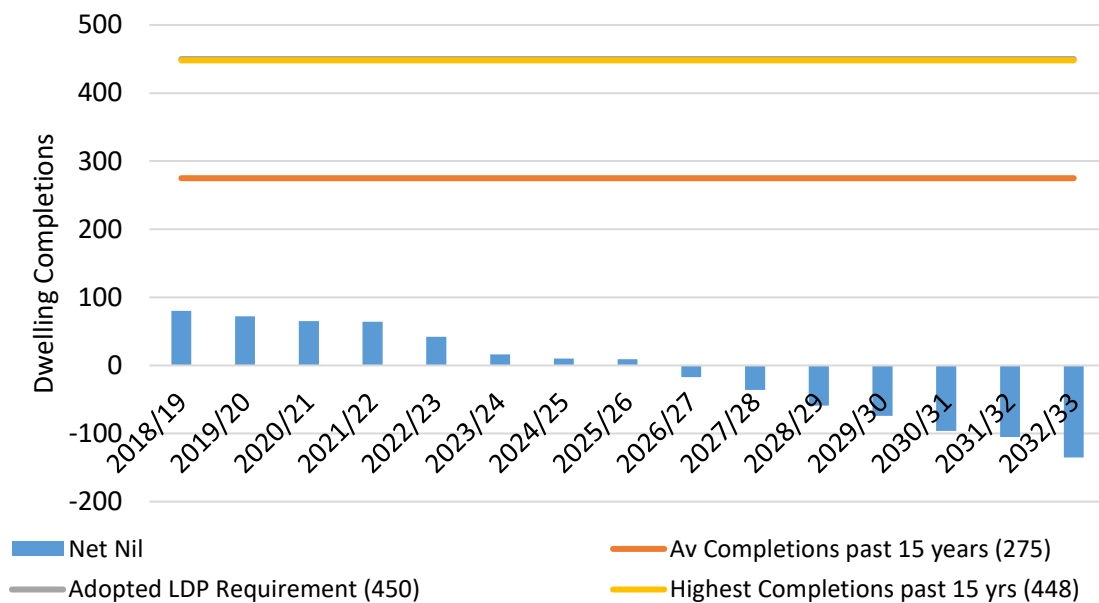
2.17 This option also projects a significant decline in employment over the plan period, 9.8% from 40,718 jobs in 2018 to 36,725 in 2033. The number of job losses per annum is also projected to increase over the plan period, from 74 jobs lost in 2018/19 to over 400 jobs lost in 2032/33. This is due to 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

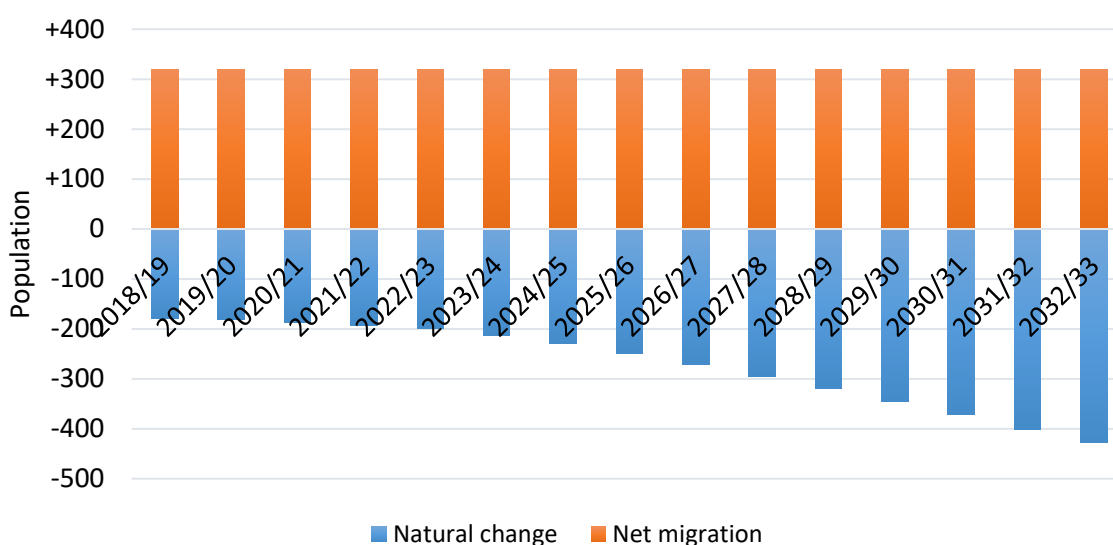
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 1 against the LDP Objectives
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	Economic Growth/ Employment	A declining working age population in the County unable to support local employment provision would lead to job losses and a negative impact on the local economy, a loss of 266 jobs pa. Provides no opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
Objective 2	Retail centres	Declining customer base would impact negatively on the viability, vitality and attractiveness of the retail centres in the County.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
Objective 6	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.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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.
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	Place-making	No requirement for new housing so provides no opportunity to enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements.
Objective 12	Communities	Would impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic, providing no opportunity for job creation or improvements to existing services and facilities.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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.

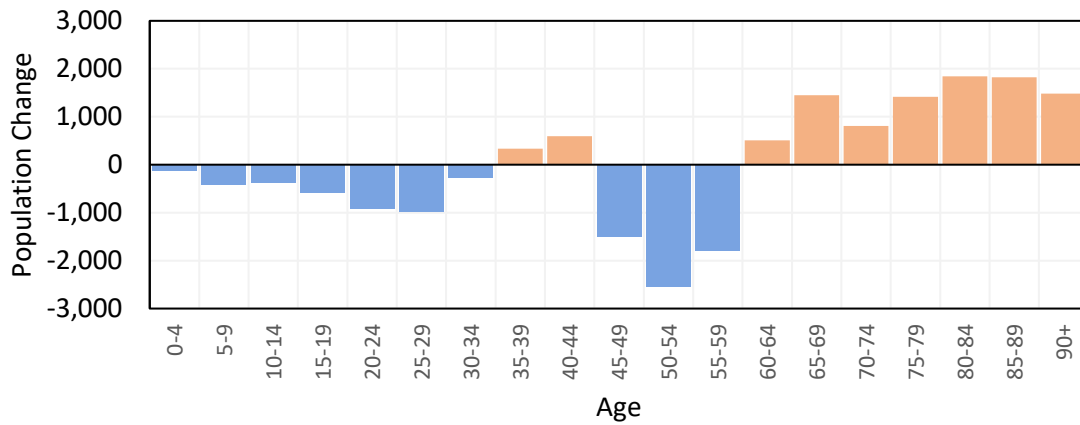
- 2.21 This option replicates the WG 2014-Based Principal Projection, incorporating trends on births, deaths and migration from the preceding five years. This option projects a population increase of 726 (0.8%) with a corresponding increase of 1,641 households (4.1%) in the County over the plan period. 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



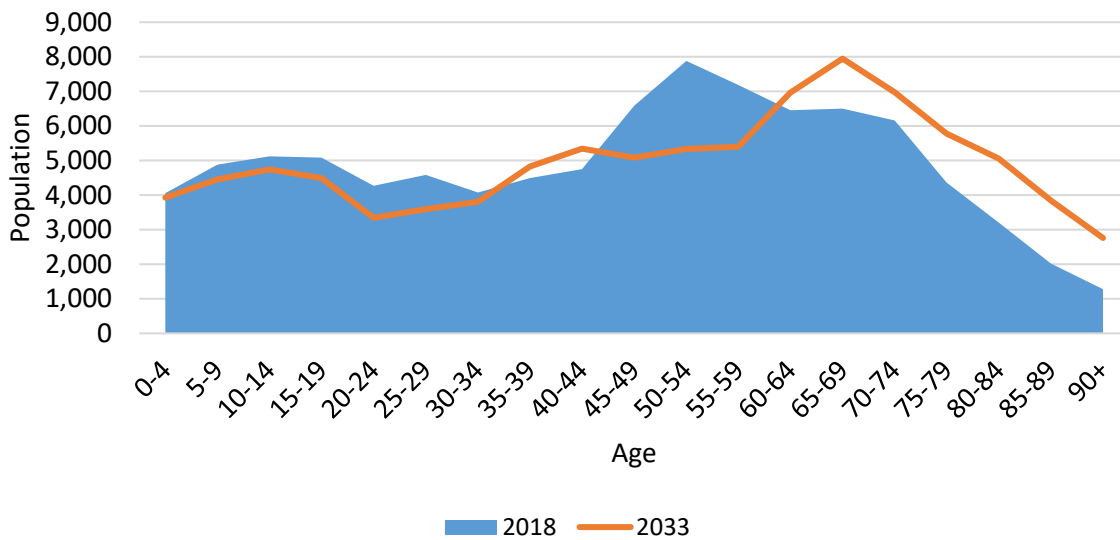
- 2.22 This option projects net in-migration of in the region of 300 persons pa throughout the plan period, however this is out-weighted toward the end of the plan period by increasing negative natural change as the population ages (Chart 7).
- 2.23 As with the net nil option this option has significant 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



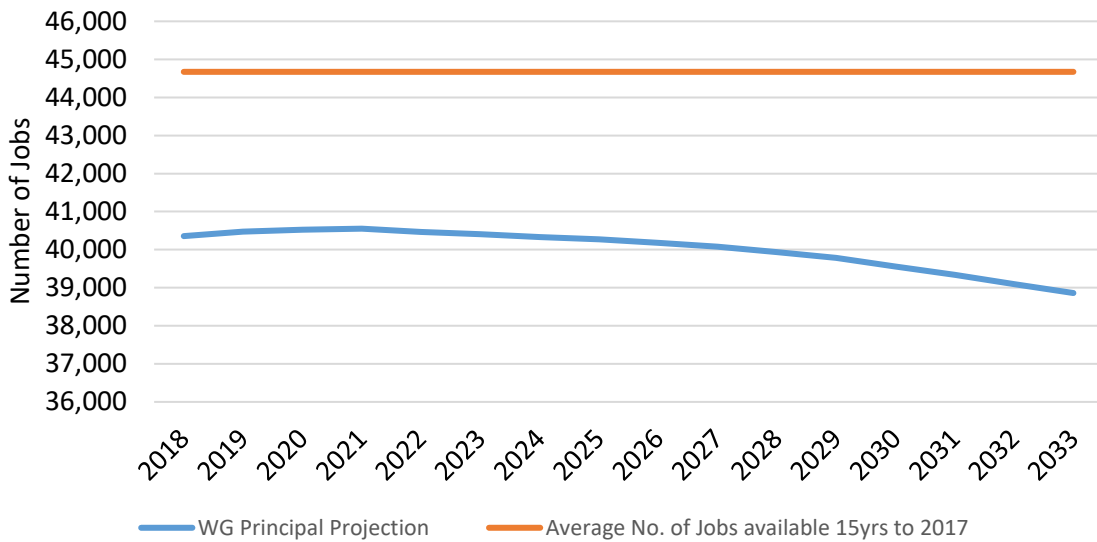
Orange = HIGHER in 2033 Blue = LOWER in 2033

Chart 9: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



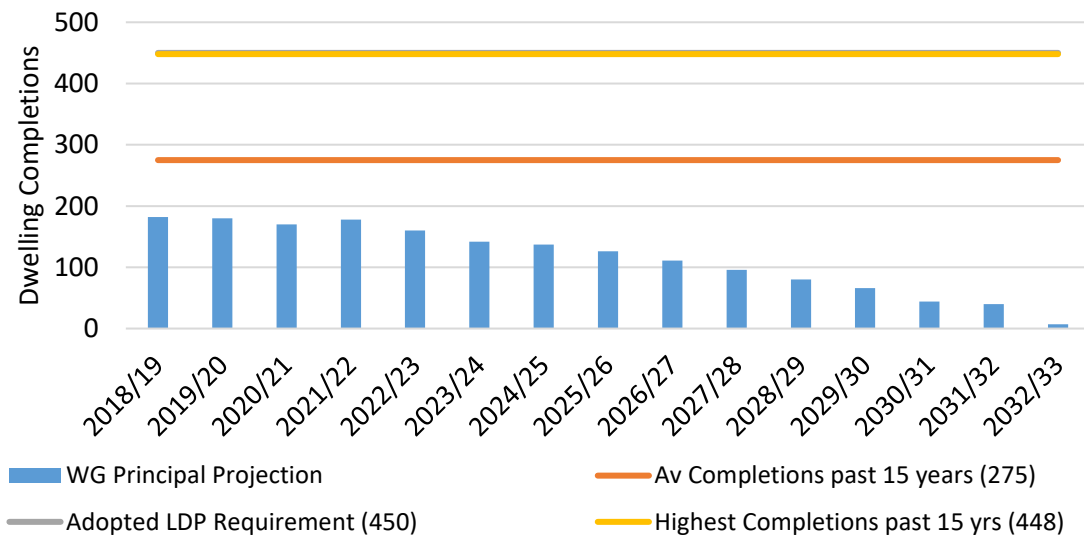
2.24 Whilst this option projects an increase of some 300 jobs over the first three years of the plan period, after this there is a projected decline in the number of jobs in the County, a decline of some 100 jobs pa (Chart 10). As this option would not drive job creation in the long term, it would result 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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	Retail centres	Limited potential to increase customer base would impact negatively on the vitality, viability and attractiveness of the retail centres in the County.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
Objective 6	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.
Objective 7	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
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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.
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	Place-making	Low requirement for new housing so provides very limited opportunity to enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements.
Objective 12	Communities	Would impact negatively on communities with an unbalanced demographic, providing few opportunities for job creation or improvements to existing services and facilities.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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

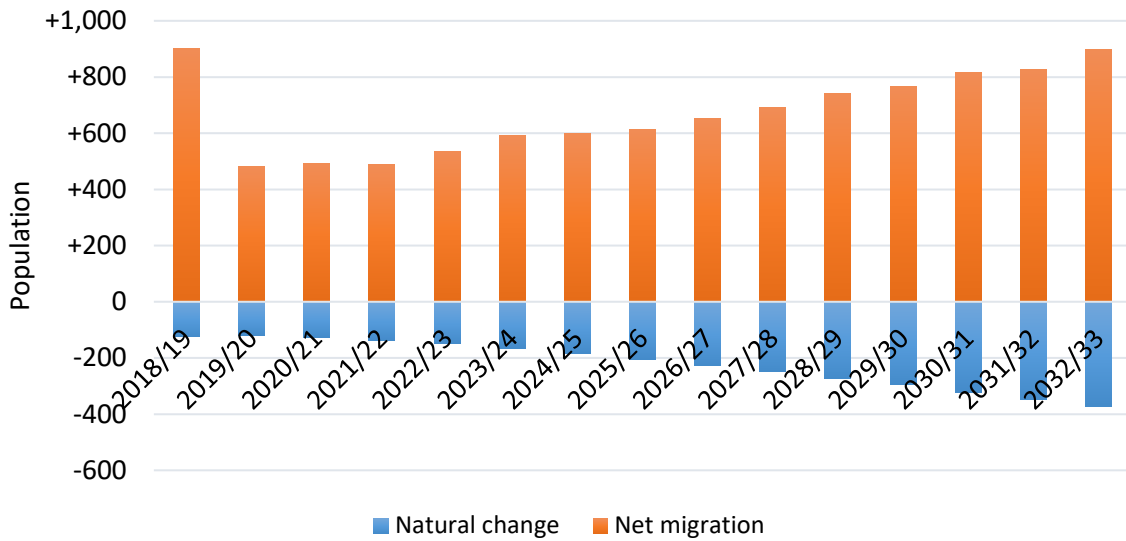
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 2 against the LDP Objectives
		economy, tourism and social well-being of communities. No impact on Welsh Language.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	Climate Change	There would be no negative impact on climate 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

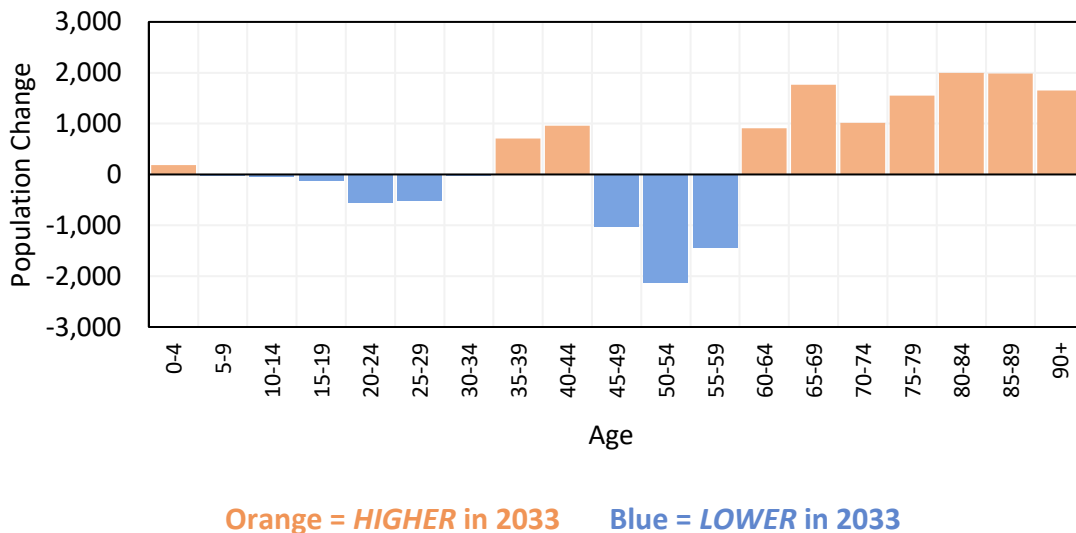
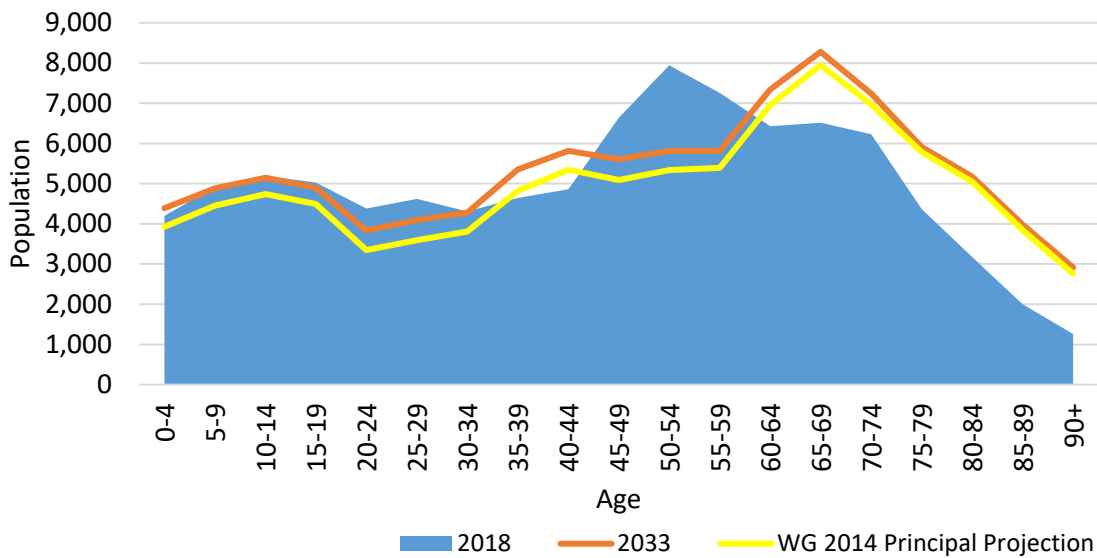
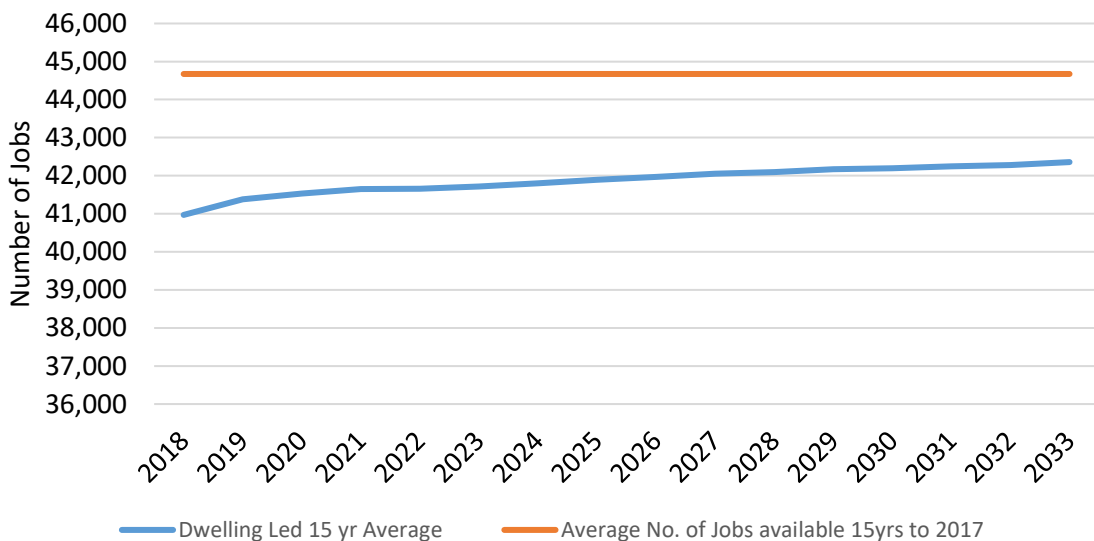


Chart 14: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



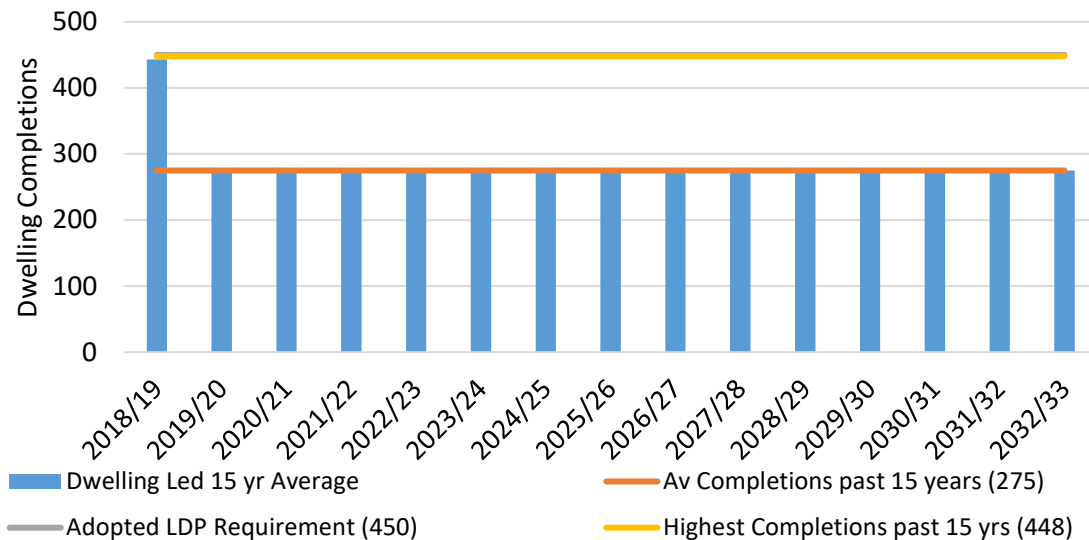
2.30 In contrast to the previous options, this option projects a growth of 90 jobs pa, a total of 1,389 jobs over the plan period. However, in terms of the average number of jobs in the County this option predicts a lower level than in the previous 15 years. In the 15 years to 2017 there were an average 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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
Objective 6	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, likely to be predominately greenfield development.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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.

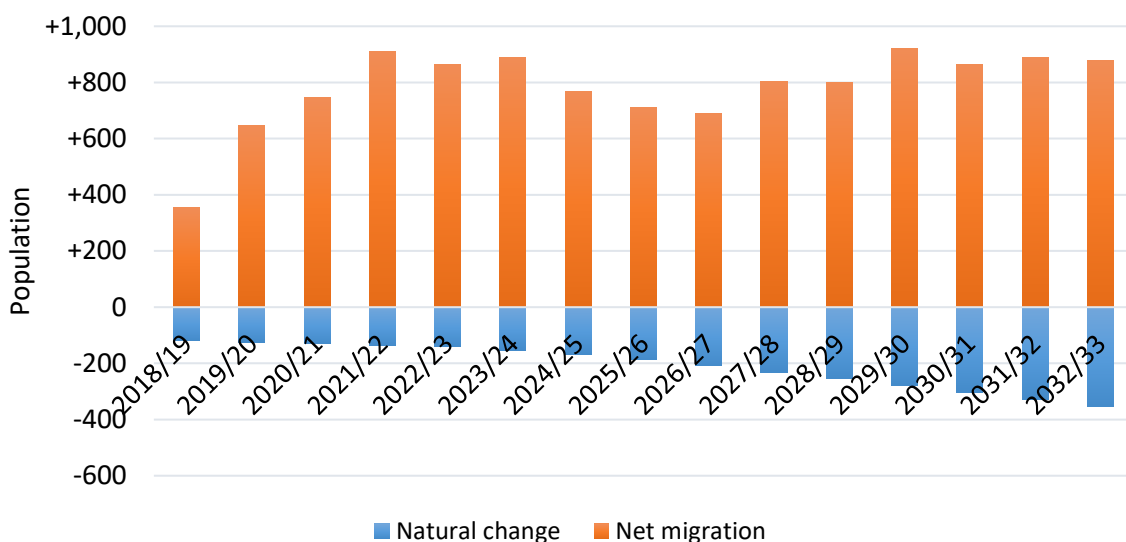
Option 4: Matching UK Growth Rate

- 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).

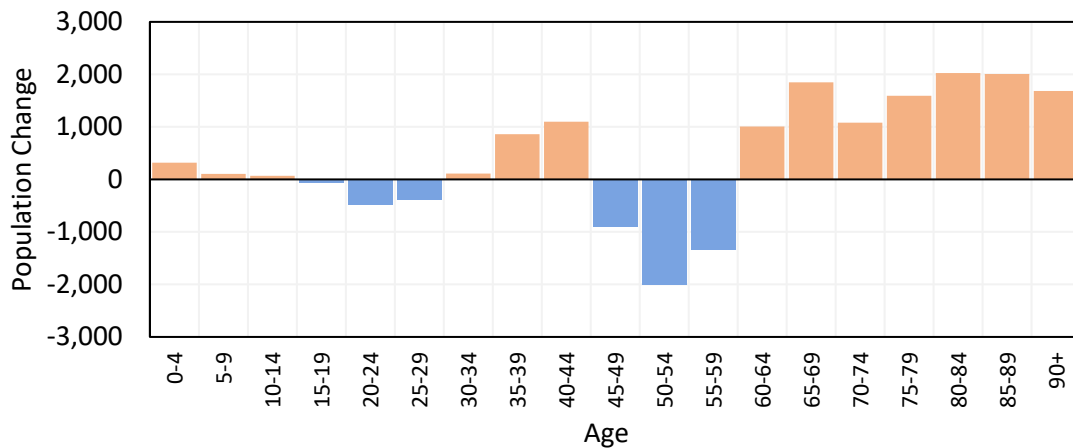
- 2.34 To match the UK growth rate this option would require annual employment growth of 151 jobs, equating to 2,265 jobs over the plan period. Further provision of employment opportunities requires additional labour, which can be brought in from elsewhere (in-commuting or migration) or provided by the 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



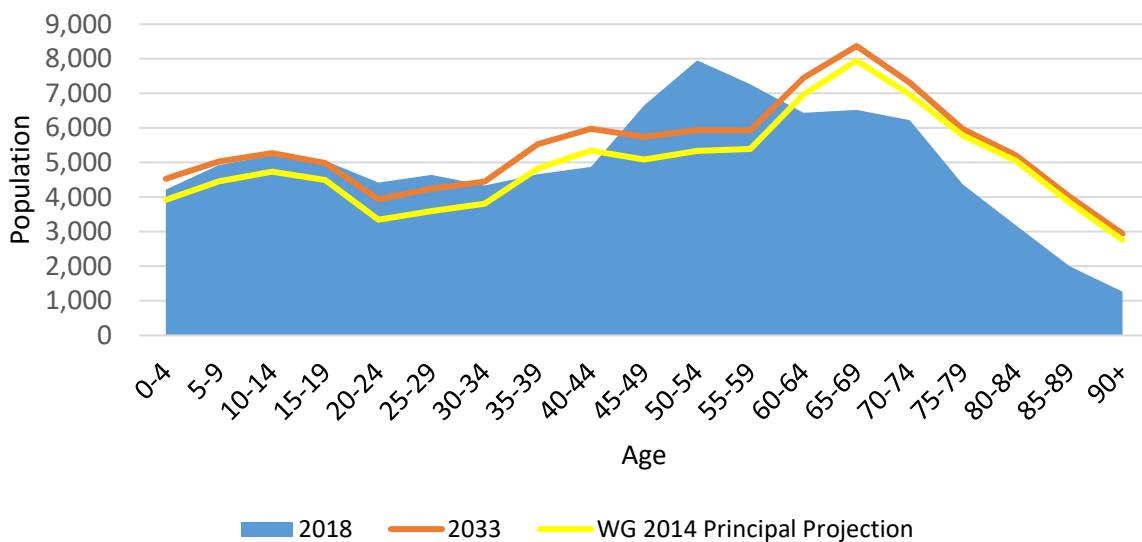
- 2.36 This option projects net average in-migration of 780 persons pa throughout the plan period, out-weighting the negative impact of natural change, leading to a net growth in the population (Chart 17).
- 2.37 Whilst there is a higher level of growth in the 35-44 age groups the majority of population 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



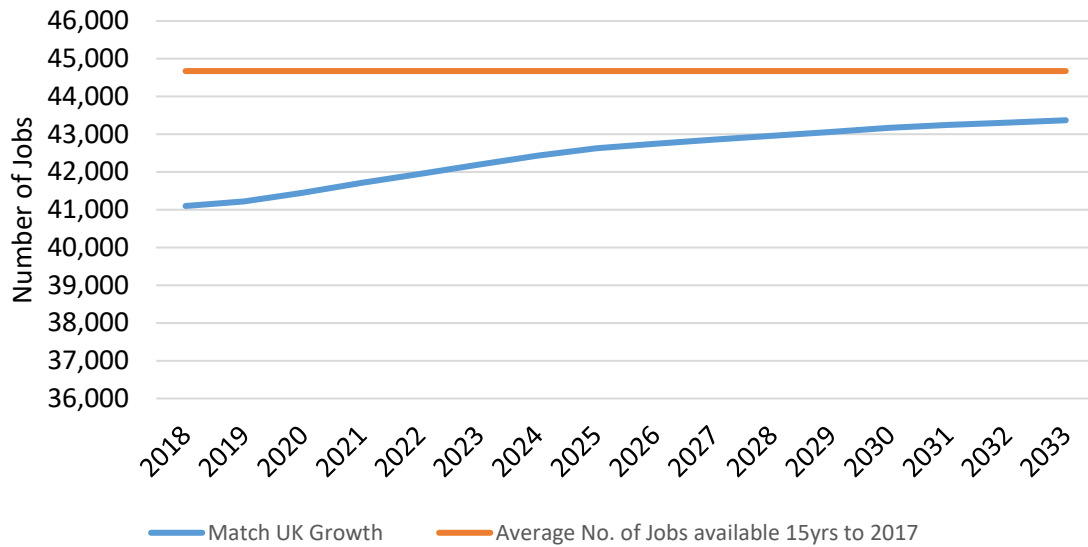
Orange = HIGHER in 2033 Blue = LOWER in 2033

Chart 19: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



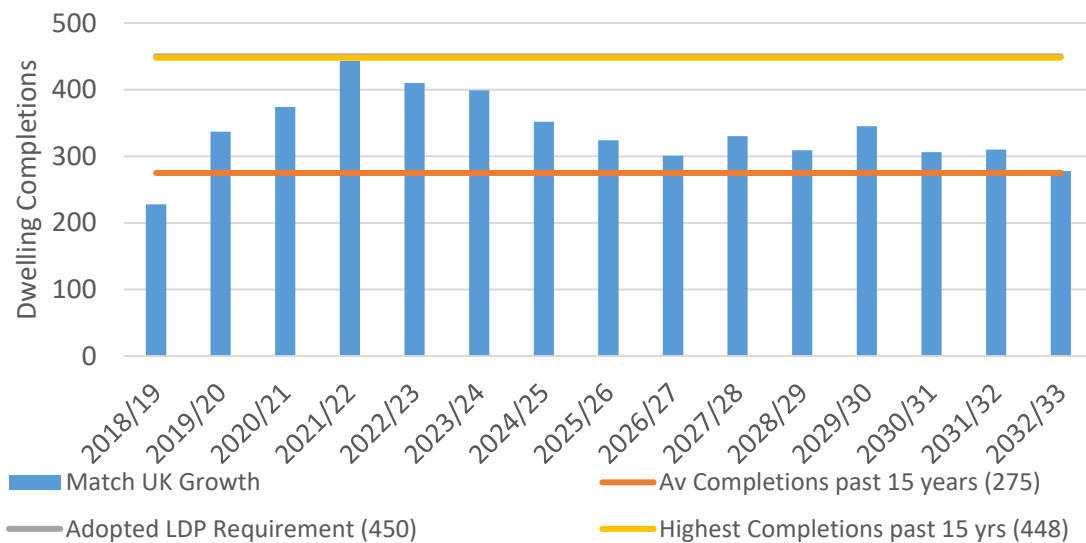
2.38 As with option 3, this option also projects a growth in jobs with an increase of 151 jobs pa, a total of 2,265 jobs over the plan period (Chart 20). However, in terms of the average number of jobs in the County this option again projects a lower level than over the previous 15 years. In the 15 years 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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, likely to be predominately greenfield development.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	Health and Well-being	There would be no negative impact on health and well-being. Any developments would be encouraged to

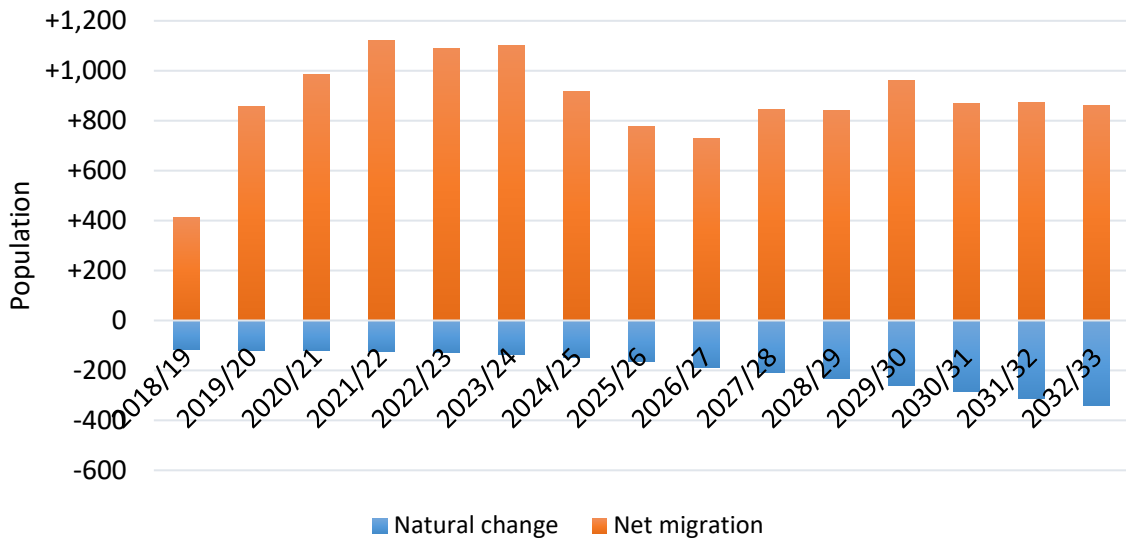
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 4 against the LDP Objectives
		support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space.
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	Demography	Some growth in established households but not sufficient to address the unbalanced demographic, would still result in an increase in the proportion of the older and elderly people living in the County.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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)

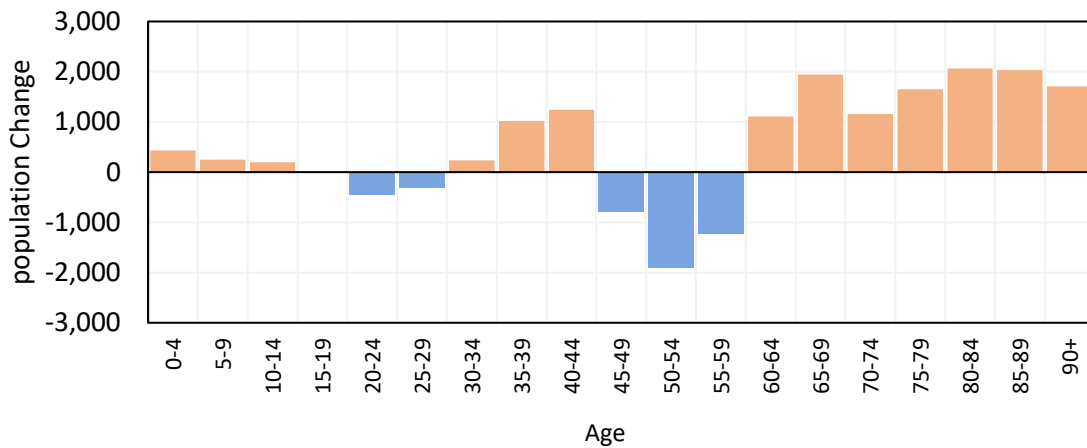
- 2.41 This option, as with the previous option, is also employment-led. As a starting point it takes the lower level of job creation under the radical structural change option of the Economies of the Future Report. This estimates an additional 5,000 jobs above the 2017 level by 2037. This equates to 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



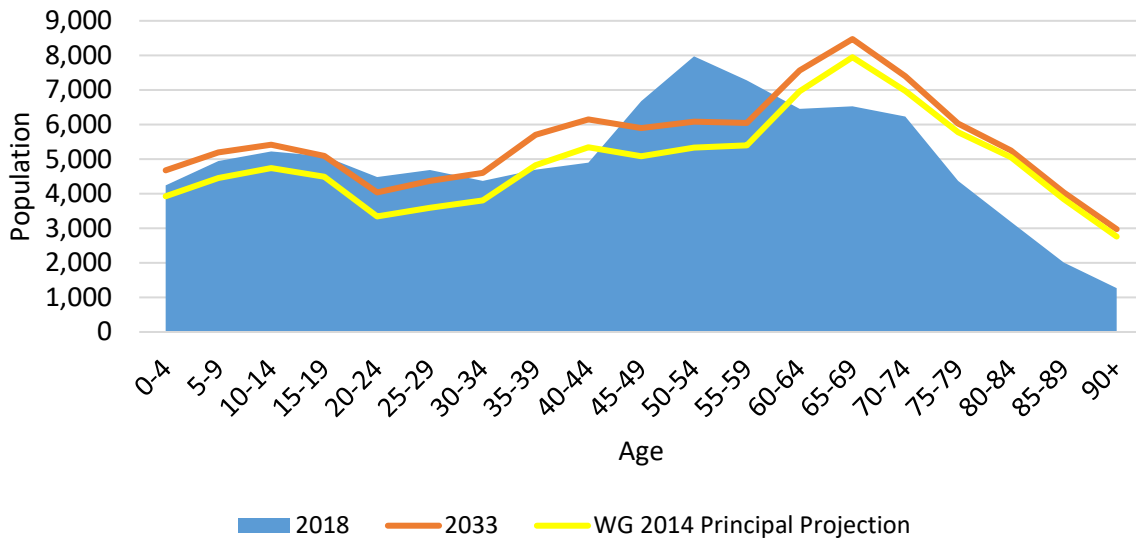
2.45 As with the previous options, this scenario has implications for the age profile of the County. Whilst the majority of population growth is still coming from the over 60 age groups, there is some evening out of the age profile with growth coming from a broader cross section of the demographic, including 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



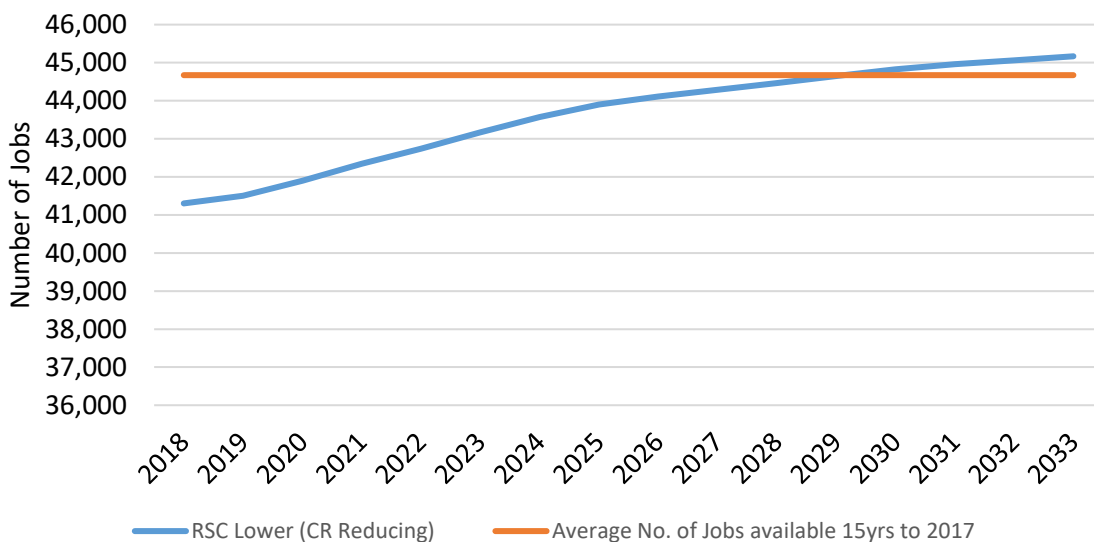
Orange = HIGHER in 2033 Blue = LOWER in 2033

Chart 24: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



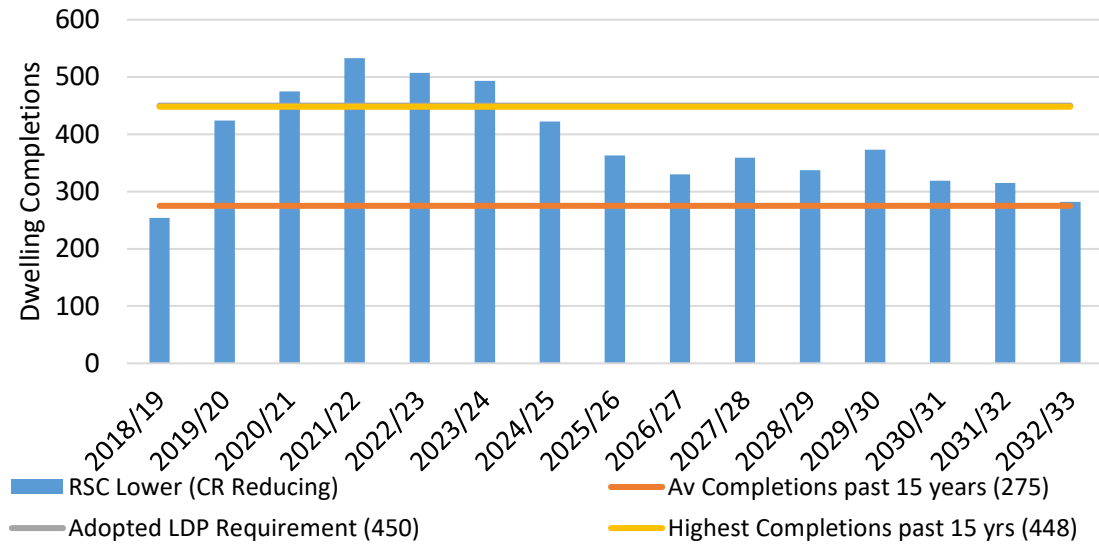
2.46 As with option 3, this option also projects a growth in jobs with an increase of 3,870 jobs, an increase of 258 jobs pa over the plan period. However, in terms of the average number of jobs in the County this option again projects a lower level than over the previous 15 years. In the 15 years to 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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	The provision of employment alongside housing could promote the efficient use of land. Recognising that there are limited opportunities for brownfield development
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.

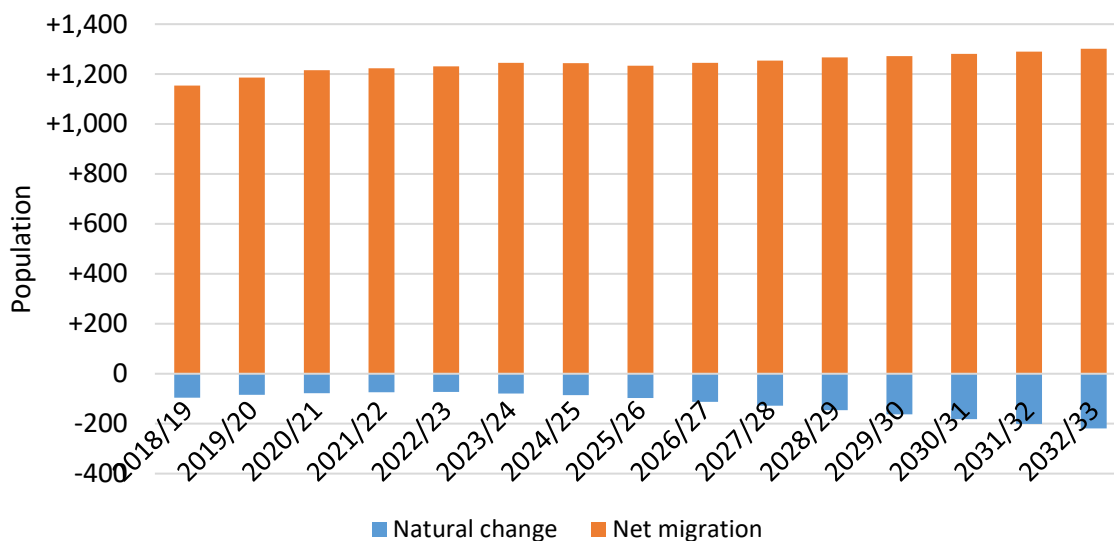
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 5 against the LDP Objectives
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	Housing	Would provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes for both existing and future residents. Level of development would provide opportunity to secure affordable and market homes.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation and improvements to existing services and facilities.
Objective 13	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
Objective 14	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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

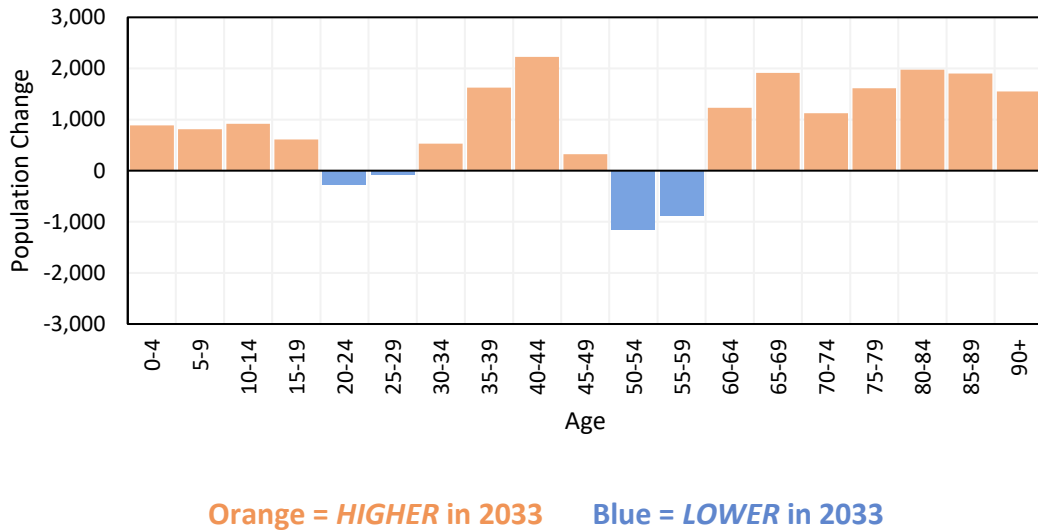
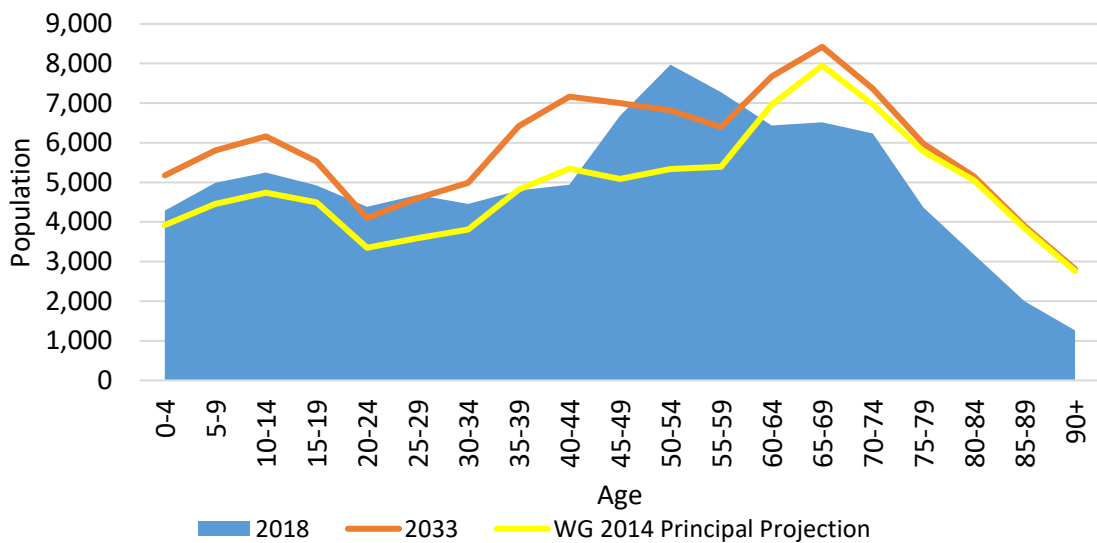


Chart 29: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



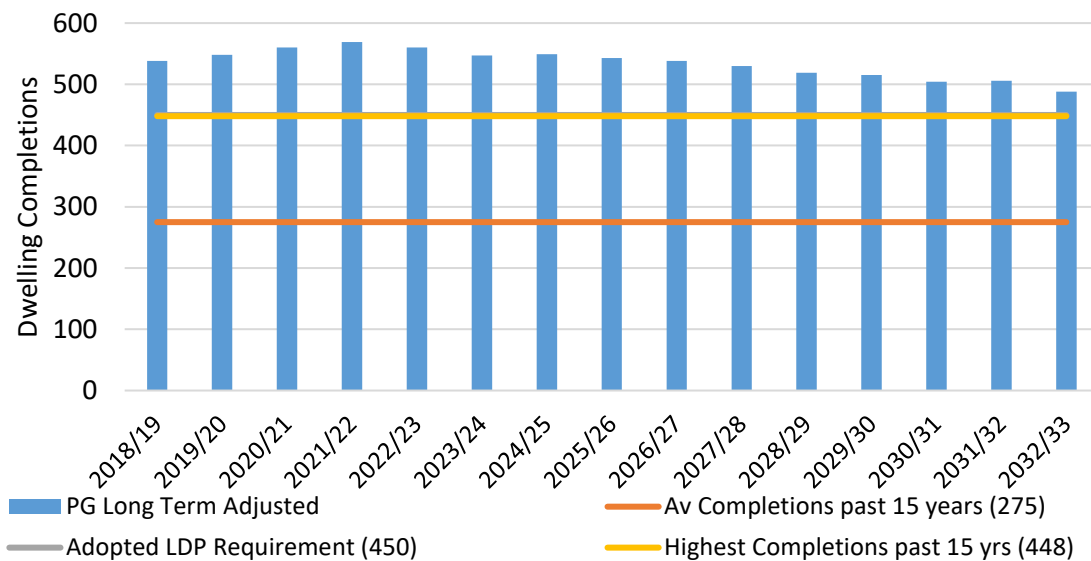
2.53 The growth in jobs under this scenario is significantly higher than that achieved under the employment-led Radical Structural Change Lower (CR Reducing) option with an increase of 6,709 jobs, 447 jobs pa over the plan period (Chart 30). It also leads to a higher average number of jobs within the 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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	Higher levels of development likely to be predominately greenfield, recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.

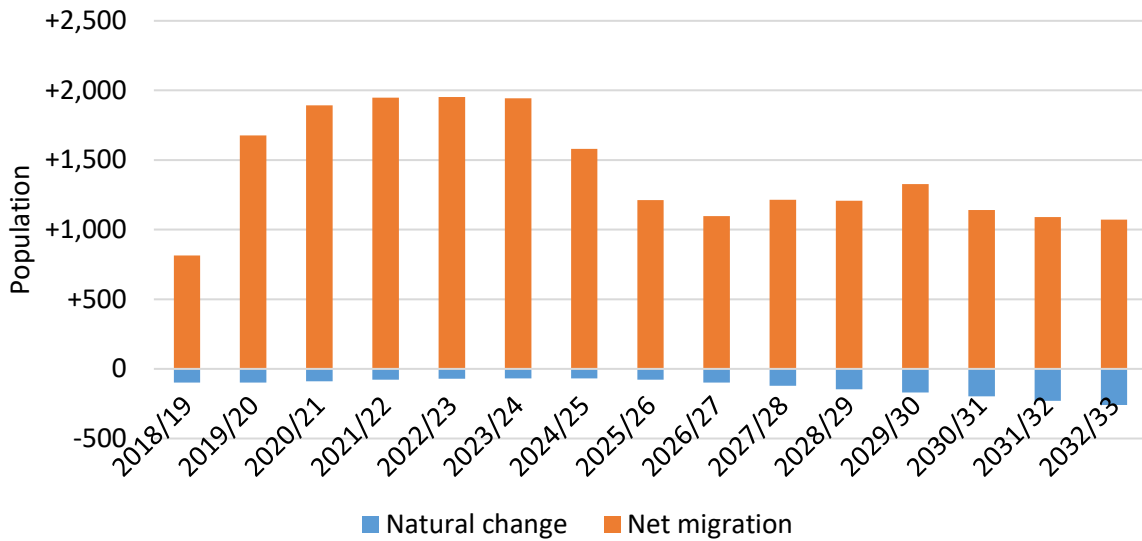
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective Headline	Performance of Scenario 6 against the LDP Objectives
Objective 7	Natural resources	There would be no negative impact on ability to promote the efficient use of natural resources. Any developments will be encouraged to be water and energy efficient.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation alongside housing and improvements to existing services and facilities.
Objective 13	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
Objective 14	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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

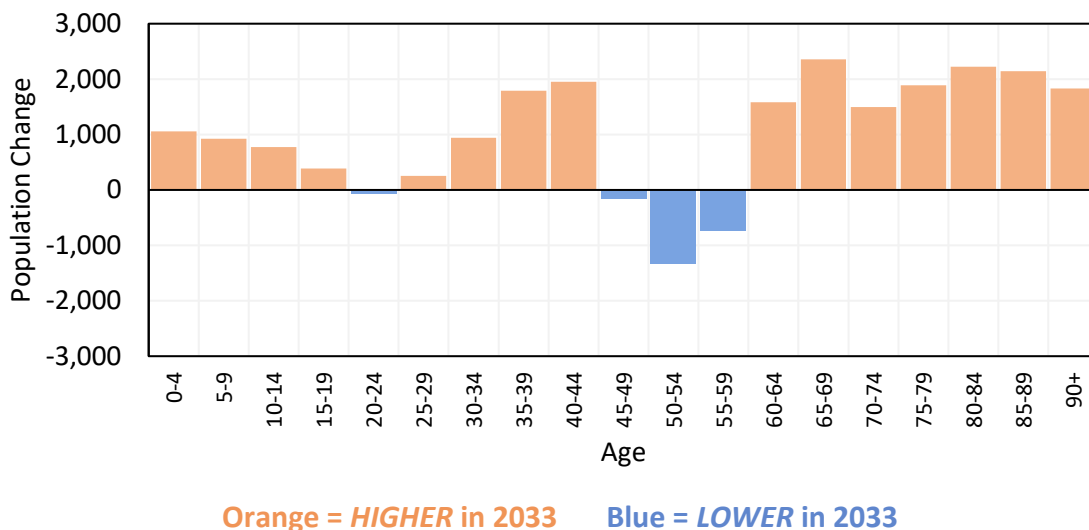
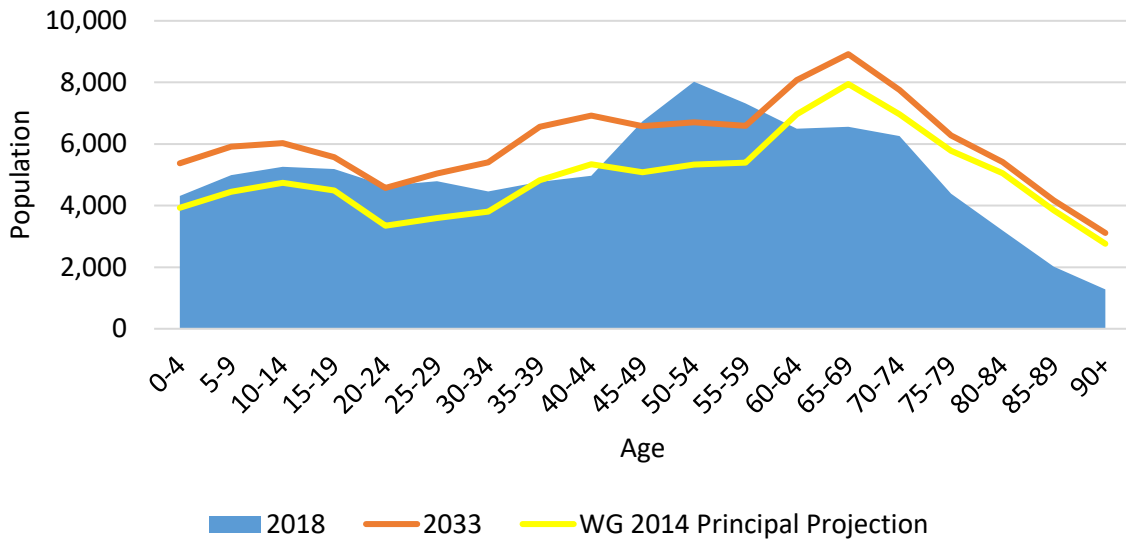
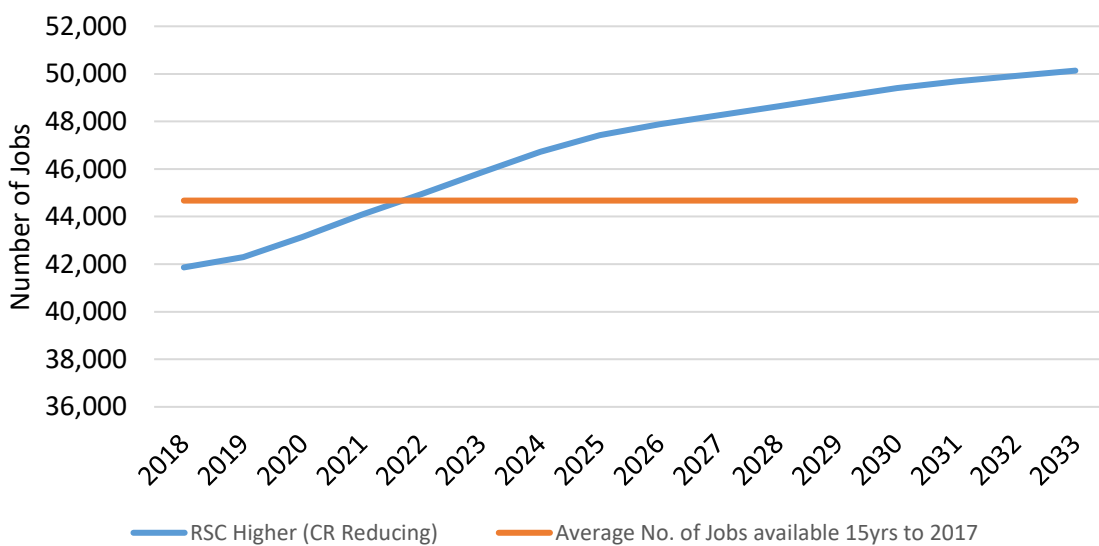


Chart 34: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



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).

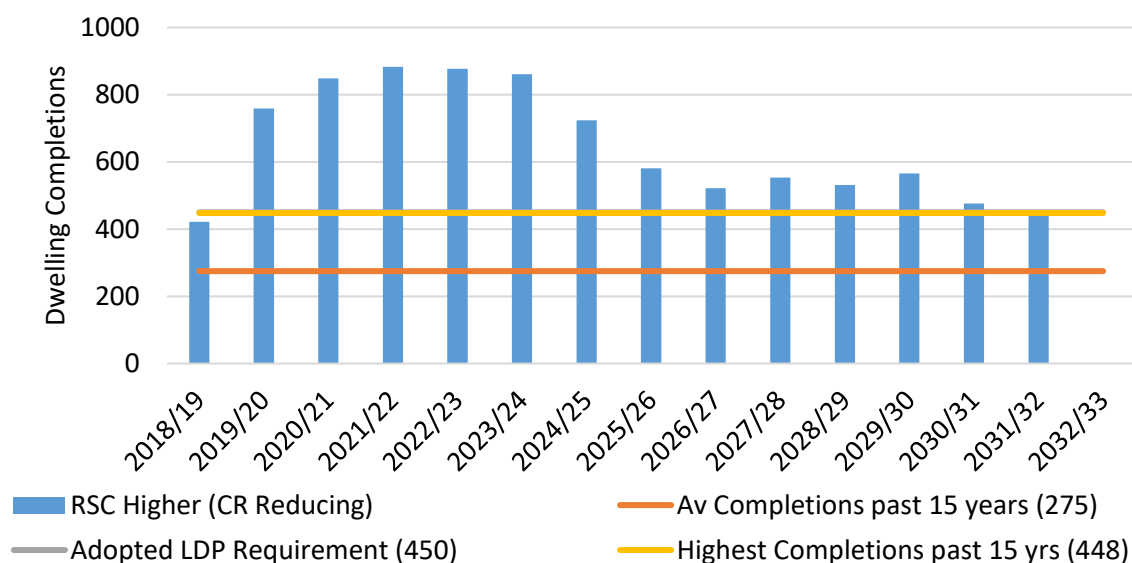
Chart 35: Implications for Employment Growth



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

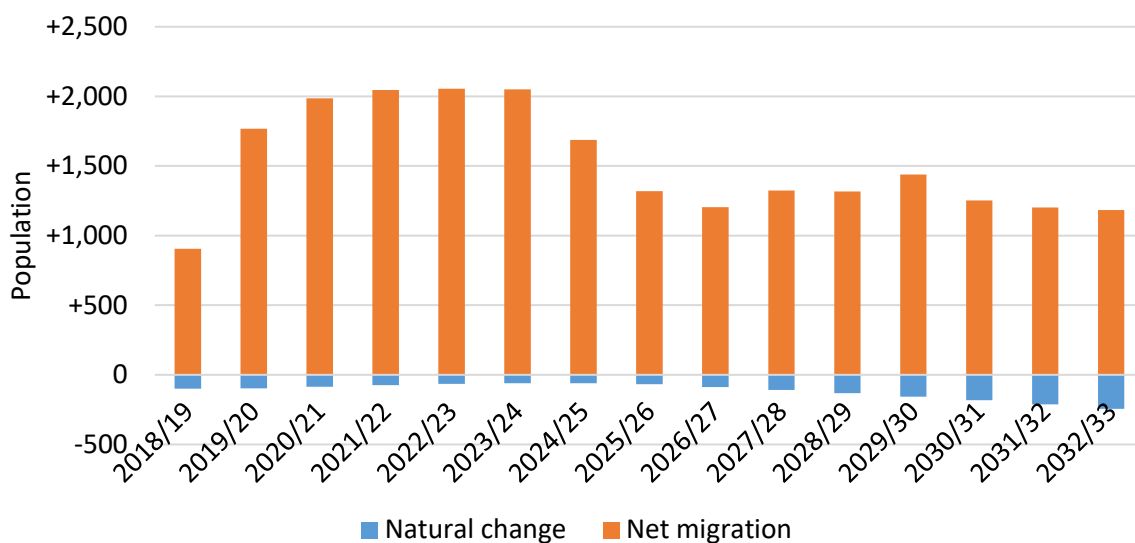
LDP Objective Number	LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Scenario 7 against the LDP Objectives
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	Economic Growth/ Employment	Would result in a growth in jobs of 552 pa. This level of growth would encourage greater indigenous business growth and encourage inward investment. Provides opportunity to create a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	Higher levels of development likely to be predominately greenfield. Recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation alongside housing and improvements to existing services and facilities.
Objective 13	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
Objective 14	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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

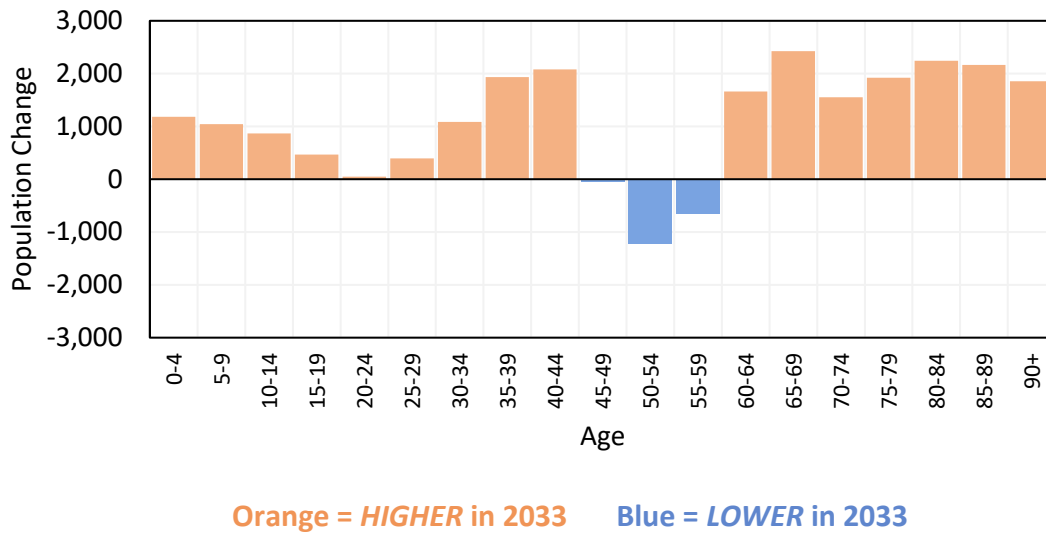
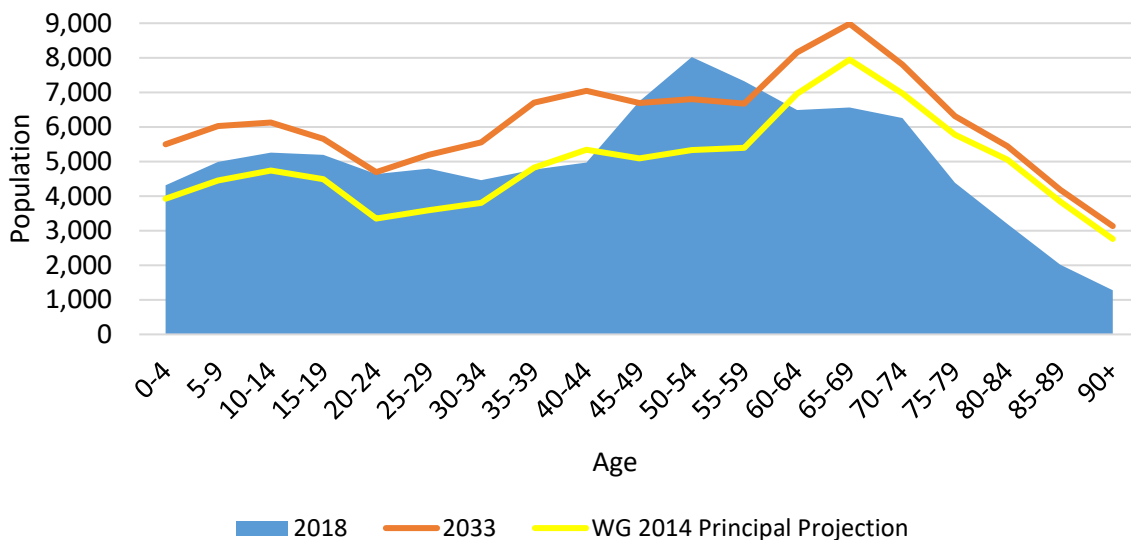
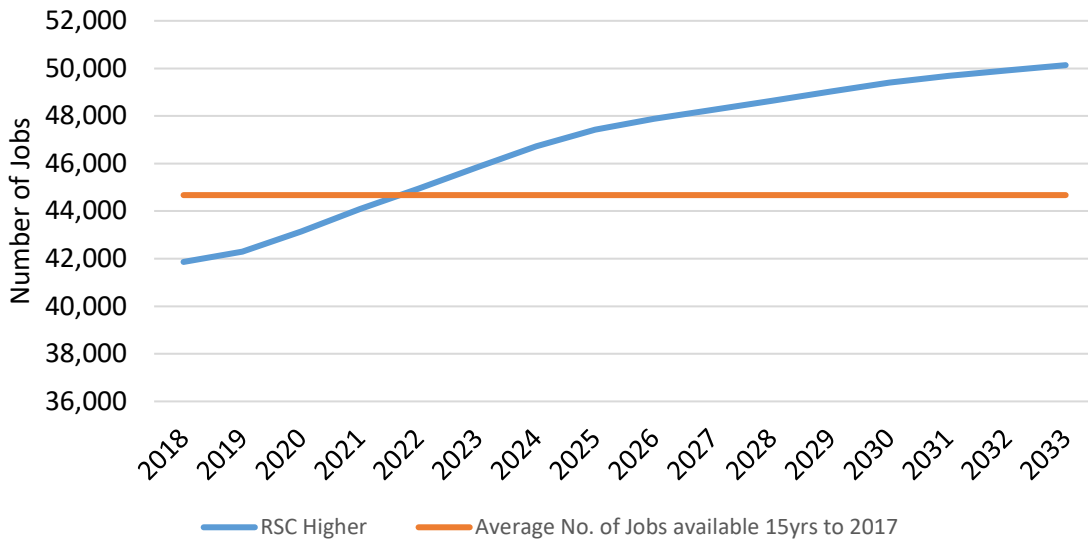


Chart 39: Implications for the Age Profile of Monmouthshire



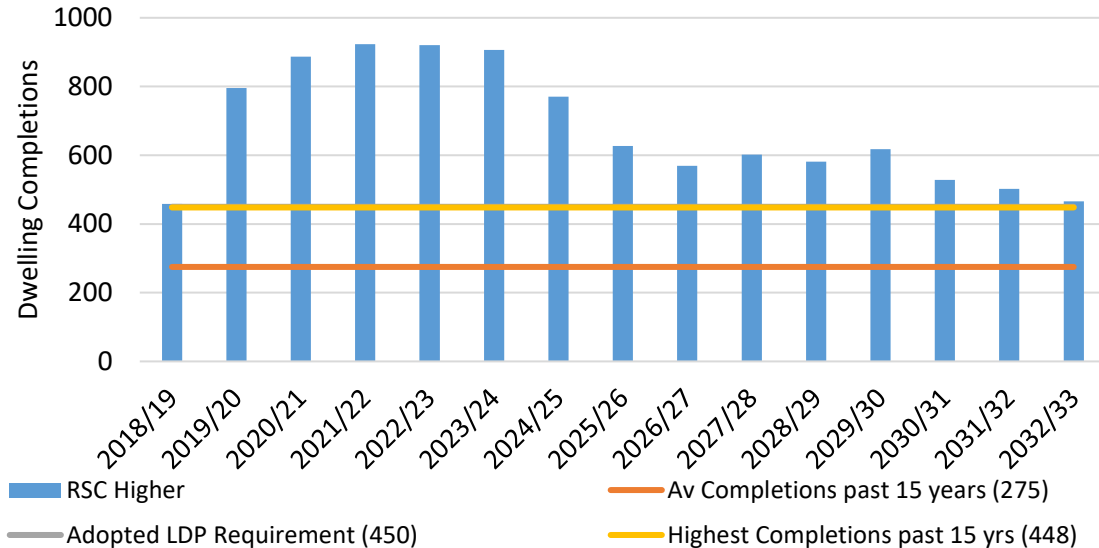
2.68 The growth in jobs under this option is significantly higher than that achieved under the employment-led Radical Structural Change Lower (CR Reducing) option or the Matching UK Growth option with an increase of 552 jobs pa over the plan period. It also leads to a higher average number of jobs within 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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	Higher levels of development likely to be predominately greenfield. Recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities for job creation alongside housing and improvements to existing services and facilities.
Objective 13	Rural Communities	A more balanced demographic with new development providing opportunities which could help support the rural economy and address rural isolation.
Objective 14	Infrastructure	Appropriate infrastructure could be provided to accommodate any new development.
Objective 15	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
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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. OPG 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 realistic⁷ 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.

⁷ 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 ⁸ .
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 Towns⁹, some development in Severnside¹⁰ 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.

⁸ Through the work being undertaken in the Sustainable Settlements Appraisal.

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

¹⁰ 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>Description of Option:</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 Towns¹¹, some development in Severnside¹² 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>Map of Option 1</p>	

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

¹² 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 Settlements¹³, Secondary Settlements¹⁴ and Severnside¹⁵ 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.

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

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

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

Table 17 – Assessment of Option 1 against Draft LDP Objectives

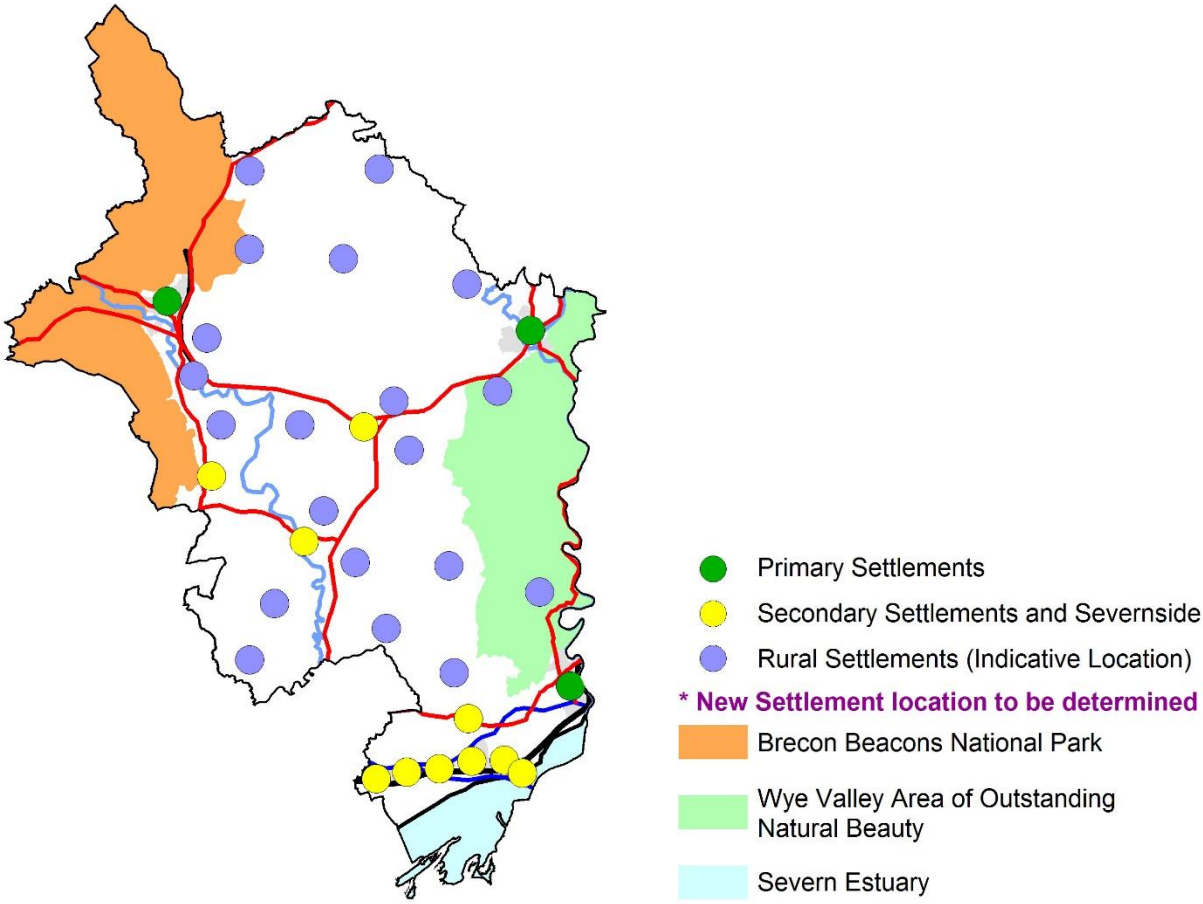
LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 1 against the Draft LDP Objectives
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	Economic Growth/ Employment	While new residential development will be accompanied by employment opportunities, where possible, development 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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
Objective 6	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, however, some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements. Likely to be predominately greenfield development.
Objective 7	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
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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>Description of Option:</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>Map of option:</p> 
<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Would meet affordable housing needs throughout the County, particularly rural areas where growth has been limited previously.

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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, however, some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements. Likely to be predominately greenfield development, particularly a new settlement.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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.
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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>Description of Option: 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>Map of option:</p> <p>The map illustrates the geographical distribution of settlements under Option 3. It shows the county boundary with various protected areas: Brecon Beacons National Park in orange, Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in light green, and the Severn Estuary in light blue. Settlements are categorized as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Settlements: Represented by large green circles, located in the west, east, and south-east. Secondary Settlements and Severnside: Represented by yellow circles, primarily along the Severn river and in the south-east. Rural Settlements (Indicative Location): Represented by small blue circles, scattered throughout the rural areas. Red lines indicate infrastructure routes connecting these settlement types across the county. </p>
<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would meet housing needs, including affordable housing, throughout the County, particularly in rural areas where growth has been limited previously. • Would limit the amount of pressure on infrastructure, particularly in the Primary Settlements, by distributing development across a range of settlements. • 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.

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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	Minerals and Waste	There would be no negative impact on minerals and waste, mineral landbank obligations can be met.
Objective 6	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development, however, some opportunities exist within the Primary Settlements. Likely to be predominately greenfield development.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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).
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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

<p>Option 4: New Settlement with Limited Growth in Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and Severnside only</p>
<p>Description of Option: 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>Map of option:</p> <p> ● 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 </p>
<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Less pressure on greenfield edge of settlement sites due to limited growth in these areas. • Would have a limited impact on the environment in the areas outside of a New Settlement.

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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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.

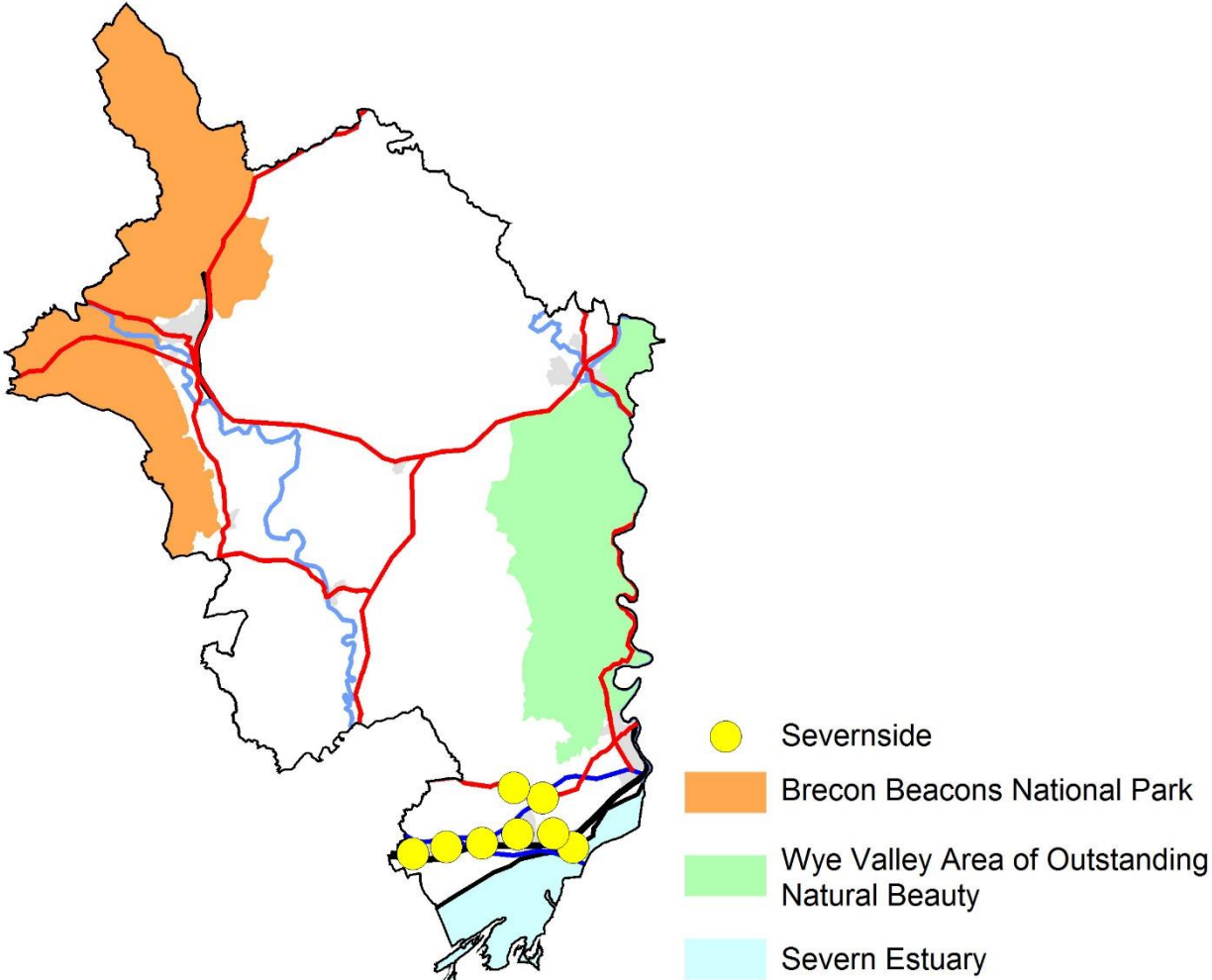
LDP Objective Number	Draft LDP Objective - Headline	Performance of Option 4 against the Draft LDP Objectives
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape	Likely to result in minimal pressure on the natural environment although growth will be limited. 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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	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.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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.
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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.
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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>Description of Option: 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>Map of option:</p>  <p>● Severnside ■ Brecon Beacons National Park ■ Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ■ Severn Estuary</p>
<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would provide opportunity for building more sustainable communities and achieving infrastructure improvements/provision in the South of the County.• 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.• Less pressure on greenfield edge of settlement sites outside the Severnside area.• 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.

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
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 1	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.
Objective 2	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
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 3	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.
Objective 4	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.
Objective 5	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.
Objective 6	Land	Limited opportunities for brownfield development in the Severnside area, likely to be predominately greenfield development.
Objective 7	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.
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 8	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 More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	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
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 10	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.
Objective 11	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.
Objective 12	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.
Objective 13	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.
Objective 14	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
Objective 15	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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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.

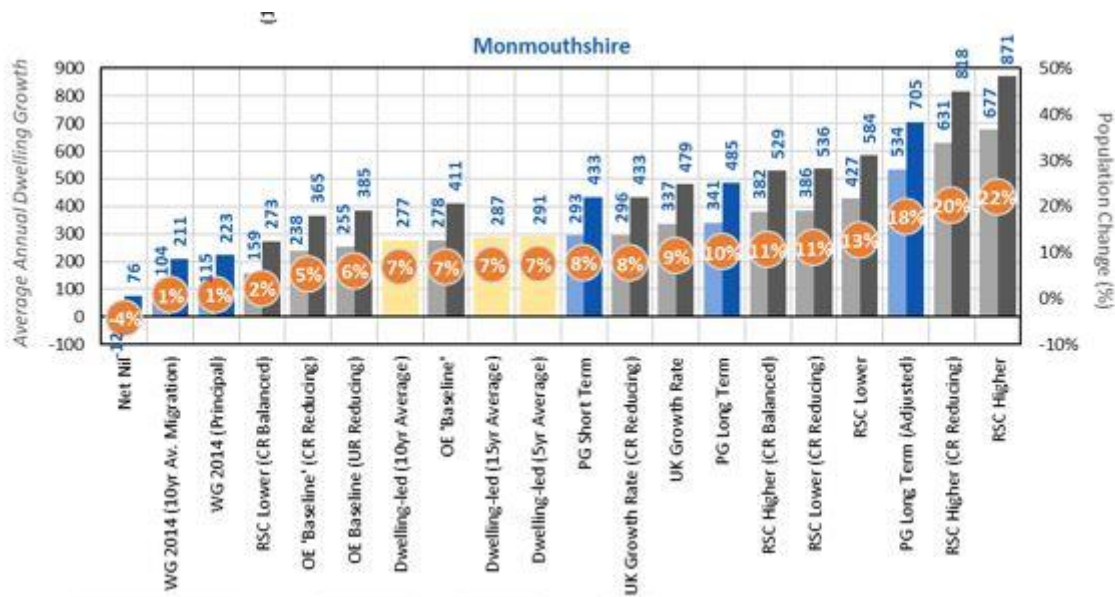


Figure 1: Average annual dwelling growth 2018–2033

APPENDIX 2 – Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)		
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)		
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)		
Objective 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.
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)		
Objective 9	Demography	To increase opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography.
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)		
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
Objective 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.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)		
Objective 16	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.
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)		
Objective 17	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
Scenario 1	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
Scenario 2	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
Scenario 3	PG Short Term ¹⁶ : 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
Scenario 4	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

¹⁶ 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.	
Scenario 5	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
Scenario 6	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
Scenario 7	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
Scenario 8	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.		
Scenario 9	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
Scenario 10	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
Scenario 11	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
Scenario 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%).	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
Scenario 13	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
Scenario 14	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
Scenario 15	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
Scenario 16	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
Scenario 17	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.	
Scenario 18	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
Scenario 19	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
Scenario 20	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
Option 1 – Continuation of existing LDP Strategy	Distribute development around the County with a particular focus on Main Towns ¹⁷ , some development in Severnside ¹⁸ 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
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	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

¹⁷ As identified in Policy S1 of the Adopted Local Development Plan (2014)

¹⁸ 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>Option 3 – Distribute growth proportionately across rural and urban areas</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.		
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.	<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
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.	<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
Option 6 – Former Option A of Adopted	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
Local Development Plan	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>	
Option 7 – Former Option D of Adopted Local Development Plan	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.	
Option 8 – New Settlement only	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

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	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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TEAM ABERGAVENNY

BETTER, TOGETHER

Report of Team Abergavenny to the North Monmouthshire Area Committee Meeting on 24th July 2019.

1. There have not been any major new issues since our last report to you, but the following are worthy of note:
2. Bus stop. We understand that Welsh Government have finally decided to turn down the proposal for a bus stop alongside Tesco on Park Rd. This is a major disappointment in relation to the actual decision and the time it has taken to reach it. The design qualities of the phase 3 were utterly dependent on the installation of that vital public service. We understand that a further urgent meeting is being arranged with WG officials on site and we hope that by the time your meeting takes place there will be some good news to report. The rest of the Phase 3 Town Centre scheme is very nearly finished and seems to be receiving support from the public. Planters, street signage and public seating is still to be installed, but they are due soon.
3. Town Hall. At the time of writing we are not aware of any further developments on this scheme although work is seen to be progressing. It would be useful to know in detail what is intended for the furnishings and internal layout before any purchasing commitments are made so that all the stakeholders who will be using the first and ground floor have confidence that their detailed needs have been accommodated effectively.
4. King Henry VIII new school. Since your Committee agreed last time to invite Mr McLean to present proposals to you, we have not pursued this further. We look forward to further information in due course on the proposed layout of the site and its intended uses. We assume, in line with current Welsh Assembly planning procedures that pre-app consultation based on strategic options for a masterplan will be fully consulted on with the public ahead of any discussion with planning officers. Having a timetable for this pre-app consultation would be invaluable at this stage.
5. Local Development Plan. Our concerns reported last time, that the MCC Strategy for jobs does not have any solid basis to attract new work to the north of the county is addressed in the work being done on the LDP, with the publishing of the 8 different options for growth at various levels. We remain concerned that housing without jobs will simply confirm the dormitory status of Abergavenny, thereby ignoring the need for reductions in travel to work and we are concerned that sufficient lower-cost housing is factored in to ensure some balance for the population of the town. Now that MCC have formally declared a Climate Emergency an obvious immediate target is to reduce by any means possible the volume of commuting by car to work through the provision of a convincing employment strategy for the North Monmouthshire area.
6. The Team has been engaged via its Spreading the Word Theme group in the preparations for this year's Abergavenny Arts Festival. The Festival took place when the Cycling Festival was in progress and on the day of the revived Carnival. It is possible that next year there may need to be a slightly different approach to avoid too much happening on the day.
7. We are now considering how we should go forward. The Team has as its main focus the prosperity of the Town and surrounding area, and we will be looking at our plan to see where we should focus our efforts in future. This will include further projects being developed and consulted on for the public realm in order to have shelf ready projects available should funding suddenly become available.

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SUBJECT: Monmouthshire Well-being Plan

MEETING: North Monmouthshire Area Committee

DATE: 24th July 2019

DIVISIONS/WARDS AFFECTED: North Monmouthshire

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To provide the committee with a progress report with the activity outlined in the Well-being Plan approved by Monmouthshire Public Service Board.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act is about the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, by taking action in accordance with the sustainable development principle aimed at achieving seven national well-being goals.
- 2.2 One of the responsibilities the Act places on the Public Service Board (PSB) is to prepare and publish a Well-being Plan and well-being objectives for the county. Monmouthshire's Well-being Plan was approved by the PSB in April and published at the beginning of May 2018.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 Members of the committee are invited to explore issues of particular relevance to the area and consider how local involvement could enhance the delivery of actions.

4. KEY ISSUES

- 4.1 The Well-being of Future Generations Act aims to ensure that public bodies think more about the long term, work better with people and communities and each other, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. Each Public Service Board must prepare and publish a local well-being plan setting out its local objectives and the steps it proposes to take to meet them.
- 4.2 Monmouthshire PSB has approved four well-being objectives that underpin our clear purpose of building sustainable and resilient communities and is now developing the activity that will contribute to the delivery of these. Lead organisations have been assigned for each step and tasked and tasked with developing a vision and actions for each one.
- 4.3 Under these objectives is a series of steps that will be taken. Each of these is effectively an area of work that will contribute to the overall objective. Each is led by a partner from the PSB who will assume responsibility for scoping the programme of work. The issues within the Well-being Plan are extremely complex, and in many cases, further work and detailed analysis will be needed before a decision on the precise nature of the action required can be developed. Many of the suggested steps are challenging and require fundamental changes to the way public services work together.
- 4.4 The work on the steps is at different stages of evolution. All of these have been scrutinised by the PSB Select Committee and the annual progress report has been approved by the PSB. The steps are:

- Adverse Childhood Experiences - led by Gwent Police
- The Mental Health of Children and Young People - led by ABUHB
- Improve the resilience of ecosystems by working at a larger scale - led by Natural Resources Wales
- Promoting active citizenship – led by Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations
- Re-addressing the supply and mix of housing stock - led by Monmouthshire County Council
- Develop technology-led solutions for improving rural transport – led by Monmouthshire County Council.

4.5 These were selected because of the extent to which they integrate with, inform and create the conditions that will enable pieces of work to move forward. A summary of activity to date is contained in the appendix. A copy of the full annual report that this has been extracted from can be found at www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/our-monmouthshire

4.6 The opportunity for the area committee is to ensure that local communities are involved and that where there are local dimensions to projects, that these are fed into the relevant lead agency to inform the development of the activity. In September the PSB will agree which of the steps it will prioritise for the next six months.

5. REASONS:

5.1 To ensure that communities in north Monmouthshire have an opportunity to be involved in shaping projects focused on the well-being of communities.

6. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 There are no resource implications attached to this report

7. EQUALITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CORPORATE PARENTING IMPLICATIONS

7.1 There are no specific implications identified as a result of this report

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The PSB Well-being objectives and steps are set out in the tables below. The prioritised steps for 2018-19 are highlighted in bold and detail on progress made with each of these steps is provided.

The Well-being plan sets out in detail the evidence that was used to “discover” the evidence for each objective and “define” the response.



Well-being Objective 1 - Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life

Well-being goals contributed to						
Prosperous Wales (1)	Resilient Wales (2)	Healthier Wales (3)	More equal Wales (4)	Wales of cohesive communities (5)	Vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language (6)	Globally responsible Wales (7)
<p>In order to secure employment and contribute to a Prosperous Wales, it is crucial that young people are able to develop the skills they need for the future. Their physical and mental health are key to them developing their potential and becoming healthy adults as part of a Healthier Wales, whilst increasing participation in sport contributes to a Vibrant Culture. It is essential all children and young people have equal access to education, opportunities and the best possible start in life. This will help young people to contribute to their community in a positive way as they become adults, helping to develop Cohesive Communities.</p>						
Delivering the Solution						
The PSB will focus on:		Objective links	Goals	Impact		
Tackling the causes of ACEs and the perpetuation of generational problems in families.		 	1, 3, 4, 5	Long Term		
Working to tackle physical inactivity and obesity in order to increase the health and well-being of future generations		  	3, 5, 6	Long Term		
Working to ensure that schools and services for children focus on well-being and a more rounded approach than purely academic results.		 	1, 3, 4	Med Term		
Supporting the resilience of children and young people in relation to their mental health and emotional well-being.		  	3, 4	Short Term		

Prioritised step – Tackling the causes of ACEs and the perpetuation of generational problems in families.

Why we are doing this

The Well-being Assessment identified that children who experience stressful and poor quality childhoods are more likely to adopt health-harming behaviours during adolescence which can themselves lead to illnesses and diseases later in life. This can be perpetuated through the generations. Preventing these experiences or reducing their impacts can benefit future as well as current generations.

Understanding the Problem

Exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), such as experiencing domestic violence or substance or alcohol misuse, can alter how children's brains develop and they are more likely to adopt health-harming behaviours.

What we're doing

The response to this in Monmouthshire involves an understanding of the impact of ACE's within our communities and coordination with a range of partners, to develop a **long-term** approach to **prevention** taking account of the complexity of issues involved.

A key action has been to develop an 'ACE aware' understanding in all PSB partners and other organisations. To make this happen we held a 'systems thinking' workshop, in collaboration with Cymru Well Wales, ACE's Hwb, and with all PSB partners in October 2018. This **collaborative** workshop has underpinned an action plan which will ensure PSB and partner agencies have a joined up, **integrated** response and resources to focus on proactive preventative and mitigating interventions that enable children and families to access fully integrated support across agencies/departments and benefit from seamless information sharing.

ACE awareness training has been delivered by the ACE Hwb and the Early Action Team, to targeted areas across Monmouthshire.

The second action has been to review the policies of all PSB partners that have implications for ACEs. Each PSB organisation has been asked to review their policies to identify which will require an ACE's assessment and ensure that the appropriate criteria are contained within that assessment to consider and reflect children's rights.

Thirdly, there is a mapping and scoping exercise across Monmouthshire to identify the extent of youth services and provision available to young people. This is complemented by a similar exercise across all schools within Monmouthshire to identify what systems and processes are in place to identify and respond to concerns about ACE's. It is anticipated that these actions will facilitate every child having access to a trusted adult.

The cross-cutting nature of this step creates a natural link with the Children and Young Peoples Strategic Partnership. Here we are looking at representation within the Early Help Panel to ensure this is appropriate to the referrals received and the intervention options available to families and children

What we will do next

We will continue to identify appropriate interventions and system changes to reduce and mitigate the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences on individuals, families and communities, and put resources in place across all partners to deliver the intervention programme whilst at the same time working to reduce future demand.

Prioritised step – Supporting the resilience of children and young people in relation to their mental health and emotional well-being.

Why we are doing this?

The health and well-being of children and young people is an essential component now and in the future to support the delivery of the Public Service Board's clear purpose to build sustainable and resilient communities in Monmouthshire.

Giving children and young people the best possible start in life is a priority. Good mental health allows children and young people to develop the skills to cope with adversities in their lives, and to grow into well rounded, healthy adults who are able and willing to contribute to society as well as bring up their own families to become the same.

At a national level, mental health problems affect about 1 in 10 children and young people, and by the age of 14 half of all mental health problems will have begun. They include depression, anxiety and conduct disorders, and are often a direct response to what is happening in their lives. The Well-being Assessment, consultation with children and young people, and other local evidence demonstrate that children and young people living in Monmouthshire experience the same difficulties as elsewhere, and this step was chosen as a key priority because of the multi-agency prioritisation and joint action required to begin to make an impact. This step links very closely with the ACEs step for that reason.

Understanding the Problem/Opportunity

There is a recognition that improving the mental health and well-being of children and young people requires **involvement** and commitment to make change by all those whose functions include services for children and young people. These include education, mental and physical health services, housing, local authority functions including leisure and social services, the third sector, the criminal justice system, as well as families and carers. A joined-up, **integrated** approach is the only way we can deliver a child-centred support system.

Emotional well-being, resilience and early intervention are cited by professionals working in the field of child and adolescent mental health as a very under-developed area, and thus a major development requirement for public and voluntary bodies to work together, supported by specialist child and adolescent mental health services, who deal with the most complex children and young people. It is in this area where the PSB partners can work most effectively together.

What we're doing

A multi-agency Early Intervention Panel has been established, which is picking up referrals for children and young people who need help and support, and acting on them quickly on an individual basis. It will be embedded into custom and practice, appropriately resourced and optimised to meet the varied demands for early intervention, with consistent involvement from relevant organisations.

The PSB are supporting the development and implementation of the pan-Gwent integrated system of emotional and mental well-being for children and young people, utilising the Gwent-wide model developed and funded through the Welsh Government Transformation Fund process, based on a place-based approach to developing integrated localities.

A pilot **integrated** team is being developed as a working model for South Monmouthshire, based at Caldicot Health Centre.

The Children and Young People’s Strategic Partnership is being developed to bring key partners together to lead on the delivery plan to meet the priorities, which include children and young people’s mental health and well-being.

The PSB is working to improve access to community support, training and activities to enable children and young people across Monmouthshire to take full advantage of all activities that support them and is **involving** children and young people on a regular basis to understand and make improvements based on their experiences.

What we will do next

The action plan has recognized the complexity of interconnecting factors that impact on effective delivery of this step and defined the elements of work required, and progress will now be made as follows:

- Embed the Early Intervention Panel into custom and practice
- Proactively implement the pan-Gwent integrated system of emotional and mental well-being for children and young people, ensuring it is embedded into the development of a place-based approach to developing ‘integrated localities’
- Support and contribute to the development of the pilot integrated team approach ‘place-based’ model for the Caldicot area
- Use the Children & Young People’s Strategic Partnership **collaboration** to identify, plan and deliver on specific actions which will contribute to this step
- Work closely between partners to ensure accessible and affordable transport is available to enable children and young people to take advantage of all the opportunities available to them
- Continue to engage with children and young people and use their views and experiences to shape services
- Develop an appropriate training plan for all partners
- Ensure and maintain robust links and where possible joint actions with the ACEs step
- Maximise links and synergies with the other steps in the Monmouthshire Well-being Plan.



Well-being Objective 2 - Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change













Well-being goals contributed to

Prosperous Wales (1)	Resilient Wales (2)	Healthier Wales (3)	More equal Wales (4)	Wales of cohesive communities (5)	Vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language (6)	Globally responsible Wales (7)
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In order to have Cohesive Communities with equal opportunities for people of all ages to be able to live and work in Monmouthshire, it is crucial that there is suitable and affordable housing for all. A Cohesive Community will have facilities in place to look after all ages. Although paid

employment is key for a Prosperous Wales, volunteering and active citizenship also have a key role to play and contribute to building communities and improving health.

Delivering the Solution

The PSB will focus on:	Objective links	Goals	Impact
Readdressing the supply and mix of housing stock to ensure suitable and affordable housing is available to all demographic groups	  	1, 3, 4, 5	Long Term
Learning from good practice elsewhere to explore the potential for intergenerational living, now and for the future		4, 5	Med Term
Promoting active citizenship through volunteering, time-banking, person to person skill swap and corporate social responsibility	  	1, 3, 5	Short Term
Developing a model of care built on well-being and looking after each other rather than through formal care provision	 	3, 4, 5	Med Term
Developing networks for all ages that support people's well-being in their local communities, including social prescribing (see above for explanation).	  	1, 3, 4, 5	Short Term

Prioritised Step – Promoting active citizenship through volunteering, time banking, person to person skill swap and corporate social responsibility

Why we are doing this?

The Well-being Assessment in Monmouthshire identified that there are high levels of social capital in the County and the opportunity exists to achieve further leverage and animation of this by increasing levels of participation in active citizenship and volunteering, for the benefit of the well-being of individuals and communities.

Understanding the Problem/Opportunity

Active Citizenship (the glue that holds society together) and **involving** volunteers plays an increasingly important role in contributing to the well-being of individuals and resilient and cohesive communities in Monmouthshire. Public Services Board (PSB) partners in Monmouthshire are currently delivering a range of volunteering interventions. Through **collaborative** approaches, there is the opportunity to realise the social capital in Monmouthshire through the integration of activity defined in a Monmouthshire PSB Volunteering Strategy.



Community clean up at the Abergavenny skate park

What we're doing

Through the governance arrangements that exist in the established Joining up Volunteering in Monmouthshire (JUVM) partnership. Progress has been made in extending the representation of the Partnership to reflect and involve the PSB membership as a platform for developing the PSB Monmouthshire Volunteering Strategy.

The JUVM Partnership has agreed on a Vision for the Strategy which has been endorsed by the PSB: 'Monmouthshire is defined by a society where Active Citizenship is part of everyday life and volunteers have quality volunteering experiences that are safe, inclusive and have a positive impact on Well-being.'

The JUVM Partnership have supported and facilitated a mapping exercise to more fully understand the dimensions of existing volunteering programmes across the County. A series of active citizenship 'thank you' and awareness-raising events have taken place, and time-banking and person to person skills swap pilots have been delivered.

An action plan has been developed which reflects the key existing and emerging workstreams that will make further progress in delivering the step.

What we will do next

The step action plan has effectively defined the elements of the PSB Monmouthshire Volunteering Strategy and progress will now be made on the aspects of the Strategy as follows:



Training for volunteers through the Be Community Leadership programme

- Drafting the Volunteering Strategy.
- Producing a Volunteering Charter, to include a set of principles and values supporting collaboration and integration between PSB Partners.
- Developing a Monmouthshire PSB Volunteering Policy.
- Developing and delivering a Training Plan for Volunteers.
- Exploring opportunities to integrate corporate volunteering systems used by PSB partners, for example, digital systems.
- **Integrated** approaches reflecting how volunteers are recognised and appreciated, for example, Volunteer Awards events and recognition certificates
- Communications plan promoting active citizenship
- Take a proactive approach to implementing corporate social responsibility methodologies.
- Learning event to progress the understanding of active citizenship and the interface with volunteering.
- To maximise **integration** and links and synergies with the other steps in the Monmouthshire Well-being Plan.

Prioritised Step - Readdressing the supply and mix of housing stock to ensure suitable and affordable housing is available to all demographic groups

This section looks at the above step together with the step on “Ensuring design and planning policy supports strong, vibrant and healthy communities that are good for people and the environment” since the two are being delivered and developed in tandem.

Why we are doing this

The Well-being Assessment identified some of the challenges and opportunities relating to Monmouthshire’s changing demographic. Future trends indicate a significant increase in the ratio of older people to younger people. The average house price £307,600 (September 2018) is above the UK average and considerably above the Wales average makes it difficult for the county to be a viable and affordable place for young people to live and work.

Poor transport provision can lead to loneliness, exacerbated by distance from family members. Factors such as a lack of affordable housing and employment opportunities increase pressure on families to disperse. The quality of the home has a substantial impact on health; a warm, dry and secure home is associated with better health, particularly for older people.

Understanding the Problem

We have an ageing population with a relative deficit of 20-40 year olds. This affects the sustainability of our communities and our economic attractiveness. The price of housing has risen to more than 9 times the average earnings for Monmouthshire residents. The removal of the Severn Bridge tolls has had a marked short term impact on house prices: the longer term impact is unknown but the expectation is that the County remains an attractive location to relocate to.

The level of growth in the current Local Development Plan was limited to 4,500 new homes over ten years (2011-2021): all of the strategic allocated sites are coming forwards, but at a slower rate than anticipated.

New affordable housing is primarily delivered alongside market housing by a limited number of volume house-builders. Monmouthshire County Council's affordable housing policies seek an on-site proportion of new housing to be affordable, and our policies require that this is neutral tenure, built to Welsh Government Design Quality Requirements, and provides the mix of housing required. Three registered Social Landlords operate within the County, and all three are starting to deliver market housing at a lower profit margin than PLCs, helping to increase affordable housing supply.

What we're doing



Design of new homes as part of the Welsh Government's Innovative Housing Fund

Monmouthshire Housing Association, working in partnership with the Welsh School of Architecture and MCC, has delivered its first tranche of homes funded by the Welsh Government's Innovative Housing Fund (sites in Caldicot and Abergavenny).

MCC and Melin Homes have been working collaboratively for some time to design a scheme that has regard to its rural context, creates a sense of community and belonging and is underpinned by dementia-friendly principles. This has culminated in the planning approval for 290 homes and a care home in Portskewett. A **collaborative long term** relationship and a desire to build consensus to ensure economic growth benefits everyone has been

at the heart of this approach.

A place-making approach and award-winning Green Infrastructure supplementary planning guidance are resulting in better outcomes. This approach has been emphasised by recent national planning policy (Planning Policy Wales edition 10, December 2018).

MCC has started work on the new Local Development Plan, which will shape the development of the County to 2033. This has identified and consulted on the issues facing our communities, a **long term** vision and objectives to address those issues. Sites have been suggested by landowners/developers for inclusion in the LDP. A series of Member workshops has commenced to help inform the LDP.

MCC has agreed in principle to establish a Development Company, part of the remit of which would be to disrupt the housing market and build homes, including discounted market rent.

In relation to improving the comfort and safety of existing housing stock, Monmouthshire Housing Association has completed Welsh Housing Quality Standards across its stock. We also have an established and successful scheme for grant funding adaptations to people's homes (Disabled Facilities Grants and Safety at Home grants), enabling residents to continue to live healthy and independent lives in their homes and **prevent** accidents.

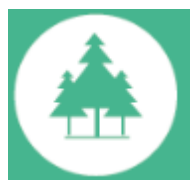


Artist's impression of new development at Crick Road, Portskewett

What we will do next

Key relevant next steps include:

- Continuing to work on the new LDP, which is scheduled to be adopted in December 2021.
- Agreeing the level of growth and its spatial distribution, allocating sites for development and drafting policies to shape future development. A Member workshop on affordable housing policies was held in May 2019. The LDP will include further evidence on infrastructure needs and development deliverability and viability. A further Member workshop will consider other policy intervention options to influence what is being built.
- A further report on the proposed Development Company will be considered by MCC in September 2019.
- Consideration will be given to other delivery options such as Community Land Trusts, as well as the role of the public sector as land-owner.
- Melin already has 834 affordable homes in Monmouthshire and is also currently on site in four places building more, with a total investment in Monmouthshire in the next 5 years of £87million; MHA has ambitions to build 100 homes in Monmouthshire by 2022 and is seeking to promote a number of sites through the LDP process including an urban extension to Abergavenny;
- Melin recently offered a pilot project in Monmouthshire giving a young family the chance to get on the property ladder through a ‘rent to own’ scheme;
- Melin has also created the chance for four young people in Monmouthshire to gain valuable experience on site through our shared apprenticeship scheme Y Prentis;
- MHA, MCC and the Welsh School of Architecture are working together on future possible IHP projects, looking at the themes of modular construction, constrained sites, low cost living costs and carbon reduction.



Well-being Objective 3 - Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change






Well-being goals contributed to

Prosperous Wales (1)	Resilient Wales (2)	Healthier Wales (3)	More equal Wales (4)	Wales of cohesive communities (5)	Vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language (6)	Globally responsible Wales (7)
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As well as being key to environmental well-being, a Resilient Environment is essential to the local economy, to physical and mental health and building Cohesive Communities. To be Globally Responsible, we need to work together to reduce the carbon and pollution we emit by tackling sustainable transport and our energy use and generation. Key to this objective is working with children and young people to help them understand their role in looking after our environment, reducing our environmental impact and recognising the importance of “thinking globally and acting locally”.

Delivering the Solution

The PSB will focus on:	Objective links	Goals	Impact
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Improving the resilience of ecosystems by working at a larger scale (landscape) to manage biodiversity and maximise benefits such as natural flood risk management		1, 2, 3	Long Term
Ensuring design and planning policy supports strong, vibrant and healthy communities that are good for people and the environment.		1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Long Term
Enabling renewable energy schemes, especially community-owned schemes, and developing new solutions including storage, smart energy, heat and local supply.		1, 5, 7	Short Term
Enabling active travel and sustainable transport to improve air quality and give other health benefits.		1, 5, 6, 7	Med Term
Working with children and young people to improve their awareness, understanding and action for sustainable development and make them responsible global citizens of the future.		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Long Term

Prioritised Step - Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change

Why we are doing this?

The Well-being Assessment identified that one of Monmouthshire's greatest assets is undoubtedly its landscape and natural environment. Natural Resources such as air, land, water, wildlife, plants and soil provide our most basic needs including food and energy. The public sector in Wales has huge potential to use its collective power to deliver the changes needed to working practices which identifies the risks, opportunities and integrated joined up ways of working necessary to protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment not just for ourselves but for future generations.

Understanding the Problem

The challenges facing our natural environment are many – climate change, development and changing land management practices are all potential threats to our natural resources. Sustainable management of natural resources aims to tackle these problem and challenges by managing Wales' natural resources in a joined-up way that delivers real and better outcomes for the environment, people, the economy and our communities.

The Environment (Wales) Act is built on the notion that a more integrated approach is essential for long term sustainability. The Environment Act helps to plan and manage Wales' natural resources at a national and local level, through developing a State of Natural Resources Report (National) to provide a national assessment and track the progress being made towards achieving the sustainable management of natural resources. This provides evidence for the National Natural Resources Policy.

What we're doing

The Local Area Statement will be prepared and published by NRW in **collaboration** with others, to facilitate the implementation of the Natural Resources Policy. Area Statements will be an important evidence base for bodies operating within an area as they will include information on the natural resources and the priorities, risks and opportunities for sustainably manage natural resources. The Area Statement process will allow us to look at how we can **integrate** our work to build the resilience of ecosystems and enhance the well-being benefits they provide and will help all public bodies to consider best practice for the sustainable management of natural resources.

In development with internal specialists and external partners and stakeholders, the Area Statement process will identify and scope-out priorities, risks and opportunities for the sustainable management of natural resources. As part of this we are developing emerging themes which are the starting point for discussions around tackling the national priorities and challenges identified in the Natural Resources Policy:

- **Gwent Green Grid:** Identifying opportunities for improving the health and ecological connectivity of our protected areas within the wider landscape of the natural and built environments.
- **Climate Ready Gwent:** Identifying landscape scale opportunities for climate adaptation and mitigation using an ecosystems approach.
- **Healthy and Active:** Working with the primary and social care system to develop and

Changing Nature

*Very many fewer insects last summer
Insects awake from hibernation earlier in the year
Earlier blooming / flowers
Earlier blooming of flowers means vital nectar sources for insects will be affected
Predictability of swallows and swifts and bluebells [not so now]
Blossom was out in February this year!*

deliver services and interventions that are focussed on using the natural environment.

- **Ways of working:** Investing in and strengthening place-based connections, networks and mechanisms for the delivery of SMNR in South East Wales.

One project example is the Lower Wye Valley Natural Flood Risk Management Project. A key part of this work has been working with the Wye and Usk Foundation to carry out farm advice visits and plans. Plans will be written up and given to farmers highlighting ways of **preventing** flooding and the findings will be presented to establish practical intervention opportunities. This work has included soil structure and organic matter testing where appropriate. We have been successful with a Sustainable Development Fund application to work with an additional six farmers in the Angiddy catchment, continuing to work with WUF.

Other work has included invasive weed mapping and control and piloting some Natural Flood Risk



Site visit to look at potential Natural Flood Management pilot

Management approaches. The project will run until December 2019. It is accepted that the short timescale means resolving major access issues or delivering large scale and wide-ranging Natural Flood Management (NFM) and Green Infrastructure (GI) work is unlikely. However, the project is an opportunity to develop thinking, ideas and solutions to known problems, and implementing pilot capital work which can be used as examples of good practice and learning for future funding rounds and **longer-term** projects.

What we will do next

- We are currently developing Area Profiles which will be a live collation of existing environmental information around the natural resources in the area and the benefits that natural resources provide. This will provide a snapshot of the best available data on our natural resources, our ecosystems and the priority networks identified for improving their resilience where available and will help us work with partners to understand: What is special and significant about each ecosystem; the resilience of that ecosystem; and how that ecosystem is currently managed.
- This information, when combined with local knowledge and data, will help us answer the next fundamental question for the Area Statement which is where do we want to build resilience and why?
- In May 2019 Monmouthshire County Council unanimously voted to declare a Climate Emergency and to develop an action plan to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to net zero by 2030. This will have a significant impact on the activity and policies of the council, but will also impact on work with PSB partners, and others as we embed decarbonisation and adaptation to climate change.















Well-being Objective 4 - Develop opportunities for communities and businesses to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.

Well-being goals contributed to

Prosperous Wales (1)	Resilient Wales (2)	Healthier Wales (3)	More equal Wales (4)	Wales of cohesive communities (5)	Vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language (6)	Globally responsible Wales (7)
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In order to contribute to a Prosperous Wales, links need to be made between education and business to ensure young people are equipped for the jobs of the future. City Deal will be a key contributor to a Prosperous Wales, but it will also be key to build on the strengths of our local economy, heritage and culture to maximise the contribution they bring to the economy. Sustainable transport infrastructure will be key to ensuring that everyone is able to access jobs and training, as well as reducing carbon emissions.

Delivering the Solution

The PSB will focus on:	Objective links	Goals	Impact
Maximising opportunities for Monmouthshire as part of the City Deal	  	1, 4, 5	Med Term
Better understanding the future of work and ensure training and education links with business to identify the skills needed in the Monmouthshire workforce now and in the future	 	1	Med Term
Developing new technologies for improving rural transport	  	1, 4, 5, 7	Med Term
Facilitate better business networking to share knowledge and access to technology and regional opportunities to enable businesses to grow		1	Short Term
Exploring the potential for specialist centres of excellence in Monmouthshire e.g. food/hospitality, agriculture, tourism and technology	  	1, 2, 6	Med Term

Prioritised Step – Develop technology-led solutions for improving rural transport

Why we are doing this

The Well-being Assessment identified that limited public transport, particularly in rural areas, makes it hard for people to access jobs, services and facilities. The assessment also highlighted that potential opportunities could come through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and advances in technology.

Understanding the Problem

Reducing budgets in public services mean there is less money available to subsidise traditional transport services. This is a major issue in Monmouthshire where journey times on public transport to some local services can exceed two hours. As a result, residents are heavily dependent on private cars which is costly, both financially and environmentally. Frailty and **long-term** conditions limit the ability of many older people to drive, while others cannot afford to own a car, resulting in increased loneliness and rising health and social care costs which could be **prevented** with better opportunities to travel and connect with others. Meanwhile, many young people can't afford to run a car limiting their employment and training opportunities.

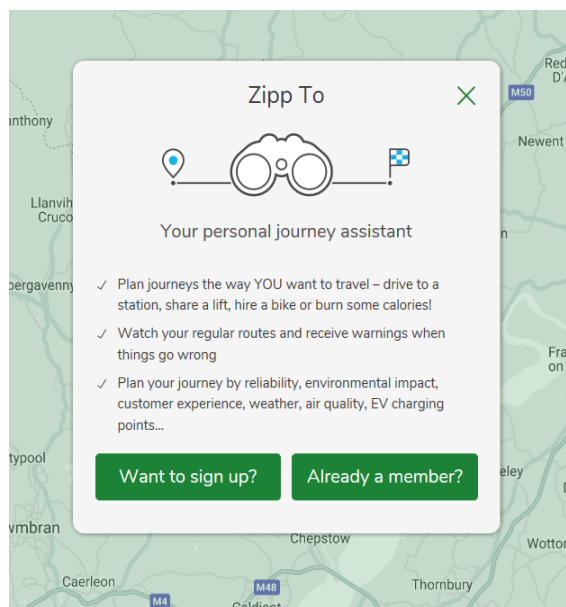
What we're doing

Without big increases in spending, there was no easy way to solve this challenge. Research has identified that vehicles with spare capacities such as community transport are already making many of the journeys residents want to make but the supply is not properly connected to demand. The PSB will explore whether technology could contribute to a solution to make better use of the resources already in the system to make it sustainable in the long term.

A bid was submitted to the Cabinet Office's GovTech Catalyst which was created to incentivise technology companies to develop innovative solutions to public sector problems. This bid was successful and resulted in support from the Government Digital Service and Innovate UK as well as funding of up to £1.25 million for firms to encourage them to **involve** communities in identifying and piloting solutions to the twin challenges of loneliness and rural transport.



Successful GovTech companies



One of the GovTech pilots

Monmouth

Monmouthshire's challenge was launched in July 2018 offering pots of £50,000 to companies to conduct R&D and involve communities in co-designing solutions. 57 firms submitted ideas and five of these were selected to undertake the first phase of research between December 2018 and March 2019. The organisations working on phase 1 include Zipabout Mobility, GPC Systems and the Behavioural Insights Team.

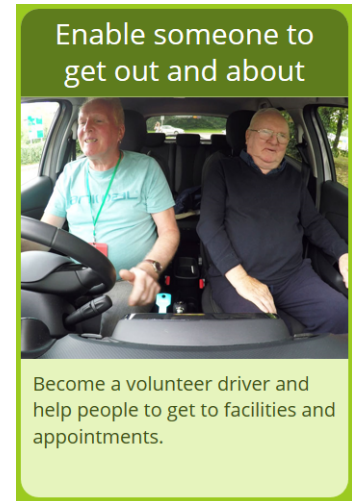
Beyond the contributions of the PSB members, we are also working to create the culture and environment that enable other private sector and community-led projects to thrive. The Magor Action Group on Rail (MAGOR) which has

identified the demand for and benefits of the creation of a new station serving Magor and Undy. The group are conducting research, raising funds and developing a business case for this to form part of the South Wales Metro. Meanwhile, the Bridges Car Share Scheme which connects vehicles and volunteer drivers with people who need additional support for people who need to access shops, appointments and local services. Bridges have **collaborated** with one of the GovTech firms on a proposal and have also expanded their scheme into Abergavenny, Chepstow and Caldicot. There are also other initiatives that have the potential to contribute in the long-term to a sustainable transport eco-system including the piloting of the use of hydrogen cars in Abergavenny by Riversimple.

What we will do next

If the GovTech pilots show enough promise then two of these could be awarded up to £500,000 each from the Cabinet Office to turn the proposals into working prototypes that would be tested in Monmouthshire Communities. In 2020 the PSB would then have the opportunity to commission the roll-out of this at scale.

The potential exists for Monmouthshire be a place you can live without a car, with a fully **integrated** and greener, sustainable transport service that maximises the potential of all modes of transport delivering clear and sustainable benefits to economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being.



Bridges Centre volunteer driver

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Superfast Cymru 2 – Monmouthshire County Council Update May 2019

What has happened to date?

Superfast Cymru 1 was Welsh Government's broadband infrastructure delivery programme. Through the programme Welsh Government, via a contract with BT, provided Next Generation Access (NGA) broadband to 95% of Wales, to areas that were uneconomically viable to be delivered through the private sector's own commercial programmes. Superfast Cymru 1 was delivered utilising funding from Welsh Government, the UK Government, the European Union and BT. Since the project began in 2013, the availability of superfast broadband across Wales has more than doubled from 44% to 95%, however there are still areas where little or no broadband exists.

To address the remaining areas which currently have no broadband access or there are no commercial plans to deliver broadband in the next three years, Welsh Government launched Superfast Cymru 2 in 2018. In Monmouthshire, NGA broadband coverage rates are at 87.4% which means that there are still 12.6% of our 44,000 premises that have limited or not access to broadband, equating to approximately 6-8,000 premises, depending upon the outcome of additional reviews that are also currently taking place.

In March 2019, Welsh Government appointed BT to deliver NGA broadband to approximately 1600 premises in Monmouthshire. Details of when and where the rollout will take place are currently being confirmed.

How do you find out if Superfast Cymru 2 is coming to you?

Welsh Government have launched a website which provides an overview of the Superfast Cymru 2 programme and the options that are available. If you wish to check if your property will be receiving NGA broadband via Superfast Cymru 2 please enter your postcode and address into this area the website: <https://gov.wales/go-superfast/what-are-my-options>

What are the options if Superfast Cymru is not coming to you?

Whilst Monmouthshire is a beautiful county, the sparsity of the population, the rurality of the landscape and its topography does not lend itself to well to the installation of broadband infrastructure. Monmouthshire County Council is therefore working with Welsh Government and other commercial broadband providers to identify solutions to bring broadband to more isolated premises and communities, outside of the Superfast Cymru 2 programme. As new opportunities become available the County Council will inform communities accordingly.

In the interim, grants are available via Welsh Government's Access Broadband Cymru scheme for individuals to fund (or part-fund) the installation costs of new broadband connections to their homes and businesses. The amount of funding you can receive depends on the speed of the new connection: £400 for 10Mbps and above and £800 for 30Mbps and above. For further information visit: <https://gov.wales/go-superfast/boost-your-broadband>.

For businesses wishing to upgrade to a gigabit-capable broadband connection, there is additional funding available whereby businesses can claim £2500 against the cost of the connection, individually or as part of a group project. Residents can claim a voucher worth £500 as part of a group project with a business. However, for group projects, the Welsh Government will pay up to an additional £3,000 per small to medium-sized business (SME) and an additional £300 per residential property. This means that for group projects in Wales up to £5,500 is available per business and up to £800 is available per residential property. For more information visit <https://gigabitvoucher.culture.gov.uk/wales/>.

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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

***Superfast
Broadband***

***Find your
superfast solution***

We want every property in Wales to be able to access fast, reliable broadband.

The vast majority of homes and businesses in Wales can now access superfast broadband, largely as a result of our Superfast Cymru programme. However, there are still some properties without access to a superfast broadband connection.

Although many properties use a fibre based broadband connection, there is no one size fits all solution for accessing superfast speeds. There are a range of different technology options and financial support available.

Our simple guide will take you through the questions you should consider to help you understand the **options and support available for accessing faster broadband now.**

1) What broadband service can I currently get?

Firstly **check if you already have access to a fibre broadband connection.** Our Superfast Cymru programme with Openreach rolled out superfast broadband access to most homes and businesses in Wales. You may already be able to get it.



Search online:
Openreach Fibre Checker

If you do have access, you will need to upgrade or place an order with a provider. This won't happen automatically.



Remember:

- You can choose any provider to supply your broadband as long as they offer fibre broadband services.
- If fibre is provided to you via **Fibre to the Premises (FTTP)**, one of the newer technologies used to deliver fibre broadband, you will need to use a provider that offers services this way.

Check: Advice on ordering superfast broadband at gov.wales/broadband

- There are other suppliers that have broadband networks in Wales and we recommend that you look at all the options available to you.

Check:

- **Ofcom Broadband Availability Checker**
- **Directly with broadband providers**
- **Price comparison websites.**

If you already have broadband but its not fast enough **check Ofcom's advice on how to boost the speeds of your current service** before you look into the other options available.



Search online:
Ofcom – Practical tips for improving broadband speeds.

2) Are there plans for fibre broadband to be rolled out in my area?

If superfast broadband isn't currently available at your property you may be **included in future roll out plans.**

Private companies are expanding their networks so we recommend you check directly with broadband providers to see if you may be part of their future plans.

Where private companies have no plans, we want to extend the reach of superfast broadband even further. One of our solutions to do this is to build more fibre broadband to homes and businesses using public funding. Openreach is delivering this work on our behalf. This will cover some but not all of the remaining properties without access to fast, reliable broadband.

Check online to see if you are in plans for this rollout. If you are not in plans there are other ways to get connected.



Visit:
gov.wales/broadband

3) Are there other homes and businesses located near me that want faster broadband?

Solutions can be delivered to a single property or to a whole community. If you are located near other homes and businesses that need faster broadband speeds it may be beneficial for you to come together and **find a community solution**. There

are a number of different approaches that communities can take to improve their broadband.

The UK Government has detailed guidance on setting up a community led broadband scheme which can help you decide on the right approach for you.



Search online:
Gov.uk – Community-led broadband schemes

4) Which technologies can I use to access faster broadband speeds?

Most properties use a fibre based connection however there are **other options available to boost broadband speeds**. New technologies are continually emerging so it is best to look into all the latest solutions available to you. Existing technologies are quickly evolving meaning solutions you might have discounted previously may now be an option for you.

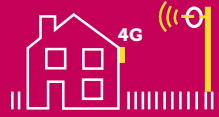
Some of these technologies include:

A fixed wireless connection



An antenna is used to pick up a broadband signal from a mast to deliver broadband to your property, eliminating the need for cable or phone lines.

A mobile/4G broadband solution



A mobile broadband router can be installed to connect your property to broadband via 4G. It's not just using a mobile phone and an external antenna can be used in areas where a 4G signal might not be strong indoors. There are now also unlimited data packages available with a number of providers.

A satellite connection



A satellite transfers data to and from a dish attached to your property to bring you broadband. This provides superfast download speeds and should be available everywhere.

A community fibre solution



This enables properties to fund a fibre based superfast broadband solution as part of a group project.

Businesses should consider carefully how critical their broadband connection is to them. Many broadband providers also offer business specific broadband packages and high end dedicated connections such as leased lines. These can include additional features such as improved service guarantees, better customer support and increased security.

5) Is there funding available to help me?

There are schemes available to help fund the installation costs of new broadband connections.

The Welsh Government's Access Broadband Cymru scheme provides grants to fund the installation costs of new broadband connections. Our scheme is available for individual homes, businesses or communities and any technology can be used. Broadband connections funded through this scheme must double current download speeds e.g. a current connection of 10Mbps must improve to at least 20Mbps.

Best for:

Individual properties which need to boost their broadband speeds.



Visit:
gov.wales/broadband

The UK Government's Gigabit Broadband Voucher Scheme helps fund even faster gigabit capable broadband solutions. One gigabit is the same as 1,000 megabits so connections through this scheme must be capable of delivering these speeds. The scheme is available for businesses and communities that include at least one business. Those applying for the scheme in Wales, when part of a group project, will automatically be eligible for **additional top-up funding from the Welsh Government** towards these costs.

Best for:

Businesses and the communities which surround them.

6) Where can I get more information?

Visit



gov.wales/broadband

Our website offers guidance on the broadband options available to you and information on applying for funding for new broadband connections.

boostyourbroadband.com

Ofcom and Which's Boost your Broadband website includes a broadband availability checker, advice on boosting your current speeds and links to accredited price comparison sites.

ofcom.org.uk

Ofcom is the regulator for the communications services that we use and rely on each day to make sure people get the best from their broadband, home phone and mobile services.

businesswales.gov.wales/superfastbusinesswales

Advice and support to help you make the most of online technology in your business.

Search online



[Openreach Fibre Checker](#)

Check if fibre is currently available to you following our Superfast Cymru programme.

[Gov.uk](#)

[Community-led broadband schemes](#)

Guidance on setting up a community-led broadband scheme, including more information on the different technologies that can be used to access faster speeds.

Finding your superfast solution

Step 1

Check the broadband services currently available to you



Use checkers to see if superfast broadband is available.

Available?
Follow our ordering advice and use price comparison sites.

Already upgraded?
Follow Ofcom advice to boost your current speeds.

Not available?
Go to step 2

Step 2

See if you are part of any future fibre rollout plans



Check our website to see if you're part of our rollout.

Check directly with providers for private company plans

Not in plan?
Go to step 3

Step 3

Determine the needs of other homes and businesses in your community



Talk to other homes and businesses in your community to understand their broadband needs.

If a group project is right for you, read UK Government guidance on setting up a community scheme.

Step 4

Look into the technologies available to you to access faster broadband



Research technologies available.

Contact local service providers to see what can be offered.

Step 5

Investigate funding options



Visit our website for advice on funding available.

Finally, choose the most suitable broadband solution for you through a provider of your choice. Apply for the funding you need and enjoy faster broadband speeds.



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Band Eang Cyflym Iawn

***Yr ateb cyflym
iawn i chi***

Rydym eisiau i bob eiddo yng Nghymru allu cael band eang cyflym, dibynadwy.

Mae mwyafrif helaeth cartrefi a busnesau Cymru yn gallu cael band eang cyflym iawn erbyn hyn, yn bennaf o ganlyniad i raglen Cyflymu Cymru. Ond, mae rhai cartrefi a busnesau yn dal heb fynediad at gysylltiad band eang cyflym iawn.

Er bod llawer o gartrefi a busnesau yn defnyddio cysylltiad band eang ffeibr, nid oes un ateb a wnaiff y tro ym mhob cyd-destun wrth sôn am gyflymderau cyflym iawn. Mae nifer o opsiynau gwahanol ar gael o ran technoleg a chymorth ariannol.

Bydd ein canllaw syml yn eich tywys drwy'r cwestiynau y dylech eu hystyried i'ch helpu i ddeall yr opsiynau a'r cymorth sydd ar gael er **mwyn cael band eang cyflymach nawr.**

1) Pa wasanaeth band eang alla i ei gael ar hyn o bryd?

Yn gyntaf, **gwiriwch a oes gennych fynediad at gysylltiad band eang ffeibr yn barod.** Darparodd ein rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru ar y cyd ag Openreach fynediad band eang cyflym iawn i'r rhan fwyaf o gartrefi a busnesau yng Nghymru. Efallai fod modd ichi ei gael yn barod.



Chwiliwch ar-lein:
Openreach Fibre Checker

Os oes gennych fynediad, bydd angen ichi uwchraddio neu osod archeb gyda darparwr. Fydd hyn ddim yn digwydd yn awtomatig.



Cofiwch:

- Gallwch ddewis unrhyw ddarparwr i gyflenwi eich band eang cyhyd â'i fod yn cynnig gwasanaethau band eang ffeibr.
- Os yw ffeibr yn cael ei ddarparu ichi drwy **gysylltiad ffeibr i'r adeilad (FTTP)**, un o'r technolegau mwy newydd a ddefnyddir i ddarparu band eang ffeibr, bydd angen ichi ddefnyddio darparwr sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau yn y ffordd hon.

Edrychwch ar: Y cyngor ar archebu band eang cyflym iawn ar llyw.cymru/cyflymu

- Mae yna gyflenwyr eraill sydd â rhwydweithiau band eang yng Nghymru ac rydym yn argymhell eich bod yn edrych ar yr holl opsiynau sydd ar gael ichi.

Edrychwch ar:

- **Gwiriwr Argaeledd Band Eang Ofcom**
- **Yn uniongyrchol gyda darparwyr band eang**
- **Gwefannau cymharu prisiau.**

Os oes gennych fand eang yn barod ond nad yw'n ddigon cyflym, **edrychwch ar gyngor Ofcom ar sut mae cyflymu eich gwasanaeth presennol** cyn ymchwilio i'r opsiynau eraill sydd ar gael.



Chwiliwch ar-lein:
Ofcom – Cyngor ymarferol ar wella cyflymder eich band eang.

2) Oes yna gynlluniau i fand eang ffeibr gael ei gyflwyno yn f'ardal i?

Os nad yw band eang cyflym iawn ar gael i chi ar y funud, efallai eich bod **wedi'ch cynnwys mewn cynlluniau cyflwyno ar gyfer y dyfodol.**

Mae cwmnïau preifat yn ehangu'u rhwydweithiau, felly rydym yn argymhell eich bod yn gwirio'n uniongyrchol gyda darparwyr band eang i weld a ydych efallai yn rhan o'u cynlluniau ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Lle nad oes gan gwmnïau preifat gynlluniau, rydym am ehangu cwmpas band eang cyflym iawn ymhellach fyth. Un o'n hatebion i hyn yw adeiladu mwy o fand eang ffeibr ar gyfer cartrefi a busnesau gan ddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus. Openreach sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwn ar ein rhan. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys rhai o'r cartrefi a'r busnesau sydd heb fynediad at fand eang dibynadwy, cyflym, ond nid pob un.

Edrychwch ar-lein i weld a ydych chi yn y cynlluniau cyflwyno hyn. Os nad ydych chi yn y cynlluniau, mae ffyrdd eraill o gael cysylltiad.



Ewch i:
llyw.cymru/cyflymu

3) Oes yna gartrefi a busnesau eraill yn agos ata i sydd eisïau cael band eang mwy cyflym?

Gellir darparu atebion i un eiddo neu i gymuned gyfan. Os ydych wedi'ch lleoli yn agos at gartrefi a busnesau eraill y mae angen band eang cyflymach arnynt, efallai y byddai'n werth chweil ichi

ddod at eich gilydd a **chanfod ateb cymunedol**. Mae nifer o ffyrdd gwahanol y gall cymunedau fynd ati i wella'u band eang.

Mae gan **Lywodraeth y DU ganllawiau cynhwysfawr ar sefydlu cynllun band eang dan arweiniad cymunedau** a allai eich helpu i benderfynu ar y ffordd iawn i chi.



Chwiliwch ar-lein:
Gov.uk –
Cynlluniau band eang dan arweiniad y gymuned

4) Pa dechnolegau alla i eu defnyddio i allu cael band eang mwy cyflym?

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o gartrefi a busnesau yn defnyddio cysylltiad ffeibr, ond **mae opsiynau eraill ar gael i hybu cyflymder band eang**.

Mae technolegau newydd yn ymddangos drwy'r amser, felly mae'n well ymchwilio i'r holl atebion diweddaraf sydd ar gael i chi. Mae'r technolegau presennol yn esblygu'n gyflym, sy'n golygu y gallai atebion yr ydych efallai wedi'u diystyru yn y gorffennol fod yn opsiwn i chi erbyn hyn.

Dyma rai o'r technolegau hynny:

Cysylltiad di-wifr sefydlog



Defnyddir antena i godi signal band eang o fast i ddarparu band eang i'ch eiddo, gan ddileu'r angen am geblau neu linellau ffôn.

Ateb symudol/ band eang 4G



Gellir gosod llwybrydd band eang symudol i gysylltu'ch eiddo â band eang drwy 4G. Nid defnyddio ffôn symudol yn unig a wneir a gellir defnyddio antena allanol mewn ardaloedd lle nad yw signal 4G yn gryf efallai dan do. Erbyn hyn, mae pecynnau data digyfngiad ar gael hefyd gan nifer o ddarparwyr.

Cysylltiad lloeren



Mae lloeren yn trosglwyddo data i soser sydd ar eich eiddo chi, i ddod â band eang ichi. Mae hyn yn darparu cyflymder lawrlwytho cyflym iawn a dylai fod ar gael ym mhobman.

Ateb ffeibr cymunedol



Mae hyn yn galluogi cartrefi a busnesau i ariannu ateb band eang cyflym iawn wedi'i seilio ar ffeibr fel rhan o brosiect grŵp.

Dylai busnesau ystyried yn ofalus pa mor hanfodol yw eu cysylltiad band eang iddyn nhw. Mae llawer o ddarparwyr band eang hefyd yn cynnig pecynnau band eang penodol i fusnesau a chysylltiadau penodedig ym mhen ucha'r farchnad, megis linellau ar brydles. Gall y rhain gynnwys nodweddion ychwanegol megis gwell gwasanaeth, gwell cymorth i gwsmeriaid a mwy o ddiogelwch.

5) Oes arian ar gael i'm helpu?

Mae cynlluniau ar gael i helpu i ariannu costau gosod cysylltiadau band eang newydd.

Mae cynllun **Allwedd Band Eang Cymru Llywodraeth Cymru** yn darparu grantiau i ariannu costau gosod cysylltiadau band eang newydd. Mae ein cynllun ar gael i gartrefi unigol, busnesau neu gymunedau a gellir defnyddio unrhyw dechnoleg. Rhaid i gysylltiadau band eang sy'n cael eu hariannu drwy'r cynllun hwn fod yn ddwbl y cyflymder lawrlwytho presennol e.e. rhaid i gysylltiad presennol o 10Mbps wella i o leiaf 20Mbps.

Gorau ar gyfer:

Eiddo unigol y mae angen iddynt gyflymu'u band eang.



Ewch i:
llyw.cymru/cyflymu

Mae **Cynllun Talebau Band Eang Gigabid Llywodraeth y DU** yn helpu i ariannu atebion band eang cyflymach fyth sy'n gallu delio â gigabid. Mae un gigabid yr un fath â 1,000 megabid felly rhaid i gysylltiadau drwy'r cynllun hwn allu darparu'r cyflymderau hyn. Mae'r cynllun ar gael i fusnesau a chymunedau sy'n cynnwys o leiaf un busnes. Bydd y rhai sy'n gwneud cais am y cynllun yng Nghymru, pan fyddant yn rhan o brosiect grŵp, yn gymwys yn awtomatig i gael **arian ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru** tuag at y costau hyn.

Gorau ar gyfer:

Busnesau a'r cymunedau o'u cwmpas.

6) Ble gellir cael rhagor o wybodaeth?

Ewch i



llyw.cymru/cyflymu

Mae ein gwefan yn cynnwys arweiniad ar yr opsiynau band eang sydd ar gael i chi a gwybodaeth ar wneud cais am arian ar gyfer cysylltiadau band eang newydd.

boostyourbroadband.com

Mae gwefan Y Gorau O'ch Gwasanaeth Ofcom a Which yn cynnwys gwiriwr argaeledd band eang, cyngor ar wella cyflymder eich band eang a dolenni i safleoedd cymharu prisiau achrededig.

ofcom.org.uk

Ofcom yw'r rheoleiddiwr ar gyfer y gwasanaethau cyfathrebu rydym yn eu defnyddio ac yn dibynnu amynt bob dydd, i wneud yn siŵr fod pobl yn cael y gorau o'u gwasanaethau band eang, ffôn cartref a ffôn symudol.

<https://businesswales.gov.wales/superfastbusinesswales/cy>

Cyngor a chymorth i'ch helpu i wneud y gorau o dechnoleg ar-lein yn eich busnes.

Chwiliwch ar-lein



Openreach Fibre Checker

Edrychwch i weld a oes ffeibr ar gael i chi yn dilyn ein rhaglen Cyflymu Cymru.

Gov.uk

Cynlluniau band eang dan arweiniad y gymuned

Canllawiau ar sefydlu cynllun band eang dan arweiniad y gymuned, yn cynnwys mwy o wybodaeth am y gwahanol dechnolegau y gellir eu defnyddio i allu cael cyflymder uwch.

Canfod eich ateb cyflym iawn

Cam 1

Gwiriwch pa wasanaethau band eang sydd ar gael i chi ar hyn o bryd



Defnyddiwch wirwyr i weld a oes band eang cyflym iawn ar gael.

Wedi uwchraddio'n barod?

Dilynwch gyngor Ofcom i gyflymu'r gwasanaeth sydd gennych.

Ar gael?

Dilynwch ein cyngor archebu a defnyddiwch safleoedd cymharu prisiau.

Ddim ar gael?

Ewch i gam 2

Cam 2

Edrychwch i weld a ydych yn rhan o unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno ffeibr yn y dyfodol



Ewch i'n gwefan i weld a ydych yn rhan o'n cynlluniau cyflwyno.

Ddim yn y cynllun?

Ewch i gam 3

Holwch ddarparwyr yn uniongyrchol i ganfod cynlluniau cwmnïau preifat.

Cam 3

Ewch ati i ganfod anghenion cartrefi a busnesau eraill yn eich cymuned



Siaradwch â chartrefi a busnesau eraill yn eich cymuned i ddeall eu hanghenion band eang nhw.

Os yw prosiect grŵp yn iawn i chi, darllenwch ganllawiau Llywodraeth y DU ar sefydlu cynllun cymunedol.

Cam 4

Ymchwiliwch i ba dechnolegau sydd ar gael i chi i allu manteisio ar fand eang cyflymach



Ymchwiliwch i'r technolegau sydd ar gael.

Cysylltu â darparwyr gwasanaethau lleol i weld beth mae modd ei gynnig.

Cam 5

Ymchwiliwch i'r opsiynau ariannu



Ewch i'n gwefan i gael cyngor am yr arian sydd ar gael.

Yn olaf, dewiswch yr ateb band eang mwy addas i chi drwy ddarparwr o'ch dewis chi. Gwnewch gais am yr arian y mae ei angen arnoch a mwynhewch gyflymderau band eang mwy cyflym.

Update by Samuel Hadley – Network Rail re: Abergavenny Railway Station

It is correct that the scheme has to be completed by March 2024, we will however look to complete in advance of that.

The primary issue with the previously developed design was the sighting to the signal at the Southern end of the island platform. In the first instance therefore, we will review the signalling options to address that issue and avoid re-working as far as possible the previous design.

Depending on the output of that, we will either look to engage local stakeholders around amendments and thoughts on the design developed to date prior to progressing it further, or if solutions to the signal sighting are sufficiently onerous that they warrant a wholesale review of the whole bridge and lift location in relation to the signal post to achieve the best compromise, then we will engage on a broader level with a wider scope.

We therefore have a package of work to instruct and undertake in the first instance in order to inform discussions, which I would expect to take place later this year or perhaps early next year depending on the scope of the signalling review before we are in a realistic position to consult on the Access for All solution itself.

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The NMLC met on 24th June 2019.

The Liaison Committee would request formal responses from the North Mon Area Committee on the following matters:

1. An update on the status of the Stagecoach bus stops in Abergavenny Town Centre. In particular, progress on the stop planned for westbound services on Park Road at the rear of Tesco.
2. Traffic Orders – an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the significant delays experienced as a result of the recent consolidation of County wide traffic orders.

For information, the following matters were discussed at the meeting on June 24th

All Councils - External Audit requirements

A new Practitioners Guide is to be issued in July / Aug 2019. Wales Audit would be taking responsibility for council audits from 2021 and it is likely that audits are to be more rigorous as 1 in 7 councils were considered at risk. It was also noted that the basis for asset valuations will be subject to change.

All Councils except Llanover – Dog Waste

A working group meeting with Mon CC is to take place soon. In the meantime, an initiative to educate dog owners regarding the options for disposing of dog waste by the use of stickers on dog waste bins is widely supported.

Abergavenny TC

Abergavenny Hub - work seemed slow but was still on target for completion at the end of November / early December. Redundant furniture was auctioned in May and meetings at alternative locations seemed to be working well.

Abergavenny Town Crew - process to recruit a town team is ongoing. It is noted that a number of voluntary groups are working well together to improve the Town. Vandalism remains an issue with the community orchard and various plant beds being randomly targeted of late.

ASB – anti-social behaviour in the Fairfield car park is being better controlled by the regular locking of the barrier at night.

In Bloom - competition was being well supported. Judging was on July 1st and an award is hoped for. Planters in St Johns Square had been adopted by the TC from Mon CC and there would be additional large planters to accommodate small trees installed in Lion Street (near Morrisons) and Frogmore Street.

Destination Management Initiative Abergavenny TC is to participate in the Destination Management Partnership which is an initiative driven by Mon CC to improve tourism in the county using specific campaigns for major towns such as Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth.

A special Council meeting is to take place under the guidance of Paul Egan of OVW to consider implementation of a delegated system of Council. The objective is to make decision making for the TC more efficient with less onerous meeting obligations for Members.

The location of new Stagecoach bus stops in Abergavenny town centre was discussed at length. There is concern that the current unofficial arrangements (Park Road) are causing problems for

both passengers and through traffic. It was reported that residents of Llanfoist and Govilon frequently use this stop for Stagecoach services to the villages and the current arrangements are not at all satisfactory. It was observed that the provision of adequate bus stops should be regarded as a priority to promote the use of public transport and could be regarded as an obligation via the Future Generations Act. It was agreed that this matter be formally raised with the NMAC for an update on the status of the new bus stop to be located at the rear of Tesco.

Llanfihangel Crucorney CC

SWTRA – A465 access to field - It was reported that a letter sent to SWTRA in January 2019 had only recently received a response referring the matter to BBNPA.

Waste Collection - a slight improvement in collection efficiency was reported and the support of the Ward's County Councillor was acknowledged.

Traffic Management - a two year struggle to paint double yellow lines at the Skirrid Pitch was reported. Whilst an original traffic order had been agreed by Mon CC for implementation in May 2019, it had subsequently been deferred until Sept 2019 due to delays arising from the county wide consolidation of civil enforcement traffic orders.

The CC is considering the provision of bus shelters along the A465. Advice and guidance on potential costs and the requirement for planning consent is being sought.

Llanfoist Fawr CC

Councillor Vacancy - a casual vacancy for the Llanfoist Ward remains.

Work is due to commence soon to upgrade the play equipment at Govilon Recreation Ground.

A scheme of new village signage is well advanced with 10 new signs to be installed across the Wards of Govilon, Llanfoist and Llanellen.

An application has been submitted to the Brecon Beacons National Park Sustainable Development Fund to part fund a major refurbishment of the Salisbury Community Hall in Govilon.

Goetre Fawr CC

S.106 Monies – Mon CC is still to make a decision regarding the distribution of circa £200k of S.106 monies. Goetre Fawr CC has made a bid for £120k for a MUGA but there are circa £312k of bids in total.

Public Conveniences - the lighting in the public conveniences is to be upgraded to provide sensor controlled LED's.

Electric Car Point - feasibility work is underway to consider providing an electric car charging point in the village.

Public Document Pack Agenda Item 15

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of North Monmouthshire Area Committee held at The Gallery Room, Llanfoist Village Hall, Merthyr Road, Llanfoist, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire NP7 9LP on Wednesday, 15th May, 2019 at 1.00 pm

PRESENT: County Councillor M. Powell (Chair)

County Councillors: S. Jones, P. Jordan, J. Pratt, T. Thomas and S. Woodhouse

Llanelly Community Council: Councillor G. Nelmes

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Will McLean	Chief Officer for Children and Young People
Cath Fallon	Head of Economy and Enterprise
Nicola Edwards	Strategic Food and Tourism Manager
Richard Williams	Democratic Services Officer

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

Mr. H. Candler	-	North Monmouthshire Liaison Committee, Team Abergavenny & Llanover Community Council
Ms. T. Evans	-	Abergavenny District Tourism Association
Ms. M. Davies	-	Abergavenny District Tourism Association
Mr. G. Havard	-	Clerk – Llanfoist Fawr Community Council
Ms. J. Lee	-	Clerk, Abergavenny Town Council
Mr. N. Tatam	-	Abergavenny Town Council
Mr. R. Guest	-	Gwent Our Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)
Mr. W. Lewis	-	Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
Inspector D. Sowrey	-	Gwent Police
R. Gibson	-	Abergavenny Resident
M. Gibson	-	Abergavenny Resident

APOLOGIES:

County Councillors: M. Groucutt, S.B. Jones and M. Lane
Councillors P. Simcock, O. Dodd and G. Thomas

1. Declarations of Interest

County Councillor M. Powell declared a personal, non-prejudicial interest pursuant to the Members Code of Conduct in respect of agenda item 4 - proposed new 3-19 school in Abergavenny, as she is a governor of King Henry VIII School.

County Councillor T. Thomas declared a personal, non-prejudicial interest pursuant to the Members Code of Conduct in respect of agenda item 4 - proposed new 3-19 school in Abergavenny, as he is a governor of Ysgol Gymraeg y Fenni.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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County Councillor S. Woodhouse declared a personal and prejudicial interest pursuant to the Members Code of Conduct in respect of agenda item 6 – Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre, as she is a trustee of St. Mary's Priory Church, Abergavenny and also a volunteer at the Tourist Information Centre. She left the meeting taking no part in the discussion or voting thereon.

2. Public Open Forum

There were no issues raised by the members of the public present at the meeting.

3. Proposed new 3-19 school in Abergavenny

We received an update by the Chief Officer for Children and Young People regarding the proposed new 3 – 19 school in Abergavenny. In doing so, the following points were noted:

- The proposed 3 – 19 school is in Band B of the 21st Century Schools Programme.
- This will be a more complex project as Deri View Primary School and King Henry VIII School will be consolidated into a 3 – 19 school.
- Ysgol Gymraeg y Fenni will relocate to the larger Deri View site.
- A Welsh Medium Stream will be introduced in the new school as part of its secondary education provision.
- The area of the proposed site is currently being established.
- £42M of investment will come into the town.
- There is significant community interest in the re-provisioning of the proposed new school. Engagement with the community is key, going forward.
- The finance options being investigated are:
 - Capital financing – Welsh Government would fund 65% of the project with Monmouthshire County Council financing the remaining 35%.
 - Mutual Investment Model (MIM) - Welsh Government would fund 81% of the project with Monmouthshire County Council financing the remaining 19%.
- A 3 – 19 school will bring significant benefits for the pupils attending the school.
- Engagement with the community is on-going.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Having received the update, the following points were noted:

- School staff and pupils will be involved in the design process of the proposed new school.
- It was noted that Gilwern Primary School is currently at capacity. In response to a question raised regarding the impact that the proposed new school will have on Gilwern Primary School, it was acknowledged that there are challenges within Gilwern which were being addressed.
- Depending on the Welsh Stream, there will be in the region of 1900 to 2000 pupils at the new 3 – 19 school.
- It is anticipated that construction of the proposed 3 – 19 school will commence in 2022/23.
- It was considered that in the interim period, all schools within Abergavenny required investment.
- It was noted that investment in Gilwern will come via Section 106 funding.
- The importance of siblings attending the same school was acknowledged. Therefore, this needs to be taken into account when the proposed changes are made.
- Active travel to school will be developed in which local children should be able to attend their local primary and secondary school.
- The plan of the whole area of the site will be reviewed, including the civic space.
- Concern was expressed regarding the proposed Welsh Stream within the new school, as it was considered that students learning through the medium of Welsh needed to be fully immersed in a Welsh speaking school in order to fully reap the benefits.

We noted the update on the proposed 3 – 19 school in Abergavenny.

4. Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent - The closure of Abergavenny Police Station and crime figures within Abergavenny

We received an update by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent regarding the closure of Abergavenny Police Station and crime figures within Abergavenny. In doing so, the following points were noted:

- The former police station within Abergavenny has been sold for £605,000. The income generated from the sale will go towards the cost of building the new Hub which will be a joint building occupied by the Fire and Rescue Service and Gwent Police.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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- The Estate Implementation Committee will shortly be meeting to discuss the proposed Hub. If approved, a planning application will be submitted outlining details of the new Hub.
- In the interim period, Police officers patrol from a porta cabin located within the fire station. Subject to planning permission, a further porta cabin will be located within the fire station allowing a response team to be despatched to areas in the north of the County.
- The public can meet local police officers at the One Stop Shop within the town.
- The current changes will not impact on the service provided by Gwent Police within the Abergavenny area.

Having received the update by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent, the following points were noted:

- There will not be a custody suite located at the new Hub. This will continue to be located at Newport Police Station.
- Monmouthshire North has 55 staff with 35 of these being assigned to Abergavenny. The majority being response officers and neighbourhood team.
- As Abergavenny police officers currently patrol from Monmouth, there will be periods at the beginning and end of their shift where they will be travelling to and from Monmouth, reducing the time they spend in Abergavenny. However, the additional porta cabin will allow for an increased and regular supply of police officers located within Abergavenny.

Crime figures from May 2018 to present day:

- There has been an overall 4.4% increase in recorded crime in the Abergavenny area. Therefore, the relocation from the former police station site has had minimal effect on crime figures.
- There has been an increase in burglaries. Last year there were 23. This year there has been 48. These have been commercial burglaries, not home burglaries. The burglaries have been committed by four individuals. One individual is now in prison and two others are awaiting sentencing. The remaining individual is a juvenile. More police officers are working night shifts and stop and search is being used which is having a positive impact.
- Footfall at the former police station was low. There has been no reduction in footfall since the relocation.

We noted the update by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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5. Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre

We received a report regarding whether it might be feasible to move Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre (TIC) from the Tithe Barn to Abergavenny Town Hall as part of the upcoming refurbishment programme.

In noting the detail of the report, the following points were identified:

- Strategic signage around the bus station area needs to be investigated to aid visitors and tourists entering the town at this location.
- The new Hub will be an attractive location to house Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre.

We resolved to support the relocation of Abergavenny Tourist Information Centre from the Tithe Barn to Abergavenny Town Hall as part of the upcoming refurbishment programme.

6. Progress report by Team Abergavenny

We received a report by Team Abergavenny on progress to date. In doing so, an update was received in respect of:

- Safety issues regarding the bus stop near Tesco.
- Redevelopment of the Town Hall, Abergavenny.
- Proposed 3 – 19 school, Abergavenny.
- Local Development Plan.
- Abergavenny Arts Festival.
- Alan Michie had stood down as Chair of Team Abergavenny.

Having received the report, the following points were noted:

- The issues regarding the Market Hall had now been resolved.
- Preparations for the Abergavenny Arts Festival were underway.
- It was considered that strategic signposting was required in the town in order to help visitors and tourists as they enter the town.
- With regard to the bus stop alongside Tesco, it was noted that buses were continuing to stop at the wrong location.

We resolved that the Head of Operations investigates with SWTRA the issue regarding buses stopping at the wrong location in the town and also the need for strategic signposting throughout the town to be investigated.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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7. Abergavenny Town Council Strategy and Action Plan

We received and noted the Abergavenny Town Council Strategy and Action Plan.

8. Update regarding Abergavenny Railway Station

We received an update from Network Rail regarding Abergavenny Railway Station.

The Area Committee was informed that Abergavenny had been successfully nominated as part of the Department for Transport's CP6 Access for All programme, funded jointly in Wales & Borders by Welsh Government.

Network Rail will now begin to mobilise the project to provide step free access at the station.

With reference to the update at the previous Area Committee meeting, Network Rail will likely consider the options for the semaphore signal in the first instance with a view to progressing the existing design that has achieved listed building consent previously. Depending on that output, Network Rail might need to progress a further option selection process to determine the final proposal.

As with all Access for All schemes, Network Rail and its delivery partners will engage with the local community, and in particular, relevant disability and access groups to provide the best possible outcome for all passengers.

We noted the update.

9. Update by County Councillor S. Woodhouse regarding progress in respect of the Strategic Transport Group

We received a verbal update by County Councillor S. Woodhouse.

The next meeting of the Strategic Transport Group will be held on 12th June 2019.

Members were asked to contact Councillor Woodhouse directly if they had any items to be raised at the next Strategic Transport Group meeting.

10. Update by North Monmouthshire Liaison Committee

We received a report by the North Monmouthshire Liaison Committee in which the Area Committee received an update in respect of the following:

- Relationship with Brecon Beacons National Park Association.
- Local Development Plan Training.
- Waste collection.
- Local Issues relating to Abergavenny, Llanfihangel Crucorney, Llanelly, Llanover, Llanfoist Fawr and Goytre.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of North Monmouthshire Area Committee held at The Gallery Room, Llanfoist Village Hall, Merthyr Road, Llanfoist, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire NP7 9LP on Wednesday, 15th May, 2019 at 1.00 pm

Having received the report, the following points were noted:

- In response to a question raised regarding Superfast Cymru broadband roll out, the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Social Justice and Community Development agreed to bring a report on this matter to the next Area Committee meeting.
- In response to a question raised regarding the recent light aircraft crash onto the A40, the local Member for Llanover stated that she would investigate this matter further with the appropriate authorities.
- The local Member for Llanelly Hill informed the Area Committee that she is working with representatives of the Brecon Beacons National Park Association with a view to establishing a liaison Committee.

We resolved that the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Social Justice and Community Development provides the Area Committee with a report regarding Superfast Cymru broadband roll out at the next Area Committee meeting.

11. Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the North Monmouthshire Area Committee dated 20th March 2019 were confirmed and signed by the Chair.

12. Monmouthshire Scrutiny Work Programme

We received and noted the Scrutiny Work Programme.

13. Forward Planner for Cabinet and Council Business

We received and noted the forward planner for Cabinet and Council business.

14. North Monmouthshire Area Committee Work Programme

We received and noted the North Monmouthshire Area Committee future work programme. In doing so, the following items were added:

- Invite representatives from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board and representatives from Monmouthshire County Council's Highways Department to discuss highways issues at the Nevill Hall site.
- To receive an update on progress in respect of the roll out of Superfast Cymru broadband to the north of the County.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of North Monmouthshire Area Committee held at The Gallery Room, Llanfoist Village Hall, Merthyr Road, Llanfoist, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire NP7 9LP on Wednesday, 15th May, 2019 at 1.00 pm

15. Review of the time of future meetings of the North Monmouthshire Area Committee

The Committee resolved to change the commencement time of future meetings of the North Monmouthshire Area Committee to 10.00am.

16. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday 24th July 2019 at 10.00am.

The meeting ended at 2.33 pm.

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Adults Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
30th July 2019	Adult Services Report Co-option Report	To consider potential options for co-option onto the Select Committees. E.g. Access for all forum, Mind, Age UK, Gavo, Carer's Group.	Hazel Ilett	Committee Proposal
	Social Housing Grant Report	Performance report on spending of grant monies.	Louise Corbett	Performance Monitoring
	Revenue and Capital Outturn report	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
Special Meeting early September 2019 with CYP Select	Corporate Plan Annual Report of Director	To hold cabinet members to account on performance and alignment of service delivery to the corporate plan.	Julie Boothroyd Eve Parkinson Richard Jones Emma Davies	Performance Monitoring
	Safeguarding	Scrutiny of performance report on safeguarding.	Julie Boothroyd	Performance Monitoring
24th September 2019	Budget Monitoring report - Month 2	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
22nd October 2019 (request date change)	Local Hospital and health service provision (To be confirmed)	A performance update on new service provision across Gwent and implications for Monmouthshire.	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	Performance Monitoring
	Regional Homeless Strategy Update	An annual performance review.	Stephen Griffiths	Performance Monitoring
10th December 2019	(To be confirmed)			
21st January 2020	Budget Monitoring report - Month 7	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Future Agreed Work Programme Items: Dates to be determined

- ✓ Future Commissioning of Adults Services ~ linked to "Turning the World Upside Down" ~ performance service change
- ✓ Domiciliary Care
- ✓ Community Development and Well-being ~ results of most significant change ~ possible workshop
- ✓ Older Adults Inspection
- ✓ Market place for social care ~ better understanding of services, play space community staff, integrated workspace, hub services, Turning the world upside down. Housing element.
- ✓ Performance reporting (normal plus other things Homefirst)
- ✓ Annual Complaints Report for Social Services
- ✓ Empty Homes ~ Autumn 2019
- ✓ DFG and the role of housing in social care and wellbeing ~ September
- ✓ Housing register allocations policy ~ Nov/December
- ✓ Affordable housing ~ Louise Corbett
- ✓ G&T training ~ late September
- ✓ Housing Support Grant ~ replaces the supporting people grant (children and communities grant ~ Sharran Lloyd) ~ how is the money used (homeless prevention ~ difficult places) ~ homelessness ~ ;ate autumn (discussion with Sharran Lloyd)

Joint Scrutiny with Children and Young People's Select Committee:

- ✓ Mental Health capacity Act and Learning Disabilities ~ linked to implications of the DOLS (Deprivation Liberty Safeguards) Grant
- ✓ Safeguarding Performance Reporting and Progress of Regional Safeguarding Boards ~ Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015
- ✓ Regional Integrated Autism Service ~ now Gwent-wide
- ✓ Regional partnership boards and integrated care fund transformation funding and impact, risk of funding being pulled away

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Children and Young People's Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
9 th July 2019	Partnership Agreement	Revisiting scrutiny of the partnership agreement between schools and governing bodies.	Cath Saunders Will Mclean	Pre-decision Scrutiny
	Revenue and Capital Outturn report	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
Special Joint Select with Adults Date to be confirmed	Corporate Plan and Annual Report	To hold cabinet members to account on performance and alignment of service delivery to the corporate plan.	Julie Boothroyd Richard Jones	Performance Monitoring
	Safeguarding	Scrutiny of performance report on safeguarding.	Julie Boothroyd	Performance Monitoring
17 th September 2019	Mounton House	Final Opportunity to offer a view.	Will Mclean	Pre-decision Scrutiny
	Budget Monitoring report - Month 2	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
12 th November 2019	(To be confirmed)			
17 th December 2019				
28 th January 2020	Budget Monitoring report - Month 7	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring

Future Agreed Work Programme Items:

Schools items:

- **FSM performance** ~ Chair and Vice Chair to visit Chepstow Comp to discuss and report back to CYP – Will to arrange
- **Partnership Agreement** ~ CYP today ~ out to Governing Bodies in September
- **Chair's School visits** ~ Ysgol Y Ffin
- **Mounton House** ~ Cabinet in September ~ Scrutiny first?
- **Chepstow Comp** (issues of children going to Wyedean)
- **Welsh Medium Education** ~ **Welsh Education Strategic Plan** – annual update. New school in Monmouth.

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

- **Additional Learning Needs** and financial pressures
- **Schools Performance – new reporting.** EIB and Intervention Monitoring/ Donaldson Report on Successful Futures. Report on the Pioneer Schools. Review of 21st Century Schools. Vulnerable Pupil reporting.
- **Inclusion updates** – wellbeing/attitudes to learning/supporting the pupil voice
- **Post 16 education provision/Apprenticeships/Engagement and progression**
- **EAS Business Plan 2020-2021 and the Professional Learning Offer 2020-2021 ~ 28th January 2020**
- **Looked After Children Grant ~ schools input**
- **New Curriculum Update and Pioneer schools ~ Primary and secondary to discuss from a schools perspective ~ November 2019**
- **National Categorisation/Estyn outcomes** -Progress towards addressing recommendations

Non-education issues:

- **Support for Foster Carers** ~ Edge of Care Team and BASE. Bringing in Foster Carers
- **Engage with the Youth Forum** ~ Find out what their priorities and concerns are
- **Young Carers Strategy Update**
- **Childcare sufficiency** – annual update
- **Well-being reporting (obesity, eating disorders etc)**
- **Family Support Services ~ Young People's Mental Health Support in Schools:** Chair to liaise with Chief Officer
- **Children with Complex Needs and play provision.**

Suggestions from the Chief Officer:

- **ADL Transformation ~ new legislation and practice early next year. Regional leads to provide and input. Readiness assessments**
- **Ongoing Transformation between health board and regional partnership boards. Intermediate Care funding and in particular, supporting wellbeing needs.**
- **Inclusion in schools (primary and secondary), Behaviour policy. CAMS support ~ early presentation.**
- **Risk areas, financial position and budgetary pressures, Schools Finance Forum work**
- **2 years delivery plan for Children's Services ~ understanding good practice and the significant drivers on schools and social services**
- **Chief Officer Annual Reports and Corporate Parenting**

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Economy Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
Special Meeting on 17th July at 3pm	Local Development Plan Growth Options	To endorse the growth options for public consultation / to comment on the options during consultation.	Mark Hand/Rachel Lewis	Policy Development
	Revenue and Capital Outturn report	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
5th September 2019 Possible all day meeting....or special meeting with Strong Communities	Supplementary Planning Guidance on Section 106 Agreements	Pre-decision scrutiny for the policy on calculating Section 106 developer contributions.	Mark Hand	Policy development /pre-decision scrutiny
	Current Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report	To scrutinise annual performance.	Rachel Lewis	Performance monitoring
	Planning Annual Performance Report	To scrutinise annual performance.	Philip Thomas	Performance monitoring
	Budget Monitoring report - Month 2	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
	Corporate Plan	To hold cabinet members to account on performance and alignment of service delivery to the corporate plan.	Frances O'Brien Cabinet Members	Policy Development/Performance Monitoring
September date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 6 Preferred Strategy		Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
10th October 2019	Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy	To agree the preferred strategy (growth level and spatial distribution strategy) for the new Local Development Plan	Mark Hand/Rachel Lewis	Policy development /pre-decision scrutiny

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

	Supplementary Planning Guidance on Archaeology	Pre-decision scrutiny for the policy on identifying three new Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	Policy development /pre-decision scrutiny
	Supplementary Planning Guidance on Landscape	Pre-decision scrutiny of the guidance on landscape character to inform planning decisions	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	Policy development /pre-decision scrutiny
	Asset Management Strategy Update TBC	To review the investment strategy in line with business planning.	Deb Hill Howells Peter Davies	Performance monitoring/policy development
October date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 8	Infrastructure 1 – Education and primary health care,	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
14 th November 2019	(To be confirmed)			
November date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 9	Employment considerations	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
December date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 10	Infrastructure 2- Local Transport Plan, sustainable transport	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
19 th December 2019	(To be confirmed)			
January 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 11	New homes: disrupting the market: carbon reduction, energy efficiency, minimum house size standards, housing mix policies.	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

30th January 2020	Local Development Plan Progress Update	To feedback to Select Committee on the workshop outcomes.	Mark Hand / Rachel Lewis	Policy Development
	Budget Monitoring report - Month 7	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
February 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 12	Infrastructure 3 – broadband, utilities, EV charging	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
27th February 2020	(To be confirmed)			
March 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 13	Retail, A3 uses, future of High Streets	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
26th March 2020	(To be confirmed)			
April 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 14	Review of green wedges.	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
May 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 15	Site allocations (residential, employment, tourism, renewable energy).	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop
June 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 16	Affordable housing 2 – with viability evidence	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

September 2020 date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan WORKSHOP 17	Deposit Plan Member workshop	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Policy Development Workshop

Future Meeting Items: Agreed Scrutiny Focus for 2018-19

- **Affordable housing, transport and the LDP**
- **Impact of the removal of the Severn Tolls**
- **Tourism and enterprise**
- **ICT in Schools** ~ scrutinise jointly with CYP Select ~ Post Evaluation Review to return. Joint scrutiny of the outcomes for young people: Implementing the technology → delivering the teaching and learning → digital attainment levels.
- Marketing Monmouthshire for Business ~ potential workshop
- **Business and Enterprise Strategy**
- **Asset Investment Strategy and progress of projects**
- **Committee Engagement with businesses.**
- **Local Development Plan Progress Update ~ July 2020**

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Strong Communities Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
11th July 2019	Modern Day Slavery Protocol	Pre-decision Scrutiny of the Modern Day Slavery Protocol (following a previous scrutiny policy development workshop).	David Jones Diane Corrister Sharran Lloyd	Pre-decision Scrutiny
	Hydrogen Powered Vehicles	Discussion paper on hydrogen powered vehicles, to seek members views and consider associated implications.	Roger Hoggins	Policy Development
	Revenue and Capital Outturn report	Quarterly scrutiny of the budget monitoring report	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
	Apprentice, Graduate and Intern Strategy	Scrutiny of the draft strategy to provide apprenticeship, graduate jobs and internship opportunities ~ following scrutiny in June.	Hannah Jones	Policy Development
Special Meeting early September 2019	Traffic & Road Safety	To present the Speeding Management Process for pre-decision scrutiny developed by the Strong Communities Task and Finish Group.	Paul Keeble Roger Hoggins	Policy Development
To be confirmed	Corporate Plan and Annual Report	Scrutiny of the executive members on the performance service delivery and alignment to the corporate plan.	Frances O'Brien Peter Davies Richard Jones Cllr Jane Pratt Cllr Sara Jones	Performance Monitoring
26th September 2019				
	Budget Monitoring report - Month 2	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring
Special Meeting Early October (TBC)	Litter Strategy	To consider the Monmouthshire Litter Strategy that aligns to the national litter strategy being developed in conjunction with Keep Wales Tidy ~ Invite Crucorney Environmental Group to discuss how the Crucorney trial can be supported through the strategy.	Carl Touhig Crucorney Environmental Group	Policy Development

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Strong Communities Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
	Waste Collections Policy		Carl Touhig	Policy Development
7 th November 2019	Wye Valley AONB Management Plan (To be confirmed)	To offer a view on the plan prior to adoption	Matthew Lewis	Consultation
	Green Infrastructure Strategy		Matthew Lewis	Pre-decision Scrutiny
12 th December 2019	Rights of Way Improvement Plan	Pre-decision scrutiny on the final plan ~ following the assessment stage, there will be a formal review, preparation of a draft plan, formal consultation prior to decision.	Matthew Lewis	Pre-decision Scrutiny
16 th January 2020	Strategic Equality Plan	Scrutiny of the Council's third Strategic Equality plan prior to adoption by Council on 5 th March 2020.	Alan Burkitt	Pre-decision Scrutiny
	Budget Monitoring report - Month 7	Budget monitoring report for quarterly scrutiny.	Mark Howcroft	Budget Monitoring

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Future Agreed Work Programme Items: Dates to be determined

- × Annual monitoring of Public Protection in May, a half year exception report, highlighting any gaps in service delivery, to be scheduled in November of each year.
- × Registrars Service ~ annual monitoring in May
- × Air Pollution Monitoring Report ~ Multiple departments – Autumn
- × Social Justice Policy update
- × Open Space Review ~ review of open spaces and the prioritisation and management of highways ~ strategic review rather than operational.
- × Civil Parking Enforcement ~ members seminar in Autumn
- × Welsh Language Report ~ return of data
- × Cremations and Burials ~ 3 Members to investigate/report back. Social issues and financial.

Emerging issues/topics to be raised with the committee before inclusion ~ some reports to be received by email rather than in-depth scrutiny

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Public Service Board Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
10 th October 2018	Public Service Board Wellbeing Plan	Scrutiny of the action plan to deliver the vision.	Matthew Gatehouse Sharran Lloyd	Performance Monitoring
	Scrutiny of Partners	Scrutiny partners on their delivery of the well-being objectives and future actions.	Gwent Police	
	Adverse Childhood Experiences	Feedback from the workshop held on 1 st October.	Sharran Lloyd	
	Regional Project Work Update	An update report.	Richard Jones	
9 th January 2019	Progress on the steps being delivered as part Monmouthshire's Well-being Plan	<p>The PSB has prioritised six steps for focus over a 6 month period. The committee will receive a progress update from two partners of the Public Service Board on the steps for which they are the lead agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting active citizenship – led by Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations Re-addressing the supply and mix of housing stock - led by Monmouthshire County Council with involvement of registered social landlords 	Matthew Gatehouse, MCC Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations	Performance Monitoring
26 th March 2019	Progress on the steps being delivered as part Monmouthshire's Well-being Plan	The PSB has prioritised six steps for focus over a 6 month period. The committee will receive a progress update from two partners of the Public Service Board on the steps for which they are the lead agency:	Matthew Gatehouse	Performance Monitoring
11 th July 2019	Progress on the steps being delivered as part Monmouthshire's Well-being Plan	Progress on the six steps outlined in the Well-being Plan for focus over a 6 month period ~ Presentation from ABUHB.	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	Performance Monitoring

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Public Service Board Select Committee				
Meeting Date	Subject	Purpose of Scrutiny	Responsibility	Type of Scrutiny
	Draft Revised Terms of Reference for the Select Committee	Consider revised terms of reference and a change to title to reflect a wider scrutiny role.	Hazel Ilett	Governance change
	PSB Annual Report	Scrutinise the performance of the PSB in delivering the 6 steps.	Sharran Lloyd Matthew Gatehouse	Performance Monitoring

PSB DATES:

PSB SELECT DATES:

Monday 3 rd June 2019	10am
Thursday 12 th September 2019	10am
Monday 9 th December 2019	2pm
Wednesday 11 th March 2020	10am

Future Work Programme Items:

- To be determined

Cabinet, Council and Individual Cabinet Member Decisions (ICMD) Forward Plan

Monmouthshire County Council is required to publish a forward plan of all key decisions to be taken. Council and Cabinet items will only be considered for decision if they have been included on the planner no later than the month preceding the meeting, unless the item is considered urgent.

Committee / Decision Maker	Meeting date / Decision due	Subject	Purpose	Author	Date item added to the planner	Date item originally scheduled for decision
ICMD	07/0819	EMERGENCY PLANNING – BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT .		Julia Detheridge	10/07/19	
Cabinet	03/06/20	Budget Monitoring report - month 12 (period3) - outturn	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2019/20 financial year	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
Cabinet	01/04/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 9 held on 5th March 2020.	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Council	05/03/20	Council Tax Resolution	To set budget and Council Tax	Ruth Donovan	18/04/19	
Cabinet	04/03/20	Budget Monitoring report month 10		Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
Cabinet	04/03/20	2019/20 Education and Welsh Church Trust Funds Investment and Fund Strategies	The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet for approval the 2019/20 Investment and Fund Strategy for Trust Funds for which the Authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for adoption and to approve the 2018/19 grant allocation to Local Authority beneficiaries of the Welsh Church Fund	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	12/02/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 8 held on 23rd January 2020.	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Council	23/01/20	Council Tax Reduction Scheme		Ruth Donovan	18/04/19	

Cabinet	08/01/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 7 held on 5th December 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	08/01/20	Budget Monitoring report - month 7 (period 2)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2019/20 financial year.	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
ICMD	18/12/19	SPG Landscape	To provide guidance on landscape character to inform planning decisions	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	02/05/19	
ICMD	18/12/19	SPG archaeology	To identify three new Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	01/05/19	
Cabinet	11/12/19	Council Tax Base 2020/21 and associated matters	To agree the Council Tax Base figure for submission to the Welsh Government, together with the collection rate to be applied for 2020/21 and to make other necessary related statutory decisions	Sue Deacy/Ruth Donovan	18/04/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Draft Revenue Budget Proposals (including fees and charges proposals)		Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 6 held on 24th October 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Long Term Household Recycling		Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
Council	24/10/19	Recruitment of New Local Access Forum		Matthew Lewis	09/07/19	
ICMD	23/10/19	SPG S106 guidance note	To clarify how S106 contributions are calculated	Mark Hand	01/05/19	

Cabinet	02/10/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 5 held on 19th September 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	02/10/19	Usk Town Strategy		Frances Williams	29/01/19	
Council	19/09/19	MCC Audited Accounts (formal approval)	To present the audited Statement of Accounts for approval by Council	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
Council	19/09/19	SE Wales Strategic Development Plan		Mark Hand	18/06/19	
Council	19/09/19	Corporate Plan Annual Report		Richard Jones	19/06/19	
Council	19/09/19	Safeguarding - Annual Report to Council		Jane Rodgers	20/06/19	
Council	19/09/19	ISA 260 report - MCC Accounts - attachment above	To provide external audits report on the Statement of Accounts	WAO	18/04/19	
Council	19/09/19	Director of Social Services Annual Report		Julie Boothroyd	04/06/19	
ICMD	11/09/19	SPG Landscape	To provide guidance on landscape character to inform planning decisions	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	02/05/19	
ICMD	11/09/19	SPG archaeology	To identify three new Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	01/05/19	

Cabinet	04/09/19	Section 106 Funding – Penperlleni		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Decision on the closure of Mounon House School		Matthew Lewis	20/05/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Section 106 Funding – The Hill, Abergavenny		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Economic Growth and Ambition Plan		Cath Fallon	08/05/19	
ICMD	07/08/19	Rural Landscape Development Officer		Desiree Mansfield	03/07/19	
ICMD	07/08/19	The expansion of the Shared Service to include Revenues		Ruth Donovan	18/06/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	School Partnership Agreement		Cath Sheen	01/07/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	SPG Affordable Housing commuted sums pre consultation	To revise guidance on affordable housing contributions, specifically to amend when commuted sums are required on small scale developments	mark Hand	01/05/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Apprentice, Graduate and Intern Strategy		Hannah Jones	07/06/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	MTFP and Budget Process	To outline the context and process within which the MTFP over the next 4 years and the budget will be developed.	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	

Cabinet	31/07/19	Restructure of Enterprise Directorate		Frances O'Brien	07/06/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Section 106 monies concerning Gilwern Primary School		Matthew Jones	12/07/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	2. Section 106 monies concerning Ysgol Gymraeg Y Fenni		Matthew Jones	12/07/19	
ICMD	07/08/19	Collaborative Heritage Services		Amy Longford	11/07/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Restructure of Resources Directorate		Peter Davies	07/06/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 4 held on 18th July 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Budget Monitoring report - month 2 (period 1)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2019/20 financial year.	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
ICMD	24/07/19	Proposed disposal of land and foul drainage easement' to Edenstone Homes at Penlanlas Farm, Old Hereford Road, Abergavenny.	Cllr P Murphy	Ben Thorpe	20/06/19	
ICMD	24/07/19	The expansion of the Shared Service to include Revenues		Ruth Donovan	18/06/19	deferred to 7/8/19
ICMD	24/07/19	The Social Housing Grant Programme		Louise Corbett	02/05/19	

ICMD	24/07/19	SPG S106 guidance note	To clarify how S106 contributions are calculated	Mark Hand	01/05/19	deferred
ICMD	24/07/19	SPG Infill Development	To provide planning guidance for dealing with infill and backland development	Mark Hand/David Wong	01/05/19	deferred
Council	18/07/19	Statement of Accounts	The purpose of this report is to volunteer a pilot change in the approval process for Statement of Accounts, recognising earlier publication deadlines are not conducive with existing meeting cycles.	Mark Howcroft	09/07/19	
Council	18/07/19	Audit Committee Annual Report		Phillip White	10/06/19	
Council	18/07/19	MonLife		Tracey Thomas	03/05/19	
ICMD	10/07/19	Proposed disposal of land and foul drainage easement' to Edenstone Homes at Penlanlas Farm, Old Hereford Road, Abergavenny.	Cllr P Murphy	Ben Thorpe	20/06/19	
ICMD	10/07/19	PTU Structure		John McConnachie		
ICMD	10/07/19	Collections Review		Rachael Rogers	27/03/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Replacement LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives		Rachel Lewis	11/06/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Social Justice Strategy Annual Update		Cath Fallon	08/05/19	

Cabinet	03/07/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 1 & 3 held on 11th April and 20th June 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	LDP Growth Options	From ICMD	Mark Hand	01/05/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Guaranteed Interview Scheme for Service Leavers, Veterans and Spouses		Joe Skidmore	07/06/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Digital Deprivation Action Plan		Cath Fallon	01/04/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	Training/PTU Structure		John McConnacie	14/05/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	SWTRA agreement signature - May 19	Jane Pratt	Roger Hoggins	04/06/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	Household Waste Duty of Care Fixed Penalty Notices	Sara Jones	Huw Owen	04/06/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	LDP Growth Options	Going to Cabinet 3 July	Mark Hand	01/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	PROPOSED 30 MPH SPEED LIMIT STATION ROAD AND OLD TRAP ROAD, GILWERN	DEFERRED PENDING FURTHER WORK ON COSTINGS	Paul Keeble	02/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Interim arrangements - transfer of the GIS from SRS	to outline the interim arrangements for provision of the GIS function in collaboration with Newport City Council	Sian Hayward	16/05/19	

ICMD	12/06/19	Non Domestic Rates application for hardship relief	To determine whether it is appropriate to give discretionary rate relief on the grounds of hardship to a ratepayer in Monmouth town	Ruth Donovan	23/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Structural Changes in Policy and Governance Section		Matt Gatehouse/P Jordan	02/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Volunteering Update	DEFERRED	Cath Fallon	08/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Eco-Flexi Statement of Intent	To scrutinise the Council's "Statement of Intent" regarding access to Energy Company	Steve Griffiths	01/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Training/PTU Structure	DEFERRED TO 26/6	John McConnacie/Bryan Jones	14/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Monmouthshire Local Toilet Strategy	From Cabinet Planner	Dave Jones	21/05/19	
Cabinet	05/06/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 2 held on 16th May 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	05/06/19	Revenue and Capital Monitoring Outturn	To provide Members with information on the outturn position of the Authority for the financial year	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
Cabinet	05/06/19	Local Toilet Strategy		Dave Jones	06/03/19	
Cabinet	05/06/19	Section 106 funding – Forensic Science Laboratory Site, Chepstow		Mike Moran	20/02/19	

Cabinet	05/06/19	LDP Issues, Objectives & Vision		Mark Hand		
ICMD	22/05/19	SWTRA Agreement - Singature & Seal		Roger Hoggins	02/05/19	
ICMD	22/05/19	APPEARANCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS		Matt Phillips/ Paul Jordan	30/04/19	
ICMD	22/05/19	(ENRaW) Funding: Gwent Green Grid Partnership		Matthew Lewis	24/04/19	
ICMD	22/05/19	PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF WAITING AT ANY TIME, NEWTOWN ROAD, PENPERLLENI.		Paul Keeble	18/04/19	
ICMD	22/05/19	PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF WAITING AT SPECIFIED TIMES ONLY, LAUNDRY PLACE, ABERGAVENNY		Paul Keeble	18/04/19	
Council	16/05/19	Chief Officer CYP Annual Report		Will Mclean	26/03/19	
Council	16/05/19	Proposed Off-Road Cycling Centre, Llanfoist		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Council	16/05/19	Speed Management		Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
ICMD	08/05/19	Delivering Excellence in Children's Service: Establishment update in line with setting the structure for 2019/20.	To establish a fit for purpose structure for Children's Services for the forthcoming financial year of 2019/2020 and beyond.	Jane Rodgers	17/04/19	

ICMD	08/05/19	Museum Service Interim Reduction in hours		Matt Lewis	11/04/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Cabinet to agree to commence statutory consultation to open a new Welsh Medium Primary School in Monmouth.	Deferred to ?	Debbie Morgan	05/03/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Recruitment & Selection Policy		Sally Thomas	26/02/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Play Sufficiency Audit and Action Plan 2019		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Proposed changes to the membership of the school budget finance forum	This paper is to propose changing the membership of the school budget forum to allow wider representation	Nikki Wellington	15/02/19	
ICMD	24/04/19	ROWIP DRAFT PLAN		Ruth Rourke	02/0/19	
ICMD	24/04/19	Review of Collections Development Policy		Rachael Rogers	27/03/19	
Council	11/04/19	Monmouthshire Citizen Advice Bureau Annual Report	To provide members with an opportunity to discuss the work and ask questions of the Chief Executive of CAB Monmouthshire which provides advice to local people and its contribution to the council's purpose of building sustainable and resilient communities.	Matt Gatehouse	05/10/18	
Council	11/04/19	Mon Life		Peter Davies		
Council	11/04/19	Development Company		Peter Davies		

ICMD	10/04/19	Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing commuted sums	endorsement to consult for 6 weeks	Mark Hand / Cllr Sara Jones	15/03/19	
ICMD	10/04/19	Housing Options Staffing Report		Ian Bakewell / Cllr Sara Jones	14/03/19	
ICMD	10/04/19	Consolidated Traffic Order		Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	catchment review / admissions policy		Matthew Jones	19/03/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	Agency and Self Employed Workers Policy		Sally Thomas	26/02/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	Section 106 Funding – Sudbrook Paper Mill		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 9 held on the 7th March 2019.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
ICMD	27/03/19	BLAENAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018 - 2023)	To seek approval of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan (2018-2023).	Matthew Lewis	08/03/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	DRAFT INFILL DEVELOPMENT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE		MARK HAND	06/03/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	DEFINITIVE MAP MODIFICATION ORDER, PRICES BRIDGE, WHITELEY, TRELLECH		Ruth Rourke	05/03/19	

ICMD	27/03/19	Weekend Traffic Orders	NO LONGER REQUIRED - RH	Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	Future Housing Management Register	NO LONGER REQUIRED	Mark Hard	29/01/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	Youth Support Grant Additional Funding	Cllr Richard John	Hannah Jones	21/01/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Non Domestic Rates:High Street and Retail Rates Relief		Ruth Donovan	01/03/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Use of S106 funding in Wyesham	Cllr Bryan Jones	Mike Moran	20/02/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Proposed prohibition of waiting at any time Capel Y Ffin to Llanvihangel Crucorney Rd		Paul Keeble	19/02/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Restructure of Housing Options Scheme	DEFERRED	Ian Bakewell	04/02/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	PSPO Consider Condition of all MCC car parks		Andrew Mason	08/01/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Formula Change for Mounton House		Nikki Wellington		
Council	07/03/19	Road Safety Strategy		Rogger Hoggins	29/01/19	

Council	07/03/19	Final Budget Proposals	Combined with Council Tax Resolution Report	Peter Davies	11/09/18	
Council	07/03/19	Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20	To accept the annual treasury Management	Peter Davies	11/09/18	
Council	07/03/19	Council Tax Resolution 2019/20	To set budget and Council tax for 2019/20	Ruth Donovan	11/09/18	
Cabinet	06/03/19	Future Options for Mounton House School		Will Mclean	27/09/18	
Cabinet	06/03/19	2019/20 Education and Welsh Church Trust Funds Investment and Fund Strategies	The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet for approval the 2019/20 Investment and Fund Strategy for Trust Funds for which the Authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for adoption and to approve the 2018/19 grant allocation to Local Authority beneficiaries of the Welsh Church Fund	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	06/03/19	Report to Federate the Governing Bodies of Llanfoist Fawr and Llanvihangel Crucorney Primary Schools.		Cath Saunders		
Cabinet	06/03/19	Investment Case to Deliver next phase of procurement strategy		Peter Davies		
ICMD	27/02/19	ESTABLISHMENT OF URBAN AND PHYSICAL REGENERATION TEAM		Cath Fallon	29/01/19	
Council	21/02/19	Addressing our lack of a five year housing land supply: a review of Monmouthshire's approach to unallocated housing sites		Mark Hand	29/01/19	

Council	21/02/19	REGENERATION OF SEVERNSIDE & THE FUTURE ROLE OF CALDICOT TOWN TEAM.		Cath Fallon	29/01/19	
Council	21/02/19	Capitalisation of Revenue Costs		Mark Howcroft	29/01/19	
Cabinet - Special	20/02/19	Final Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals		Peter Davies	20/09/18	
ICMD	13/02/19	Lido facility in Bailey Park		Deb Hill Howells	21/01/19	
ICMD	13/02/19	Prohibition of waiting at anytime, Lansdown Road, Abergavenny		Paul Keeble	15/01/19	
Cabinet	06/02/19	Local Housing Market Assessment		Mark Hand	29/01/19	
Cabinet	06/02/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 8 held on the 17th January 2019.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	

ICMD	30/01/19	Data Protection & GDPR Officer for Schools		Sian Hawyard		
ICMD	30/01/19	Social Care & Health Senior Leadership Review Follow up		Tyrone Stokes		
Council	17/01/19	Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2018/19		Ruth Donovan	11/09/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	IN-HOUSE SENIOR CARE & SUPPORT WORKER RE-GRADING		Colin Richings	31/12/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	DOMESTIC ASSISTANT POST RE-GRADE		Sian Gardner	31/12/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	Monmouthshire LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Habitats Regulations Appraisal Initial Screening		Mark Hand/Rachel Lewis	21/12/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	LOCAL GOVERNMENT (WALES) ACT 1994	THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (PRECEPTS) (WALES) REGULATIONS 1995	Jonathan S Davies	18/12/18	

Cabinet	09/01/19	Final Draft Budget Proposals or recommendation to Council.		Joy Robson	17/04/18	
Cabinet	09/01/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 7 held on the 13th December 2018.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	09/01/19	Budget Monitoring report - month 7 (period 2)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2018/19 financial year.	Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft	17/04/18	

ITEM	BACKGROUND DETAIL	REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS
<p>Standard Items:</p> <p>Team Abergavenny</p> <p>Cabinet / Scrutiny Work Plans</p> <p>Strategic Transport Group</p> <p>Development of the Wellbeing Plan and Active Citizenship</p> <p>Voluntary Sector Organisations</p> <p>North Monmouthshire Liaison Committee</p>	<p>To receive an update report on progress to date. (Hugh Candler / Peter John).</p> <p>To receive the work plans.</p> <p>To receive an update on progress from County Councillor S. Woodhouse (Area Committee’s representative on the Strategic Transport Group).</p> <p>To receive an update specific to the North Monmouthshire area.</p> <p>Invite voluntary sector organisations in Abergavenny to provide the Area Committee with information on what they do.</p> <p>To receive an update by the North Monmouthshire Liaison Committee.</p>	<p>Standard agenda item</p> <p>Standard agenda item</p> <p>Standard agenda item</p> <p>Standard agenda item</p> <p>Standard agenda item</p> <p>Standard agenda item</p>
<p>New Work Programme Items:</p> <p>Superfast Cymru rollout</p>	<p>To receive an update on progress in respect of the North Monmouthshire area.</p>	<p>24th July 2019</p>

Highway issues at Nevill Hall Hospital	Invite representatives from MCC Highways and from Aneurin Bevan University Health Board to discuss highways issues (buses blocking ambulances from accessing / departing due to inadequate highways provision).	24 th July 2019
Local Development Plan (LDP)	To receive a report by the Head of Planning, Housing and Place Shaping regarding LDP growth options.	24 th July 2019
Abergavenny Railway Station.	To receive an update on progress.	24 th July 2019
Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	Invite a representative from NRW to outline what it is doing for the North of the County due to concerns raised at the lack of NRW resources.	20 th November 2019