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County Hall
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NP15 1GA

Wednesday, 18 November 2015

Notice of meeting / Hysbysiad o gyfarfod:

Economy and Development Select Committee

Thursday, 26th November, 2015 at 10.00 am,
Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA

AGENDA

**THERE WILL BE A PRE MEETING FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE 30 MINUTES
PRIOR TO THE START OF THE MEETING**

Item No	Item	Pages
1.	Apologies for Absence	
2.	Declarations of Interest	
3.	Public Open Forum	
4.	To confirm and sign the minutes of the previous meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none">Special meeting held on Wednesday 30th September 2015Ordinary meeting held on Thursday 15th October 2015Special meeting held on Wednesday 4th November 2015	1 - 24
5.	Performance Report on the support offered to businesses through the Monmouthshire Enterprise Strategy	25 - 28
6.	Consideration of Community Infrastructure Levy Projects	29 - 116
7.	Scrutiny of the Budget Monitoring Report for Month 6	117 - 154
8.	To confirm the date and time of the next meeting Thursday 7 th January 2016 at 10.00 am.	

Paul Matthews

Chief Executive / Prif Weithredwr

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CYNGOR SIR FYNWY

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE IS AS FOLLOWS:

County Councillors:

S. Jones
S. White
D. Dovey
D. Edwards
D. Evans
B. Hayward
J. Prosser
A. Watts
A. Wintle

Public Information

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Welsh Language

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Aims and Values of Monmouthshire County Council

Sustainable and Resilient Communities

Outcomes we are working towards

Nobody Is Left Behind

- Older people are able to live their good life
- People have access to appropriate and affordable housing
- People have good access and mobility

People Are Confident, Capable and Involved

- People's lives are not affected by alcohol and drug misuse
- Families are supported
- People feel safe

Our County Thrives

- Business and enterprise
- People have access to practical and flexible learning
- People protect and enhance the environment

Our priorities

- Schools
- Protection of vulnerable people
- Supporting Business and Job Creation
- Maintaining locally accessible services

Our Values

- **Openness:** we aspire to be open and honest to develop trusting relationships.
- **Fairness:** we aspire to provide fair choice, opportunities and experiences and become an organisation built on mutual respect.
- **Flexibility:** we aspire to be flexible in our thinking and action to become an effective and efficient organisation.
- **Teamwork:** we aspire to work together to share our successes and failures by building on our strengths and supporting one another to achieve our goals.

Nodau a Gwerthoedd Cyngor Sir Fynwy

Cymunedau Cynaliadwy a Chryf

Canlyniadau y gweithiwn i'w cyflawni

Neb yn cael ei adael ar ôl

- Gall pobl hŷn fyw bywyd da
- Pobl â mynediad i dai addas a fforddiadwy
- Pobl â mynediad a symudedd da

Pobl yn hyderus, galluog ac yn cymryd rhan

- Camddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau ddim yn effeithio ar fywydau pobl
- Teuluoedd yn cael eu cefnogi
- Pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel

Ein sir yn ffynnu

- Busnes a menter
- Pobl â mynediad i ddysgu ymarferol a hyblyg
- Pobl yn diogelu ac yn cyfoethogi'r amgylchedd

Ein blaenoriaethau

- Ysgolion
- Diogelu pobl agored i niwed
- Cefnogi busnes a chreu swyddi
- Cynnal gwasanaethau sy'n hygyrch yn lleol

Ein gwerthoedd

- **Bod yn agored:** anelwn fod yn agored ac onest i ddatblygu perthnasoedd ymddiriedus
- **Tegwch:** anelwn ddarparu dewis teg, cyfleoedd a phrofiadau a dod yn sefydliad a adeiladwyd ar barch un at y llall.
- **Hyblygrwydd:** anelwn fod yn hyblyg yn ein syniadau a'n gweithredoedd i ddod yn sefydliad effeithlon ac effeithiol.
- **Gwaith tîm:** anelwn gydweithio i rannu ein llwyddiannau a'n methiannau drwy adeiladu ar ein cryfderau a chefnogi ein gilydd i gyflawni ein nodau.

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**Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee
held at County Hall, Usk held on
Wednesday 30th September 2015 at 2.00 p.m.**

PRESENT: County Councillor S. Jones (Chair)

County Councillors: D. Dovey, D. Edwards, J. Prosser, A. Watts, S. White, and A. Wintle

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

County Councillors A. Easson, R.J.W. Greenland and V Smith

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

K. Beirne	-	Chief Officer, Enterprise
I. Saunders	-	Head of Tourism, Leisure and Culture
R. Rogers	-	Curator, Leisure, Tourism and Culture
H. Ilett	-	Scrutiny Manager
S. King	-	Senior Democratic Services Officer

Also in attendance C. Melia – Amion Consultants

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from County Councillor D. Evans.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Declarations of interest are noted under the relevant item.

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS:

i) 21st April 2015

We confirmed and signed the minutes of the Economy and Development Select committee meeting held on 21st April 2015.

ii) 4th June 2015

We confirmed and signed the minutes of the Economy and Development Select committee meeting held on 4th June 2015.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Wednesday 30th September 2015 at 2.00 p.m.

iii) 14th July 2015

We confirmed and signed the minutes of the Economy and Development Select committee meeting held on 14th July 2015, subject to the following amendments:

Page 1. PRESENT –

Add: Councillor J. Prosser

Correction: *Delete Councillor R. Edwards* **change to** Councillor D. Edwards

Delete: Councillor P. Jordan

iv) 29th July 2015

We confirmed and signed the minutes of the Economy and Development Select committee meeting held on 29th July 2015.

4. EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

We resolved to agree to exclude the press and public from the meeting during consideration of the following item of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information.

5. SCRUTINY OF THE CULTURAL REVIEW:REPORT AND PRESENTATION BY CONSULTANTS AMION

Context:

Members considered a report which informed the future of key local services – Leisure, Events, Outdoors, Culture and Youth.

Key Issues:

The committee were informed that one of the Council's priorities included the desire to maintain locally accessible services, which aligned with the wider vision of creating sustainable and resilient communities.

However, due to budget pressures there was increased risk to the continued delivery of non-discretionary local services. Historic operating data and a recent service area review commissioned with Amion Consulting, at a cost of £30,000, identified a need to rationalise the current working model and improve practices within the Culture Service area.

The purpose of the review was for future delivery options and opportunities to be identified.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Wednesday 30th September 2015 at 2.00 p.m.

A piece of work would be undertaken, which would consist of one detailed and comprehensive appraisal of the options relating to providing a sustainable, viable and vital future for Leisure, Events, Culture and Youth. The brief was being developed and would be signed off by the Cabinet Member, it specified that a business strategy emerged which would include all aspects of financial planning, asset considerations, governance, structures and accountability along with a fully-costed business plan.

The review would be undertaken impartially and it was anticipated that it would be finished in readiness for commencement of the first wave of activity in 2016/17 in order to meet the c£400k budget target.

We received a presentation from Amion Consultants.

Member Scrutiny:

- County Councillors D. Edwards and J. Prosser declared personal non-prejudicial interests as Abergavenny Town Councillors.
- County Councillor A. Easson declared a personal non-prejudicial interest as a Caldicot Town Councillor.
- County Councillor S. White declared a personal non-prejudicial interest as a volunteer at the military museum.
- Members of the committee highlighted that all assets and tourism aspects of towns within Monmouthshire were equally important to the ward members who represented the areas and represented individual identity of towns. Therefore, the committee had difficulty in identifying how changes could be implemented, without specific areas being negatively affected.
- We recognised the level of history, culture and heritage within Monmouthshire and highlighted the importance of retaining this. In addition, local community involvement was imperative in retaining services.
- The committee recognised that there were opportunities to be considered, possibility through collaborative working with local experts and volunteer groups.
- We recognised that further detail would need to be considered in order to ascertain alternative methods for service delivery, particularly during the period of budget austerity.
- Further information was requested regarding costs, in terms of accuracy and validity. We were informed that figures were headline level, which had been built from a variety of factors, which included cost, income and experience.
- Officers welcomed member comments and credited staff responsible for running services, events and functions. There was a need to work differently, it

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Wednesday 30th September 2015 at 2.00 p.m.

was no longer possible to be expected to provide the same service with less resource.

- A question was raised regarding the impact on jobs, if services were reduced. In response, the committee were informed that this was an early stage of the process and further work had to be undertaken, the aim was to preserve services and jobs.
- The committee welcomed consultant recommendations and were aware of the need to work differently, however, there was a need for the Council to be confident in proposals. It was recognised that services were more at risk if the review was not progressed by the authority.
- Members focused on priceless and important assets being retained within the County. Further information was requested regarding a centralised service.

Committee's Conclusion:

Chair's Summary:

The Chair acknowledged that the presentation had been well articulated and focused on recommendations, centralised service, asset sites and next steps. We recognised that there were no recommendations within the report, however, consultant recommendations had been highlighted and presented as part of the early engagement process for members.

The committee had highlighted the following issues, to be considered during the review:

- Importance of Abergavenny heritage.
- Utilising local secondary school for museum service
- Community run trust examples
- Free museum access
- Excellent examples of Caldicot Castle
- Community involvement on the agenda
- Abergavenny castle and costs to pay
- Importance of Abergavenny Historic Society
- Museum to library building
- Success of banquets and usefulness of costings

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Wednesday 30th September 2015 at 2.00 p.m.

- Welcome further reports
- Issues around costs and accuracy and validity of costs and whether they fit with proposal
- Welcome Chepstow museum and café at drill hall
- Difficulty in terms of members voting against each other – level of solidarity
- Need to look at things differently (market hall, display of Nelson collection)
- Impact on taking away space at shire hall and income generation
- Importance of nelson collection and use of market hall
- Volunteer capacity
- Shire hall functions/events opportunity
- Public engagement and passion of local people involved
- Sympathetic to feelings of others, bad develop in Chepstow
- Potential of good idea for trading company
- Caldicot castle bad ongoing decision and need investment generate
- More info needed on centralised and trading company
- National recognition of staff to museum offer
- More clarity required on proposals
- Historic environment bill and expert panel implications

Next steps were identified as:

Select committee to receive copy of Cultural Services report, first stage of wider piece of work. Will look at recommendations made by Amion in further detail and welcome information being received by the committee in December.

6. WORK PROGRAMMING

i) Economy & Development Select Work Programme for 2015/16

We noted items on the future work programme as follows:

Meeting 15th October 2015

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Wednesday 30th September 2015 at 2.00 p.m.

- Community Infrastructure Levy - Full report including results of viability testing to return to committee
- Tourism and Planning - Discussion on specific aspects of the Local Development Plan that relate to tourism development
- Discussions with the Chief Planning Officer
 - How the Local Development Plan supports Regeneration
 - Maximising S106 Contributions

Meeting 4th November 2015

- Budget Mandates

Meeting 26th November 2015

- Enterprise strategy 1 year after implementation
- Community Infrastructure Levy - Brief report outlining a list of infrastructure projects that could potentially be funded by CIL for decision.
- Chief Officer Enterprise Annual Report

The Scrutiny Manager advised items on the work programme were subject to change.

ii) Cabinet & Council forward Work Planner

We received and noted the Cabinet and Council forward work plan.

7. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Members noted future dates of Economy and Development Select Committee Meetings:

- 10am 4th November – Special Meeting
- 10am 26th November

The meeting ended at 4.50 pm

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

PRESENT: County Councillor S. Jones (Chair)

County Councillors: D. Dovey, D. Edwards, D. Evans, J. Prosser, A. Watts, S. White, and A. Wintle

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

County Councillor V. Smith

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

M. Hand	-	Head of Planning
M. Davies	-	Development Plans Manager
N. Edwards	-	Strategic Food and Tourism Manager
H. Ilett	-	Scrutiny Manager
P. Harris	-	Democratic Services Officer

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from County Councillor R. Haywood.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interests made by Members.

3. OPEN PUBLIC FORUM

There were no members of the public present. The Chair advised that she would speak to the Chair of Democratic Services regarding engaging the public.

4. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY (CIL) - SCRUTINY OF THE CONSULTANTS' REPORT AND THE RESULTS OF THE VIABILITY TESTING

Context:

Members considered a report which informed Council of the results of the recent consultation on a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) and of progress made on preparatory work for CIL

Key Issues:

CIL is a new levy that local authorities (LA) in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the local community needs. It applies to most new buildings and charges are based on the size and type of the new development. The CIL regulations came into force on 6 April 2010. However, liability to pay CIL for a development will not arise until the LA has

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

implemented a charging schedule (which has to be based on an up-to-date development plan, i.e. a Local Development Plan (LDP), and is subject to consultation). A guidance note describing how CIL operates is attached as Appendix A.

It was resolved at a meeting of Full Council on 27 June 2013 to commence preparatory work for CIL with a view to adopting a CIL charge as soon as is practicable following adoption of the Monmouthshire LDP. Subsequently, the LDP was adopted on 27 February 2014.

A PDCS has been prepared for consultation purposes. The Charging Schedule has to undergo two rounds of public consultation and a likely Examination in Public. The current timetable (if Council agrees to the implementation of CIL) envisages adoption of CIL in September 2015, although some aspects of the process, such as the appointment of an inspector for the public examination, are not in the Council's control.

There are two elements to the production of a CIL charging schedule – a viability assessment and an infrastructure assessment. A study has been undertaken to establish the levels of CIL that are feasible because a CIL charge should not affect scheme viability and prevent development coming forward in an area. CIL is paid as so much per square metre. In Monmouthshire CIL will mainly be applied to residential development, as out-of-town retail schemes are the only non-residential developments on which it is feasible to charge. The proposed charges will vary by area/type of development and are set out in detail in the PDCS. As an illustration, on a 'typical' three bedroom semi-detached house the proposed charges would be £4,800 on strategic sites and small sites in Severnside and £8,800 on most other sites in Monmouthshire.

LAs are required to undertake an infrastructure assessment to identify the need for and cost of infrastructure to support the level of development set out in the LDP. As part of this process a Draft Infrastructure Plan was prepared to support the LDP at Examination and was reported to Council at its meeting on 27 June 2013. CIL will replace a substantial element of the funding currently received from Section 106 Agreements, although Section 106 funding will still be required for infrastructure necessary to ensure that a development comes forward (e.g. access improvements), on-site provision of play facilities and affordable housing. One advantage of CIL is that, unlike Section 106, it does not have to be spent directly on matters necessary to implement a specific planning permission but can also be used on a more strategic basis to provide infrastructure in a wider area. The items on which the Council intends to spend CIL funding on would need to be specified in a 'Regulation 123 list'. This can be varied over time according to Council priorities and would be based on an Infrastructure Plan that sets out the items that are considered necessary to implement the LDP (other than those that are specific to a particular site). These can include more general 'place-making' schemes that support the growth proposed in the LDP. At present, it is being suggested that the Reg.123 list (as set out in the PDCS) includes sustainable transport improvements, upgrade/provision of broadband connectivity, town centre improvements, education, strategic sports/adult recreation facilities and strategic green infrastructure, but this is for the Council to establish according to its priorities. At examination the charging authority should set out a draft list of projects or types of infrastructure that are to be funded in part in whole or in part by the levy. Any amendments to this list after examination will need to be consulted upon. Provided there is agreement on the broad categories of infrastructure to be supported by CIL prior to examination then it should be possible to refine a list of specific projects within these categories as part of an infrastructure planning process that includes, for example, links with Whole Place Plans, Town Teams etc. to determine what matters to communities in terms of infrastructure provision. In this respect, further reports will be made to Members in order to establish the procedures for allocating CIL monies and determining priorities for spending.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

Landowners become liable for CIL when planning permission is granted and it is payable (not necessarily by the landowner as the liability can be transferred) when a development commences, although it is possible for payments to be made on an instalment basis. Planning permissions granted before CIL becomes operational, therefore, will not be liable to the charge but will still be subject to Section 106 requirements. However, the overall potential funding stream is slightly less under Section 106s because CIL brings all residential development, down to a single dwelling (although self-builders are excluded), into the charging regime. In addition, after 1 April 2015 no more than five Section 106 agreements can be used to fund a single piece of infrastructure.

Meaningful amount' for local communities. The Localism Act 2011 introduced a power to require local authorities in England and Wales to pass a 'meaningful' proportion of the CIL receipts to neighbourhoods. Contained within the 2011 Act was a definition of neighbourhoods, which applies to England only. In Wales the Welsh Government issued a letter on 8 April 2013 stating that for the purposes of receiving a proportion of CIL receipts, the equivalent definition is a Community Council. In terms of defining a 'meaningful' amount the letter states that 15% of CIL revenues 'should be passed to Community Councils'. The letter goes on to state that 'where the community council does not have the capacity to identify, spend and account for the receipt of such funds, the charging authority [the County Council] will retain the funds but will be required through statutory guidance to engage with community councils where development has taken place to agree how best to spend the funding'. The relevant regulation states 'In Wales, where all or part of a chargeable development is within the area of a community council, then the charging authority must pass 15 per cent of the relevant CIL receipts to that community council'. The part of the levy that is passed to a community council must be spent to 'support the development of the area'. Guidance on this matter recommends that once the levy is in place town and community councils 'should work closely with their neighbouring councils and the charging authority to agree on infrastructure spending priorities'. The guidance also indicates that if the town or community council 'shares the priorities of the charging authority, they may agree that the charging authority should retain the neighbourhood funding to spend on that infrastructure', also suggesting that this infrastructure (e.g. a school) may not necessarily be in the town or community council area but will support the development of the area.

Member Scrutiny:

A Member questioned if a charge could be raised when deemed necessary for the development was in relation to Section 106 or CIL. It was answered Section 106.

A Member asked for more details on the presentation, if staff & back office resources were in place. It was answered that at present, no. There is a new back office I.T. system budgeted for planning and that a 5% provision can be used to recoup staffing costs. Having spoken to 3 other authorities, they have advised that it is incredibly admin intensive to set up, with little CIL income in the first year. Enforcement is a staffing issue, there is currently an officer who deals with Section 106 collection and it is envisaged that this member of staff will deal with CIL income. Because CIL is a tax, non-payment is a criminal offence and there are set procedures in place.

The Head of Planning advised that further comprehensive training will be rolled out to all County Councillors and Town Councillors.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

It was asked if all infrastructure projects could receive CIL monies. The Head of Planning clarified that there will be a Regulation 123 list, approved by Council, the CIL money would then be distributed by Councillors.

A Member asked how Community groups would obtain funding for projects. It was answered that Section 106 monies fund infrastructure, related to site, i.e. road access. A wider improvement would result in the money being given to Council.

A Member was concerned that the public consultation resulted in only 17 responses. It was answered that this was a high level consultation and going forward we are committed to liaise with Community Councils, with regular updates coming back to the Committee.

A Member asked if all councillors could be briefed on affordable housing, The Head of Planning answered he was happy to brief all Councillors and that CIL does not cover affordable housing, this is Section 106.

A number of Members asked for clarification on the viability of affordable housing. The Head of Planning advised he would clarify their issues via the all member briefing.

The Chair mentioned that when Strong Communities Committee next discuss affordable housing she would appreciate the Economy and Development Committee being invited to help scrutinise the topic.

Committee's Conclusion:

Chair's Summary:

The Chair acknowledged that the presentation had been well articulated and provided the Committee with a good basic grounding on CIL.

- During the discussions, the following points were noted :
- In regard to CIL, not directly related to specific developments, flexible as a source of funding.
- Back office systems being able to cope with extra resources required.
- Spoke about engagement with Town Councils.
- Concerns that smaller Community groups would struggle to access funding.
- Affordable housing, viability of CIL.
- Impact of influx of development
- 123 list – nobody being left behind.
- An all member briefing would be welcome.

Going forward the committee would look forward to receiving the Head of Planning's Annual Improvement Plan with a continuous engagement going forward.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

5. TOURISM AND PLANNING - DISCUSSION ON HOW THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN CAN SUPPORT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Context:

A report was presented to members with an overview of tourism related planning policies to enable consideration of the extent to which the Local Development Plan (LDP) supports the Council's objectives for growing our tourism economy.

Key Issues:

To aid consideration of this topic, this report is divided into two sections. Firstly, the table in the report sets out the various types of tourism-related development and shows how they would be considered under the LDP. The table is traffic-light rated to show where policies are supportive (green), supportive only in certain circumstances (amber), or prohibitive/no relevant policy (red). The second section of the report looks at tourism-related planning applications determined since the LDP was adopted. This section utilises details from the LDP Annual Monitoring Report to investigate planning approvals, and a separate analysis of applications refused, to identify any issues arising.

Member Scrutiny:

A Member asked for clarification on yurt/tepees qualification for tourist use. The Officer answered that discussions had taken place on control of use, the thought was that the yurts could be in place for 10 months of the year. The issue then being that taking the yurts down for 2 months causes challenges, as some of these were significant structures to dismantle. Controls over occupation with conditions set would be more prudent in this case.

It was questioned by Members what approach other authorities take. The Officer answered that various issues and appeals had been researched.

A Member commented that tourism is changing rapidly and we should be leading authorities with best practice.

Enforcement and retrospective planning persimmon was discussed and will be addressed at the annual performance review.

A Member commented that we need to be mindful of the funding opportunities coming forward for the RDP and leader programme for further funding for things such as agricultural diversification. If the funding is there but our planning policy does not support it, these projects will not come forward.

The Committee were presented with information on tourist related developments.

There was discussion regarding visitor accommodation and whether there should be more sites specifically listed for hotel type accommodation. The plan allocates four for accommodation, Hendre Mansion, Piercefield House, Croft-Y-Bwla and a Premier Inn, Portal Road Monmouth. A Member commented that Piercefield House had been granted planning permission for a hotel previously, the Head of Planning advised he would check on the status of this and report back to the Committee **(ACTION M.H)**.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

Members were advised by the Strategic Food and Tourism Manager that it was important to monitor the type of accommodation offered, and to address the current imbalance of bed stock.

Committee's Conclusion:

Chair's Summary:

In conclusion it was proposed that Planning move forward with Supplementary Planning Guidance to clarify how the tourism policies are implemented. It was felt that Select Committee require that agriculture diversification is relooked at in regard to log cabins, huts, etc.

6. DISCUSSION WITH THE HEAD OF PLANNING, PLACE AND ENTERPRISE ON 2 FUTURE SCRUTINY AREAS:

6.1 HOW THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN SUPPORTS REGENERATION

6.2 MAXIMISING S106 CONTRIBUTIONS

Having scrutinised the extent to which the Local Development Plan supports tourism development over several consecutive meetings, the Committee had invited the Chief Planning Officer to the meeting to discuss potential future areas for scrutiny, namely how the Local Development Plan supports regeneration and how Section 106 monies could be maximised on all developments.

Member Scrutiny:

The Committee held a brief discussion on these potential future areas for scrutiny, in which they recognised there is a need to balance the value of the Section 106 contribution against the need to attract development. There was an acknowledgement that whilst attempts should be made to maximise Section 106 contributions, there is a need to be mindful that too high a Section 106 contribution may detract inward investment. The Committee discussed Section 106 contributions in relation to affordable housing and were advised that this is scrutinised on an ongoing basis by the Strong Communities Select Committee, whose meetings could be attended by Members of the Economy and Development Committee. The Committee felt there may still be a need to assess the extent to which the Local Development Plan supports regeneration, in a similar vein to their scrutiny of its application to tourism development, however, at this stage, Members needed a better understanding of the Planning function and its obligations and how well they are performing, possibly through scrutiny of their Service Plan. The Head of Planning, Place and Enterprise advised that he is in the process of preparing an Annual Performance Report for submission to Welsh Government on 19th November and that this report may serve as a useful starting point for the Committee's scrutiny.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

Committee's Conclusion:

Chair's Summary:

The Chair advised the Committee that elements of the earlier discussion during agenda item 5 may have answered some of Members queries, however, as scrutiny of the Planning Function sits within the remit of the Economy and Development Select Committee, the Committee should have sight of the Annual Performance Report for the function prior to the submission to Welsh Government. The Committee were in agreement that a Special Meeting of the Committee should be held on Monday 16th November at 2pm to table the Annual Performance Report as a single item for scrutiny and that future areas for scrutiny in respect of the Planning Function could be identified after this time.

7. WORK PROGRAMMING

i) Economy & Development Select Work Programme for 2015/16

We noted items on the future work programme as follows:

Meeting 4th November 2015 10.00am

- Budget Mandates

Meeting 16th November 2.00pm

- Special Meeting - Scrutiny of the performance of the function via the Annual Performance Report (due for submission to Welsh Government on 20th November)

Meeting 26th November 2015

The scrutiny Manager advised that the ordinary meeting on 26th November would table the following items:

- Performance Report on the Support offered to Businesses through the Monmouthshire Enterprise Strategy
- Scrutiny of the Chief Officer's Annual Report on Enterprise
- Progress Report on Events Strategy
- Consideration of Community Infrastructure Levy Projects
- Scrutiny of the Budget Monitoring Report for Month 6

The Chair reminded Members that they had agreed to hold discussions with businesses in respect of the level of support they receive and the Scrutiny Manager advised that this would be best achieved by engaging with business outside of the formal committee format. The Chair suggested holding a 'roadshow' or 'breakfast gathering' with businesses in the New Year, which was supported by the Committee. The Chair and the Scrutiny Manager agreed to

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at County Hall, Usk held on Thursday 15th October 2015 at 10.00am

request support from the Council's Communications Team to publicise the event, in order to maximise the engagement potential with the business community.

The Scrutiny Manager advised items on the work programme were subject to change.

ii) Cabinet & Council forward Work Planner

We received and noted the Cabinet and Council forward work plan.

8. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

Members noted future dates of Economy and Development Select Committee Meetings:

Special Meeting 4th November 2015 10.00am

Special Meeting 16th November 2.00pm

Meeting 26th November 2015 10.00am

The meeting ended at 12.57 pm

Public Document Pack

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

PRESENT: County Councillor S. Jones (Chairman)
County Councillor S. White (Vice Chairman)

County Councillors: D. Dovey, D. Evans, B. Hayward, J. Prosser and A. Wintle

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

County Councillors A. Easson and R Greenland

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Joy Robson	Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer
Kellie Beirne	Chief Officer, Enterprise
Ian Bakewell	Housing & Regeneration Manager
Ian Saunders	Head of Tourism, Leisure and Culture
Hazel Ilett	Scrutiny Manager
Paula Harris	Democratic Services Officer
Paula Harris	Democratic Services Officer

1. Apologies for Absence

We received apologies from Country Councillor D. Edwards.

2. Declarations of Interest

None received.

3. Scrutiny of the Budget Proposals for 2016/2017 relating to the remit of the Economy and Development Select Committee

We welcomed a report from the Head of Finance to provide detailed draft proposals on the budget savings required to meet the gap between available resources and need to spend in 2016/17, for consultation purposes and to consider the 2016/17 budget within the context of the 4 year Medium Term Financial Plan.

Members were recommended to scrutinise the budget savings proposals for 2016/17 released for consultation purposes and consider what alternative proposals could be submitted by 30th November 2015.

Members were made aware that in January 2015, Cabinet approved a balanced budget for 2015/16 and acknowledged an indicative MTFP position which forecast the gap in resources over the remaining three year period as £10 million. Each year the MTFP model is rolled forward to present a 4 year position and this produced a gap of £13 million, based on original assumptions contained in the model.

Cabinet received a further report on the MTFP in June, agreed some revised assumptions and assessed the level of pressures that needed to be considered. Work has continued over the summer to refine the modelling assumptions and outline the income generation or savings proposals that will need to be considered.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

Member Scrutiny

During discussion of the report, Members raised the following:

- A Member asked for a breakdown of the figure of £400, 000. The Head of Finance answered that the figure was made from a number of sources including an increased collection rate (now 98.5%), new properties and that the demand for Council Tax rate reduction had dropped.
- A Member questioned if we could quantify the impact the living wage in later years. It was answered, that in terms of Council staff we are already committed to paying the living wage so the impact would not be felt until later years when the Government has indicated it will rise to £9 per hour. It has been estimated in the MTFP an extra pressure of £58,000 in 2018/19 and another £112,000 in 2019/20. There are other impacts included in pressures, contracted out care, this has been included for next year. It was advised that this subject had been discussed in the Adults Select Committee.

Members supported the content of the report, acknowledging that the Adults Select Committee had discussed the Living Wage pressure in greater detail and that Strong Communities Select Committee had scheduled a Special Meeting to discuss 2 pressures relevant to their remit: Waste and Passenger Transport Unit.

SERVICE AREA BUDGET MANDATES

We welcomed Officers who presented the budget mandates and we heard the proposals before the Committee were invited to ask questions.

Mandate B1 – Assess the feasibility to establish a Not for Profit Service Delivery Model (Tourism and Leisure)

- The aim is to move the services inside tourism, leisure and culture into a new delivery model (trust) operating at arm's length from the council. The trust will be commercially driven via a trading company whilst ensuring local services are maintained and improved.
- The new trust will provide employment, training and ensure the service are run with quality. Many of the services included in the model do provide positive outcomes to communities.
- A trust model would pay reduced rate of NNDR. While benefitting the trust this would reduce the tax take that is available for redistribution to other public services in Wales including Monmouthshire.

Member Scrutiny

- A Member questioned that a large part of the saving was from the NNDR and asked how sustainable that was. It was explained that in the next six months would be a period for ground working the project, setting up the basic structure. The saving on domestic rates would allow officers the ability to meet a target while building the model, deciding if it should be an employee mutual or co-operative company. The intention is to take pressure off staff by rationalising buildings and saving business rates, the new model would have charitable status which would allow 80% business rate reduction.
- It was also questioned what the impact on the community be, would there be a reduction in service or increase in fees. It was answered that it was difficult to ascertain the impact

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

at present, but it was felt that continuing to provide services without change would be reckless and would result in a loss of services.

- A Member questioned the reorganising CMC2. And Officer advised that that a new company structure needs to be set up to take delivery of services and that it could be possible to reformat an existing model, there are no plans to move services into CMC2.
- A Member stated that it was felt that Town and Community Councils had not been made adequately aware of the impact of the changes taking place. The Officer advised that the message they were keen to deliver was that next year, support was needed to keep services locally. The intent was not to run things globally, as each town may want to run their services differently. The aim is to remove barriers from community roles.
- It was asked by a Member if Council owned properties were being utilised to their full potential. An Officer answered that their team was looking at commercial opportunities for buildings.

The committee resolved to support the mandate.

Mandate B3 – Training Service Consolidation

- Targeted recurrent annual savings of £50,000 with effect from 1st April 2016. Note that this is an outline mandate. The full mandate and business case will be developed and finalised in time to allow implementation for 2016/17.
- To consolidate the offer for existing training functions across the authority into one training service.
- The proposal looks to identify efficiencies through the authority's disparate training functions being consolidated into one service offer. The proposal would also look to ensure that the limited training resources of the authority are focused both on the core training needs of the organization/customer base as well as sourcing opportunities to generate external training income.

Member Scrutiny

- A Member commented that it made sense to rationalise but was concerned about the accessibility of services to the Community. It was answered that Critical Mass would allow the Council to do this via the Community Apprentice programme.
- It was questioned if the existing Communications and Marketing teams had capacity. We were told that in 2014 money was released by Cabinet for a specialised marketing person, but we still need to invest in areas where we do not have the relevant expertise.
- A Member mentioned the high cost of training the trainers and asked if outsourcing training and becoming an enabling County, encouraging private jobs would be beneficial. An Officer replied that the Authority was not looking to make investments but trying to be more efficient by trying to reduce overheads.
- When asked by a Member how confident they were with the ideas for savings in the Mandate an Officer replied that they were not savings, but income and the ideas came from staff who had identified where opportunities for savings could be made.

The committee resolved to support the mandate.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

Mandate B4 – SRS (Shared Resources Service) Business Development Options

- The SRS is taking lead responsibility for delivery of the mandate. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken by the Authority's Digital and Technology team within the Enterprise Directorate.
- A move to off premise cloud solutions by the constituent authorities signed up to the SRS will in turn and in time release rack space that can be offered to commercial customers. This will result in income generation and resultant profits to be shared by authorities.
- The proposal looks to ensure that the Authority's digital data is stored in the most efficient and secure location, that in turn will release rack space to be sold commercially to public sector or commercial organisations.

Member Scrutiny

- A Member raised concerns regarding security. It was answered that the Cloud model was tried and tested, with technology advancing all the time. There were no plans for all data to be held in the Cloud, with Operational and Enterprise information prioritised at this time.
- A Member asked where was the Cloud based, and who looks after it. It was explained that it works on the principle of mass aggregation of data, using Microsoft's model Azure as an example, the virtual service is run out of a super data centre in Dublin, with Microsoft's second data centre in The Netherlands.
- It was questioned if we owned the SRS Building. It was answered that we co-owned the brand and the identity of SRS, however the building is owned by Torfaen, bought with grant money that Torfaen was able to access.

The committee resolved to support the mandate.

Mandate B5 – Community Asset Transfer

- This budget mandate proposes the transfer of 2 council owned properties into community ownership.
- This mandate proposes that transfer of 2 assets which currently facilitate the provision of local services. Melville Theatre is a single storey circa 1898 property located on the outskirts of the town centre in Abergavenny. The property is grade II listed and is occupied by Regulatory Services, Gwent Careers and Gwent Theatre. Green fingers and Dance Blast also occupy self-contained buildings within the curtilage of the site.
- Chepstow Drill Hall is a single storey property situated at the rear of Chepstow Museum. The property is occupied by Chepstow Town Council and Chepstow Boxing Club.
- Should we proceed with a transfer of the asset to local community organisations (which are able to demonstrate a robust and viable business case) the Council will be ensuring the sustainability of local facilities whilst reducing its revenue operating costs.

Member Scrutiny

- Assurances were sought that when assets were transferred that the County could safeguard the use of the facility. In reply we were told that when transferring assets we need to future proof them, so that we still leave opportunities available but in such a way that we do not compromise the ability of the transferee to generate their own income.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

- A Member commented that helping with business plans would be fruitful as we need organisations to be sustainable long term.

The Committee agreed to support the mandate.

Mandate B6 – Community Infrastructure Levy

- £50k reduction in spend on infrastructure from 16/17, with spending replaced by S106/CIL funding streams.
- Better use of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and S106 Developer Planning Contributions to reduce MCC infrastructure capital and revenue costs on more strategic projects by £50k.
- S106 and (in the future) CIL monies are collected for a variety of infrastructure projects to offset the additional impact of new development. Some S106 money is currently spent on small scale community level projects or on multiple small scale leisure facilities, e.g. small equipped play areas. Money is allocated following community engagement and bids from interested groups, which is good practice.
- However, the resultant infrastructure is not always the best solution in terms of cost-effectiveness or wider community benefit. Contributions could instead be directed towards more strategic improvements that would benefit a larger number of people. Moreover, these schemes could be financed via S106/CIL monies and therefore reduce the financial burden from other MCC budgets. It is from these areas that the £50k budget mandate saving would be achieved.
- The scope of S106 contributions are tightly controlled by regulations and the contribution must be necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms. In other words it must be used to fund essential infrastructure, e.g. additional school places, affordable housing, leisure provision to make that development acceptable, and not on wider 'nice to haves'.
- The emerging Community Infrastructure Levy operates like a roof tax on new development, with contributions held centrally for MCC to decide how they are spent on infrastructure projects from an approved list (Regulation 123 list). The CIL regulations require that a meaningful proportion (15%) of CIL income goes to the community in which the development is located. It is anticipated that these funds will be administered by the Town or Community Council for that area. This can be spent by the TC/CC on local infrastructure projects and offers an opportunity for some infrastructure to be devolved to TC/CCs and funded via the 15% CIL contribution rather than being administered and funded by the County Council. It is anticipated that CIL will be adopted by MCC in mid 2016/17. Experience from other Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) is that very little income is received during the first couple of years

Member Scrutiny

- It was asked what happens to small Community Councils with large developments, what they spend the money on. It was answered that Officers were looking to get Whole Place embedded so there are frame works and priority projects in place for when the money becomes available.
- A Member commented on the impact of Wards who will not benefit from 15% CIL as there is no opportunity for development. An Officer replied that Town and Community Councils should be encouraged to work as Clusters.
- The committee resolved to support the mandate with further decision on CIL on the 26th November 2015.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

Mandate B9 – Planning Service – Income Generation

- This Mandate proposes to increase Development Management income line by £40k (net) due to Welsh Government decision to increase mandatory planning application fees from 01/10/15
- Increasing the budgeted income line for Development Management (N120) will reduce the net costs of providing the Planning service.
- Fee income comes from a combination of measures:
- Statutory planning application fees. These are set by the Welsh Government. As of 01/10/15 planning application fees are being increased by, on average, 15%. Based on the average annual fee income over the last five years, this 15% increase amounts to an additional £69.5k per annum;
- An additional £5k per annum is predicted based on a new charge for discharging planning conditions;
- The Council currently provides a fee-earning discretionary pre-application advice service. New legislation makes this a mandatory service, and as such the Welsh Government will set the fees. Fees proposed via a current consultation, if imposed, would result in a £5k reduction in income against current income levels;
- The increased planning fees are accompanied by new regulations that require the application fee to be refunded if applications are not determined within a 24 weeks of the agreed deadline (or 16 weeks for some applications). Every effort will be made to avoid having to pay a refund, and this budget mandate assumes that no refunds are payable. It would only take one large application to incur a refund to negate the whole £40k income increase proposed by this budget mandate.
- Carl Sergeant, Welsh Minister for Planning and Natural Resources, has written to all Local Authorities in August 2015 stressing the importance of ensuring planning services are properly resourced and advising that the 15% application fee increase is expected to be used to secure service improvements for customers. Consequently, while this budget mandate offers a £40k budget saving (by increasing the budgeted income and therefore reducing the net cost of the service), the remaining £29.5k is retained to fund service improvements and as a contingency given significant budget line increases in the last two years.
- It is worth noting that, in collating evidence for the 2015 planning application fee increase, the Welsh Government confirmed that application fees meet just 60% of the cost of delivering the planning service. Consequently, even with the 15% fee increase, the service will not be cost neutral.

Member Scrutiny

- A Member raised concerns regarding the use of retrospective planning applications.
- It was mentioned that the Mandate was reliant on the housing market.
- A Member commended the work of the Planning Department.

The committee resolved to support the mandate.

Mandate B10 – Extension of shared lodgings housing scheme

- The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 has created a statutory duty from 27th April 2015 for the Council to prevent homelessness, which effectively extended the statutory homeless duty, which remains in place. The new duty to prevent homelessness applies to all households. As has historically been the case, there continues to be an on-going

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

shortage of accommodation that can be used to discharge the respective duties, which has previously been the reason for the need to use B & B, albeit this need has been significantly reduced.

- Although the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 now allows the Council to discharge the said duties using private rented housing, which is a helpful provision for the Council, the Act also, together with the Code of Guidance and the Homeless (Suitability of Accommodation) (Wales) Order 2015 has increased the requirements of the Council and the need to fulfil on the suitability of accommodation for applicants eg relevance of proximity to schools, employment, health facilities, affordability, support infrastructure etc. The availability of private rented housing in Monmouthshire (as is the case with social housing) continues to be limited. At the time of writing there is a significant need for family accommodation in Monmouthshire and currently there are 8 family households waiting for accommodation available, five of which are needed in Chepstow. Providing single person's accommodation is also a challenge.
- It is therefore, a priority of Housing & Communities to strengthen links with the private rented sector. Work on this has already started through the establishment of a joint Private Sector Housing Team with Torfaen County Borough Council. A key component of the link with the private sector is the Shared Housing Scheme, which has been operational since 2013. A wider intention is to establish a landlord 'offer' that will effectively package the benefits a landlord can secure through working with the Private Sector Housing Team. The option for a landlord to offer a property for use by the Council for Shared Housing will form part of the offer.
- This mandate proposal, therefore, is to continue developing and expanding the existing House-share scheme.
- It is also proposed to widen the direct provision of the Housing Solutions Team by applying the Shared Housing learning and experience together with the additional capacity and resilience of the Private Sector Housing Team, to develop a Private Leasing proposal for consideration. The availability of Private Leasing for Monmouthshire through the Council will not only add to the range of options currently available for private landlords but will also add to the wider attractiveness and marketability of the landlords offer. It is vital that private landlords do not regard accommodating vulnerable households as a risk and are reassured and have confidence in working with the Council
- The different service strands provided by the Private Sector Housing Team provides building blocks for potentially establishing a Lettings Agency in the medium term, where a charge could be levied. This would need to be agreed by Torfaen County Borough Council under the current arrangements.

Member Scrutiny

- Members acknowledged that recent joint scrutiny of housing by Adults Select Committee and Strong Communities Select Committee had provided answers to many questions, however, the Committee welcomed the extra income and additions to the portfolio.

The committee resolved to support the mandate.

Mandate B18 – Strategic Property Review

- This Mandate proposes to reduce property holding costs, maximise the use of and generation of income from the Councils property portfolio.

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th November, 2015 at 10.00 am

- Revenue is being allocated to hold properties which diverts income from front line service delivery, ongoing financial pressures and good asset management practices require that the property portfolio is regularly reviewed. This is to ensure that it is fit for purpose, meets the needs of service providers and users and income streams are being maximised whilst expenditure is minimised.
- This proposal identifies a number of opportunities to reduce holding costs through the relinquishing of leases, maximising the occupancy of staff at County Hall and rationalising our depots holdings. Revenue generation will be through the creation of arm's length companies that enable us to let and manage our property assets within a commercial environment and the identification of additional rental generation opportunities.

Member Scrutiny

- A Member commented that closer scrutiny was required as the Mandate was just a principle at present.
- A question was asked about increasing the flexibility of agile working. An Officer agreed that some areas were sensitive to agile working, but alongside the implementation of this Mandate adjustments to the policy would be made.
- It was asked by a Member if the extra staff being based at Usk would result in more Car parking spaces. In answer we were told that taking J block from Coleg Gwent comes with 50 car parking spaces being given back. Also we are looking to encourage use of lift shares, pool cars, public transport and agile working.

The committee resolved to support the mandate in principle, with closer scrutiny required.

Mandate B23 – Discretionary Fees and Charges

- Increasing fees and charges budgets by 10% rather than 2.5% included in the MTFP model, so an extra 7.5%. Consideration needs to be given to increasing customers and/or increasing charges.
- During public consultation meetings in previous budget consultations, members of the public expressed a preference for charges to increase rather than cutting services due to the reduction in resources available to the Council

Member scrutiny

- The Committee felt this was an excellent mandate.

The committee resolved to support the mandate.

4. To confirm the date and time of the next meeting

We noted future meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee as:

- Special – 16th November 2015 at 2pm (pre-meeting 1.30pm) with Planning Committee invited.
- Economy and Development Select Committee Thursday 26th November at 10am.

The meeting ended at 12.15 pm

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**Minutes of the meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held
at Council Chamber, County Hall, The Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Wednesday, 4th
November, 2015 at 10.00 am**

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SUBJECT:	MONMOUTHSHIRE BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE – PERFORMANCE REPORT
MEETING:	Economy and Development Select Committee
DATE:	26th November 2015
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED:	All

NON-PUBLICATION

(Insert appropriate non publication paragraph if necessary)

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 To provide a performance update on the activities of Monmouthshire Business and Enterprise (MBE).

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 To receive the report in evidence of activities detailed in the Monmouthshire Business Growth and Enterprise Strategy Action Plan, as reflected in the Chief Officer's Annual report for Enterprise.

3. KEY ISSUES:

- 3.1 One of the Council's four priorities is 'Supporting Enterprise, Entrepreneurship and Job Creation'. In 2014 a new vision for the Enterprise Directorate was agreed: To develop and promote an enterprising culture, which builds business resilience and creates excellent outcomes for our communities. Within this vision a specific mission for MBE has been identified which is to: Build the enterprise capacity and reinvent our future.
- 3.2 In delivering this vision, Cabinet approved the [Monmouthshire Business Growth and Enterprise Strategy](#) in November 2014 and endorsed the appended Action Plan. Within the Strategy there are three pillars or objectives presenting a consolidated approach to the delivery and implementation of the Strategy:
 - Supporting Business Growth;
 - Enabling Inward Investment; and
 - Growing Entrepreneurs.
- 3.3 This Strategy and the associated annual Business Plan for MBE addresses customer needs through the provision of a programme of business support, networking and facilitation to help unlock the potential for growth in the County. In 2015/16 activities are targeted towards achieving these key priorities and maximising funding opportunities to reduce the financial burden on MCC.
- 3.4 Further to this and following the closure of the 2007-2013 RDP programme in December 2014, a new Local Development Strategy was submitted to Welsh Government in September 2014. The [Vale of Usk Local Development Strategy](#) approved by MCC Cabinet in June 2015, is a key tool in drawing down funds of £2.79M from the new 2014-2020 RDP Programme which has now been expanded to include the rural wards of Newport. MCC is the Administrative Body for the programme holding overall responsibility. Activities are directed through the newly formed Vale

of Usk Local Action Group – a local partnership based on the three thirds principle of representatives from the community, private and public sector.

3.5 In addition MBE also delivers the external strand of the Council's [iCounty Strategy](#) which includes the coordination of broadband infrastructure and ICT exploitation activities.

4. REASONS:

4.1 A summary of MBE's activities during 2015/16 to date are detailed below:

4.2 **Supporting Business Growth and Encouraging Inward Investment**

MBE continue to offer a bespoke package of business development services tailored to individual needs:

- **Business enquiry numbers are on target 48** received against an annual target of 90;
- **New business start up numbers are on track 57** against an annual target of 75;
- **Jobs created are currently 87.5 against an annual target of 200.** However, pipeline projects which include the creation of roadside service area at Raglan, a 61 bed hotel, restaurant and a drive in restaurant in Llanfoist and a further 60 bed hotel and restaurant in Monmouth, indicate that the target should be met, subject to any construction delays;
- **Jobs safeguarded figures have already exceeded target, with 121 safeguarded** against a target of 60 due to support provided to companies in relation to finance and premises; and
- **Five inward investment enquiries have been received and two investment projects secured** against a target of five, with a further three enquiries in train.

4.3 The service has very recently undergone a rebranding exercise which includes the launch of a new dedicated on line business support web portal www.monmouthshire.biz. Usage of the portal will be measured and reported at a later date.

4.4 Following a decision taken by businesses in Abergavenny in 2013 to support the development of a Business Improvement District (BID), our Business Insights Manager, James Woodcock, worked with the BID Steering Group to facilitate the Ballot which took place in July 2015, further details can be found in the [Cabinet report](#) presented in May 2015. Unfortunately the ballot was unsuccessful and in October MBE invited members of the Steering Group to participate in an online survey to capture their reflections on the process and to enable those involved to consider how they might address some of the needs identified in the BID business plan. MBE are planning to meet with the Group to discuss the outcomes of the survey and next steps in December.

4.5 In March 2015 Cabinet approved the [Broadband in Monmouthshire report](#) recommending access to ICT transformation funding to undertake digital access and ICT exploitation activities. The following outcomes have since been achieved:

- A [Digital Monmouthshire](#) web portal has been developed which is hosted as part of the www.monmouthshire.biz offer and also includes a database of tech and digital businesses in the county;
- A **SMART Communities and Digital Access Manager** has been appointed to drive forward activities associated with the external strand of iCounty;
- An **infrastructure pilot offering innovative broadband solutions** for 1600 hard to reach Monmouthshire premises is being progressed;

- **60 businesses have submitted Expressions of Interest for Superconnected Cities Vouchers** for broadband connections and 27 vouchers have been awarded, although the scheme is currently suspended and applications are below targeted levels.
 - There is an increased uptake of superfast broadband in the county.
 - **32,900 premises are now able to access Superfast Broadband** connections and Monmouthshire's current take up figures stand at 15%; and
 - A web page promoting [Skutrade](#) has also been launched. Skutrade is a pre-trade cloud based software that enables businesses to know the real-time full costs and profitability of selling products in international markets. Skutrade is being supported by MCC further to a [Cabinet report](#) presented in July 2015 which stipulates how Skutrade will help deliver the Council's iCounty and Monmouthshire Business Growth and Enterprise strategies by enabling Monmouthshire businesses to have reduced fee access to the platform.
- 4.6 Following the approval of the [Vale of Usk Rural Development Programme](#), not only are the team now in place and in full delivery mode but an additional member of the Monmouthshire Business and Enterprise team has recently been appointed. Our new **Strategic Investment and Funding Manager**, Andy Smith, is not only partly funded through the RDP to identify mainstream funding opportunities for the RDP pilot projects but is also part funded via the Council's Invest to Redesign funding to identify funding gaps within the Council's Pyramid of Plans.

4.7 Growing Entrepreneurs

Following the departure of the Business and Enterprise Manager in March a replacement was sought and MBE were pleased to be joined by Vanessa Janes-Evans, previously Young Enterprise lead for Coleg Gwent. Since joining us Vanessa has established an [Investing in Young Enterprise](#) programme. Activities include;

- Development of a **bespoke programme for Monmouthshire schools**;
- Attendance of **Student Ambassadors at the Monmouthshire Business Awards** event on the 23rd October. The Monmouthshire Business Awards are now in their fourth year of operation and succeeded in attracting over 100 entrants and 350 attendees this year;
- Follow up '**Interview with an Entrepreneur**' event with Monmouthshire Business Awards at the Shire Hall on the 30th November providing students with an informal opportunity to question high profile entrepreneurs;
- Delivery of a **Global Enterprise Challenge** in three Monmouthshire secondary schools during the week of the 16th November 2015;
- **Big Ideas Wales Roadshow in Monmouth Comprehensive** where students will be showcasing their welsh BAC projects;
- A sponsored **mini Business Awards event in March** to provide an opportunity for students to pitch their ideas to parents, teachers and local businesses; and
- Development of a **Monmouthshire Mentors Programme**.

5. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

There are no additional resource implications associated with this report.

6. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS:

As this is a performance report there are no significant equality impacts identified for members' consideration.

7. SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING IMPLICATIONS

There are no safeguarding or corporate parenting implications associated with this report.

8. CONSULTEES:

Senior Leadership Team

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS: N/A

10. AUTHOR: Cath Fallon – Head of Economy and Enterprise

11. CONTACT DETAILS:

Tel: 01633 648316/07557 190969

E-mail: Cathfallon@monmouthshire.gov.uk

SUBJECT: MONMOUTHSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY
MEETING: ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT SELECT COMMITTEE
DATE: 26 NOVEMBER 2015
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update members on progress made in preparatory work for a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), particularly in relation to the identification of potential projects that might be eligible for funding from CIL.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 Members note the contents of this report and comment accordingly.

3. KEY ISSUES:

3.1 Background.

A progress report on CIL was presented to Economy and Development Select Committee on 15 October 2015. That report focused on the results of the consultation on a CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) that took place for a period of 6 weeks from Thursday 12th February 2015 to Thursday 26th March 2015. The report also informed members of the results of additional viability testing that was carried out to ensure compatibility with policies set out in Draft Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG), respond to comments made by representors and update build costs and house values. The results of the additional viability testing were set out in two consultants' reports, one on residential development and the other on non-residential development.

- 3.2 Since the report to the Select Committee on 15 October the viability work has been refined further and the charging schedule that was appended to that report has been amended slightly. The changes are:

- There has been some refining of the proposed non-residential charges to clarify that supermarkets will be liable to pay CIL even if they are located within a town centre (previously it was only proposed to charge for out-of-centre retail, which was contrary to the finding that supermarkets achieve good viability irrespective of location).
- Additional testing has been carried out on small schemes. Rather than testing on a single category of 3 or less dwellings, individual testing has been done for 1-, 2- and 3-dwelling schemes. This has demonstrated good viability on 3-dwelling schemes but marginal viability on 2-dwelling schemes. The proposed charging schedule has been amended, therefore, to propose a nil charge on 1- and 2-dwelling schemes, with CIL being charged on schemes of 3 or more dwellings.

These amended charges are incorporated in the document that is attached as **Appendix C**. This will form the basis of the next formal stage in the CIL preparation process – the consultation on the Draft Charging Schedule (DCS).

- 3.3 One of the issues raised in the consultation that had already been recognised by officers related to inadequacies in the Council's Regulation 123 List and associated Infrastructure Plan (IP). The 'Regulation 123 list' identifies items on which the Council intends to spend CIL funding. It was being suggested that the Reg.123 list (as set out in the PDCS) included sustainable transport improvements, upgrade/provision of

broadband connectivity, town centre improvements, education, strategic sports/adult recreation facilities and strategic green infrastructure. It is appropriate to set out broad categories of development to be funded by CIL in this way but the list has to be supported by an Infrastructure Plan that identifies the potential projects that fall within these broad types of infrastructure. A draft list of potential 'place-making' and other proposals by settlements to be funded through CIL was provided in Annex 2 of the Draft IP produced in July 2013 as part of the Local Development Plan (LDP) process. This document is attached as **Appendix A**.

3.4 Further work was needed to develop and update the infrastructure list and it was agreed at the 15 October meeting that this report would be made to Select to advise members of the identification of potential projects that might be eligible for funding from CIL. This has been achieved by preparing an Addendum to the 2013 IP that is attached as **Appendix B**.

3.5 The purpose of the IP addendum is three-fold:

- To update the Council's 2013 IP by providing an overview of what categories/types of infrastructure identified in the IP fall within the remit of CIL and what infrastructure will continue to be addressed through other funding sources, including S106 planning obligations. This is set out in Section 2 of the Addendum.
- To recommend which categories of infrastructure will be included in the Reg. 123 List. The Reg. 123 List can be published and revised at any time after the Council has adopted CIL. If an infrastructure category/scheme is included in the Reg. 123 List a S106 cannot be negotiated to contribute towards that infrastructure. If an infrastructure category/scheme is not included in the Reg. 123 List, up to five S106 planning obligations entered into since April 2010 may be pooled to contribute towards its cost. This is to ensure that double charging of developers for infrastructure through using both CIL and S106 is avoided. The recommendations also set out those site-specific infrastructure categories where S106 contributions are likely to be the funding mechanism in order to provide transparency on those matters where S106 contributions will continue to be sought.
- To provide an updated list of indicative infrastructure schemes (based on the most up-to-date information available) that would support development proposed in the LDP that could be funded, partly or wholly, through CIL. The timing/phasing, estimated costs, delivery/funding sources, available funding and subsequent funding gap is identified for each scheme where possible. The draft list of CIL eligible infrastructure schemes which fall within the Regulation 123 List categories is set out in Section 3 of the Addendum. The infrastructure schemes identified are based on a variety of sources

3.6 While the Reg.123 List and supporting Infrastructure Plan will not specifically be examined by an inspector, it is necessary to be able to demonstrate at Examination that there is a need for infrastructure in the County that cannot be financed by other sources (the 'funding gap'). The charging authority needs to set out a draft list of the projects or types of infrastructure that are to be funded in whole or in part by the levy, together with any known site-specific matters for which section 106 contributions may continue to be sought. The Reg.123 list and Infrastructure Plan can be varied over time according to Council priorities and is very much an initial rough draft at the present time that requires further refinement. There will be plenty of opportunity for any further projects that may be identified to be added at a future date. The infrastructure planning process would include, for example, links with Whole Place Plans, Town Teams etc. to determine what matters to communities in terms of infrastructure provision. Some of those projects could be funded via the 15% of CIL receipts that

are passed to the Community Council where the new development is within their area, but other more strategic projects should be included on the infrastructure plan. In this respect, further reports will be made to Members in order to establish the procedures for allocating CIL monies and determining priorities for spending. It can be seen, in fact, that the 'funding gap' identified to date is far in excess of any finance that can be raised through CIL itself and it will be necessary to focus on a small number of schemes from the extensive list currently provided in the Addendum or to utilise CIL to 'top up' infrastructure funding that has been obtained from other sources.

3.7 The detailed work that has been carried out has necessitated some changes to the precise wording of the Reg. 123 list that was previously provided in the PDCS. These have been incorporated into the DCS that has been reproduced as **Appendix C**.

3.8 Next steps.

3.8.1 It is intended to report the DCS, together with the results of the consultation, the revised viability testing and the IP Addendum, to Planning Committee, Cabinet and Council, with a view to seeking endorsement of the DCS to issue for consultation purposes. The next stage will then be to submit the DCS for Examination, together with any representations received in order that they can be considered by an independent inspector.

4. **REASONS:**

4.1 It is necessary for the Council to establish its position with regard to implementation of CIL to ensure that the potential for meeting infrastructure needs of communities through the implementation of the CIL Regulations is fully explored.

5. **RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:**

Officer time and costs associated with developing CIL. These will be carried out by existing staff and within the existing budget, except for the likelihood that consultants will also be required as the CIL implementation process raises complex legal and technical issues (which will be subject to a formal public examination) that requires specialised assistance from experts in this field. It is envisaged that these additional costs will be met from the existing Planning Policy Professional and Technical Fees budget line. New funding streams will arise from CIL if it is introduced as it will replace and supplement Section 106 funding in a number of areas.

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

6.1 These were considered in the report that was presented to Council on 22 January 2015 (rearranged from 18 December 2014).

7. **BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

- Monmouthshire Adopted LDP (February 2014)
- Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) Draft Infrastructure Plan (March 2013)
- MCC Draft CIL Guidance Note (September 2014)
- MCC CIL PDCS and Draft Regulation 123 List (September 2014)
- MCC CIL Viability Assessment (Three Dragons with Peter Brett Associates) (July 2014)
- MCC CIL Viability Assessment – Updated Viability Evidence for Development of a CIL Charging Schedule (Three Dragons, November 2015)
- MCC CIL Viability Assessment – Addendum – Update of Non-Residential Viability Assessment (Peter Brett, November, 2015)

8. **AUTHOR & 9. CONTACT DETAILS:**

Martin Davies (Planning Policy Manager).

Tel: 01633 644826.

E Mail: martindavies@monmouthshire.gov.uk

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Appendix 2

Monmouthshire County Council

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

March 2013

IP Version 2

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Objectives	1
	1.3 Total Place Plans	2
2	INFRASTRUCTURE CATEGORIES	3
	2.1 Introduction	3
3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	4
	3.1 Transport	4
	3.2 Utilities	6
	3.3 Household Waste and Recycling	8
	3.4 Public Realm Improvements	9
4	SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	10
	4.1 Education	10
	4.2 Health Care	11
	4.3 Crematoria and Burial Grounds	13
	4.4 Facilities for Faith Communities	13
	4.5 Emergency Services	14
	4.6 Sports and Leisure	14
5	GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	16
6	DELIVERY AND FUNDING	17
	6.1 Anticipated Sources of Funding	17

Tables

Table 2.1: Infrastructure Categories	3
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Annexes

Annex 1 – Strategic Sites Infrastructure Requirements	18
Annex 2 – Potential ‘Place Making’ and Other Infrastructure Requirements	23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1** Monmouthshire County Council has prepared this report to support its planning policies on infrastructure and developer contributions. It has been assisted in this by Peter Brett Associates and Three Dragons.
- 1.1.2** The first stage, and the subject of this report, is the Infrastructure Plan (IP) which sets out requirements, phasing and costs and funding of infrastructure.
- 1.1.3** Good practice suggests that strategic planning documents such as the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (LDP) should demonstrate the means of their implementation, with the policy position that they cannot be considered suitable unless this is the case. Identifying the means of delivering the infrastructure required is part of the process of demonstrating that the LDP is deliverable. This report will consider those items of infrastructure that are necessary to deliver the levels of growth and site allocations put forward in the LDP and also propose an initial list of general 'place-making' requirements for consideration for inclusion in the IP. Once the IP has been finalised then this will form the basis for establishing future requirements for general s106 contributions and for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 1.1.4** The IP has been widely consulted upon with infrastructure providers and where no infrastructure has been identified it means that it is not required in respect of the provision and targets set out in the LDP.
- 1.1.5** This version of the IP sets out the known infrastructure requirements at the time of publication. The Council will update these requirements on a regular basis reflecting any new and emerging infrastructure providers' plans and funding opportunities and/or any changes to the Council's priorities or policies.
- 1.1.6** The Council has also prepared an Interim Policy Guide setting out its approach to planning obligations in advance of the adoption of the LDP and production of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to explain how the policies of the adopted LDP will be implemented.

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1** Specifically, the Infrastructure Plan has sought to:
- Highlight infrastructure capacity issues and existing capacity where possible, through the review of existing information and consultation with stakeholders.
 - Identify the infrastructure impacts of additional development in generic and specific terms for main settlements and on a district basis.
 - Illustrate the net infrastructure impact of new development and highlight significant issues.
 - Provide information on the indicative cost of infrastructure.
 - Identify public funding mechanisms and responsibility for delivery.

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

1.2.2 The IP provides a focus for long term strategic financial decisions that will inevitably need to be refined and realigned as the process and time unfolds. In this context, there are a number of important points which should be borne in mind:

- The IP is not a policy document. Information included in the assessment does not override or amend agreed/adopted strategies, policies and commitments which the Council and other infrastructure providers currently have in place.
- Infrastructure providers will inevitably review their policies and plans over the life of the LDP and this can impact on the amount and type of infrastructure required. The IP sets out a broad framework for infrastructure delivery to 2021 but with more detail for the early part of the plan.
- This document reflects a “snapshot in time” of infrastructure requirements and these will be constantly changing to reflect funding arrangements and also changes in growth and priorities. Therefore the IP must be seen as a living document subject to constant change.

1.2.3 The other role for the IP is to provide information on funding requirements for the Council if it adopts a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to help fund strategic infrastructure. At the time of preparation of the IP, the Council is considering whether a CIL is appropriate for Monmouthshire. If the option is taken up the Council will need to follow the process for adopting a CIL set out in regulation.

1.2.4 This report is structured so that each category of infrastructure is considered in turn in relation to its availability to enable implementation of the LDP and also in relation to potential for more general ‘place-making’ projects that meet the Council’s aspirations for creating sustainable communities. Annex 1 lists the infrastructure necessary for delivering the LDP strategic sites. Annex 2 lists potential ‘place-making’ and other infrastructure projects by settlement to enable initial discussion of the options that could be included in the IP, particularly if CIL funding is to become available. This list will be added to and revised as the IP is progressed.

1.3 Total Place Plans

1.3.1 The Council has acknowledged in its Corporate Improvement Plan a, “...clear need to develop a more co-ordinated and joined-up approach to regeneration.” and is developing total places plans for the County’s main settlements. The first of these, for Severnside, is currently going through the political reporting process.

1.3.2 As the other total place plans are published, the Council will ensure that new infrastructure items identified in them are incorporated into the IP. The lists in Annex 2, therefore, provide an initial starting point but there is scope for the IP to be continually revised and updated, giving the opportunity to meet community aspirations as expressed through the total place plans.

2 INFRASTRUCTURE CATEGORIES

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The IP includes all types of infrastructure necessary to deliver the LDP objectives, taking into account requirements ranging from roads to flood mitigation to outdoor play space. Three broad categories of infrastructure are covered: physical, social and community and green.

Table 2.1: Infrastructure Categories

Physical Infrastructure	Social and Community Infrastructure	Green Infrastructure
Highways	Education (primary, secondary, tertiary and early childhood)	Public open space and green space (including woodlands)
Rail	Health – acute and primary	Parks
Buses and other public transport	Social care facilities	Play space
Cycle network	Ambulance	
Pedestrian movement	Police	
Public realm	Fire	
Water supply	Arts and cultural venues	
Energy supply	Sport and recreational facilities	
Waste management	Other community facilities	
Telecommunications (including broadband)		
Sewerage		
Flood alleviation		

2.1.2 Some infrastructure types are critical to enable development to proceed, while other infrastructure is necessary to ensure that communities are sustainable through quality of life and environmental reasons. Whilst it is possible to categorise the infrastructure, it is not considered appropriate to suggest that some items of infrastructure are more important than others as all are required to make the successful communities that the Council seeks.

2.1.3 However, the Council recognises that whilst it may wish to secure the delivery of all infrastructure items, prioritisation may be required depending on the availability of public and private sector funding sources and service priorities at that time. These priorities are likely to change over time as and when funding sources are available.

2.1.4 The IP has sought to distinguish between infrastructure:

- To cover existing deficiencies
- Related to new development
- Responding to the area’s aspirations

2.1.5 The IP builds upon work already undertaken by the Council to support the LDP. This has been supported by additional discussion with service providers. However, there remain weaknesses in the information where some service providers have been unable to provide detailed information on future requirements. As the date of delivery of the infrastructure comes nearer it is expected that plans will be refined and that the cost estimates will become more robust. The IP will need to be kept under review to ensure the information it contains is as accurate as possible.

3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Transportation

Meeting LDP Objectives

- 3.1.1** The LDP highlights the importance of minimising the need to travel, improving accessibility to jobs, services and community facilities and addressing climate change. The LDP aims to deliver a transport system in Monmouthshire that manages the use of the private car effectively and encourages the use of other transport modes – be it public transport or cycling or walking. The strategy emphasises provision for non-car transport while also highlighting a number of key highway schemes that are essential to alleviate existing deficiencies and deliver a network that will accommodate the overall level and direction of growth to 2021.
- 3.1.2** The LDP approach is consistent with the Regional Transport Plan (RTP) prepared by the South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA) published in March 2010. The RTP aims to improve regional transport and help deliver the social, economic and environmental objectives of the Wales Spatial Plan and the Wales Transport Strategy, Wales National Transport Plan.

Improved public transport

- 3.1.3** Public transport in Monmouthshire is provided through the bus service and the railway network which includes four stations in Monmouthshire (Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Severn Tunnel Junction) all of which are operated by Arriva Trains Wales. Services are provided by First Great Western, Arriva Cross Country and Arriva Trains Wales franchises.

Bus service and network

- 3.1.4** The bus service is mainly run by private companies operating from a number of stations and interchanges across the County, although Monmouthshire County Council does provide a number of school bus services and operates the demand responsive Grass Routes services across the County. While a number of bus services are run on a purely commercial basis the majority are subsidised by the Council to some extent in order to provide a service across the whole of Monmouthshire. During the LDP period, the Council will be working with SEWTA on the development of a Regional Bus Strategy which is likely to look at infrastructure and service improvements.

Rail service and network

- 3.1.5** Network Rail, Welsh Government and SEWTA have identified a range of infrastructure and service improvements which are set out in the Network Rail Wales Route Utilisation Strategy (2008), Wales National Transport Plan (2010) and the SEWTA Rail Strategy (2011). For Monmouthshire, these plans identify station improvements – namely increased parking and improved bus interchange facilities – at Severn Tunnel Junction, Abergavenny and Chepstow stations, as well as service improvements on the Abergavenny and Chepstow lines.

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

Provision for cycling and pedestrians

- 3.1.6** The Council's Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007) identifies a number of deficiencies and opportunities to improve cycling, pedestrian and horse riding access across Monmouthshire. It acknowledges that:
- There is a shortage of off road countryside access provision for cyclists and horse riders.
 - There are gaps in the provision of public rights of way where there are Ministry of Defence sites, in areas of private estates and around Llandegfedd Reservoir and on the coast.
 - There is little information available for horse riders and cyclists and a need to improve information and signage to make it clear which routes carry vehicular status.
 - There is a need to promote, identify and increase the percentages of paths in Monmouthshire which are available for those with mobility or visual impairments.
 - Overgrowth, path obstructions, lack of signposting and promotional material limit or put people off using paths in Monmouthshire.
- 3.1.7** In addition to the deficiencies and maintenance in the existing public rights of way infrastructure there will be other measures within new developments that will be needed to provide for pedestrians and cyclists. These measures will be agreed with the Council as part of the design and planning process on a scheme by scheme basis.
- 3.1.8** Active Travel (Wales) Bill legislation is currently being scrutinised by the National Assembly and is likely to become statute during the LDP period. This new legislation will place a duty on the Council and other public bodies to map walking and cycling routes throughout the County and to set out proposals for improving walking and cycling provision. This will also be used to inform any measures needed in relation to new developments.

Highways

- 3.1.9** There are a number of major highway schemes required to deliver the LDP. These are associated with the strategic development sites.
- 3.1.10** There are also a number of measures identified to improve the functioning of the road network and to promote sustainable transport measures in Monmouthshire. The schemes are of general need and do not necessarily relate directly to mitigating the impact of any individual site for development. Schemes identified in the South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA) Regional Transport Plan (RTP) are listed in LDP Strategic Policy S16, although none of these are firm proposals with funding in place. LDP Development Management Policy MV10 ensures that such schemes, together with a number of locally identified schemes, are safeguarded from development that would be likely to prejudice their implementation.

Relevant LDP Policies:

- S16 Transport
- MV1 Proposed Developments and Highway Considerations
- MV2 Sustainable Transport Access
- MV3 Public Rights of Way
- MV4 Cycling
- MV5 Improvements to Public Transport Interchanges and Facilities
- MV10 Transport Routes and Schemes

3.2 Utilities

Meeting LDP Objectives

- 3.2.1** The LDP highlights the importance of creating sustainable communities. In terms of utility provision this objective includes ensuring that utilities are provided in a timely manner to meet the needs of the communities they serve. It also includes addressing both the cause and impacts of climate change and the need to minimise waste and pollution. This could be through contained systems which minimise environmental impact and through the use of renewable resources to meet energy needs.

Surface water and flood risk mitigation

- 3.2.2** Local Authorities, developers and the Environment Agency (EA) have a role in assessing the flood implications of development. The developer has the main responsibility for flood defence, with the flood risk management requirements of individual sites borne privately by the developer. As part of any development agreement, a developer has a responsibility to ensure that the new development:

- Is properly defended from external flood risks to an adequate standard.
- Is properly drained, so ensuring that ground water and rainfall does not cause an unacceptable risk of on-site flood problems.
- Does not generate an unacceptable risk flooding on adjacent land as a result of changes to the drainage of their land, beyond what might be considered to be reasonable from a natural (undeveloped) area.

- 3.2.3** Various stakeholders have an involvement in approving arrangements for surface water disposal such as local authorities, the EA, internal drainage boards and sewerage companies. Because of concerns over increasing the risk of downstream flooding of watercourses, there is a general requirement to dispose of run-off as close to the source as possible by means of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). Developers should engage with the relevant stakeholders at an early stage to ensure that adequate land is identified to install SUDS. This is particularly important with small developments and infill sites where increased densities may conflict with achieving SUDS.

- 3.2.4** In terms of strategic infrastructure the EA have indicated that there are no current requirements in Monmouthshire.

Electricity

- 3.2.5** Monmouthshire's Distribution Network Operator (DNO) is Western Power Distribution. All electricity DNOs have a statutory duty under the Electricity Act 1989 to provide connections (i.e. extensions from its distribution system) upon request from persons seeking connections.

- 3.2.6** In terms of additional electricity provision in relation to new development consultation with Western Power Distribution has identified no further requirements in terms of upgrading of the network to support new development.

- 3.2.7** Although no specific additional provision has been identified, the LDP requires the undergrounding of a strategic 132,000 volt line, which currently runs overhead through the strategic site at Deri Farm, Abergavenny. This has not been approved by Western Power

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

Distribution. However, the site's developer has indicated that it is technically feasible to achieve.

Gas

3.2.8 National Grid operates the national gas transmission system which supplies the 12 local distribution zones across the country. Wales and West Utilities are the distribution company for Monmouthshire.

3.2.9 No major infrastructure requirements have been identified in terms of gas supply; however, it is likely that reinforcements will be required to ensure the correct operating pressure. The detail of these reinforcements will be determined as sites are developed, so it is not possible at this stage to identify any specific requirements or costs.

Potable Water

3.2.10 Currently there is adequate capacity in its existing network and the quality of water is good, consequently at a strategic level there is no immediate constraint on development. However, further growth at Monmouth may necessitate the need for an increased capacity as the existing reservoir at Hill Service may not be sufficient. This is not within the current Management Plan.

3.2.11 Local network upgrades and reinforcements may be necessary to provide a water supply to a particular development. The requirement for these and the associated costs will need to be assessed by developers for individual development schemes.

Sewage treatment

3.2.12 Welsh Water is the owner of the wastewater sewerage network, and operator of the wastewater treatment works in the study area. Under the current (2010-2015) Business Plan Welsh Water is planning a programme of works in Monmouthshire.

3.2.13 Developments in both the towns and the rural areas will require upgrades to treatment works, some of which are not in the current programme. Consultation with Welsh Water indicates that where development requires upgrades that are not in the current programme the developer will need to pay towards the cost of the required upgrade. Welsh Water is unable to provide any further information to include in the IP.

Telecommunications

3.2.14 The general principle with telecommunication, as with other utilities, is that telecommunication services are provided as required at their own cost with capital raised through private debt or equity capital as they see fit, and in return for the income generated from sales to domestic and commercial customers.

3.2.15 The issues with regard to the utilities are not ones of funding per se, but of whether the regulatory structure for the industries concerned is adequate to ensure that investment takes place at the appropriate time to facilitate growth. This is considered in relation to the telecommunications below.

3.2.16 British Telecom (BT) has a statutory obligation to supply capacity as and when required. When a new housing or employment development is built, infrastructure requirements will also be met by BT.

- 3.2.17** The main issue at present relates to broadband speeds required for uploading and downloading information. Increasing customer demand is requiring better performance. It must be noted that Broadband speed availability is very specific and determined primarily by the distance from the exchange and quality of cabling. Within Monmouthshire it has been reported that areas within the County, especially the rural parts, have relatively poor Broadband availability.
- 3.2.18** In common with other utilities, BT puts forward cases internally to ensure revenue is available to fulfil future needs. Ultimately the provision of telecommunication services is generally self-financing and prioritised to those areas where either there is sufficient customer base to pay for the upgrade or public sector grant is available to subsidise the provision.
- 3.2.19** As the customer base is relatively small in Monmouthshire it is unlikely that upgrades will happen without public sector subsidy. Projects have been commenced to facilitate improvement to connectivity in rural communities. A feasibility study has been completed and four communities selected to pilot connectivity projects with funding of £225,000 from Welsh Government.
- 3.2.20** It has also been announced that Welsh Government have a new deal with BT which aims to deliver Next Generation Broadband to 96 per cent of homes and businesses in Wales by the end of 2015. However the impact on provision in Monmouthshire is unknown as details have yet to be published.

Relevant LDP Policies:

- S12 Efficient Resource Use and Flood Risk
- SD3 Flood Risk
- SD4 Sustainable Drainage
- EP2 Protection of Water Sources and Water Environment
- EP4 Telecommunications
- EP5 Foul Sewage Disposal

3.2 Household waste and recycling

- 3.3.1** Monmouthshire County Council has traditionally managed its own recycling and waste services. Whilst reduction and recycling of waste remains the priority, the Council has recognised the need to look for the best environmental, cost effective and practical solution for disposal of the remaining waste.
- 3.3.2** Monmouthshire has entered into partnership with Caerphilly County Borough Council, Cardiff Council, Newport City Council and Vale of Glamorgan Council to find a regional solution to waste disposal after reduction and recycling measures. The partnership authorities have set up Prosiect Gwyrdd (Project Green) to implement and manage the process to procure a long term regional solution. At the time of writing two preferred bidders had been shortlisted. The bidders are proposing a waste recovery facility and energy from waste facility respectively. No decision has been made as to the preferred bidder (or solution) but neither of the proposed sites is located in Monmouthshire.

Relevant LDP Policy:

- S14 Waste

3.3 Public realm improvements

- 3.3.1** Public realm improvements help provide the infrastructure necessary to ensure a quality urban environment and sustainable communities. The total place plans referred to earlier will provide a comprehensive set of measures for inclusion in the IP. Annex 2 sets out measures previously identified and measures that will be developed in the draft Severnside total place plan.
- 3.3.2** Public realm improvements in Abergavenny have been identified in connection with the redevelopment of the Cattle Market site and provision for funding has been made in the Section 106 Agreement for this development.
- 3.3.3** Chepstow town centre has benefited from a relatively recent regeneration scheme and no further measures are identified at the present time.
- 3.3.4** Monmouth town has a regeneration plan entitled 'Vision Monmouth'. Proposed schemes are listed in Annex 2.
- 3.3.5** In Severnside regeneration measures for the Caldicot town centre have been put forward in connection with the new supermarket at the Caldicot School site. Section 106 funding will be provided to fund these proposals. The scheme will be further described and developed in the Severnside total place plan.

4 SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Education

Meeting LDP Objectives

- 4.1.1** The LDP seeks to build sustainable communities where people have good access to education provision. Where new development is promoted there should be either sufficient education provision or planned improvement to address any deficiency.

Provision

- 4.1.2** Monmouthshire County Council has statutory responsibility for the provision of children's services. It has a duty to ensure that there are sufficient school places in terms of quantity and quality to meet the needs of the population. Future housing developments that lead to an increase in educational age population and that result in a demand for additional school places for early years 0-5, primary schools and secondary schools, special schools and post 16, should make appropriate contributions to education provision.
- 4.1.3** However it is unlikely that there will be substantial requirements in the short to medium term for new school places as a result of new development. In general pupil numbers have been falling and as can be seen from the latest 2011 Census population release, school age persons (0-19) have slightly dropped over the period since the last census in 2001.
- 4.1.4** Whilst there are unlikely to be requirements for new school places in the short and medium term there are infrastructure requirements for new and improved schools as a result of demand for more Welsh Medium secondary schools and a need to replace the existing building stock as it becomes less fit for purpose. It is important that new development contributes to this refurbishment program as it will help support the growth in terms of providing facilities fit for purposes.
- 4.1.5** The Council has been pursuing a long-term programme of work in recent years in order to bring its schools up to a suitable standard and to balance the need for school places. This has resulted in approximately £50m being spent over the last few years in building new primary schools and altering and extending existing primary school buildings. The programme will continue into the foreseeable future with significant development at all of the County's four mainstream secondary schools, further work on the primary school estate and expenditure in providing additional places for Welsh Medium education at secondary level.
- 4.1.6** This development programme aligns with the 21st Century Schools' programme being developed by the Welsh Government across the whole of Wales and as a result, a £79.5m programme of work has currently been approved by them for 50% match funding.
- 4.1.7** The major planned new education provision is in Severnside with a new community campus proposed at Caldicot. The scheme is to establish a Community Campus in Caldicot on the existing school site which co-locates and integrates a range of educational and community facilities and services for the Severnside area. Start of construction is planned for 2014.
- 4.1.8** Part funding for the campus will be from the Welsh Government's 21st Century Schools programme (approximately £24m). The balance of £15 to £20m will be met from a number of other sources which could include additional contribution from the County Council's

Capital Programme, prudential borrowing by the Council and any opportunities to release value from surplus land at the site.

Relevant LDP Policy:

- S5 Community and Recreation Facilities

4.2 Health Care

Meeting LDP Objectives

4.2.1 The LDP aims to reduce health inequalities and improve access to services and facilities. The focus is on creating the right environment to promote well-being by providing the means for a healthy lifestyle.

Primary and Acute Care

4.2.2 Primary and acute health care services in Monmouthshire are currently delivered by the Aneurin Bevan Health Board (ABHB). Ambulance services are considered within the section on emergency services.

4.2.3 The provision of primary and acute care infrastructure is determined to a considerable extent by demographic change and new service delivery methods. As discussed below it is considered that although there are some requirements for new health care provision, where these arise they are not show stoppers to development and funding will not be required from development as it is sourced from other streams.

Primary Care

4.2.4 ABHB has indicated that there should be approximately 1 GP for every 1,000 patients. However single practices are rare and new single handed practices would not be considered viable. Therefore, the critical mass for provision of a new doctor’s surgery is about 3,000 – 6,000 people. ABHB would not commission a new surgery but would instead provide assistance to existing surgeries in the area by means of development or improvement grant if deemed appropriate.

4.2.5 The decision to replace a surgery would be dependent on many factors, including: prioritisation across ABHB, current and proposed practice capacity and patient list size and demographics, Local Authority Development Plan and proposed increase in residential units, whether practice premises conform to Welsh Health Circular schedule of accommodation, is compliant with statutory regulations including Disability discrimination Act, Data Confidentiality, Infection Control, Health & Safety including Fire regulations. As a result, there is very often no requirement to provide a new GP surgery for each new development. Where there is a small growth in population this may mean extending an existing practice premises or increasing capacity within a practice with an additional (perhaps part-time) GP, rather than building a new practice premises.

4.2.6 Where new-build provision is required but not a full surgery set up then “branch” surgeries are sometimes considered. ABHB would not open branch surgeries but would consider the option of providing an improvement grant which can be opened to treat a smaller, more local population. However, whilst branch provision might be a flexible way of addressing growth in

an area in the short term, it is important to note that they may not be the best approach in the long term or best suited to address the needs of large housing developments.

- 4.2.7** The preferred option would be a new surgery or a replacement or extension of the existing surgery in the main growth areas. These would have the advantage of being able to:
- reduce A&E attendance by providing community services to the patient in their local area in line with Clinical Futures.
 - be more economically efficient and sustainable, with shared ancillary and support facilities.
- 4.2.8** ABHB regularly review primary care infrastructure based on changes to demographics and the location of future growth. These reviews and the resulting projects being identified that will create limited capacity will be able to meet some of the short term needs arising from growth. However, there are still capacity issues at some locations and it is anticipated that new or improved facilities will be required at the locations identified in Annex 2.
- 4.2.9** As these requirements have yet to gain approval from the Welsh Government to be developed and therefore are yet to be fully worked up in terms of planning and design, we have provided an estimated indicative cost based on past experience and case study.
- 4.2.10** The ABHB receives an annual budget from the WG/ NHS Wales for the General Medical Services rent and rates reimbursement and Global Sum revenue cost of providing all health services to the population of Monmouthshire and the other areas it covers. The ABHB is expected to manage their requirements within this and contracts with the local NHS providers to provide services.
- 4.2.11** ABHB has to apply to WG for approval for schemes and funding for any developments or improvement grants together with the increase in rent and rate revenue costs – therefore approval of such schemes is reliant on funding being available from WG. Facilities will need to be in place in advance of the full realisation of the population increase - therefore consultation is key between the health board and local planning authority to build this into the health board prioritisation schedules and funding bid applications to the WG.
- 4.2.12** Therefore a range of funding mechanisms is used to deliver new or improved health facilities. The main sources of funding for new and expanded health facilities are:
- third party development (rental reimbursement)
 - direct grant from WG
- 4.2.13** The ABHB and its predecessors have not traditionally sought payment from development to assist with the funding of new healthcare facilities. Consultation with ABHB suggests that this position will continue.

Acute Care

4.2.14 The Nevill Hall Hospital (Abergavenny) is part of the ABHB and is the main provider of acute hospital services to the population of Monmouthshire. ABHB has advised that it is likely that its requirement for additional facilities to enable it to provide services to a growing population linked with local housing growth, will be offset to some extent by NHS plans to move some services away from acute hospitals and into primary care and community settings – in line with Clinical Futures.

4.2.15 There are no current plans for any major redevelopment or provision of additional facilities.

Relevant LDP Policy:

- S5 Community and Recreation Facilities

4.3 Crematoria and Burial Grounds

4.3.1 The Council, as burial authority, has responsibility to regulate burials and cemetery use. In addition to these responsibilities Monmouthshire also runs four public cemeteries.

4.3.2 Demand for burial plots has declined in favour of cremations, although the decline has levelled in recent years. Therefore whilst the population is ageing, which could potentially put pressure on existing facilities, the land requirements are not likely to be significant in Monmouthshire. There are no current requirements for expanded facilities or new sites.

Relevant LDP Policy:

- S5 Community and Recreation Facilities

4.4 Facilities for Faith Communities

4.4.1 The contribution that faith communities can make in developing and enriching new communities is widely recognised. However, there is very limited research about how facilities for faith communities are best provided. One recent research study provided guidance for new development in the Cambridge¹ sub-region.

4.4.2 The study concluded that about 0.5 hectares of free land should be provided for every 3,000 dwellings. Actual provision could take a variety of forms including provision of land, provision of land and buildings or renovation of an existing building but whatever option is pursued, the monetary impact on the landowner would stay the same.

4.4.3 The study gives further detailed guidance on how facilities for faith communities could be identified and the Council will make use of this (and other local consultations) in taking forward provision for faith communities.

Relevant LDP Policy:

- S5 Community and Recreation Facilities

¹ Facilities for Faith Communities in New Developments in the Cambridge Sub Region, Cambridge Horizons, November 2008

4.5 Emergency Services

Ambulance

4.5.1 Ambulance services in Monmouthshire are provided by the Welsh Ambulance Service NHS Trust. The requirement for ambulance services is set by national targets to respond to 65% of life-threatening incidents within eight minutes.

4.5.2 It is now general practice to locate a network of vehicles stationed in strategic locations across the County. Whilst this reduces requirements for new ambulance stations there is a need to redevelop facilities in Monmouth. It is understood that facilities in Monmouth require a permanent replacement as they are currently using temporary buildings. However, whilst this facility is likely to be required within the plan period there are currently no firm plans or commitments from providers to bring forward a new site.

Police

4.5.3 Policing in Monmouthshire is provided by the Gwent Constabulary. The constabulary has not identified any specific requirements or new facilities which are required as a result of the population and housing growth. Whilst nationally there has been advice that Police authorities should be seeking contributions from development, there is no evidence of Gwent following this approach.

4.5.4 It is also important to note that population growth and an increase in housing numbers do not necessarily result in a need for additional single use police facilities. A number of factors need to be taken into consideration including existing criminality and current provision. Also, the Police place a greater emphasis on community policing through the Safer Neighbourhoods programme, where there is a drive to more effective joint working with other agencies. Whilst a presence in new communities is desirable it is more likely that multi-use communities building will be utilised rather than fully manned new police stations.

Fire and Rescue

4.5.5 The South Wales Fire and Rescue Service consider that the proposed growth will not give rise to a need for additional provision. The current stations cover the main areas and have quick response times. Modern dwellings have hard-wired smoke alarms and may also include sprinkler systems in the future and pose relatively little danger, so the proposed growth will not add significantly to the demands on the Service in Monmouthshire. Because of this, and because the Service operates on a settlement-wide basis, there are no constraints on growth in individual areas arising from the level of provision of Fire and Rescue Services.

4.6 Sports and leisure

4.6.1 Current Unitary Development Plan policy is that provision for additional play and outdoor recreational space is related to the number of new dwellings in accordance with the Council's adopted standards. The Council currently seeks 70m² per dwelling of recreation space.

4.6.2 Where provision is not made on site, the Council has standard contribution payments it seeks. These are for the provision of the space and to provide maintenance. The requirements and offsite contributions were last reviewed in July 2011.

4.6.3 While it is desirable that public open space and children’s play areas are provided on site, this is generally not possible in relation to Adult Outdoor Recreation Space. The Council’s general approach is operate a ‘bidding’ process whereby local recreational organisations and clubs put forward proposals for improving adult recreational facilities in their communities, utilising s106 monies raised in their areas. It is intended that this process will be carried out on a more strategic basis with schemes identified in advance in the IP and with recreational and community facilities considered in conjunction with other ‘place making’ projects, particularly if the Council adopts CIL.

4.6.4 When adopted, LDP Policy CRF2, which sets out the Council’s recreation and open space standards, will also include a requirement for 0.25 hectares of allotment space per 1,000 population. There are currently no specific proposals for the provision of allotment sites. An average cost estimate is £58,000 per new allotment (20 plots). It is likely that such provision would be developer funded.

- Relevant LDP Policies:
- S5 Community and Recreation Facilities
 - CRF2 Outdoor Recreation /Public Open Space and Allotment Standards and Provision

5 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Meeting LDP Objectives

5.1.1 The LDP aims to ensure the provision of high quality open space, with networks of green infrastructure which protect existing features and promote both biodiversity and access. The creation and maintenance of high quality open space is critical to both the conservation objectives of the plan and the promotion of health and well-being by providing an accessible environment for new and existing development.

Provision

5.1.2 Growth will bring increased pressure on existing strategic green infrastructure assets and enhancement works will need to be undertaken in order to prepare these assets for greater visitor numbers. This green infrastructure outside the footprint of new development could also have a role to play in bringing together both existing and new communities through linking settlements and country parks, wildlife reserves, urban greenspaces, heritage sites and waterways. Local green spaces can be used for food production, contribute to urban drainage and flood management with Sustainable Urban Drainage systems, or provide local parks for informal recreation.

5.1.3 The Council has published a Recreation and Open Space Study (2008), a Green Space Study (2010), a Priority Habitat Costing Study (2012) and a Landscape Costing Study (2012). These studies, along with individual management plans have helped identify the requirements and needs for green infrastructure. These requirements will be developed further in a Green Infrastructure Study and associated Supplementary Planning Guidance.

5.1.4 A number of potential green infrastructure projects have been identified and these are set out in Annex 2 for further consideration. As Monmouthshire is generally already well provided for with respect to overall green space provision (as indicated in the Greenspace and Open Space studies) the main priorities relate to improving access, linkages and facilities.

Relevant LDP Policies:

- S13 Landscape, Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment
- G11 Green Infrastructure

6 DELIVERY AND FUNDING

6.1 Anticipated Sources of Funding

6.1.1 There are a small number of infrastructure items where public funding or operator/owner funding is relatively assured. These are for a very tightly defined type of provision (e.g. specified highway schemes, new GP surgeries and the school rebuilding programme) and the IP has identified these funding sources where relevant.

6.1.2 It is not anticipated (at least in the short term to 2016) that there will be guaranteed general mainstream Central Government money to fund other infrastructure items nor that the Council will have capital budgets to fund provision themselves as they may have done in the past. Funding from WG for specific types of development will be on a project basis and may include:

- Regional Transport Plan (RTP) – Monmouthshire is part of the South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA) which produces the RTP on behalf of the south east Wales regional area. The RTP sets out a range of transport related projects that is then used as a basis for bidding for funding from WG. The amount of funding available from WG varies and not all projects identified in the RTP will obtain funding
- Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan – WG announced a wide ranging infrastructure funding package centred on achieving 7 strategic priorities. For the period 2012-2013 funding of £44m was available to meet these priorities – it should be noted that these are Wales-wide priorities and only a small proportion of this funding will be available for infrastructure provision in Monmouthshire

In addition to the above, new national government funding programmes may become available during the LDP period.

6.1.3 There will continue to be other specialised sources of funds (e.g. Lottery) for narrowly defined projects however, funding from these directions cannot be guaranteed. There is also opportunity for the Council to seek funding directly from development through either S106 or should the Council choose Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

Annex 1

Strategic Sites Infrastructure Requirements

Please note that this list will be reviewed on a regular basis; please check with the Council that you have the latest available information.

Table 1: Site Specific Requirements Abergavenny/Llanfoist – Deri Farm

Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Junction and/or road alignment improvements	2015-2016	£0.25m	Developer funded
Undergrounding of 132,000 volt overhead line	2015-2016	£2m	Developer funded
Llanfoist Treatment Works improvement	2015	Not specified	Funded (Welsh Water), improvements anticipated to be delivered by April 2015
Recreation and open space	2016-2021	Number of dwelling * (£3,920 minus on-site provision) – subject to no change in current policy approach	Developer funded
Biodiversity mitigation and enhancement (subject to detail/future GI proposals)	2016-2021	Not specified	Developer funded
Affordable Housing	2016-2021	Not specified (35% provision subject to viability)	Developer funded
Sustainable Transport Contributions	2016-2021	Not specified	Developer funded

Table 2: Site Specific Requirements Monmouth – Wonastow Road

Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Highway improvements – mitigation measures Wonastow Road/Rockfield Road and Portal Road/Cinderhill junctions	2014-2020	Not specified	Developer funded
Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Monmouth Treatment Works improvement	2012	Not specified	Funded (Welsh Water), improvements delivered 2012
Off-site foul drainage works	2014-2020	£0.4m (Source: Wonastow Road, Monmouth : Preliminary Infrastructure Feasibility Study, Arup)	Developer funded
Hill Service Reservoir improved storage capacity	Welsh Water unable to provide date	Not specified	Developer funded, unless post 2015, whereby it may be included within next Welsh Water programme
Recreation and open space	2014-2020	Number of dwelling * (£3,920 minus on-site provision) – subject to no change in current policy approach	Developer funded
Biodiversity mitigation and enhancement (subject to detail/future GI proposals)	2016-2020	Not specified	Developer funded
Sustainable Transport Contributions (including improved bus services)	2014-2020	Not specified	Developer funded
Affordable Housing	2014-2020	Not specified (35% provision subject to viability)	Developer funded
6.5 hectares of serviced employment land	2014-2020	Not specified	Developer funded
Improved pedestrian access	2014-2020	Not specified	Developer funded

Table 3: Site Specific Requirements Magor and Undy – Rockfield Farm

Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Roundabout improvements to create signalled junctions	2015-2017	£0.1m	Developer funded
Magor Sewage Pumping Station	2012	Not specified	Funded (Welsh Water), improvements delivered 2012
Recreation and open space	2016-2020	Number of dwelling * (£3,920 minus on-site provision) – subject to no change in current policy approach	Developer funded
Sustainable Transport Contributions	2016-2020	Not specified	Developer funded
Biodiversity mitigation and enhancement (subject to detail/future GI proposals)	2016-2020	Not specified	Developer funded
Enhanced contribution to community facilities	2015-2017	Not specified	Developer funded
Contribution to employment infrastructure	2015-2017	£0.2m	Developer funded
Affordable Housing	2016-2020	Not specified (25% provision subject to viability)	Developer funded

Table 4: Site Specific Requirements Caldicot/Portskewett – Crick Road

Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Construction of pedestrian route along Crick Road and B4245	2015-2017	£0.12m (figure under review and may rise to £45k to take account of cost of providing footpath at railway bridge)	Developer funded
Contribution to employment infrastructure	2015-2017	£0.2m	Developer funded
Recreation and open space	2016-2021	Number of dwelling * (£3,920 minus on-site provision) – subject to no change in current policy approach	Developer funded
Sustainable Transport Contributions	2016-2021	Not specified	Developer funded
Biodiversity mitigation and enhancement (subject to detail/future GI proposals)	2016-2021	Not specified	Developer funded
Affordable Housing	2016-2021	Not specified (25% provision subject to viability)	Developer funded

Table 5: Site Specific Requirements Chepstow – Fairfield Mabey

Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Lowering of road under railway bridge	2015	£1m	Developer funded
Realignment of the Station Road junction with the A48 trunk road	2015-2017	Not known	Part funding by developer. Part funding by MCC (land release?)
Sustainable Transport Measures (e.g. Railway Station parking)	2017-2021	Not specified	Part funding by developer. Part funding by MCC
High Beech roundabout improvements (Source: Consultation responses)	Not known	£1.69m	Part funding by developer. Part funding by MCC
Recreation and open space	2017-2021	Number of dwelling * (£3,920 minus on-site provision) – subject to no change in current policy approach	Developer funded
Biodiversity mitigation and enhancement (subject to detail/future GI proposals)	2016-2021	Not specified	Developer funded
Affordable Housing	2017-2021	Not specified (35% provision subject to viability)	Developer funded
3 hectares serviced employment land	2017-2021	Not specified	Developer funded
Provision of riverside walkway	2017-2021	Not specified (likely to be part of open space requirement as above)	Developer funded

Annex 2

Potential 'Place Making' and Other Infrastructure Requirements by Settlement

Please note that this list will be reviewed on a regular basis; please check with the Council that you have the latest available information.

Table 1: Abergavenny

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Transportation				
Abergavenny/ Llanfoist	Abergavenny rail station interchange - includes bus stop and turning area, station improvements and new car park facilities and spaces (Source: Abergavenny-Newport Rail Corridor Option Development & Appraisal Final WeITAG Report - March 2011)	Likely to be subject of bid to SEWTA 2014-15	£2.8m	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Abergavenny/ Llanfoist	Abergavenny bus station improvement (Source: Visitor Transport Initiative Development Plan 2008)	Likely to be subject of bid to SEWTA 2014-15	£0.25m	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Abergavenny /Llanfoist	Llanfoist pedestrian and cycling river crossing (Source: MCC)	Likely to be subject of bid to SEWTA 2014-15. Subject to detailed feasibility study 2013-14	£1m (cost depending on where bridge can go).	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Public Realm Improvements				
Abergavenny	Improvements to Bailey Park (Source: Abergavenny Regeneration Action Plan v3 2008)	2014-2016	£10k	MCC with S106 funding from redevelopment of cattle market/new supermarket.

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Abergavenny	Public realm improvements and enhancement of Lion Street and environs associated with commercial development scheme including retail uses	2014-2016	£310k (£10k towards public art/public realm improvements in vicinity of site; £300k towards improvements to Lion Street and town centre environs)	MCC with S106 funding from redevelopment of cattle market/new supermarket.
Education				
Abergavenny	Redevelopment/refurbishment of existing school to provide a Community Campus	Not confirmed	Not confirmed	Grant of £80m available from Welsh Government for schools refurbishment/redevelopment program throughout Monmouthshire – match funding to be provided by MCC. Potential funding from CIL to support growth
Health				
Abergavenny	New health care facility to incorporate existing practices and increase capacity	2012 - 2017	£1.5m - £2.5m	Primary Care
Green Infrastructure				
Abergavenny/ Llanfoist	Castle Meadows - extend the existing managed greenspace to Ysbytty Fields to improve linkage to Llanfoist (Source: Greenspace Study 2010)	2012 - 2021		MCC and potentially developer funded
Abergavenny	Castle Meadows, Abergavenny - river bank protection near Llanfoist bridge (Source: Greenspace Study 2010 and Management Plan)	2012 - 2021	£0.06m	MCC and potentially developer funded

Table 2: Chepstow

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Transportation				
Chepstow	High Beech roundabout improvements (Source: Consultation responses)	Not known	£1.69m	Part funding by developer Part funding by MCC
Chepstow	Chepstow rail station and bus station interchange (Source: MCC)	Likely to be subject of bid to SEWTA 2014-15	£2m	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Chepstow	A48 Chepstow Outer By-pass (Source: LDP)	Not known	Not known	Not known
Chepstow	Chepstow Park and Ride	Not known	Not known	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Education				
Chepstow	Redevelopment/ refurbishment of existing school to provide a Community Campus	Not confirmed	Not confirmed	Grant of £80m available from Welsh Government for schools refurbishment/ redevelopment program throughout Monmouthshire – match funding to be provided by MCC. Potential funding from CIL to support growth

Table 3: Monmouth

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Transportation				
Monmouth	Monmouth coach stop (Source: Vision Monmouth)	Not known	£0.06m	Likely to be in bid for SEWTA funding 2014/15.
Monmouth	Visitor parking (making better use of current provision and providing additional space) (Source: Vision Monmouth)		£0.085m	MCC
Monmouth	Monmouth park and ride (Source: Vision Monmouth)		£0.1m or £0.5m if pedestrian bridge included	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Monmouth	Monmouth bus station improvement (Source: MCC)		£0.1m	SEWTA RTP – funding not confirmed
Monmouth	Walking and cycling route improvements - Monmouth Link Connect (Source: Vision Monmouth)	2011 onwards - scheme has started but still requires significant funding to complete	£2.4m	SEWTA RTP, Sustrans, Big Lottery Scheme
Monmouth	A40/A466 Wyebridge Junction Improvement Scheme	MCC/WG to commission study into proposed capacity/ pedestrian improvement 2013	£1m	WG /SEWTA
Utilities				
Monmouth	Hill Service Reservoir improved storage capacity	Related to pace of development in Monmouth – Welsh Water unable to comment on timescale or cost	Not specified	Developer funded, unless post 2015, whereby it may be included within next Welsh Water programme
Education				
Monmouth	Redevelopment/ refurbishment of existing school to provide a Community Campus	Not confirmed	Not confirmed	Grant of £80m available from Welsh Government for schools refurbishment/ redevelopment program throughout Monmouthshire – match funding to be

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
				provided by MCC. Potential funding from CIL to support growth
Health and Emergency Services				
Monmouth	New GP surgery space required to increase capacity to meet demand	2012-2017	£1.5m - £2.5m	Primary Care
Monmouth	Replacement ambulance station	2011-2021	Cost of provision not known	Welsh Ambulance Service
Public Realm Improvements				
Monmouth	Monnow Street improvement to pedestrian environment and streetscape (Source: Vision Monmouth v2 2009)	Not known	Not known	Not known

Table 4: Severnside

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Transportation				
Caldicot/Rogiet	B4245/M48 Link Road (Source: MCC)	Likely to be subject of a 2014-15 bid to SEWTA.	£17m	Likely to be subject of a 2014-15 bid to SEWTA.
Severn Tunnel	B4245 link/Severn Tunnel Junction Link Road, junction interchange and pedestrian and cycling access improvements (Source: MCC)	Likely to be subject of a 2014-15 bid to SEWTA.	£4m	Likely to be subject of a 2014-15 bid to SEWTA.
Magor/ Undy	B4245 Magor /Undy By-pass	Not known	Not known	Not known
Magor/ Undy	Possible New Rail Station at Magor	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
Health and Emergency Services				
Caldicot	Extension of existing practice to increase capacity	2012 - 2017	£0.5m	Primary Care
Magor	New GP surgery space required to increase capacity to meet demand	2012-2017	£1.5m - £2.5m	Primary Care
Public Realm Improvements				
Caldicot	Regenerating the town centre including: i) better pedestrian linkages ii) new public space iii) environmental measures e.g. improved street furniture	2014-16	£705k (£200k towards public realm improvements; £200k towards Newport Road improvements; £225k towards Town Centre Partnership; £30k towards library and One Stop Shop; £50k towards walking and cycling facilities)	MCC with S106 funding from new supermarket
Education				
Caldicot	Redevelopment/ refurbishment of existing school to provide a Community Campus	2013-2016	Estimated at around £24m	Grant of £80m available from Welsh Government for schools refurbishment/ redevelopment program throughout Monmouthshire –

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
				match funding to be provided by MCC. Potential funding from CIL to support growth
Green Infrastructure				
Coastal areas - Severnside	Wales Coast Path improvements including links and circular paths and improvements to the Black Rock picnic site: (Source: The Plan for a Better Severnside)	Not known	Subject to an Action Plan	Awaiting Action Plan
Caldicot	Caldicot Castle and Country Park – major improvements anticipated. Management and action plan in production. (Source: Total Place Plan, Destination Management Plan and Greenspace Study 2010)	Not known	Subject to an Action Plan	Subject of a funding application to the Heritage Lottery Fund and CADW
Rogiet	Rogiet Countryside Park – improvements required	Not known	Not known	Not known
Portskewett	Black Rock Picnic Site – develop the visitor facilities to include catering outlet and toilets (Source: Greenspace Study 2010)	2012 – 2021		Public private partnership

Table 5: Monmouthshire General

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
Transportation				
Usk	A472 Usk By-pass	Not known	Not known	Not known
Monmouthshire	Sustainable transport improvements e.g. new /improved footways, provision of cycle lanes	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known
Utilities				
Cross Ash	Cross Ash Treatment Works improvement	Welsh Water unable to comment on timescale or cost	Not specified	Developer funded, unless post 2015, whereby it may be included within next Welsh Water programme
Devauden	Devauden Treatment Works improvement	Welsh Water unable to comment on timescale or cost	Not specified	As above
Trellech	Trellech Treatment Works improvement	Welsh Water unable to comment on timescale or cost	Not specified	As above
Monmouthshire	Upgrade/provision of broadband connectivity	2013 onwards	Various costs and funding opportunities	MCC, Welsh Government and private providers
Education				
Potentially Monmouthshire	New Welsh Medium School required in the south east Wales area – joint provision with Newport, Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent. Current school at Torfaen is nearing capacity.	Not confirmed	Not confirmed	Unclear as to whether there is WG funding for the construction. Other funding will be from the four local authorities, including Monmouthshire CC. Potential funding from CIL to support growth
Monmouthshire	Refurbishment/ redevelopment of the following primary schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raglan Voluntary Controlled PS Castle Park 	Not confirmed	Not confirmed but the estimated cost for the schemes is £55m and includes the build, ICT and sustainable	Not confirmed

Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan

Name (Town or village)	Item	Timing / Phasing	Costs Total	Delivery
	PS(Caldicot) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goytre Fawr PS (Penperlleni) • Thornwell Primary School Phase II (Chepstow) • Ysgol Gymraeg Y Ffin PS (Caldicot) • Llanfair Kilgeddin Voluntary Aided PS • Llanvihangel Crucorney PS 		energy solutions.	
Sport and recreation				
Monmouthshire	Allotments - Provision for 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population but no specific proposals		£0.058m per new allotment (20 pitches)	Developer funded
North of the County	3G artificial sports pitch (to complement provision in south of County)	Not known	c £0.5m	MCC
Monmouthshire	Improvement to the wider public rights of way network, which also includes green infrastructure improvements (Source: Rights of Way Improvement Plan)	2012 - 2021	£2.5m	MCC and potentially developer funded through S106/CIL if appropriate
Green Infrastructure				
Tintern	Old Station Tintern, Wire Works and Angiddy – A Management Plan is currently being developed for all three sites	Awaiting publication of plan	Awaiting publication of plan	Awaiting publication of plan
Usk	Usk Island – improve access in association with the possible use of the adjacent redundant railway track and ex railway bridge over the River Usk which has been identified by Sustrans as a potential multi-purpose route.	Not known	Not known	Not known

**Monmouthshire County Council
Adopted Local Development Plan
2011-2021**

**Infrastructure Plan Addendum
November 2015**

**Planning Policy Service
Enterprise Directorate
Monmouthshire County Council
County Hall
Usk
NP15 1GA
Tel: 01633 644644
Email: planningpolicy@monmouthshire.gov.uk**

Contents Page

	Page
1. Introduction: Purpose of the Infrastructure Plan Addendum	2
2. Infrastructure Categories	4
Physical	5
Social and Community	10
Green Infrastructure	12
Recommendations – Draft Regulation 123 List	13
3. CIL Eligible Infrastructure Schemes	15
4. Conclusion	33
Appendix A: Overview of CIL Eligible Infrastructure	34
Appendix B: Additional Potential CIL Eligible Walking/Cycling and Green Infrastructure Schemes	36

1 Introduction: Purpose of the Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan Addendum

- 1.1 The Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan (IP) (2013) considered those items of infrastructure that were necessary to deliver the levels of growth and site allocations put forward in the LDP. It set out specific infrastructure requirements associated with the LDP strategic sites as well as an initial list of general ‘place-making’ infrastructure requirements. The IP also enabled the Council to consider possible mechanisms for delivering the infrastructure identified.
- 1.2 At the time of preparation of the 2013 IP the Council was considering whether to progress with the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The Council has subsequently determined to progress with the CIL and is currently working towards the preparation of the Draft Charging Schedule. For CIL purposes, Councils are advised to ‘use the infrastructure planning that underpinned their development plan to identify a selection of indicative infrastructure projects or types of infrastructure that are likely to be funded by the levy’¹. Accordingly, to satisfy CIL requirements there is a need to update the IP to identify what infrastructure types and schemes are eligible for CIL funding. There is also a need to give further consideration to infrastructure costs and potential sources of funding in order to demonstrate an aggregate funding gap for infrastructure across the County to support the implementation of CIL. This will provide evidence to support the CIL and will assist in the preparation of the Draft Charging Schedule and Regulation 123 List. This addendum therefore supports and updates the Council’s 2013 IP.
- 1.3 The purpose of the IP addendum is three-fold:
- To update the Council’s Infrastructure Plan (IP) (2013) by providing an overview of what categories/types of infrastructure identified in the IP fall within the remit of CIL and what infrastructure will continue to be addressed through other funding sources, including S106 planning obligations. This is considered in Section 2 of this report.
 - To recommend which categories of infrastructure will be included in the Regulation 123 List (paragraph 2.42). The Regulation 123 List is a list of infrastructure categories/schemes which the Council intends to fund, wholly or partly, through CIL. It can be published and revised at any time after the Council has adopted CIL. If an infrastructure category/scheme is included in the Reg 123 List a S106 cannot be negotiated to contribute towards that infrastructure. If an infrastructure category/scheme is not included in the Reg 123

¹ CIL Overview, paragraph 24 (DCLG, 2011)

List, up to five S106 planning obligations entered into since April 2010 may be pooled to contribute towards its cost. This is to ensure that double charging of developers for infrastructure through using both CIL and S106 is avoided. The Council's Reg 123 List will be published alongside the CIL Draft Charging Schedule. The recommendations also set out those site-specific infrastructure categories where S106 contributions are likely to be the funding mechanism in order to provide transparency on those matters where S106 contributions will continue to be sought (paragraph 2.44).

- To provide an updated list of indicative infrastructure schemes (based on the most up-to-date information available) that would support development proposed in the LDP that could be funded, partly or wholly, through CIL². The timing/phasing, estimated costs, delivery/funding sources, available funding and subsequent funding gap is identified for each scheme where possible. The draft list of CIL eligible infrastructure schemes which fall within the Regulation 123 List categories is set out in Section 3.

² Infrastructure schemes that fall outside of the remit of CIL, such as health and utility provision, are not included in the list of Draft Infrastructure Schemes. These are, however, included in the 2013 IP which should be referred to accordingly.

2 Infrastructure Categories

- 2.1 The Planning Act 2008³ provides a broad definition of the infrastructure that can be funded by CIL and includes:
- Roads and other transport facilities
 - Schools and other education facilities
 - Open spaces
 - Sporting and recreational facilities
 - Flood defences
- 2.2 This non-exhaustive list provides flexibility and enables the Council to determine the types of infrastructure that will be funded through CIL and to prioritise infrastructure delivery. Of note, CIL cannot be used to fund affordable housing – this will continue to be provided through planning obligations.
- 2.3 This section provides an overview of the types of infrastructure that fall within the remit of CIL and could, therefore, be funded in whole or in part through the Levy, and those infrastructure types which will be funded through other funding sources, including S106 planning obligations. In addition to CIL and S106 contributions, it is recognised that there are many other mechanisms for the funding and provision of infrastructure. These include WG funds/grants, Local Transport Funds, prudential borrowing and community budgets. This section subsequently recommends which categories of infrastructure will be included in the CIL Regulation 123 List.
- 2.4 The report follows the structure of the 2013 IP so that each category of infrastructure is considered in turn. It includes all types of infrastructure that would support the LDP objectives and covers three broad categories of development: physical, social/community and green. This addendum does not repeat the detail contained in the IP – rather it clarifies which infrastructure categories fall within the remit of CIL and provides updates on infrastructure provision where relevant. The 2013 IP should be referred to accordingly for further detail. The table at Appendix A provides a quick glance overview of the infrastructure categories that are considered to be eligible for CIL funding.

³ Planning Act 2008 S216(2) as amended

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation

- 2.5 Since the publication of the 2013 IP, the 2015 Monmouthshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) has replaced the 2010 South East Wales Regional Transport Plan (RTP) as the Council's statutory local transport plan. The LTP is an update of schemes and priorities identified in the RTP. The transport schemes identified in LDP Policy MV10 are therefore carried forward to the Monmouthshire LTP and those that are eligible for CIL funding are set out in Table 1 of Section 3.

Improved Public Transport

Bus Service and Network

- 2.6 The Monmouthshire LTP and LDP identify a range of bus service/network improvements across the County over the Plan period and those relevant are included in the Draft List of Infrastructure Schemes (Table 1). It is anticipated that the following types of schemes will be eligible for CIL funding:
- Strategic improvement schemes such as town centre bus station improvements/interchanges
 - Bus service/corridor improvements such new services and bus stop upgrades

Rail Service and Network

- 2.7 The LTP and LDP identify a range of rail station improvements at Severn Tunnel Junction, Abergavenny and Chepstow stations as well as service improvements on the Abergavenny and Chepstow lines, with relevant schemes included in Table 1. It is anticipated that the following types of schemes will be eligible for CIL funding:
- Rail station improvements such as access, parking and interchange upgrades
 - Provision of new rail stations.

It is not expected that such schemes will be completely funded through CIL, however, it is considered that CIL could be used as one of the funding mechanisms to deliver such strategic public transport infrastructure.

Walking and Cycling

- 2.8 The Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 requires local authorities in Wales to produce active travel maps and deliver year on year improvements in active travel routes and facilities. It requires highways authorities in Wales to make enhancements to routes and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists in all new road schemes and to have regard to the needs of walkers and cyclists in a range of other highway authority functions.
- 2.9 In accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013, the LTP identifies Active Travel Network schemes for each of the County's towns. These propose the development and implementation of active travel plans for these areas which may include the following schemes:
- New/improved cycle lanes/paths/contraflows
 - New/improved footpaths
 - Junction/crossing facilities
 - Cycle parking/storage
 - Route signage

It is anticipated that Active Travel Network schemes, as well as those cycling and pedestrian schemes identified in the LDP (Policy MV10) will be eligible for CIL funding. These are listed in Table 1 Draft CIL Eligible Infrastructure Schemes.

Highway Improvements

- 2.10 The LTP and LDP identify a number of highway schemes to improve the functioning of the highway network in Monmouthshire. It is not expected that such schemes will be completely funded through CIL, however, it is considered that CIL could be used as one of the funding mechanisms to deliver such strategic highway infrastructure. CIL eligible highway schemes are set out in Table 1.
- 2.11 S106 planning obligations will continue to be used where local transport infrastructure is necessary to remove site specific obstacles to planned development, including highway infrastructure associated with the LDP Strategic Sites. Such matters as also covered by Section 278 of the Highways Act (1980).

Utilities

- 2.12 As utility companies have a duty to fund and provide strategic infrastructure to serve new development, the funding of any improvements to utilities will not be dependent on CIL funding. Local connections will be funded and provided by developers on a site-by-site basis.

Surface Water and Flood Risk Mitigation

- 2.13 Surface water drainage is an integral part of new development schemes and as such will be provided directly by the developer. Off-site drainage works which are necessary as a consequence of new development schemes, will continue to be funded by S106 obligations. Accordingly, it is not anticipated that work to the strategic drainage network will be funded through CIL.
- 2.14 Similarly, flood risk mitigation measures are the responsibility of the developer and will be undertaken as an integral part of individual development schemes. As such it is not anticipated that flood risk management measures connected to a development site will be funded through CIL.

Energy - Electricity and Gas

- 2.15 As set out in the IP, Western Power have not identified any further requirements in terms of upgrading the electricity network to support new development arising from the LDP. Similarly, no major infrastructure requirements have been identified in terms of gas supply in Monmouthshire.
- 2.16 Energy companies (Western Power and National Grid in Monmouthshire) have a duty to provide necessary improvements to the electricity and gas network. Accordingly, it is not anticipated that any improvements to the network for electricity/gas supply will be dependent on CIL funding.

Water Resources

Potable Water

- 2.17 Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) is the statutory undertaker providing water supply and sewerage infrastructure for Monmouthshire and as such has a duty to fund and provide strategic infrastructure to serve allocated sites. Local connections are funded by developers. In terms of potable water, as noted in the IP, there is adequate capacity in the existing network and therefore at the strategic level there is no constraint on development. However, local network upgrades may be necessary. The requirement for these and associated costs

will be determined by developers on a site-by-site basis (either directly or through S106 obligations). Accordingly, such provision will not be dependent on CIL funding.

Sewerage Treatment

- 2.18 Developments in both towns and rural areas of Monmouthshire will require upgrades to sewerage treatment works. Where these are not included in DCWW’s current asset management plans the developer will need to pay towards the cost of the required upgrade (either directly or through S106 obligations). As such, improvements to sewerage treatment works will not be dependent on CIL funding.

Telecommunications

Mobile Operators

- 2.19 As with other utilities, telecommunication companies have a duty to fund and provide strategic infrastructure to serve allocated sites, whilst local connections are funded by developers. Accordingly, such provision will not be dependent on funding raised through CIL.

Broadband

- 2.20 A key issue in Monmouthshire relates to broadband speeds required for uploading and downloading information with some areas of the County, particularly rural areas, having relatively poor broadband availability. It is recognised that the provision of superfast broadband is essential to the County’s economy, particularly in terms of enabling business development and it is important that this is delivered to enable the Council to drive forward digital advancement, enterprise and inclusion.
- 2.21 The provision of such services is generally self-financing and prioritised to those areas where there is either sufficient customer base to pay for the upgrade or public sector grant is available. Broadband provision is typically provided by service providers with WG also playing a role in ensuring inclusive access across Wales. However, as stated in the IP, there is concern that broadband upgrades in Monmouthshire will not happen without public sector subsidy given the County’s relatively small customer base. In view of this, consideration should be given to the use of CIL funding to enhance access to superfast broadband across the County and to allow key projects to progress e.g. Super-connected Cities.

Strategic Flood Defences

- 2.22 At the time of preparation of the 2013 IP, the Environment Agency indicated that there were no requirements for strategic flood risk mitigation measures in Monmouthshire. However, the Council is currently in the process of preparing a Flood Risk Management Plan for waters that are its responsibility and it is recognised that strategic flood defence infrastructure requirements could potentially be identified in the County. It is anticipated that such strategic infrastructure could be eligible for CIL funding.

Household Waste and Recycling

- 2.23 As noted in the IP, the Council has traditionally managed its own recycling and waste services through a range of facilities. Subsequent to the publication of the IP 2013, the Council has identified a requirement for a community amenity site upgrade in the County. It is anticipated that any such future improvements to the Council's waste infrastructure could be eligible for CIL funding.

Prosiect Gwyrdd (Project Green)

- 2.24 Monmouthshire has entered in partnership with Caerphilly CBC, Cardiff Council, Newport City Council and Vale of Glamorgan Council to find a regional solution to waste disposal after reduction and recycling measures - Prosiect Gwyrdd. The Viridor proposal at Trident Park, Cardiff has been chosen as the preferred facility to provide a waste management solution for member authorities. The facility will dispose of residual municipal waste of the five authorities which cannot be recycled or composted and is expected to be functioning by 2015/2016. Funding for the facility is to be provided by the five authorities with WG grant assistance and will not be reliant on CIL funding.

Public Realm/Town Centre Improvements

- 2.25 The Council's Whole Place Plans set out a range of public realm improvements (as listed in Table 1). Such schemes include improvements to the pedestrian environment and streetscapes in the County's main towns. It is anticipated that such schemes will be eligible for CIL funding.
- 2.26 As an exception to this, a number of public realm schemes associated with the redevelopment of the Cattle Market in Abergavenny and with the new supermarket in Caldicot Town Centre have been omitted from Table 1 as they are reliant on funding from Section 106 agreements that have already been entered into in connection with existing planning permissions.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Education

- 2.27 As stated in the IP, whilst there are unlikely to be requirements for new school places in the short and medium term, there are infrastructure requirements for new and improved schools as a result of demand for more Welsh Medium secondary schools and a need to replace the existing building stock as it becomes less fit for purpose. It is important that new development contributes to this refurbishment program as it will help support the growth in terms of providing facilities fit for purposes.
- 2.28 The Council has been pursuing a long-term programme of work in recent years in order to bring its schools up to a suitable standard and to balance the need for school places. The programme will continue into the foreseeable future with significant development at the County's mainstream secondary schools, further work on the primary school estate and expenditure in providing additional places for Welsh Medium education at secondary level.
- 2.29 This development programme aligns with the 21st Century Schools' programme being developed by the Welsh Government across the whole of Wales and, at the time of the 2013 IP, a £79.5m programme of work had been approved by them for 50% match funding.
- 2.30 The Council also has a programme for the refurbishment and redevelopment of a number of primary schools across the County, as set out in Table 1.
- 2.31 Given the limitations with pooling of more than 5 planning obligations to make provision for a specific infrastructure project or type, it is considered that CIL funding could be used alongside other funding sources (WG 21st Century Schools Programme, Council's Capital Programme) to fund such education provision in Monmouthshire.

Health Care

- 2.32 Primary and acute health care services in Monmouthshire are currently provided by the Aneurin Bevan Health Board (ABHB). As set out in the IP, although there are some requirements for new health care provision in the County, the health board is responsible for providing facilities across the area to meet the future requirements of residents. Accordingly, funding is not required from development as it is sourced from a various other streams (e.g. third party development, WG grant). Accordingly, it is not anticipated that such provision will be funded through CIL.

Emergency Services

- 2.33 Emergency service facilities are provided by the relevant ambulance, fire and police bodies. As set out in the IP, there are no current requirements for new police or fire and rescue facilities over the plan period. In terms of ambulance services, there is a need to redevelop the ambulance station in Monmouth although there are no firm commitments from providers to bring forward a new site. In view of alternative available funding mechanisms, there is no need for CIL funding to be used for the provision of emergency services facilities. Accordingly, it is not anticipated that such provision will be funded through CIL.

Crematoria and Burial Grounds

- 2.34 The 2013 IP did not identify any requirements for expanded or new crematoria/burial grounds in Monmouthshire. It is, however, considered that should the need arise for such facilities CIL funding could be used to contribute to their provision under the broad infrastructure category of community facilities.

Community Centres/Village Halls

- 2.35 Community centres and village halls are important facilities in the County's settlements. At present there is an identified requirement for new village/community halls at Raglan and Magor/Undy (as detailed in Table 1). It is considered that CIL funding could be used to contribute towards the provision of such facilities.

Sport and Leisure

- 2.36 The Council does not have a statutory requirement to provide sports and leisure facilities. As set out in the IP, on-site play provision is provided by developers on-site, whereas adult outdoor recreation space is generally provided off-site funded through S106 contributions. However, it is intended that such provision should be considered on a more strategic basis with schemes identified in advance in the IP and with recreation and community facilities considered in conjunction with other 'place-making' projects. A range of sport/leisure schemes are detailed in the draft list of Infrastructure Schemes.
- 2.37 Given the strategic nature of such provision and the need to 'pool' any contributions, it is considered that CIL funding could be used to contribute towards the provision of new/ improved sport and recreation facilities to meet additional demand generated by proposed development.

- 2.38 The need to provide a contribution towards off-site sport/recreation facilities does not, however, remove the need for adequate open space to be provided on-site as an integral part of new development schemes. This element of direct on-site provision, including on-site play provision, should continue to be provided by the developer funded through S106 contributions where they meet the statutory tests set out in CIL Regulation 122.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- 2.39 The Monmouthshire GI SPG identifies the requirements for green infrastructure in the County. A number of potential GI projects are detailed in the draft list of Infrastructure Schemes and include:
- New/enhanced accessible natural greenspace
 - Habitat creation and management
 - Development of walking routes and links

Given the strategic nature of green infrastructure it is considered that CIL funding could be used to contribute towards such provision.

- 2.40 As with off-site sport and leisure provision, the need for adequate GI on-site should continue to be provided by the developer as an integral part of new development schemes through S106 contributions.

Recommendations

- 2.41 This section has provided an update on the categories of infrastructure and their various funding sources, identifying those that will fall, wholly or partly, within the remit of CIL and those that will be funded by other sources.

Draft Regulation 123 List

- 2.42 It is subsequently recommended that the infrastructure categories identified below are eligible for CIL funding (wholly or partly) and included in the Draft Regulation 123 list which will be published alongside the Draft Charging Schedule.

Physical Infrastructure:

- Sustainable transport improvements (including sustainable transport, walking/cycling and strategic highway improvements)
- Public realm/ town centre enhancements
- Broadband (upgrade/provision)
- Strategic flood defences
- Recycling and waste facility enhancements

Social and Community Infrastructure:

- Education
- Community facilities
- Sport and recreation facilities

Green infrastructure:

- Strategic green infrastructure

- 2.43 The CIL Regulations do not prevent the Council spending CIL funding on categories of infrastructure that have not been identified at this stage provided they are subsequently added to the Reg. 123 List, following a consultation process. Similarly, the identification of schemes

proposed for the Draft Reg 123 List at this stage does not necessarily mean that they will be included in the first published Reg 123 List – they are dependent on public consultation and circumstances at the time of the Examination.

Exclusions from the Draft Regulation 123 List

2.44 It is recommended that the following types of infrastructure will be excluded from the Draft Reg 123 List and will be funded through S106 planning obligations where they meet the statutory tests set out in CIL Regulation 122:

- Affordable housing
- On-site play provision
- Site specific biodiversity mitigation and enhancement
- Site specific green infrastructure
- Site specific infrastructure requirements necessary to overcome obstacles to the development of the LDP strategic sites, including the requirements set out in LDP site allocation policies SAH1 to SAH6.

3 CIL Eligible Infrastructure Schemes

- 3.1 This section provides an updated indicative list of infrastructure schemes, which potentially could be delivered within the Regulation 123 List categories, that would support development proposed in the Monmouthshire LDP and which could be funded, wholly or partly, through CIL. Further detail is also provided on the costs and available funding associated with the schemes which assists in demonstrating an aggregate funding gap for infrastructure across the County to support the implementation of CIL. Infrastructure schemes that fall outside the remit of CIL are not included in this table but are detailed in the 2013 IP which should be referred to accordingly.
- 3.2 The infrastructure schemes identified are based on a variety of sources, including:
- MCC Infrastructure Plan (2013)
 - Council and infrastructure provider service plans / strategies, including the Council's Whole Place Plans
 - Informal consultation with Council departments
- 3.3 For each infrastructure scheme, the draft list identifies the relevant infrastructure type, area/settlement, estimated timing/phasing, cost estimates, delivery/funding sources, available funding and funding gap where possible. CIL can be used to partly fund the schemes listed meaning that it can be used in combination with other funding sources to deliver relevant schemes.
- 3.4 The infrastructure requirements set out are based on the best available evidence and are as comprehensive as possible. However, it should not be read as an exhaustive list. There will inevitably be more changes to the infrastructure list as it is an evolving document - it will be reviewed /revised regularly to ensure that it includes the most up to date information. There remains some weaknesses in the information provided where some detailed information on infrastructure costs and available funding has not been readily available. As such, identified costs and available funding are based on the best available information at the time of preparation. As the date of delivery of the infrastructure schemes progress it is expected that document will be refined with more robust cost and funding estimates.
- 3.5 As previously stated, whilst it is possible to categorise the infrastructure, it is not considered appropriate to suggest that some types of infrastructure are more important than others as all are required to make the successful communities that the Council seeks. However, the Council recognises that whilst it may wish to secure the delivery of all infrastructure items, prioritisation may be required depending on the availability of public and private sector funding sources and service priorities at that time. These priorities are likely to change over time as and when funding sources are available.

Table 1: Draft Infrastructure Schemes Eligible for CIL Funding (November 2015)

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE							
Transport							
Public Transport	Abergavenny	Abergavenny rail station DDA footbridge	From 2016/2017	£1,750,000	Potentially WG Metro ⁴ , DfT AfA ⁵	None. Potentially all	£1,750,000
Public Transport	Abergavenny	Abergavenny rail station car parking extension	From 2016/2017	£1,550,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially up to £1.395m	£1,550,000
Public Transport	Abergavenny	Abergavenny rail station facilities improvements	From 2016/2017	£360,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially £324,000	£360,000
Public Transport	Abergavenny	Abergavenny bus station interchange	From 2016/2017	£540,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially up to £486,000	£540,000
Public Transport	Abergavenny	Abergavenny bus station improvement	From 2017/2018	£500,000	Potentially WG Metro, MCC Estates	None. Potentially up to 90%	£500,000
Public Transport	Chepstow	Chepstow rail station DDA footbridge	From 2016/2017	£1,750,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro, DfT AfA	None. Potentially all.	£1,750,000
Public Transport	Chepstow	Chepstow rail station car parking extension	From 2016/2017	£1,500,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially up to £1.35m	£1,500,000
Public Transport	Chepstow	Chepstow rail station facilities improvements	From 2016/2017	£550,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially up to £495,000	£550,000
Public Transport	Chepstow	Chepstow rail station bus interchange	From 2017/2018	£511,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially up to £460,000	£511,000
Public Transport	Chepstow	Chepstow rail station access improvements	From 2016/2017	£27,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro, WG LTF ⁶	None. Potentially up to £24,300	£27,000

⁴ Welsh Government Metro Programme

⁵ Department for Transport Access for All funding

⁶ Welsh Government Local Transport

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Public Transport	Chepstow	Chepstow park and share and coach stop	From 2017/2018	£200,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£200,000
Public Transport	Monmouth	Monmouth coach stop	From 2016/2017	£100,000	Potentially WG Metro, TrawsCymru	None. Potentially up to 90%	£100,000
Public Transport	Monmouth	Monmouth bus station improvement	From 2017/2018	£100,000	Potentially WG Metro, TrawsCymru	None. Potentially up to 90%	£100,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Severn Tunnel Junction rail station car parking extension	2016	£50,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro, GWR CCIF ⁷	None. Potentially all.	£50,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Severn Tunnel Junction rail station further car parking extension	From 2017/2018	£3,300,000	Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially all.	£3,300,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Severn Tunnel Junction rail station facilities improvements	From 2016/2017	£45,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro, GWR CCIF	None. Potentially up to £41,500	£45,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Severn Tunnel Junction rail station footbridge extension	From 2016/2017	£500,000	Potentially WG Metro, GWR CCIF	None. Potentially all	£500,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Severn Tunnel Junction rail station active travel access	From 2016/2017	£700,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro, WG LTF, GWR CCIF	None. Potentially up to £630,000	£700,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Magor & Undy new rail station	From 2016/2017	£2,500,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro, DfT new station fund	None. Potentially up to 90%.	£2,500,000
Public Transport	Severnside	Caldicot rail station improvements	From 2017/2018	£200,000	None secured. Potentially WG Metro.	None. Potentially up to 90%	£200,000
Public Transport	Chepstow/ Severnside	Chepstow/Caldicot – Newport bus corridor improvement	From 2016/2017	£500,000	Potentially WG Metro, BSSG ⁸	None. Potentially up to 90%	£500,000

⁷ Great Western Railway Customer and Communities Improvement Fund

⁸ Welsh Government Bus Services Support Grant

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Public Transport	County-wide	Bus stop and information improvements	From 2016/2017	£200,000	Potentially WG Metro	None. Potentially up to 90%	£200,000
Public Transport	County-wide	Rail-bus link services	From 2016/2017	£1,000,000	Potentially WG Metro, BSSG	None. Potentially up to 90%	£1,000,000
Public Transport	County-wide	TrawsCymru Extensions	From 2016/2017	£1,500,000	Potentially WG Traws Cymru programme	None. Potentially up to 100%	£1,500,000
Public Transport	County-wide	Local bus service enhancement	2016-2021	£6,000,000	BSSG, MCC	Approx. £600k p.a.	£3,000,000
Public Transport	County-wide	Flexible bus services (Grass Routes extension)	2016-2021	£1,000,000	BSSG, MCC	Approx. £100k p.a.	£500,000
Walking & Cycling	Abergavenny	Active Travel Bridge Abergavenny and Llanfoist	2015-2017	£888,000	WG LTF	£85,000 to date. Potentially up to £800,000	£803,000
Walking & Cycling	Abergavenny	Abergavenny Active Travel Network	From 2016/2017	£500,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£500,000
Walking & Cycling	Chepstow	Chepstow Active Travel Network	From 2016/2017	£500,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£500,000
Walking & Cycling	Llanfoist	Upgrade of routes from Llanfoist school to provide health walks and education facility for all	Tbc	£8,000	MCC	None secured	£8,000
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Monmouth Active Travel Network	From 2016/2017	£1,250,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£1,250,000
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Walking and cycling route improvements – Monmouth Link Connect	2011 onwards – scheme has started but still requires significant	£2,400,000	Sustrans, Big Lottery funding	None secure to date	£2,400,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
			funding to complete				
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Refurbishment of Redbrook Railway bridge to accommodate Wye Valley Walk and cycleway	Subject to detailed feasibility study	£700,000	MCC & GCC and potentially Sustrans/ developer funded	None secured	£700,000
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Wye Valley Walk. Engineering assessments have been completed on river erosion/ land slips	Tbc	£23,925 site investigations £5,500 design	MCC	None secured	£29,425
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Magor & Undy to Rogiet footpath	From 2016/2017	£480,000	None secured. Potentially WG LTF, WG SRIC ⁹	None. Potentially up to £432,000	£480,000
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Magor & Undy Active Travel Network	From 2016/2017	£250,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£250,000
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Caldicot Active Travel Network	From 2016/2017	£500,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£500,000
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	New cycle route along the B4245	Subject to detailed feasibility study	£100,000	MCC, Sustrans and potentially developer funded	None Secured	£100,000
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Improvements to signage to and from Wales Coast Path from all Severnside towns	Tbc	£20,000	Tbc	None secured	£20,000
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Reuse of MoD railway line to provide a new greenway linking Caldicot and Caerwent	Subject to detailed feasibility study	£500,000 subject to detailed design and additional	MCC, Sustrans and potentially developer funded	None secured	£500,000

⁹ Welsh Government Safe Routes in Communities Grant

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
				costs of A48(M) overbridge			
Walking & Cycling	Usk	Usk Active Travel Network	From 2016/2017	£1,250,000	Potentially WG LTF	None. Potentially up to 90%	£1,250,000
Walking & Cycling	County-wide	Various schemes relating to access improvements/ upgrades to walking and cycling routes and PRow ¹⁰	2012-2021	£2,500,000+	Tbc	Tbc	£2,500,000+
Highway Improvements	Abergavenny	Abergavenny traffic relief, environmental and road safety improvements	Tbc	Tbc	Potentially WG LTF, trunk road capital programme	Tbc	Tbc
Highway Improvements	Chepstow	Chepstow A48/A466 (High Beech)	Tbc	Tbc	Potentially WG LTF, trunk road capital programme	Tbc	Tbc
Highway Improvements	Chepstow	Chepstow traffic relief, environmental and road safety improvements	Tbc	Tbc	Potentially WG LTF, trunk road capital programme	Tbc	Tbc
Highway Improvements	Monmouth	Monmouth Wye Bridge improvements	2015-2018	£1,300,000	WG LTF	£90,000 to date. Potentially up to £1,170,000	£1,210,000
Highway & Pedestrian Improvements	Penperlleni/ Llanellen	A4042 traffic relief and pedestrian improvements	Tbc	Tbc	Potentially WG LTF, trunk road capital programme	Tbc	Tbc
Highways	Severnside	Severn Tunnel Junction station new access road	From 2017/2018	£25,300,000	Potentially WG M4 enhancement scheme	None. Potentially all	£25,300,000
Highway Improvements	Usk	Usk traffic relief, environmental and road safety improvements	Tbc	Tbc	Potentially WG LTF	Tbc	Tbc

¹⁰ Details of additional walking & cycling schemes that could be included under this theme and which are yet to be costed are set out in Appendix B Additional Potential CIL Eligible Infrastructure Schemes.

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Highway Improvements	County-wide	Road safety capital schemes	From 2016/2017	£300,000	Potentially WG RS ¹¹	None. Potentially up to 90%	£300,000
Highway Improvements	County-wide	20mph zones across Monmouthshire	From 2015/2016	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
Sustainable Transport	County-wide	Development and implementation of travel plans	From 2016/2017	£500,000	None	None	£500,000
Transport Identified Potential Funding Gap							£37,233,425 (excluding Severn Tunnel Junction Station new access road ¹²) £62,533,425 (including Severn Tunnel Junction Station new access road)
Public Realm/Town Centres							
Public Realm	Abergavenny	Street furniture and planters	2015-2016	Subject to further feasibility and cost assessment	MCC in partnership with Team Abergavenny	Tbc	Tbc
Public Realm	Abergavenny	Signage through interlinking routes to railway, bus station and car parks	2015-2017	Subject to further feasibility and cost assessment	MCC in partnership with Team Abergavenny	Tbc	Tbc
Public Realm	Monmouth	Monnow Street improvement to pedestrian	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc

¹¹ Welsh Government Road Safety Grant

¹² This highway improvement could potentially be delivered through WG M4 Enhancement Scheme

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
		environment and streetscape					
Public Realm	Monmouth	Gateway Monmouth Project – environmental improvements to riverside environment/ hardscaping adjacent to Monnow Bridge & Gate	2017-2020	£2,500,000 (£50,000 secured from S106 funding)	Partners to be identified for community delivery	50,000	£2,450,000
Public Realm	Severnside: Caldicot	Vision Document and Development Plan for Caldicot Town Centre	2016-2020	Costs subject to outputs identified in the Visioning Report/Development Plan	Caldicot Town Team	Tbc	Tbc
Public Realm	Severnside: Caldicot	Caldicot Linkage Scheme – creating an attractive and accessible link between Asda and town centre	2016-2017	£250,000 (£200,000 secured from Section 106 funding)	MCC in partnership with Caldicot Town Team	£200,000	£50,000
Public Realm	Severnside: Caldicot	‘Creative Bubble Project’ – improving occupancy and presentation of vacant shops in the town centre	2016-2017	Costs subject to feasibility assessment	Caldicot Town Team	Tbc	Tbc
Public Realm	Severnside: Caldicot	‘This is Caldicot’ Project – improvements to town centre signage	2016-2017	Costs subject to feasibility assessment	Caldicot Town Team	Tbc	Tbc
Public Realm	Severnside: Caldicot	Development of digital trails linking town centre with tourism routes	2015-2016	Tbc - funded by WG super	Caldicot Town Team	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
				connected cities and S106			
Public Realm Identified Potential Funding Gap							£2,500,000
Broadband							
Broadband	County-wide	Enhance access to superfast broadband across the County and to allow progression of key projects e.g. Super-connected Cities.	2013 onwards	Tbc	WG, BT and private providers and MCC?	Tbc	Tbc
Broadband Identified Potential Funding Gap							Tbc
Strategic Flood Defence							
Strategic Flood Defence	Severnside: Portskewett	Blackrock coastal protection blockwork, west and east of Blackrock Picnic Site	Tbc	Initial engineering feasibility study carried out in 2015 but needs further consideration of options and costs. Initial options vary from £0.1m to £1m+	MCC	None secured	£1,000,000
Strategic Flood Defence Identified Potential Funding Gap							£1,000,000
Recycling and Waste							
Recycling and Waste	Monmouth	Monmouth Community Amenity site upgrade	Tbc	Indicative costs are £1.5-£2m if	Tbc	None secured	£2,000,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
				built and run by the Council.			
Recycling and Waste Identified Potential Funding Gap							£2,000,000
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE							
Education							
Education	County-wide	Redevelopment/ refurbishment of existing schools to provide a Community Campus in Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth	Tbc	Tbc	Awaiting confirmation from MCC Education	Tbc	Tbc
Education	Severnside – Caldicot	Redevelopment/ refurbishment of existing school to provide a Community Campus	2013-2016	Tbc	Awaiting confirmation from MCC Education	Tbc	Tbc
Education	Potentially Monmouthshire	New Welsh medium School required in the south east Wales area – joint provision with Torfaen, Newport and Blaenau Gwent.	Tbc	Tbc	Awaiting confirmation from MCC Education	Tbc	Tbc
Education	County-wide	Refurbishment/ redevelopment of the following primary schools: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Park PS Caldicot • Goytre Fawr PS 	Tbc		Awaiting confirmation from MCC Education	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thornwell PS Phase II Chepstow • Ysgol Gymraeg Y Ffin PS Caldicot • Llanfair Kilgeddin Voluntary Aided PS • Llanvihangel Crucorney PS 					
Education Identified Potential Funding Gap							Tbc
Community Facilities							
Community Facilities	Abergavenny	Abergavenny Community Centre, Park Street – Centre for Wellbeing, Creativity and Community Self-Reliance	2015-2017	£350,000	Abergavenny Community Trust	None secured	£350,000
Community Facilities	Chepstow	Conversion of Old Board School, Bridge Street into a Community Enterprise Hub	Tbc	£650,000	Chepstow and District Mencap Society	None secured	£650,000
Community Facilities	Raglan	New Village Hall	2016-2017	£950,000	Part Lottery funding (50%)	£475,000	£475,000
Community Facilities	Sevenside: Magor/Undy	New Village Hall (3 Fields Site)	Tbc	£2,300,000	Community to source funding	None secured	£2,300,000
Community Facilities Identified Potential Funding Gap							£3,775,000
Sport and Recreation							
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	New 3G pitch for north Monmouthshire (location to be agreed but preferred site is Abergavenny)	2017/2018	£750,000	Part of national 3G strategy – possible external grant £250,000 from Collaboration Group	Potentially £250,000	£750,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Changing rooms for new 3G pitch	2017/2018	£350,000	Location to be agreed with 21 st Century Schools	None secured	£350,000
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Install 3G surface on half of MUGA at Abergavenny leisure centre	2017/2018	£50,000	To be procured as part of same contract for similar provision at Monmouth Leisure Centre	None secured	£50,000
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Bailey Park - Multi Use Games Area on part of old tennis courts	Subject to funding being available	£100,000	Potential for Big Lottery funding as part of Abergavenny Green Spaces bid via Town Team/Town Council	None secured	£100,000
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Bailey Park - Extended play area for older youngsters on part of old tennis courts	Subject to funding being available	£50,000	Potential for Big Lottery funding as part of Abergavenny Green Spaces bid via Town Team/Town Council	None secured	£50,000
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Bailey Park - Repair and replacement of perimeter railings and gates	2018/2019	£50,000	£10,000 contribution available from cattle market development	Potentially £10,000	£40,000
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Bailey Park - New replacement pavilion	Subject to feasibility study	£500,000	Potential for Big Lottery funding as part of Abergavenny Green Spaces bid via Town Team/Town Council	None secured	£500,000
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Bailey Park enhancements – new bins, benches, seating, path resurfacing, interpretation boards	20015-2017	Subject to further feasibility and cost assessment	Team Abergavenny	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Sport & Recreation	Abergavenny	Linda Vista Gardens – various enhancements including signage, benches, gates, footpaths; renovation of machine store; refurbishment of toilet block	2015-2017	Subject to further feasibility and cost assessment	Team Abergavenny	Tbc	Tbc
Sport & Recreation	Chepstow	Install 3G surface on half of MUGA at Chepstow Leisure Centre	When funding is available	£50,000	To be procured as part of same contract for similar provision at Caldicot Leisure Centre	None secured	£50,000
Sport & Recreation	Llanfoist	Provision of regional off-road cycling centre	2017/2018	£950,000	Potential grant funding of £250,000 from Welsh Cycling	Potentially £250,000	£950,000
Sport & Recreation	Monmouth	Enhancements to new swimming pool at Monmouth Leisure Centre	2018/2019	£5,168,000	To be delivered as part of provision of new school on site of current Monmouth Comprehensive School. £4m funding confirmed from WG	£4m	Tbc
Sport & Recreation	Monmouth	Install 3G surface on half of MUGA at Monmouth Leisure Centre	2018/2019	£50,000	To be procured as part of same contract for similar provision at Abergavenny Leisure Centre	None secured	£50,000
Sport & Recreation	Severnside: Caldicot	Construct new changing rooms to service the outdoor sports facilities on the School/Leisure Centre site in Caldicot	2018/2019 depends on outcome of the feasibility study and	£350,000	Severnside 3G pitch is a regional facility for the whole of south Monmouthshire. The proposed new changing rooms need to be	None secured	£350,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
			planning permission		delivered linked to the delivery of the new Caldicot School project.		
Sport & Recreation	Severnside: Caldicot	Install 3G surface on half of MUGA at Caldicot Leisure Centre	2018/2019	£50,000	To be procured as part of same contract for similar provision at Chepstow Leisure Centre	None secured	£50,000
Sport & Recreation	Severnside: Caldicot	Spine Footpath – upgrade play area to meet current standards	Subject to consultation on play needs in the area	£100,000	MCC funded	None secured	£100,000
Sport & Recreation	Severnside: Caldicot	Secure plots in Caldicot and wider Severnside area to develop incredible edibles scheme	2015	Tbc	Caldicot Town Team	Tbc	Tbc
Sport & Recreation	County-wide	Leisure Centre facilities upgrade – Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Monmouth leisure centres	Tbc	£300,000	MCC	None secured	£300,000
Sport and Recreation Identified Potential Funding Gap							£3,690,000
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE							
Green Infrastructure	Abergavenny	Castle Meadows – extend the existing managed greenspace to Ysbytty Fields to improve linkage to Llanfoist	2012-2021	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Abergavenny	Castle Meadows – renewal of river bank protection near	2012-2021	£60,000 (subject to	MCC and potentially developer funded.	None secured	£60,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
		Llanfoist bridge with green engineered scheme		detailed assessment)	Potential to link with NRW fish pass project at Llanfoist bridge		
Green Infrastructure	Abergavenny	Castle Meadows – enhancing access route from Castle Street including new walkway and rebuilding of retaining wall	2016-2021	£50,000 (subject to detailed assessment)	MCC and potentially developer funded	None secured	£50,000
Green Infrastructure	Abergavenny	Castle Meadows – delivery of Interpretation Strategy	2016-2021	£50,000	MCC and Friends of Castle Meadows and potentially developer funded	None secured	£50,000
Green Infrastructure	Abergavenny	Castle Meadows – creation of sculpture, path repairs	2015-2017	Subject to further feasibility and cost assessment	Team Abergavenny	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside: Caldicot	Caldicot Castle and Country Park: Reconfiguration of site access and car parking; Improving the play and activity offer; new product opportunities to extend the destination appeal of the castle and country park; optimise the environmental assets of the park	Subject to action plan	Reconfiguration of site access and car parking technical appraisal £20,000, implementation costs unknown; £750,000	Potential funding applications to the Heritage Lottery Fund and CADW	None secured	£770,000
Green Infrastructure	Severnside/ Chepstow	Wales Coast Path Interpretation	Tbc	Phase 2 excluding costs	Tbc	None secured	£40,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
				of sourcing artefacts £30-40,000			
Green Infrastructure	Whitebrook	Whitebrook Byway	Tbc	£70-80,000	MCC	None secured	£80,000
Green Infrastructure	County-wide: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Severnside	Seek opportunities to address deficiencies in open space	Ongoing	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Severnside	Development of Action Plan & interpretation of countryside access and wider GI issues showing opportunities for walking and enhanced environment by provision of interpretive materials around routes, improved biodiversity connectivity, opportunities linked to open space and amenity mitigation where required.	Subject to detailed action plan	£100,000 (£25,000 per settlement) plus £20,000 (£5,000 action plan per settlement)	MCC	None secured	£120,000
Green Infrastructure	County-wide: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth, Severnside	Delivery of Action Plan projects encompassing GI benefits including biodiversity connectivity and	Tbc	£80,000 (£20,000 per settlement)	MCC and developer funded	None secured	£80,000

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
		enhancements, place making, and open space benefits and circular routes around towns and villages linking to health tourism and heritage.					
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	New/enhanced access to natural greenspace and various GI opportunities across the County ¹³	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure Identified Potential Funding Gap							£1,250,000
Total Identified Potential Funding Gap							£51,448,425 (excluding Severn Tunnel Junction station new access road) £76,748,425 (including Severn Tunnel Junction station new access road)

¹³ Details of additional green infrastructure schemes that could be included under this theme and which are yet to be costed are set out in Appendix B Additional Potential CIL Eligible Infrastructure Schemes

4 Conclusion

- 4.1 The total identified estimated infrastructure funding gap is currently £52,973,425 (excluding the Severn Tunnel Junction station new access road)/ £78,273,425 (including the Severn Tunnel Junction station new access road). This is a significant amount and clearly exceeds the amount of CIL revenue projected to be generated during the Plan period. The costs associated with certain schemes, including education and broadband, are yet to be determined meaning that this figure is likely to rise further. However, it is also recognised that as more detailed cost information and available funding sources are confirmed it may be that the total funding gap is reduced. As previously stated, the Infrastructure Plan is an evolving document and will be regularly reviewed/ revised as more up-to-date cost information becomes available.

APPENDIX A

Overview of CIL Eligible Infrastructure

Infrastructure Category	CIL Eligible	Notes
Physical Infrastructure		
Improved Public Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus service and network • Rail service and network • Walking and Cycling 	✓ ✓ ✓	It is not expected that such infrastructure schemes will be entirely funded through CIL, however, it is considered that CIL could be one of the funding mechanisms to deliver such schemes.
Highway Improvements	✓	It is not expected that such infrastructure schemes will be entirely funded through CIL, however, it is considered that CIL could be one of the funding mechanisms to deliver such schemes. S106 contributions will continue to be used where local transport infrastructure is necessary to remove site specific obstacles to planned development e.g. access improvements
Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water and flood risk mitigation • Energy – electricity and gas • Water resources – potable water and sewerage treatment • Telecommunications – Mobile operators • Telecommunications – Broadband 	X X X X ✓	Utility companies have a duty to provide/fund strategic infrastructure to serve new development and as such the funding of improvements to utilities will not be dependent on CIL funding. The exception to this is the provision of broadband - given that its provision is heavily reliant on a sufficient customer base and it is of strategic importance to the County's economy, it is considered appropriate to use CIL funding towards the provision of broadband.
Strategic Flood Defences	✓	

Household Waste and Recycling	✓	
Public Realm/Town Centre Improvements	✓	
Social and Community Infrastructure		
Education	✓	In view of the need to 'pool' contributions, it is considered that CIL funding could be used alongside other funding sources to fund education provision in Monmouthshire.
Health Care	X	As primary and acute health care is funded from various sources (e.g. third party development, WG grant) it is not anticipated that such infrastructure will be eligible for CIL funding.
Emergency Services	X	Emergency service facilities are provided by the relevant bodies and as such is it not anticipated that these facilities will be eligible for CIL funding.
Crematoria and Burial Grounds	✓	
Community Centres/Village Halls	✓	
Sport and Leisure facilities	✓	Given the strategic nature of sport/leisure facilities and the need to 'pool' any contributions, it is considered that CIL funding could be used to contribute towards such provision. However, on-site provision needed as an integral part of new development schemes (e.g. on-site play) will continue to be funded through S106 contributions.
Green Infrastructure		
Strategic Green Infrastructure	✓	Given the strategic nature of much GI and the need to 'pool' any contributions, it is considered that CIL funding could be used to contribute towards such provision. However, the provision of adequate on-site GI should continue to be provided by the developer as an integral part of new development schemes.

APPENDIX B

Additional Potential CIL Eligible Walking/Cycling and Green Infrastructure Schemes

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE							
Transport							
Walking & Cycling	Chepstow	Access improvements to the River Wye	Tbc	Tbc	MCC, developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Chepstow	Improvements to WVV Piercefield Furniture	Tbc	Tbc	MCC	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Abergavenny/ Llanfoist	Access improvements between Abergavenny/ Llanfoist and the BIWHS	Subject to feasibility study	Subject to feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Walking and horse riding access improvements on the PRow network	Subject to action plan	Subject to action plan	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Wyesham to Redbrook cycleway	Subject to detailed feasibility assessment	Subject to detailed feasibility assessment	Sustrans /developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Monmouth	Improvements to footpath furniture and signage from Wonastow Road to Kings Wood	Tbc	Tbc	MCC assessment required from CAMS	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Access improvements to the PRow network	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Wales Coast Path improvements including links and circular paths and improvements to the Black Rock picnic site	Subject to action plan	Subject to action plan	Subject to action plan	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Severnside	Potential for a route linking Sudbrook to Caldicot/Portskewett and Caldicot Greenway	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, Sustrans and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Walking & Cycling	Usk	Usk to Mamhilad railway path – new shared use/ cycle route	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially Sustrans	Tbc	Tbc
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE							
Green Infrastructure	Abergavenny	Seek opportunities to open up access to currently inaccessible natural greenspaces	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Chepstow	New/enhanced accessible natural greenspace in the new development north of the motorway	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green infrastructure	Chepstow	New/enhanced accessible natural greenspace in the	Subject to detailed	Subject to detailed	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
		centre of Chepstow adjoining the River Wye	feasibility study	feasibility study			
Green Infrastructure	Monmouth	Provision of accessible natural greenspace to the north of the town/ provision of access to currently inaccessible natural greenspace	2014-2020	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside	Nedern Catchment Landscape Partnership Scheme	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, NRW	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside: Magor	Provision of Tier 2 accessible natural greenspace to the east of Magor	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside: Rogiet	Improvements to Rogiet Countryside Park	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Not known	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside	Gwent Shril Carder Bee Habitat Project	Ongoing	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Gwent Wildlife Trust	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside	Living Levels	Tbc	Tbc	RSPB, GWT, NRW	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Severnside: Sudbrook	Sudbrook habitat creation and management	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Green Infrastructure	Tintern	Old Station Tintern, Abbey Tintern Furnace and Wire Works. A Management Plan is currently being developed for all three sites	Awaiting publication of plan	Awaiting publication of plan	Awaiting publication of plan	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Usk	Usk Island – improve access in association with the possible use of the adjacent redundant railway track and ex railway bridge over the River Usk which has been identified by Sustrans as a potential multi-purpose route	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	Wye Valley AONB	Contribution to the delivery of actions within the AONB Management Plan	Subject to action plan	Subject to action plan	MCC, AONB Unit, landowners/managers	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Development of circular routes/links off the Offa's Dyke Path in and around key settlements/to key GI assets and community facilities	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, Sustrans and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Development of circular routes/links off the Usk Valley Walk in and around key settlements/to key GI assets and community facilities	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, Sustrans and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	River restoration project including the Wye, Monnow, Trophy and Usk	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, AONB Unit, Canal and River Trust and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Provision of new and/or enhancement to existing GI and access along river corridors (e.g. Redbrook bridge, Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal towpath improvements)	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, Canal and River Trust and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Enhancements between water catchment areas	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, NRW and landowners/managers	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	A and B Road Pollinator Project	Ongoing	Tbc	MCC, Wildlife Trust	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Where appropriate, seek opportunities to enhance accessible natural greenspace provision, e.g. through provision of access to currently inaccessible natural greenspaces and/or improving management of existing sites to increase biodiversity value/'naturalness' (nb: County already generally well provided for in terms of accessible natural greenspace)	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC, existing land owners/managers	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	GI provision/retrofitting in relation to existing or new road corridor (e.g. A40, M4)	Subject to detailed feasibility study	Subject to detailed feasibility study	MCC and Highways	Tbc	Tbc

Infrastructure Category	Area	Infrastructure Scheme	Timing/ Phasing	Estimated Cost	Delivery/ Funding Sources	Available Funding	Estimated Potential Funding Gap
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Contribution towards the delivery of the PRoW Improvement Plan	Subject to Action Plan	Subject to Action Plan	MCC and potentially developer funded	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Interpretation and Improved signage on and linking to three Castles Walk, Monnow Valley Walk, Usk Valley Walk	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc
Green Infrastructure	County-wide	Identification of least restrictive access routes in all major towns/villages and improvements to furniture from or near Doctors surgeries	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc	Tbc

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Monmouthshire County Council

**Community Infrastructure Levy
Draft Charging Schedule and
Draft Regulation 123 List
SECOND DRAFT**

**Planning Policy Service
November 2015**

Draft Charging Schedule

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to set out Monmouthshire County Council's Draft Charging Schedule for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in its area. The finance generated from the CIL will be used to secure infrastructure required to support development in accordance with the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan. This charging schedule has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).

2 Community Infrastructure Levy Rates

- 2.1 Monmouthshire County Council is the charging and collecting authority for the purposes of charging and collecting the Monmouthshire Community Infrastructure Levy respectively. The CIL charge will not apply to that part of Monmouthshire that lies within the Brecon Beacons National Park. The responsibility for setting and collecting the levy in this area will rest with the National Park Authority.
- 2.2 Reflecting the findings of the CIL viability studies¹, the Council intends to charge CIL at the rates, expressed as pounds per square metre, as set out in tables 1 and 2 below.

Residential Development Rates

- 2.3 The CIL rate for residential development will be charged at different rates across the County. Maps showing the location and boundaries of the areas in which differential rates will be charged are attached at Appendix 1 (maps 1-5).

¹ MCC CIL Viability Assessment – Viability Evidence for Development of a CIL Charging Schedule (Three Dragons with Peter Brett Associates, July 2014) ; Updated Viability Evidence for development of a CIL Charging Schedule (Three Dragons September 2015 Draft Report); Addendum – Update of Non-Residential Viability Assessment (Peter Brett, September 2015).

Table 1: Residential Development CIL Rates

Category	Geographical Area	CIL rate per square metre
(1)	Strategic LDP Sites* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crick Road, Portskewett (SAH2) • Wonastow Road, Monmouth (SAH4) • Rockfield Road, Undy (SAH5) • Vinegar Hill, Undy (SAH6) • Sudbrook Paper Mill (SAH7) 	£80
(2)	Non-strategic sites in the Main Towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth and the Rural Rest of Monmouthshire** except for Category (6) & (7) sites.	£120
(3)	Non-strategic sites of 3 dwellings or more in Severnside settlements***	£80
(4)	Deri Farm, Abergavenny, Strategic Site (SAH1)	£60
(5)	Fairfield Mabey, Chepstow (SAH3)	£0
(6)	Sites in Main and Minor Villages, including those identified in Policy SAH11, that are required to provide above 35% affordable housing	£0
(7)	Sites of less than 3 dwellings	£0
(8)	Retirement Housing	£0

*This excludes the strategic site in Category (4): Deri Farm, Abergavenny (SAH1) and the strategic site in Category (5): Fairfield Mabey, Chepstow (SAH3)

**The 'Rural Rest of Monmouthshire' includes the Rural Secondary Settlements and the Main and Minor Villages identified in LDP Policy S1, together with all open countryside ('open countryside' being the area outside the named settlements in LDP Policy S1).

***Severnside Settlements are identified in LDP Policy S1 as Caerwent, Caldicot, Magor, Portskewett, Rogiet, Sudbrook and Undy

Commercial Development Rates

- 2.4 The CIL rate for A1 out-of-centre retail warehouses and in- and out-of-centre supermarkets will be charged at a single rate across the County as set out in Table 2. A zero CIL charge will apply to all other non-residential uses across Monmouthshire. Maps showing the County's Central Shopping Areas where a zero CIL charge will apply for retail (except for supermarkets) are attached at Appendix 1 (maps 6-12) - in areas outside the Central Shopping Areas a CIL rate of £200 per square metre will apply to out-of-centre retail warehouses and supermarkets.

Table 2: Commercial Development CIL Rates

Type of Development	CIL rate per square metre
A1 Out-of-Centre Retail Warehouse*	£200
A1 Supermarkets In- and Out-of-Centre**	£200
All other non-residential development	£0

* A retail store which is located outside the identified town centre boundaries, where over 50% of the net (sales) floor space is allocated for comparison goods.

** A retail store over 280 square metres where over 50% of the net (sales) floor space is allocated for convenience goods (e.g. food).

3 Spending CIL

- 3.1 In accordance with the CIL Regulations, the Council must apply CIL receipts to funding infrastructure to support the development of its area.
- 3.2 As part of the Local Development Plan process the Council considered the infrastructure requirements of the County which are set out in the Draft Infrastructure Plan (2013). The document set out the infrastructure necessary to deliver the LDP strategic sites, to be funded through S106 agreements, together with an initial list of potential 'place-making' and other infrastructure projects by settlement, to be funded through CIL. Information was provided in respect of the cost of infrastructure, funding sources and responsibility for delivery, where known. CIL is intended to fill the gaps between existing sources of funding (to the extent that they are known) and the costs of providing infrastructure. The Infrastructure Plan has been updated and revised in an Addendum to the 2013 Infrastructure Plan that accompanies this Draft Charging Schedule.
- 3.3 The Council's draft Regulation 123 List provided at Appendix 2 has been prepared in support of the Draft Charging Schedule and sets out the categories of infrastructure that will be eligible to be funded through CIL. The infrastructure listed cannot then be funded through planning obligations.
- 3.4 It is improbable that CIL could ever raise sufficient levels of funding to provide all of the infrastructure items that the Council would wish to see delivered.

Consequently, the inclusion of an infrastructure item on the Regulation 123 List will not constitute a commitment by the Council to fund that infrastructure through CIL. Decisions on what infrastructure will be delivered through CIL rests with the Council and will be influenced by its priorities and the amount of CIL funding available. Following adoption of the CIL, the Council will seek to review the list on a regular basis as part of the monitoring of the levy.

4 Next Steps in the CIL Process

- 4.1 The anticipated timetable for delivering the Monmouthshire Community Infrastructure Levy is set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Anticipated CIL Delivery Timetable

Stage	Timescale
Finalisation of Draft Charging Schedule	November/December 2015
Consultation on Draft Charging Schedule	January/February 2016
Submission for Examination	March 2016
Examination	May 2016
Examiner's Report	July 2016
Implementation of CIL	September 2016
Annual Monitoring Report	September 2017

APPENDIX ONE

CIL CHARGING ZONE MAPS

APPENDIX TWO

Draft Regulation 123 List

The categories of infrastructure listed below will be eligible to be funded, wholly or in part, through CIL.

Physical Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable transport improvements (including sustainable transport, walking/cycling and strategic highway improvements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public realm / town centre enhancements
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic flood defences
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recycling and waste facility enhancements
Social Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sports and recreation facilities
Green Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic green infrastructure

Exclusions from the Draft Regulation 123 List

The following types of infrastructure will be excluded from the Draft Reg. 123 List and will be funded through S106 planning obligations where they meet the statutory tests set out in CIL Regulation 122:

- Affordable housing
- On-site play provision
- Site specific biodiversity mitigation and enhancement
- Site specific green infrastructure
- Site specific infrastructure requirements necessary to overcome obstacles to the development of the LDP strategic sites, including the requirements set out in LDP site allocation policies SAH1 to SAH6.

APPENDIX THREE

MCC CIL Evidence Base

The following documents support the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule and the Draft Regulation 123 List. The documents are available to view on the Council's website and at Planning Reception, County Hall, Rhadyr, Usk NP15 1GA.

- **Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011-2021**
This is the adopted development plan for Monmouthshire (excluding that part of the County within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which sets out the development framework for the County until 2021.
- **Monmouthshire County Council CIL Viability Assessment – Viability Evidence for Development of a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (Three Dragons with Peter Brett Associates, July 2014)**
This is a comprehensive viability assessment which has provided the Council with evidence to inform the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.
- **Monmouthshire County Council CIL Viability Assessment - Updated Viability Evidence for Development of a Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule (Three Dragons, September 2015, Draft Report).**
- **Monmouthshire County Council CIL Viability Assessment - Addendum – Update of Non-Residential Viability Assessment (Peter Brett, September 2015).**
- **Monmouthshire Draft Infrastructure Plan (March 2013)**
This sets out the requirements, phasing and costs and funding of infrastructure necessary to support the delivery of the LDP. It lists the infrastructure necessary for delivering the LDP strategic sites (annex 1) together with potential 'place-making' and other infrastructure projects by settlement (annex 2).
- **Monmouthshire Infrastructure Plan – Addendum November 2015**
This provides an updated indicative list of infrastructure schemes that fall within the Regulation 123 List categories, that are necessary to support development proposed in the Monmouthshire LDP and which could be funded, wholly or partly, through CIL.

REPORT

SUBJECT	REVENUE & CAPITAL MONITORING 2015/16 MONTH 6 OUTTURN FORECAST STATEMENT
DIRECTORATE	Chief Executive's Unit
MEETING	Economic & development Select
DATE	26th November 2015
DIVISIONS/ WARD AFFECTED	All Authority

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Select Committee Members with information on the forecast revenue outturn position of the Authority at the end of reporting period 2 which represents month 6 financial information for the 2015/16 financial year.
- 1.2 This report will also be considered by Select Committees as part of their responsibility to,
 - assess whether effective budget monitoring is taking place,
 - monitor the extent to which budgets are spent in accordance with agreed budget and policy framework,
 - challenge the reasonableness of projected over or underspends, and
 - monitor the achievement of predicted efficiency gains or progress in relation to savings proposals.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED TO CABINET

- 2.1 That Members consider the position concerning the second period of revenue monitoring in 2015/16 (£1.066 million deficit) and seek a further report back to the next Cabinet outlining the Recovery Plans to be put in place to address the overspends in service areas

2.2 That Members note the forecast use of earmarked reserves and, in order to ensure adequacy of reserves for the MTFP, approve the following change in practice:

- Increase workforce planning and redeployment to reduce the need for reserves to cover redundancies
- Any request for reserve funding must first explore whether existing budgets, or external funding sources can be used for the proposal accepting this may require a change in priorities if existing budget are used
- Use of reserves to implement budget savings must use the saving first to repay the reserve
- IT investment bids will need to be considered in the core capital programme when the IT investment reserve is extinguished, this may necessitate displacing some of the core capital programme allocations depending on the priorities agreed

2.3 Members consider the position concerning period 2 Capital Monitoring with a revised budget of £60.496 million for the 2015/16 financial year.

3. MONITORING ANALYSIS

3.1 Revenue Position

3.1.1 Revenue budget monitoring information for each directorate's directly managed budgets is provided together with information on corporate areas.

3.1.2 Responsible Financial Officer's Summary of Overall Position Period 2

Table 1: Council Fund 2015/16 Outturn Forecast Summary Statement at Period 2 (Month 6)	Annual Forecast @ Month 6	Revised Annual Budget @ Month 6	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend @ Month 6	Forecast Over/(Under) Spend @ Month 2	Forecast Variance Month 2 to Month 6
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Social Care & Health	39,237	38,136	1,101	519	582
Children & Young People	51,427	51,230	197	274	(77)
Enterprise	9,900	9,299	601	338	263
Operations	16,723	16,384	339	634	(295)
Chief Executives Unit	6,825	6,856	(31)	(120)	89

Corporate Costs & Levies	18,190	18,251	(61)	63	(124)
Net Cost of Services	142,302	140,156	2,146	1,708	438
Attributable Costs – Fixed Asset Disposal	182	233	(51)	0	(51)
Interest & Investment Income	(84)	(51)	(33)	(30)	(3)
Interest Payable & Similar Charges	3,279	3,661	(382)	(202)	(180)
Charges Required Under Regulation	5,752	5,722	30	74	(44)
Contributions to Reserves	90	90	0	0	0
Contributions from Reserves	(1,287)	(1,395)	108	(90)	198
Amounts to be met from Government Grants and Local Taxation	150,234	148,416	1,818	1,460	358
General Government Grants	(67,642)	(67,642)	0	0	0
Non-Domestic Rates	(26,737)	(26,737)	0	0	0
Council Tax	(60,694)	(60,094)	(600)	(500)	(100)
Council Tax Benefits Support	5,945	6,097	(152)	(93)	(59)
Net Council Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	1,106	40	1,066	867	199
Budgeted contribution from Council Fund	0	(40)	0	0	0
	1,106	0	1,066	867	199

3.1.3 The bottom line situation, a £1,066,000 potential overspend, has continued to be mitigated significantly by anticipated net Council Tax receipts and favourable treasury considerations. The net cost of services pressure is £2,146,000, with the main overspending areas being:

- Children’s social services (£1.1 million overspend),
- Enterprise Directorate (£601K overspend), relating to markets, community education, community hubs, IT, Leisure and Museums
- Operations Directorate (£339k overspend) relating to Home to School transport, and Property services
- CYP Directorate (£196k overspend) relating to the Youth Service

3.1.5 As part of the outturn report presentation to Cabinet and Selects it was explained that a review would be done of adhoc savings made during the year in more detail to assess those that could be of a permanent or long term nature that could be considered by members as replacing the mandated savings not made in 2014-15 totalling £571,000. This work is still on going.

3.1.10 Given the financial challenges that will continue to face the Authority for the foreseeable future, Chief Officers continue to be tasked with ensuring that services live within the budgets and savings targets set for the current financial year. Monitoring reports will seek to contain the information on what is being done to manage the over spends identified and the positive action that is required to ensure that the budget is not breached.

3.1.11 A summary of main pressures and under spends within the Net Cost of Services Directorates are presented here:

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Social Care & Health (SCH)					
ADULT SERVICES					
Severn View DC & My Day DC	(24)	0	(24)	(9)	Underspend due to low Superannuation take up and manager temporarily reduced to a 3 day week.

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
MardyPark Rehabilitation Unit	(12)	0	(12)	17	Section 33 income is running ahead of budget but has reduced
MardyPark	48	0	48	(47)	Due to low level of income as a result of falling long term clients. A recently approved transformation model will look to readdress this position.
Severn View Residential	61	0	61	(12)	Combination of mandate savings not being achieved plus lower income charges from less full paying clients.
Direct Care	(80)	0	8	(88)	Reflects increased income from client referrals and Management vacancy
Transition Co-operative	(24)	0	(24)	8	Relates to income from staff seconded to an external agency.
Adult Services Man/Support	(99)	0	(99)	(40)	Current Disabilities team manager vacancy plus ICF grant meeting costs of the Direct Care team manager.
CHILDREN SERVICES					
Fostering Allowances and Payments For Skills	156	0	168	(12)	We are paying for an additional 7 children in foster placements with the age mix of children altering leading to increased payments. Skills payments to foster carers has also risen with the numbers of SGO's supported through this budget increasing by 7 this year.
Younger People's Accommodation	(96)	0	(99)	3	A vast amount of work has been undertaken in this budget over the past two years to deliver, at present, an under spend. This budget is prone to volatility and we will continue to monitor over the year before deciding on viring budget to a different cost centre.
Ty'r Enfys	(52)	0	(52)	(8)	This facility with now remain closed for the entire year.
Counsel Costs	18	0	18	(55)	This service has received extra budget provision during the period of reporting

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Therapeutic Service	(28)	0	(26)	(2)	Under spend due to vacant Play Therapist post being filled on a part time basis from 07/09/15
External Placements - LAC	920	0	920	508	Current activity is 64 placements and we are seeing a full year effect of placements that only entered the system in the latter part of last year.
External Placement - Non-LAC	(97)	0	(97)	(21)	This cost centre is generally used to fund the over spend within S026.
GWICES (Gwent Wide Integrated Community Equip Services	(26)	0	(26)	(1)	Forecast based on GWICES report for August 2015 received from the host Torfaen CBC
Other Children's Services –appendix 6	(2)	0	(2)	32	
SCYP - Placement & Support Team	128	0	128	43	Over spend due to use of agency staff, contact and assessment costs and home to school transport. More recently this budget has funded building work to create in house contact centres.
Children Services Safeguarding Unit	(21)		(21)	(8)	A vacant part time Independent Reviewing Officer post not expected to be filled until 01/01/16.
SCYP - Supporting Children & Young People Team	198	0	198	130	Overspend relates to the employment of 5 agency workers to cover staff sickness and capacity issues and a 77% increase in transport costs since last year.
Disabled Children	88	0	88	22	Large part of overspend relates to the continued use of agency staff to cover sickness and the employment of a Student Placement Social Worker.
FRS – Family Support Team	27	0	27	119	This budget is currently employing the services of 12 social workers to cover for various staff absences.

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Bus Cases / Temp Funding - Cabinet 06/05/15	83	0	83	(129)	£68,000 relates to the employment of permanent staff
COMMUNITY CARE					
Aids for Daily Living	(31)	0	(99)	67	Forecast based on GWICES report for August 2015 received from the host Torfaen CBC
Adult Transformation	(57)	0	(57)	(56)	Delay reserve funding by £57K into 2015/16. Head of Service to make formal reserve slippage request.
Other Social Care	32	n/a	32	98	See appendix 6
COMMISSIONING	(7)	0	(3)	(4)	See appendix 6
RESOURCES	(1)	0	(1)	27	See appendix 6
Total SCH at Month 6	1,101	0	1,101	582	Total SCH Outturn at Month 6

Children & Young People (CYP)					
ISB	28	0	28	28	Additional costs of protection at schools and additional teacher
Management	36	n/a	36	(8)	Efficiency savings for the directorate still to be identified
Support Services	37	n/a	37	20	Legal costs incurred by the Authority
Additional Learning needs	(102)	n/a	(102)	(134)	Recoupment income is anticipated to be £102k more than budgeted.
Primary Breakfast	55	n/a	55	(6)	Take up continues to increase and therefore resulting in

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Initiative Grant					additional staffing requirements.
Community Education Youth General	0	137	137	23	Progression made towards mandate saving. Additional funding avenues being explored in order to reduce current forecasted overspend.
Other CYP	5	n/a	5	0	See Appendix 7
Total CYP at Month 6	59	137	196	(77)	Total CYP Outturn at Month 6

Enterprise (ENT)					
Sustainability	50	33	83	21	Sections' inability to achieve the expected income targets.
Strategic Property Management	(57)	0	(57)	(47)	Under spend relates partly to a staff vacancy, and a reduction in budgeted professional fee's
Cemeteries	(42)	n/a	(42)	(2)	Increase in budgeted income along with lower than anticipated expenditure,
County Farms Unit	9	n/a	9	39	Lower than anticipated maintenance costs
Markets	38	70	108	(2)	Overspend on employee costs due to delayed implementation of restructure along with unbudgeted overtime. The section is also forecasting an inability to meet the increase income target (Mandate £50k Markets Income)
Community Education	90	0	90	90	£50,262 relates to one off redundancy costs which the section requests reserve funding. The remaining £40,000 due to the reduction in franchise income

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position net of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Community Hubs	190	125	315	263	Increase staffing costs are due to the delayed implementation of the Community Hubs restructure and the mandated savings of £250k relating to a full year of savings. The community Hubs are likely to achieve savings of six months from September 2015.
Homelessness	(49)	0	(49)	(49)	Funding of the Financial Inclusion Officer coming from the Implementing the Housing Act Grant £28,000 and a reduction in expenditure against B&B accommodation.
Lodgings Scheme	(45)	0	(45)	(45)	Occupancy levels being forecast at a fairly high level therefore increasing the amount of rental income and HB benefit.
Whole Place	(42)	n/a	(42)	(16)	Staff vacancies - Delayed appointment
ICT General Overheads	0	110	110	10	The 100k savings that were to be achieved through in-house software development and the sale of products will not occur. Other options to look for alternative savings are being actively sought.
Development Plans	(150)	0	(150)	(150)	LDP savings as scheme unlikely to be implemented in 2015-16
Leisure Services	60	35	95	95	20k over spend from Children's Services. 30k relates to a Learning Co-ordinator post that is not grant funded anymore, 20k 3G pitch income issues with the lighting and electricity supply
Museums, Shirehall, Caldicot Castle & Country Parks	105	45	150	70	Budget does not reflect the cost to run the service. Historic budget assumptions along with 24k savings from 13-14 carried forward will not be made. Income on target for 15-16 but spend to achieve this income will be over budget.
Other Enterprise	26	0	26	(13)	See Appendix 6
Total ENT at Month 6	183	418	601	263	Total ENT Outturn at Month 6

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Operations (OPS)					
Public Transport Subsidy Grant	(48)	0	(48)	(48)	Administering the Bus Services Support Grant is claimable against the grant £50,000, this has been off set by small over spends on vehicle costs of £2,000.
Home To School Transport	234	101	335	35	The over spend against budget is due to similar issues to that in 2014-15, in particular the assumed ALN transport savings have proven unachievable, budgeted increased income levels were not made whilst at the same time corporate budget decisions regarding reductions in overtime costs were imposed. A mandate has been put forward to highlight the fact that the service cannot operate within its existing budget and has requested further funding via the MTFP in 2016-17.
Building Cleaning	(70)	90	20	(30)	Overspend due to delayed implementation of the mandate saving - transferring public conveniences to town councils.
Schools Catering	35	n/a	35	(20)	the section is continuously improving meal numbers and so overspend reduced from M2
Procurement	0	n/a	0	72	Now forecasting a balanced position
Resources	103	n/a	103	(197)	variance from month 2 is partly due to an increase in fee's chargeable to the 21st century schemes in this year's programme A virement from procurement of £79k improved position
Accommodation	(150)	n/a	(150)	(25)	Underspend due to a continued reduction in premises and supplies and services costs on all accommodation
Highways	(65)	50	(15)	(15)	Advertising income will not be fully achieved as Cabinet approval was only granted in May. increased income relating to Fixed Penalty notices on Street works,
Refuse & Cleansing	(66)	86	20	(106)	pressures of the budget mandates are still real, however have been mitigated by a reduction in fuel costs (£60k benefit from

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Operations					budget) and a reduction in Superannuation as about 20 staff have opted out of the Council provided pension (£96k). Managers are to engage with staff to ensure that their decision to opt out of the pension is what they want to do, so this may not be a recurring saving.
RAG Training	46	0	46	46	Has seen demand fall due to both increasing competition from other training providers and Council's facing major budget pressures only undertaking mandatory training.
Other Operations	(7)	0	(7)	(7)	See Appendix 9
Total OPS at Month 6	(2)	341	339	295	Total OPS Outturn at Month 6

Chief Executive's Office (CEO)					
Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Customer Relations	12	0	12	12	Professional fees incurred during a complaint investigation.
Benefits	(30)	n/a	(30)	90	Increases in the bad debt provision and a net increase in Housing Benefit expenditure.
Council Tax & NNDR	65	0	65	65	Forecast shortfall in income from court fees, includes potential

Administration					redundancy costs for Officer
Cashiers	16	0	16	16	Overspend is largely attributable to estimated annual card fees made to Global Payments
Revenues Systems Administration	(43)	0	(43)	(43)	Vacant post, reduced petrol costs due to long term sickness and reduced system costs as proportion now charged to Housing Benefits
Financial Systems Support and VAT	(7)	0	(7)	(7)	additional income from Schools following the renegotiation of contract costs
Communications	30	0	30	30	due to an under recovery of costs for the post of Digital Media Designer
Policy and Partnership Management	(29)	0	(29)	(29)	Mainly £23,000 of one off LSB grant attributable to a post which is currently vacant
Other CEO	(45)	0	(45)	(45)	See Appendix 10
Total CEO at Month 6	(31)	0	(31)	89	Total CEO Outturn at Month 6

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Corporate (COL)					
Audit Commission Fees (Certification Grant Claims)	(22)	n/a	(22)	4	Forecasted saving in relation to the auditing of grant claims
Coroner Fees	16	0	16	6	Original budget insufficient for service costs
HMRC Rate Reimbursements	(36)	0	(36)	(19)	VAT rebates exercise
Early Retirement Pension Costs	150	n/a	150	16	Additional cost of redundancies notified in latter part of 2014/15& during 2015/16

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Insurance Premium Payment(Direct)	(60)	n/a	(60)	(18)	Based on reduction in premium costs as a result of the tender completed in September 2015.
Indirect Revenue Gains Reserve	(114)	0	(114)	(104)	Rate rebates from MCC Properties
Other Corporate	6	0	6	(5)	See appendix 11
Total COL at Month 6	(60)	0	(60)	(124)	Total COL Outturn at Month 6

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
Appropriations (APP)					
Attributable Costs - Fixed Asset Disposal	(51)	0	(51)	(51)	Some schemes have underspent as sold without incurring costs; but virements will be made to other schemes now being planned. Underspends on those schemes will be slipped to 16/17 (£102k) to complete schemes
Interest and Investment Income	(33)	0	(33)	(4)	Increased cash income due to increased cash balances - in turn due to temporary borrowing taken out when rates were advantageous to prevent concentrated borrowing at difficult times.
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	(382)	n/a	(382)	(180)	Movement from Month 2 mainly due to long term borrowing now no longer being forecast in year (£9m at month 2); Temporary

Directorate / Service area	Forecast Outturn Position exclusive of savings not yet achieved £'000	Targeted 2015-16 Savings not yet realised £'000	Forecast Outturn Position <u>net</u> of savings not achieved £'000	Movement since Period 2 Red= Adverse (Green) = Favourable	Headline Comment
					borrowing has not increased due to slippage on 21C schools programme.
Charges Required Under Regulation	30	n/a	30	(44)	MRP reduction due to 14/15 slippage (-£137k) removed as incorrect - Offset by reduction in MRP relating to annuity funding of 21C schools program - delayed to 18/19 expected date of school opening
Earmarked Contributions From Reserves (Revenue)	108	n/a	108	198	
Other Appropriations	0	0	0	0	
Total APP at Month 6	(328)	0	(328)	(81)	App Outturn at Month 6
Financing (FIN)					
Council Tax	(600)	n/a	(600)	(100)	Surplus due to projected better Council Tax Collection rates.
Benefit Support	(152)	n/a	(152)	(59)	The forecast reflects the current commitments within the system. Caseloads continue to reduce, a trend that is expected to continue through to year end.
Total Financing	(752)	0	(752)	(159)	
Grand Total @ Month 6	173	906	1,079	212	

3.1.12 More detailed monitoring information together with a narrative of more significant variance over £25,000 is provided in the Select Appendices 2 to 5.

3.2 SCHOOLS

- 3.2.1 Each of the Authority's Schools is directly governed by a Board of Governors, which is responsible for managing the school's finances. However, the Authority also holds a key responsibility for monitoring the overall financial performance of schools. Below is a table showing the outturn forecast Schools' balances position based on month 6 projections.

Draft Council Fund Outturn 2015/16– Schools Summary outturn position at Month 6 (Period2)	(A) Opening Reserves (Surplus) / Deficit Position 2015/16 £'000	(B) Budgeted Draw on School Balances 2015-16 £'000	(C) Variance on Budgeted Reserve Draw £'000	(D) Draw Forecasted on School Balances @ Month 6 £'000	Forecasted Reserve Balances at 2015-16 Outturn (A+D) £'000	Draw Forecasted on School Balances @ Month 2 £'000	Variance Month 2 To Month 6 £'000
Clusters							
Abergavenny	(412)	124	(24)	(19)	(431)	(312)	(119)
Caldicot	(426)	275	(23)	153	(273)	(174)	(99)
Chepstow	98	36	9	63	161	143	18
Monmouth	(424)	166	27	154	(270)	(231)	(39)
Special	24	(18)	(10)	105	129	(4)	133
	(1,140)	583	(21)	456	(683)	(578)	105

- 3.2.2 School balances at the beginning of the financial year amount to £1,140,000. The Schools budgeted draw upon balances is forecasted to be £456,000 for 2015/16, therefore leaving £683,000 as forecasted closing reserve balances.
- 3.2.3 Within these summary figures, of particular note, is the deficit reserve position forecasted for the Chepstow Cluster, Chepstow Comprehensive school have a recovery plan in place, the latest forecast indicates an increase in the deficit for the school. This is due to the contribution to redundancy costs that the school has incurred. The recovery plan is currently being reviewed and given the number of pupils on roll this deficit will still be met over the duration of the plan.
- 3.2.4 5 schools exhibited a deficit position at the start of 2015/16; Llanvihangel Crocorney (£15,039), Castle Park (£39,730), Chepstow Comprehensive (£388,687) Llandogo (£12,347) and Mounton House Special School (£25,955). Of these five schools the following two have seen an increase in their deficit balance at month 6, Llanvihangel Crocorney (£33,714), this is due to the pupil numbers in the school increasing and therefore an additional teacher needed to be employed and Mounton House Special School (£136,144), due to

significant staffing changes and a delay in grant funding through the ESF project. One more school, Overmonnow is now reporting a deficit, (£8,239), this is again due to an increase in pupil numbers resulting in an additional teacher being employed. Overmonnow are in the process of developing a recovery plan.

- 3.2.5 Schools balances are exhibiting a fluctuating trend with some schools showing a continuing reduction in schools balances which is of concern and others a more balanced trend.

Financial Year-end	Net level of School Balances
2011-12	(965)
2012-13	(1,240)
2013-14	(988)
2014-15	(1,140)
2015-16 (Forecast)	(683)

- 3.2.6 There has been a significant reliance on reserve balances to supplement school spending plans in the last 4 years across individual schools with a certain amount of replenishment. As a rough guide, prior to 2010, Welsh Government advocated that school balance levels equated to no more than £50,000 for a primary school and £100,000 for a secondary school. Members may wish to seek a comfort that balances aren't being used to subsidise and sustain core costs such as staffing.

- 3.2.7 Further information on Schools is provided in Children & Young People Select Appendix 5.

3.3 2015/16 Savings Progress

3.3.1 This section monitors the specific savings initiatives and the progress made in delivering them in full by the end of 2015/16 financial year as part of the MTFP budgeting process.

In summary they are as follows:

2015/16 Mandated Budgeted Savings Progress at Month 6

DIRECTORATE	Specific Savings Initiatives 2015/16 £'s	Savings Identified @ Month 6 £'s	Percentage Progress In Savings Achieved %	Delayed Savings to 2016/17 £'s	Savings Unachievable in 2015/16 £'s
Children & Young People	1,514,000	1,377,000	91%	137,000	0
Social Care & Health	274,000	274,000	100%	0	0
Enterprise	1,392,983	974,983	70%	125,000	293,000
Operations	1,513,000	1,258,000	83%	50,000	205,000
Chief Executives Office	85,000	85,000	100%	0	0
Total Budgeted Savings	4,779,983	3,969,983	83%	312,000	498,000

3.3.2 Forecasted mandated savings are currently running at 83%, with £498,000 being deemed unachievable at the end of month 6, and a further £312,000 unlikely to crystallise in 2015-16.

3.3.3 The emphasis of reporting savings has changed from previously where savings were reported when they were manifest, however the judgement is now whether saving is forecast to be achieved.

3.3.4 The savings appendix also has a traffic light system to indicate whether savings are likely to be achieved or have reasons explaining the mandates delayed implementation. The following savings mandates are still reported to be high or medium risk.

Operations (OPS)

- Home to School Policy Changes of £29,000 have been deemed to be unachievable due to other budget pressures within the Transport Section, although £72,000 of the total has been achieved.
- The £50,000 saving for the Transfer of Public Conveniences to Town Councils has not been achieved and £40,000 of additional external income has not been achieved within the Waste section.
- Highways advertising income forecasting a £50,000 shortfall due to implementation of the scheme due to planning issues.
- Route Optimisation has £86,000 of unachievable costs due to unattainable savings in regard to leasing costs and delay in restructuring

Enterprise (ENT)

- Museums, Shirehall & Castles and Tourism – £15,000 shortfall due extra staffing requirements at Chepstow TIC and unattainable green screen savings (£10,000) and conservation income (£20,000).
- Utility supply issues at the Caldicot 3G sports pitch has resulted in reduced income (£20,000) and £15,000 for caretaker charges at Abergavenny Leisure Centre.
- The delayed implementation of the Community Hubs project has led to a £125,000 savings shortfall.
- Sustainable Energy Initiatives is reporting £33,000 of unachievable income targets
- In House development of ICT systems and associated income generation estimated at £110,000 will not occur with additional savings of £20,000 still be found from software contracts.
- MCC Markets are indicating that the extra income of £70,000 from the Markets and associated activities is unachievable due to budget pressures relating to the Borough theatre.

Children and Young People (CYP)

- The Youth Service are forecasting to achieve £63,000 of the mandated savings (£200,000) and are trying to identify the shortfall which has been reported as an over spend at month 6.

Social Care & Health (SCH)

- The Mandates for Adult Social Care Service re-design and the transfer of SCH Transition project staff to Bright New Futures are forecast to be fully achieved.

Chief Executive's Office

- All current financial year savings have been identified within the Chief Executive's section of responsibility.

3.4 Capital Position

3.4.1 The summary Capital position as at month 6 is as follows

MCC CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING 2015-16 AT MONTH 6 by SELECT COMMITTEE						
CAPITAL BUDGET SELECT PORTFOLIO	Annual Forecast	Slippage Brought Forward	Total Approved Budget 2015/16	Provisional Capital Slippage to 2016/17	Revised Capital Budget 2015/16	Forecasted Capital Expenditure Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Children & Young People	13,727	7,267	51,311	(34,566)	16,745	(18)
Adult	353	35	353	0	353	0
Economic & Development	642	531	706	(70)	636	6
Strong Communities	7,588	2,940	8,127	(578)	7,549	40
Capital Schemes Total	25,310	10,773	60,496	(35,214)	25,282	28

MCC CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING 2015-16 AT MONTH 6 By SCHEME CATEGORY						
CAPITAL BUDGET SCHEME	Annual Forecast	Slippage Brought Forward	Total Approved Budget 2015/16	Provisional Capital Slippage to 2016/17	Revised Capital Budget 2015/16	Forecasted Capital Expenditure Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Asset Management Schemes	3,371	889	3,354	0	3,354	18
Future Schools	15,136	6,699	49,702	(34,566)	15,136	0
Other School development Schemes	251	219	269	0	269	(18)
Infrastructure & Transport	3,174	670	3,242	(68)	3,174	0
Regeneration Schemes	972	947	1,208	(247)	960	12
Sustainability Schemes	81	81	81	0	81	0
County Farm Schemes	347	152	352	0	352	0
Inclusion Schemes	1,354	348	1,354	0	1,354	0
ICT Schemes	304	188	288	0	288	16
Other Schemes	318	581	646	(333)	313	0
Capital Schemes Total	25,310	10,773	60,496	(35,214)	25,282	28

3.5 Proposed Slippage to 2016-17

3.5.1 The only major proposed slippage apparent at month 6 relates to 21c schools initiative, and reflects the latest cashflow profile provided by CYP colleagues.

3.6 Capital Outturn

3.6.1 After allowing for the slippage volunteered by services, the capital programme for 2015-16 is forecasting to be £28,000 over spent at Month 6.

3.6.2 This prediction is unlikely to be the reality, because the levels of actual capital expenditure incurred by the end of month 6 doesn't provide a sufficiently robust measure on which to base a greater accuracy of forecast.

3.7 Capital Financing and Receipts

3.7.1 Given the anticipated capital spending profile reported in para 3.4.1, the following financing mechanisms are expected to be utilised.

MCC CAPITAL FINANCING BUDGET MONITORING 2015-16 AT MONTH 6 By FINANCING CATEGORY						
CAPITAL FINANCING SCHEME	Annual Forecast Financing	Slippage Brought Forward	Total Approved Financing Budget 2015/16	Provisional Budget Slippage to 2016/17	Revised Financing Budget 2015/16	Forecasted 2015/16 Capital Financing
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Supported Borrowing	2,420	0	2,420	0	2,420	0
General Capital Grant	1,462	0	1,462	0	1,462	0
Grants and Contributions	13,839	3,953	21,246	(7,406)	13,839	0
S106 Contributions	704	690	946	(247)	698	6
Unsupported borrowing	2,236	1,274	17,091	(14,856)	2,236	0
Earmarked reserve & Revenue Funding	998	409	1,248	(250)	998	0
Capital Receipts	3,421	4,414	15,894	(12,455)	3,439	(18)
Low cost home ownership receipts	189	33	189	0	189	0
Unfinanced	40	0	0	0	0	40
Capital Financing Total	25,310	10,773	60,496	(35,214)	25,282	28

3.8 Useable Capital Receipts Available

3.8.1 In the table below, the effect of the changes to the forecast capital receipts on the useable capital receipts balances available to meet future capital commitments is shown. This is also compared to the balances forecast within the 2015/19 MTFP capital budget proposals.

Movement in Available Useable Capital Receipts Forecast

TOTAL RECEIPTS	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance b/f 1 st April	17,440	19,592	19,802	11,100
Receipts forecast to be received in year as 2015/19 MTFP	10,235	25,220	2,150	0
Increase / (decrease) in forecast receipts forecast at month 6	(5,009)	(1,320)	6,050	2,000
Deferred Capital Receipts	4	4	4	4
Less: Set aside Capital Receipts	0	(10,452)	0	0
Less: Receipts to be applied - General	(3,077)	(140)	(509)	(509)
Less : Receipts to be applied - 21C Schools	0	(13,103)	(16,397)	0
TOTAL Actual / Estimated balance c/f 31st March	19,592	19,802	11,100	12,595
TOTAL Estimated balance reported in 2015/19 MTFP Capital Budget proposals	11,660	21,104	11,542	10,388
Increase / (Decrease) compared to MTFP Capital Receipts Forecast	7,932	(1,303)	(443)	2,207

Points to note:

- The reduction in the capital receipts forecast in 2015/16 and increase in 2017/18 is due to the delay in 2 LDP receipts from 2015/16 to 2016/17 (£5.6m) and 2016/17 to 2017/18 (£6.2m).

- The increase in the Capital receipts balance of £7.9m compared to the MTFP at 31/3/2016 is mainly due to forecast slippage of receipts funded budgets (21C schools) to 2016/17 (£12.3m), offset by the reduction in forecast receipts in 2015/16 (£5m). By the end of the MTFP window these slippage effects are largely reversed.

3.8.2 The Council has agreed to the inclusion of 21c schools initiative within the Capital Program and this relies on utilising £29.7 million of capital receipts during this next 4 year MTFP period. Consequently the balance of capital receipts available for other schemes during this MTFP window has considerably reduced.

3.8.3 Despite changes in the timing of individual receipts, which remains a risk to the Council to ensure it has sufficient receipts to fund its expenditure aspirations in the years necessary and to avoid temporary borrowing costs, the balance of capital receipts available to fund capital expenditure, at the end of this next MTFP window has been revised to circa £10.3 million, as a consequence of additional receipts predominantly LDP related.

3.9 Reserve Usage

3.9.1 Revenue and capital monitoring reflects an approved use of reserves. Building upon the inclusion of a reserve summary provided as part of 2014-15 the following table indicates the anticipated position both at the end of 2015-16 but also the predicted position for 2016-17 based on decisions already made.

SUMMARY EARMARKED RESERVES POSITION 2015-16

Earmarked Reserves	2014-15	Revenue Approved Usage		Capital Usage	2015-16	Revenue Approved Usage		Capital Usage	2016-17
	b/fwd	Replenishment of Reserves	Draw on Reserves			Replenishment of Reserves	Draw on Reserves		c/fwd
Invest to Redesign	(1,483,521)	(60,228)	797,362	402,095	(344,292)	(114,827)	270,737		(188,382)
IT Transformation	(639,840)		323,200	103,091	(213,549)				(213,549)
Insurance & Risk Management	(2,250,388)				(2,250,388)				(2,250,388)
Capital Receipt Regeneration	(460,342)		153,845	79,512	(226,985)			135,191	(91,794)
Treasury Equalisation	(990,024)				(990,024)				(990,024)
Redundancy & Pensions	(599,936)		325,434		(274,502)		192,126		(82,376)

Capital Investment	(1,620,945)	(15,500)		528,611	(1,107,834)			518,541	(589,293)
Priority Investment	(1,973,294)		759,050	648,877	(565,367)		169,000		(396,367)
Museums Acquisitions	(59,798)				(59,798)				(59,798)
Elections	(83,183)	(25,000)			(108,183)	(25,000)	100,000		(33,183)
Grass Routes Buses	(160,615)	(5,000)	25,913		(139,702)	(5,000)			(144,702)
Sub Total	(10,321,886)	(105,728)	2,384,804	1,762,186	(6,280,624)	(144,827)	731,863	653,732	(5,039,856)
Restricted Use Reserves									
Chairman's	(36,754)				(36,754)				(36,754)
Youth Offending Team	(382,226)				(382,226)				(382,226)
Building Control Trading	(490)				(490)				(490)
Outdoor Education Centres	(190,280)				(190,280)				(190,280)
I Learn Wales	(48,674)				(48,674)				(48,674)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(10,980,310)	(105,728)	2,384,804	1,762,186	(6,939,048)	(144,827)	731,863	653,732	(5,698,280)

3.9.2 This indicates that by the end of 2016-17 the Council is likely to utilise over 48% of the useable earmarked reserves brought forward from 2014-15, based on approvals to use reserves so far. Further reserve usage is anticipated before the end of the year, in particular this report refers to redundancy costs in relation to Community Hubs which will need approval (£305k) and is likely to extinguish the Redundancy and Pensions reserve.

3.9.3 Given the forecast use of earmarked reserves, it is proposed that in order to ensure adequacy of reserves for the MTFP, the following change in practice is approved:

- Increase workforce planning and redeployment to reduce the need for reserves to cover redundancies
- Any request for reserve funding must first explore whether existing budgets, or external funding sources can be used for the proposal accepting this may require a change in priorities if existing budget are used
- Use of reserves to implement budget savings must use the saving first to repay the reserve
- IT investment bids will need to be considered in the core capital programme when the IT investment reserve is extinguished, this may necessitate displacing some of the core capital programme allocations depending on the priorities agreed

- 3.9.4 A revaluation of the insurance reserve requirement is to be commissioned in the third quarter, and the work undertaken in the 4th quarter so that the figures will be current and available for 2015/16 closure. This may give scope to re-designate some of this reserve but this is subject to the outcome of the work outlined.
- 3.9.5 If action is not taken to slow down the use of ear marked reserves through the above mechanisms, consideration would need to be given to budgeting to replenish reserves or including in the base budget, requests that would normally have been funded by reserves, both of which will increase the resource gap in the MTFP.

4 REASONS

- 4.1 To improve budget monitoring and forecasting information being provided to Senior Officers and Members.

5 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The forecast overspend and use of earmarked reserves, requires action to be taken to ensure that the budget is kept on track and earmarked reserves are maintained at an adequate level for the MTFP.

6 WELL BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 The decisions highlighted in this report have no future generations and sustainability implications.

7 CONSULTEES

Strategic Leadership Team
All Cabinet Members
All Select Committee Chairman
Head of Legal Services
Head of Finance

8 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 Month 6 monitoring reports, as per the hyperlinks provided in the Appendices

9 AUTHOR

Mark Howcroft – Assistant Head of Finance

Dave Jarrett – Senior Accountant Business Support

10 CONTACT DETAILS

Tel. 01633 644740

e-mail. markhowcroft@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Economy & Development Select Committee Portfolio Position Statement Month 6 (2015-16)

DIRECTOR'S COMMENTARY

The current position of an over spend of 601k is reduced by the effects of reserves to cover redundancies, CMC2 and the LDP which reduces the overspend to 329k. This reflects continued pressures on income targets. In areas such as markets, leisure, museums and culture, we are generating more income than ever - but it is insufficient to meet annually uplifted targets. This reflects some of the issues we're experiencing whereby the current service formats, mean we have saturated the markets available to us and without considerable capital investment - it is not feasible to charge premium rates. This position which will not change as things currently stand, is part of the reason behind now having to explore alternative delivery vehicles which provide different freedoms and flexibilities & access to new investment.

Reflecting on the other huge changes in the section, Community Learning has undergone a large-scale restructure following the franchise changes, Community Hubs are going live and Housing is undergoing further transformation with the introduction of significant legislation and Planning changes are also in the melting pot.

Despite this - many areas are showing signs of strength and potential. The job of work for the next six months is to mitigate pressures through holding vacant posts open, freezing non-essential spend, closing winter season TIC and continuing work to optimise income potential in the few areas where we believe some potential still exists.

1. Revenue Outturn Forecast

1.1 The combined budget and outturn forecast for this portfolio is

E&D Service Area	Budget @ Month 2 £000's	Budget Revision Virements £000's	Budget @ Month 6 £000's	Forecast Outturn £000's	Variance @ Month 6 £000's	Variance @ Month 2 £000's	Forecast Movement Months 2 to 6 £000's
Community led Delivery	1,922	(109)	1,813	2,153	340	138	202
Commercial and People Development	3,866	(192)	3,674	3,801	127	100	27
Enterprise Management	397	0	397	407	10	0	10
Development Planning	930	(19)	911	761	(150)	0	(150)
Tourism, life and Culture	2,492	12	2,504	2,778	274	100	174
ENT Select	9,607	(308)	9,299	9,900	601	338	263

1.2 The most significant over and underspends are:

E&D Service Area	Overspend Predicted £000's	Underspend Predicted £000's	Forecast Movement Mth's 2 to 6 (Positive) / Negative £000's	Commentary on forecasted outturn
Markets	108		(2)	Delayed implementation of restructure, increased overtime demands and inability to meet budget mandate savings of increasing income by 50k

Sustainability	83		21	Inability to meet income targets form PV schemes etc.
Cemeteries		42	(2)	Increase in income
County Farms	9		39	Lower than anticipated maintenance costs
Asset Management		57	(47)	Savings through holding vacancies and reduced professional fees to mitigate overspend in other areas
Industrial Units	7		(13)	Higher than anticipated maintenance costs
Community Education	90		90	Redundancy costs of 50k to be reserve funded and a reduction in franchise income from September 15
Community Hubs	315		263	Redundancy costs of 305k to be funded from reserves
Housing		130	(130)	Reduction in bed and breakfast accommodation of 20k, increased occupancy levels 45k and one off 66k
Whole Place		43	(16)	Staff Vacancies – further delays in appointment process
ICT Technology	110		10	
CMC2	17		17	
Enterprise Management	10		10	Inability to find vacancy factor and full year impact of 15/16 pay award
Development Plans		150	(150)	Additional income, reduced call on reserves £100k
Museums and Cultural services	30		20	Green screen savings will not occur and the additional budget mandate for savings of 20k from conservation income will not occur.
Leisure Services	95		95	Overspend due to unfunded posts of 40k, 20k budget vired to children's service but could not be found, caretaking costs of 15k and loss of income on 3G pitch of 20k
Caldicot Castle	90		10	Historic budget underfunding and savings from previous year not achieved
Tourism	53		42	Overspend due to staff costs of 32k. Efforts are being made to reduce this further by use of volunteers. Budget included additional income from the Town Council of 15k but only 5k secured
Old Station	15		15	Additional management costs as now have manager at one

Tintern				site rather than across two
Countryside and Rights of Way		9	(9)	Savings from staff vacancies
TOTAL	1,032	431	276	Net Total 601

1.2 Further analysis of Economic and Development Select Expenditure can be found in Appendix 8

2015-16 Savings Progress

The savings required by the 2015-16 have not yet been secured.

Enterprise budgeted savings were £1,392,983 and at month 6, £974,983 have been identified. Of the remaining savings £125,000 are delayed and currently £293,000 are deemed to be unachievable.

Man. No.	Mandate Description	Target Savings £'s	Forecast Savings Identified £'s	Delayed Till 2016/17 £'s	Unachievable £'s	Forecasted Savings Variance Since Month 2 £'s
	ECONOMY & DEVELOPEMNT					
1	Dev of Leisure & Outdoor services	420,983	385,983	0	35,000	0
2	Collaboration of Housing services	55,000	55,000	0	0	0
5	Sustainable Energy Initiatives	33,000	0	0	33,000	0
6	Museums, Shirehall, Castles & Tourism	190,000	145,000	0	45,000	0
26	Property Review	100,000	100,000	0	0	0
28	Community Hubs & Contact Centre	250,000	125,000	125,000	0	0
31	ICT Savings	250,000	140,000	0	110,000	0

40	Planning income	24,000	24,000	0	0	0
41a	Market Income	70,000	0	0	70,000	0
	TOTAL ENTERPRISE	1,392,983	974,983	125,000	293,000	0

1.3 Further detailed analysis of Savings mandates are contained with Appendix SM

2. Capital Outturn Forecast

There was no original budget for capital schemes within this portfolio however capital slippage from 2014/15 of £530,735 has been allowed into 2015/16. The budget is separated under the following headings

Economy & Development	Annual Forecast	Original Budget	Slippage from 2014/15	Budget Virement or Revision	Total Approved Budget @ Month 6	Forecast Over / (Under) Outturn @ Month 6	Variance Since Month 2
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Development Schemes Over £250k	527	0	527	0	0	0	0
Section 106	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Grand Total E&D	531	0	531	0	0	0	0

Further details of all the schemes are contained in the appendices. Currently no variation has been reported and so the budgets are presented here for information only.

APPENDIX (Links to HuB)


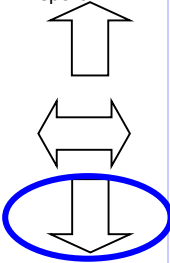
[Appendix 3C M6 Capital Monitoring Economic and Development Select 2015-16](#)


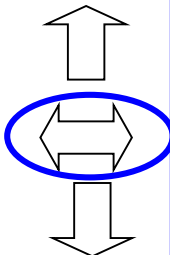

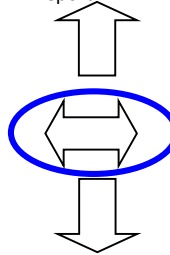
[M6 Enterprise Revenue Budget Monitoring 2015-16 Appendix 8](#)

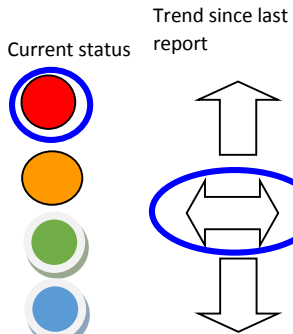
[M6 Savings Mandates Appendix SM 2015-16](#)

ECONOMIC & DEVELOPMENT SELECT Budget Mandates

Progress and Next Steps at Month 6

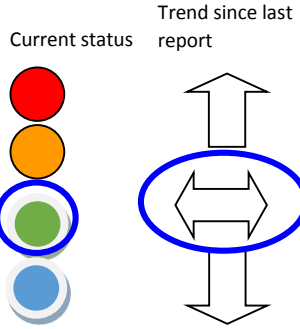
Mandate RAG	Progress for month one and two	Next Steps	Type	Year end target	Forecasted to achieve	Variance	Owner
<p>Mandate 1 Leisure.</p> <p>Current status</p>  <p>Trend since last report</p> 	<p>Leisure centre staffing remodelled £115k, admin and clerical review £66k, support services review £20k, reduction caretaking Abergavenny £15k, outdoor education reduction £25k, leisure supplies and service £25k, increased income through fitness and sport offer £155k.</p> <p>Restructure process complete. All departments have individual service plans. All plans tracked and monitored by the individual service area. Full ownership of delivery by individual teams. 15k Caretaker savings will not be achieved as the school failed to invoice until 15-16. Consequently the full years charge in this year. 20k 3G pitch income will not be achieved due inability to light both pitches which is affecting to ability to generate income in both pitches.</p>	<p>Continue to review the 3 G pitch project and review its income generation targets. Continue to review all business plans. Work with finance on e-payments.</p> <p>3G income - red (being supported by other income areas)</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>155,000</p> <p>265,983</p> <p>420,983</p>	<p>135,000</p> <p>250,983</p> <p>385,983</p>	<p>20,000</p> <p>15,000</p> <p>35,000</p>	<p>Ian Sanders</p>

<p>Mandate 2</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Current status</p>  <p>Trend since last report</p> 	<p>Commercialisation of the care line service. One housing solutions service with TCBC, expansion of shared housing scheme, B&B reduction and a restructure.</p> <p>Detailed plans in place for all projects to ensure they remain on track. The long term average trend continues to be reversed up to month 6 and the trend is definitely positive and if maintained would result in us hitting our target of 800 clients. Projections indicate the service will generate the income necessary to meet the budget. All non-financial benefits - Green</p>	<p>Continue to drive marketing plan and further develop the website and on line payment options. Continue to work with Social Care teams to raise awareness of care line's benefits and functionality. Continue to develop the cultures of both teams to develop a one team ethos.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>25,000</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>55,000</p>	<p>25,000</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>55,000</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Ian Bakewell</p>
<p>Mandate 5 *</p> <p>Sustainable Energy Initiatives</p> <p>Current status</p>  <p>Trend since last report</p> 	<p>2014/15 & 2015/16 – savings*</p> <p>Investing in biomass boilers, solar farms and reduction in Carbon Commitment.</p> <p>Expected income targets not achieved.</p>	<p>Review target for 15/16. Cabinet report out for consultation currently to create a solar farm. Cabinet report approved. Savings will commence in 15/16.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>0</p> <p>33,000</p> <p>33,000</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>0</p> <p>33,000</p> <p>33,000</p>	<p>Ben Winstanley</p>

<p>Mandate 6</p> <p>Museums & Castles</p> <p>Current status Trend since last report</p> 	<p>Fully integrate cultural services, tourism services and attractions within tourism, leisure and culture section. Maximise synergies & achieve a sustainable long term business footing.</p> <p>Income generation target for 15/16 10K shortfall. Weddings – Amber Countryside savings – Green Savings from Volunteers – Red Income made by fundraiser – Green. Fundraiser in place. Income from learning – Green. Savings from shared service model at Chepstow TIC – Red, Income from green screen – Red Income from rental of Abergavenny Red Square window - Green TIC at Chepstow has had considerable lone working pressure which is why the budget is overspent.</p>	<p>Museums - 30,000 of savings will not be achieved. Green Screen income of 10,000 and 20,000 conservation income. The Green Screens have yet to be utilised. The conservation income in the mandate was higher than agreed the total income from conservation was initially agreed as 30,000 not 50,000, the museums are looking at other ways to raise this income but the additional 20,000 will not be achieved this year. Castle - Achieving in year savings of 9k but reporting total overspend of 90k as reported at M2 due to historic budget assumptions and savings from 14-15 of 20,000. Tourism - 15,000 savings not achievable. The use of volunteers is not available at the moment. The current staffing budget only runs until the end of October but as a decision has not been made on the future of the TIC this is again having an impact on the budget. 5,000 has been secured from the Town Council.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>81,000</p> <p>109,000</p> <p>190,000</p>	<p>51,000</p> <p>94,000</p> <p>145,000</p>	<p>30,000</p> <p>15,000</p> <p>45,000</p>	<p>Ian Saunders</p>
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Mandate 26

Property rationalisation



These savings are predicted on the need to reduce our operational portfolio and maximise revenue streams from our investment holdings. Revenue savings are largely accrued through the reduction in utilities costs, rates, repairs and maintenance. The Accommodation Working Group is charged with reviewing all property usage with the aim of minimising the costs and releasing any property that can be made surplus.

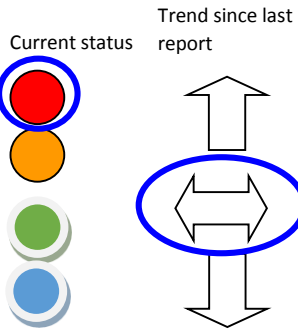
Rental of buildings – Green
 Rates Savings on vacant buildings - Green
 Rental Grant reductions – Dedicated member of staff now responsible for this.

Continue to review the property rationalisation delivery plan. Permissions for any disposal will continue through the usual council process. Work alongside agile working policy owner to explore further opportunities for greater agile working.

Income	20,000	20,000	0	Ben Winstanley
Savings	80,000	80,000	0	
Total	100,000	100,000	0	

Mandate 28

Community Hubs



It's about delivering services in a different way and aligning them with the Whole Place philosophy. This will introduce major changes to how the library and one stop shop services are delivered.


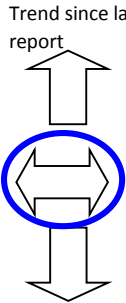

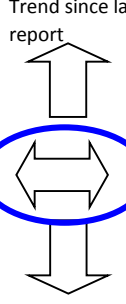
We will create a hub in each town where face to face services will be delivered. The contact centre will sustain a reliable and informed first point of contact for people contacting us other than face to face.


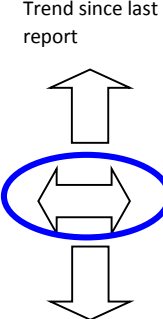
"Forecast overspend of £100,000 is mainly due to higher than anticipated employee costs, this has been partly off set by a reduction in supplies and services expenditure. Increase staffing costs are due to the delayed implementation of the of the Community Hubs restructure the mandate savings of £250k related to a full year saving where as it is only possible to achieve 6 months of reduced costs. The community Hubs are likely to achieve savings from September 2015." This outturn includes £113k of mitigating underspends including keeping a post vacant until April 2016 to help offsets the delayed mandate saving.

Project plan requires continuous monitoring, updating and adjusting to reflect the project developments. Review training plan for both operations (ensure training fits the needs of the new services) Continue to review the reporting lines of both new services to ensure consistency and synergy between the two. Continue to support the staff to ensure open 2 way communication. Ensure HR are available to offer consistent advice and guidance and support to staff where and when appropriate in order to support the project timelines.

Income	0	0	0
Savings	250,000	125,000	125,000
Total	250,000	125,000	125,000

Deborah Hill-Howells

<p>Mandate 31</p> <p>ICT Savings (SRS & custom built software solutions)</p> <p>Current status </p> <p>Trend since last report </p>	<p>The mandate's aim was to :- Drive cost efficiencies and income generation opportunities within the Shared Resource Service (SRS). This will subsequently result in MCC benefiting from reduced budget without any significant impact to service. And generate ongoing savings and user benefit from custom built software solutions being generated, then productised and sold commercially.</p>	<p>Continue to work with SRS to identify and deliver alternative savings where possible.</p> <p>Continue to develop options for alternative savings. SRS have made 130k of their proposed 150k saving - still 20k saving to be found on software contracts however further savings of 20k have been found from vacancies. The 100k savings that were to be achieved through in-house software development and the sale of products will not occur. Other options to look for alternative savings are being actively sought.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>0</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p>	<p>0</p> <p>150,00</p> <p>150,00</p>	<p>0</p> <p>100,000</p> <p>100,000</p>	<p>Peter Davies</p>
<p>Mandate 40a Democracy</p> <p>Current status </p> <p>Trend since last report </p>	<p>This mandate purpose was to reduce the budget requirement in a number of areas through a range of actions including :- Management restructure – Green. Increased income generation – Green Removal of a vacant post – Green Reduction in mileage budget – Green All action plans delivered in order to achieve the savings.</p>	<p>In relation to budget delivery no next steps</p> <p>Non budget Service improvements.</p>	<p>Income</p> <p>Savings</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>24,000</p> <p>85,000</p> <p>109,000</p>	<p>24,000</p> <p>85,000</p> <p>109,000</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Tracy Harry</p>

<p>Mandate 41a</p> <p>Abergavenny Markets</p> <p>Current status </p> <p>Trend since last report </p>	<p>The objective was to run additional market stalls on existing market days in Neville street and St Johns Square, Abergavenny. Expansion of flea markets and boot sales and to hold special markets/events in Cross Street Abergavenny.</p> <p>The service has been unable to generate the additional income. This mainly due to operational, resource and PR challenges.</p>	<p>Critically review current structures and operation and business model.</p> <p>Re-structure under way.</p>		<p>Income 70,000</p> <p>Savings 0</p> <p>Total 70,000</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>70,000</p> <p>0</p> <p>70,000</p>	<p>Ben Winstanley</p>
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Mandate Summary	RAG Month 10	RAG Month 2	RAG Month 6
1 Leisure	Green	Green	Yellow
2 Housing	Green	Green	Green
5 Sustainable Energy Initiatives	Green	Red	Red
6 Museums & Castles	Green	Yellow	Red
26 Property Rationalisation	Green	Green	Green
28 Community Hubs	Green	Red	Red
31 ICT savings	Green	Red	Red
40a Democracy	Green	Green	Green
41a Abergavenny Markets	Yellow	Red	Red