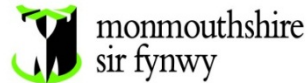


Public Document Pack



County Hall
Rhadyr
Usk
NP15 1GA

Tuesday, 28 May 2019

Dear Councillor

CABINET

You are requested to attend a **Cabinet** meeting to be held at **Steve Greenslade Room, County Hall, Usk** on **Wednesday, 5th June, 2019, at 2.00 pm.**

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence
2. Declarations of Interest
3. To consider the following reports (Copies attached):
 - i. **S106 Funding - Forensic Science Laboratory Site, Chepstow** 1 - 16
Purpose: To recommend to full Council the inclusion of capital funding in the 2019/20 Capital Budget and to recommend the allocation of grants from the available funding to four specific projects.
Author: Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator
Contact Details: mikemoran@monmouthshire.gov.uk
 - i. **Revenue and Capital Monitoring Outturn** 17 - 56
Division/Wards Affected: N/A
Purpose: to provide Members with information on the revenue and capital outturn position of the Authority based on capital slippage and reserve approval and deferment.
Author: Mark Howcroft, Assistant Head of Finance
Contact Details: markhowcroft@monmouthshire.gov.uk
 - i. **Welsh Church Fund Working Group** 57 - 68
Division/Wards Affected: N/A
Purpose: to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 2 held on 16th May 2019
Author: Dave Jarrett, Senior Accountant
Contact Details: davejarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk
 - i. **LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives** 69 - 144
Division/Wards Affected: All
Purpose: To endorse the updated Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which has been prepared in connection with the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP), noting that the objectives and vision will continue to be refined as the LDP Preferred Strategy is

drafted and consulted on.

Author: Mark Hand, Head of Planning, Housing and Place Shaping
Rachel Lewis, Planning Policy Manager

Contact Details: markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk
rachellewis@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Yours sincerely,

Paul Matthews
Chief Executive

CABINET PORTFOLIOS

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

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

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

Aims and Values of Monmouthshire County Council

Our purpose

Building Sustainable and Resilient Communities

Objectives we are working towards

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

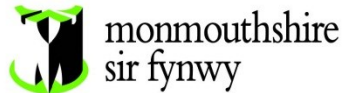
Our Values

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

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

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

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



SUBJECT:	CHEPSTOW S106 OFF-SITE RECREATION FUNDING
MEETING:	CABINET
DATE TO BE CONSIDERED:	5th JUNE 2019
WARDS AFFECTED:	ALL CHEPSTOW WARDS

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To recommend to full Council the inclusion of capital funding in the 2019/20 Capital Budget;
- 1.2 To recommend the allocation of grants from the available funding to four specific projects.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS that

- 2.1 Council agrees to a budget of £77,736 being created in 2019/20 to fund the following projects and that this is funded by a corresponding contribution from the Section 106 balances held by the County Council from the Section 106 Agreement in relation to the Forensic Science Laboratory site in Chepstow;
- 2.2 grants in the sums shown below be allocated to the following five projects from the remaining balance of £77,736:

Project	£
1. Upgrading of The Bayfield and the Danes Play Areas	46,736
2. Garden City Sensory Garden	6,000
3. Children's Voices in Play project	<u>25,000</u>
Total	77,736

3. KEY ISSUES

- 3.1 The redevelopment of part of the former Forensic Science Laboratory site in Chepstow was granted planning permission subject to a Section 106 Agreement. Under the terms of that agreement the Council has received a Section 106 off-site recreation/playspace contribution of £92,736 to be used within a three mile radius of the site.
- 3.2 At its meeting on 7th December 2018, Cabinet decided to allocate a grant of £15,000 to Chepstow Town Football Club to enable it to meet the FAW new facility requirements by the qualifying date of 30th April. Those works were completed in early April, which means that the club was able to meet the required standards on time and to maintain its league status. The club has written to express its grateful thanks to the Council for its assistance.

3.3 That leaves a balance of £77,736 to be spend on projects in the local area. It is proposed to utilise this funding to carry out improvements to the following four local areas of public open space.

3.3.1 The Bayfield and The Danes Open Spaces – upgrade the fixed play areas at these two locations, which are the closest play areas to the development site. The equipment at the Danes is outdated and needs more modern equipment and items of that are accessible for children and young people with disabilities and other support needs. Although the fixed play area at the Bayfield central open space is more modern than that at the Danes, it has a relatively low play value score because it does not include items of equipment for a younger age group and it has only one item of accessible equipment.

Members will be aware that there are proposals to carry out residential development on land adjacent to the Bayfield site. This play area will provide for the play needs of the new development and will be accessed by a well-connected footpath & cycling link. The small parking area adjacent to the Bayfield play area will be extended to provide additional spaces to accommodate parking for families that have children with support needs.

3.3.2 Garden City Open Space – this is an important open space serving the Garden City area, which includes a junior playing pitch and small pavilion and a children’s play area. There is a very active and well supported local Friends Group that has aspirations to carry out improvements to include a circular walking route around the perimeter of the field, improvements to the play area and the development of a sensory garden. A footpath has been installed to give access to the sensory garden area but this needs a finishing coat to make the area safe and suitable for the needs of disabled children and adults. The group has raised sponsorship from local organisations to carry out work on the sensory garden and it is proposed to offer a grant to provide a suitable finish (stone dust and cement mix) to the footpath and the base of the sensory garden, satisfactory for the needs of the users for whom it has been designed.

3.3.3 Children’s Voices Project – earlier this year a group of pupils from Pembroke & Thornwell Primaries and Chepstow Comprehensive School undertook an exercise to map out opportunities for playing out in the Bulwark and Thornwell area of Chepstow. This included extensive consultation with their peers in the respective schools, with parents and with local residents. A consultant has now been engaged to produce a toolkit for use by school children in other parts of the county. Arising from the Chepstow project the children & young people produced the following recommendations:

- ask housing associations to take down “no ball games” signs around the area;
- investigate the possibility of opening school grounds for play outside of school hours;
- community litter picking in parks and also in alley ways and other areas to enhance feelings of safety;
- CCTV in Piggy’s Hill (also known as Bulwark Park);

- help neighbours to organise “playing out” sessions to let children come out and play where they live;
- improving play equipment in existing parks.

The children presented their findings to Chepstow Town Council and since then the Town Council has agreed to fund the CCTV in Piggy’s Hill.

4.0 OPTIONS APPRAISAL

The options are to:

1. take no action and return the money to the developer with no additional or improved community or play provision;
2. allocate the funding to the projects proposed in this report;
3. allocate the funding on a differential basis.

The local members and the Town Council have been consulted. The Town Council’s views will be reported at the Cabinet meeting.

5. EVALUATION CRITERIA

Please see evaluation criteria set out in **Appendix A**.

6. REASONS

- 6.1 To ensure the funding is available in the Council’s 2019/20 capital budget in the 2019/20 financial year;
- 6.2 To ensure the Section 106 funding received from the developer is used effectively to enhance community recreation and playspace provision

7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The S106 funding identified in this report has been received to improve community recreation and playspace facilities in the local area, so the works proposed will not impact on existing capital or revenue budgets.

8. WELL BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS IMPLICATIONS (INCORPORATING EQUALITIES, SUSTAINABILITY, SAFEGUARDING & CORPORATE PARENTING)

See attached at **Appendix B**.

9. CONSULTEES

Cabinet Members	Local Members
Section 106 Working Group	Senior Leadership Team
Chepstow Town Council	
Assistant Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer	

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Section 106 Agreement dated 2nd February 2014

Report on “Children’s Voices” Project (available on request)

11. AUTHOR

Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator

Tel: 07894 573834

Email: mikemoran@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Report to Cabinet on 5th June 2019 – Chepstow S106 Off-Site Recreation Funding

Evaluation Criteria

Title of Report:	Chepstow S106 Off-Site Recreation Funding
Date decision was made:	5th June 2019
Report Author:	Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator

What will happen as a result of this decision being approved by Cabinet or Council?
<p>What is the desired outcome of the decision? What effect will the decision have on the public/officers?</p> <p>The allocation of funding to provide improved play and recreation facilities in Chepstow Increased participation in play, recreational and cultural activities by residents in the local area 1 year appraisal</p>

What benchmarks and/or criteria will you use to determine whether the decision has been successfully implemented?
<p>Think about what you will use to assess whether the decision has had a positive or negative effect: Has there been an increase/decrease in the number of users Has the level of service to the customer changed and how will you know If decision is to restructure departments, has there been any effect on the team (e.g. increase in sick leave)</p> <p>Successful completion of the projects that are offered grants from the available capital funding. Positive feedback is received from adults, children & families that use the new or improved facilities at the sites in question. 1 year appraisal</p>

What is the estimate cost of implementing this decision or, if the decision is designed to save money, what is the proposed saving that the decision will achieve?
<p>Give an overview of the planned costs associated with the project, which should already be included in the report, so that once the evaluation is completed there is a quick overview of whether it was delivered on budget or if the desired level of savings was achieved.</p> <p>The total budget for the project is £77,736 – costs will be measured against the capital grants awarded.</p>



monmouthshire
sir fynwy

Future Generations Evaluation
(includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

Name of the Officer: Mike Moran Phone no: 07894 573834 E-mail: mikemor@monmouthshire.gov.uk	Decision on inclusion of funding in 2019/20 capital budget Decision on funding allocation in Chepstow from S106 balances
Name of Service: Enterprise	Date completed: 16 th May 2019

NB. Key strategies and documents that may help you identify your contribution to the wellbeing goals and sustainable development principles include: Single Integrated Plan, Continuance Agreement, Improvement Plan, Local Development Plan, People Strategy, Asset Management Plan, Green Infrastructure SPG, Welsh Language Standards, etc


- 1. Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below?** Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.
- 2.**




Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	Positive - the projects will be funded from S106 balances provided by developer of residential housing in Chepstow, so there is no call on the Council's core capital budget.	


Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p>Positive – the open spaces involved are important community and recreation facilities in the local area - the project will involve landscape improvements and making the most of the natural environment.</p>	
<p>A healthier Wales People’s physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>Positive - the proposals in this report involve improving peoples’ physical and mental wellbeing. In addition to their value as well used open recreation sites, the locations are used for events that provide a focal point for a number of family oriented activities.</p>	
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p>The proposals will contribute to the safety and cohesiveness of the local community in which they are located.</p>	
<p>A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing</p>	<p>The availability of good quality and accessible open spaces in the local community means that local people do not have to travel to other areas by car or by public transport, thereby contributing to a reduction in harmful nitrogen dioxide emissions</p>	

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation	There are no specific proposals in this report to promote and protect the Welsh language but the improvements proposed will encourage more participation in outdoor recreational activities.	Encourage the use of the Welsh language in on-site signage – bilingual noticeboards would promote the Welsh language and encourage Welsh language speakers to use the sites.
A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	The improvements will encourage improved access for and participation by disabled people and people with other support needs – also by all sections of the community regardless of their background or ability	

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

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Long Term Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	The sustainability of the sites has been assessed and officers are confident that the investments proposed will be sustainable in the longer term.	Funding is proposed from existing S106 balances to cover the cost of the works proposed.

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>The project involves working closely with other parties to deliver improved facilities and to ensure better access for children with disabilities and support needs.</p>	
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The views of Cabinet members, the local county council member and the town council have been sought and they are broadly supportive of the recommendations in the report.</p>	
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The project involves the enhancement of facilities, as per the intention of the Section 106 Agreement from where the funding has arisen. Problem prevention is not the basis upon which the funding has been given but investing in the improvement of existing facilities will help to prevent problems occurring.</p>	

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not explain why.	Are there any additional actions to be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
 <p>Integration Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p>The project will have a positive impact on the health & wellbeing of people living in the area of benefit stipulated in the Section 106 Agreement.</p>	

4. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics? Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below. For more detailed information on the protected characteristics, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Standards that apply to Monmouthshire Council please follow this link: <http://hub/corporatedocs/Equalities/Forms/AllItems.aspx> or contact Alan Burkitt on 01633 644010 or alanburkitt@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	No employment/training issues identified The recommendation will benefit residents of all ages living in the local area		Continue to consider the needs of people with protected characteristics when formulating proposals.
Disability	The improvements proposed will be designed to be accessible to people with disabilities/mobility issues		
Gender reassignment	Neutral		
Marriage or civil partnership	Neutral		
Pregnancy or maternity	The sites will be designed for ease of access with pushchairs and wheelchairs		
Race	Neutral		
Religion or Belief	Neutral		
Sex	The projects that are the subject of this report are of equal benefit to both males and females		
Sexual Orientation	Neutral		

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Welsh Language	Neutral	Although the recommendation is considered to be neutral it does nothing specifically to promote the use of the Welsh language	It may be possible in the future to encourage applications that actively promote the Welsh language

5. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities?

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	Positive: all of the proposals are designed to increase participation by local people, irrespective of their backgrounds		
Corporate Parenting	Neutral		

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

- Local population figures taken from the 2011 Census data, updated
- Evidence obtained from respective local members
- Data from fixed play value assessments

7. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

Positive Impacts

- The proposal complies with the statutory tests relating to Section 106 funding
- The schemes will have a positive impact upon the health and wellbeing of local residents
- People with protected characteristics will benefit from the improvement projects

Negative Impacts

- It is difficult to demonstrate that the project will have a meaningful benefit for promoting the Welsh language

The above impacts have not materially changed the recommendations contained in the report.

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

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Work with the successful applicants to implement the proposals	Following the decision of Cabinet and over the next 12-18 months	Mike Moran, Community Infrastructure Coordinator	To be reported

9. MONITORING: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated in: April 2021	To be reported to the Section 106 Working Group
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10. VERSION CONTROL: The Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development wherever possible.

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
1	S106 funding received	March 2016	
2	Initial Cabinet report	7 th December 2018	Funding allocated to Chepstow Town Football Club
3	Consultation with local member	Jan - April 2019	Recommendations formulated at this stage
4	Consultation with Cabinet and Senior Leadership	May 2019	No amendments made at this stage
5	Consultation with Chepstow Town Council	May 2018	No amendments made at this stage
6	MCC Cabinet Meeting	5 th June 2019	Decision sought on allocation of funding and on the inclusion of funding in the 2019/20 capital budget

REPORT

SUBJECT	REVENUE & CAPITAL MONITORING 2018/19 OUTTURN STATEMENT
DIRECTORATE	Resources
MEETING	Cabinet
DATE	5th June 2019
DIVISIONS/ WARD AFFECTED	All Authority

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the revenue and capital outturn position of the Authority based on capital slippage and reserve approval and deferment.
- 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 a net revenue outturn of £49k surplus.
- 2.2 That members endorse the revenue surplus for the year being used to replenish Capital Receipts generation reserve, and notes the effective closure of the priority investment reserve, appreciating the use of reserve balances at outturn, the slippage to 2019-20 proposed and the low level of earmarked reserves, which will notably reduce the flexibility the Council has in re-engineering services and facilitating change to mitigate the challenges of scarce resources going forward.
- 2.3 Members note the extent of movements in individual budgeted draws on school balances, and reported recovery plan intentions as a consequence of their approving changes to Fairer Funding guidelines since month 2
- 2.4 That Members note the 81% delivery of the budget setting savings agreed by full Council previously and the implicit remedial action/savings included in the financial monitoring to compensate for circa 20% savings (£951k) reported as delayed or unachievable by service managers.
- 2.5 That Members note the enhanced monitoring of Children's services and additional learning needs proposed, to supply details for instance of average unit costs, the activity and predicted volume of presentations used in forecasting, to allow services an earlier opportunity to highlight cost pressures and more time to resolve such by remedial action in year.

2.6 That Members consider the capital outturn spend of £70.31m, introducing a £1.015m anticipated overspend, accepts slippage requests of £9.9m being endorsed and the related presumptions made around net financing consequences as per section 3.5.

3. MONITORING ANALYSIS

3.1 Revenue Position

Table 1: Council Fund 2018/19 Outturn Forecast Summary Statement at Outturn

Service Area	Initial 2018-19 Annual Budget	Virements to budget since Month 7	Revised Annual Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Over/ (Under) @ Outturn	Forecast Over/ (Under) @ Month 7	Variance between monitoring periods
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Adult Services	7,501		7,412	7,593	181	-24	205
Children Services	11,373		11,460	12,911	1,451	562	889
Community Care	22,704		22,768	21,695	-1,073	-794	-279
Commissioning	1,631		1,627	1,523	-104	-85	-19
Partnerships	366	99	465	465	0	0	0
Public Protection	1,417		1,410	1,420	10	-9	19
Resources & Performance	676		655	662	7	-40	47
Total Social Care & Health	45,668	99	45,797	46,269	472	-390	862
Individual School Budget	43,620		43,621	43,554	-67	-185	118
Resources	1,440	-135	1,305	1,272	-33	-50	17
Standards	5,113		5,111	5,848	737	471	266
Total Children & Young People	50,173	-135	50,037	50,674	637	236	401
Business Growth & Enterprise	1,456	-100	1,232	1,080	-152	-124	-28
Operations	15,394	-130	15,375	15,696	321	621	-300
Planning & Housing	1,815	-32	1,695	1,416	-279	-151	-128
Tourism Life & Culture (Monlife)	3,445	74	3,519	3,696	177	257	-80
Total Enterprise	22,110	-188	21,821	21,888	67	603	-536
Legal & Land Charges	458		456	489	33	45	-12
Governance, Democracy and Support	3,893		3,880	3,781	-99	-60	-39

Total Chief Executives Unit	4,351		4,336	4,270	-66	-15	-51
Finance	2,486	-43	2,441	2,221	-220	-156	-64
Information Communication Technology	2,679	-62	2,617	2,603	-14	61	-75
People	1,680	-132	1,498	1,556	58	30	28
Future Monmouthshire		10	133	150	17	20	-3
Commercial and Corporate Landlord Services	844	-401	429	398	-31	81	-112
Total Resources	7,689	-628	7,118	6,928	-190	36	-226
Precepts and Levies	18,467	0	18,467	18,472	5	-1	6
Corporate Management (CM)	120	0	251	-161	-412	-323	-89
Non Distributed Costs (NDC)	669	0	669	701	32	38	-6
Strategic Initiatives	493	0	424	0	-424	-332	-92
Borrowing Cost Recoupment		-9	-9	-9	0		0
Insurance	1,333	26	1,359	1,359	0	-96	96
Total Corporate Costs & Levies	21,082	17	21,161	20,362	-799	-714	-85
Net Cost of Services	151,073	-835	150,270	150,391	121	-244	365
Fixed Asset disposal costs	153	-35	118	118	0	7	-7
Interest and Investment Income	-56	0	-56	-243	-187	-58	-129
Interest payable & Similar Charges	3,326	111	3,448	3,531	83	36	47
Charges required under regulation	4,500	125	4,562	4,533	-29	-7	-22
Contributions to Reserves	224	562	655	685	30	0	30
Contributions from Reserves	-1,408	70	-1,187	-1,214	-27	0	-27
Appropriations	6,739	833	7,540	7,410	-130	-22	-108
General Government Grants	-63,091	0	-63,091	-63,091	0	0	0
Non Domestic rates	-30,177	0	-30,177	-30,177	0	0	0
Council Tax	-70,838	0	-70,838	-70,741	97	60	37
Council Tax Benefits Support	6,294	2	6,296	6,159	-137	-110	-27
Financing	-157,812	2	-157,810	-157,850	-40	-50	10
Net Council Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	0	0	0	-49	-49	-316	267

3.1.1 This outturn forecast presumes the beneficial effect of £894k of revenue cost meeting capital definitions, and being capitalised against the additional national capital resources (£1.3m) notified by Welsh Government as per para 3.4.2, and without such the Council would have incurred a material deficit. Specific pressures exist around Additional learning needs (ALN),

Children’s Services, passenger transport, car parking where activity no longer reflects the budget provided given the savings previously volunteered by services colleagues.

3.1.2 Putting such variances in context, they both CYP and SCH significant deficit positions still equate to less than 0.8% variation against the net cost budget before financing. This is an incredibly close correlation given the volume of budget holders involved in the process, the volatility in pressures and savings proposals experienced during the year, and the need to secure compensatory savings to mitigate adverse positions highlighted earlier in the year. However clearly a surplus is more attractive to the Council than an equivalent deficit, so the use of periodic monitoring as a tool for change during the year should not be underestimated.

3.1.3 A comparison of the Net Council fund line against previous years activity indicates the following,

Net Council Fund Surplus	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Period 1	379 deficit	164 deficit	1,511 deficit	867 deficit	219 deficit
Period 2	316 surplus	62 deficit	839 deficit	1,066 deficit	116 deficit
Period 3			79 surplus	162 deficit	144 deficit
Outturn	49 surplus	652 surplus	884 surplus	579 surplus	327 surplus

3.1.4 The above table indicates a potentially significant change in trend, such that the outturn is less beneficial than the previous period’s reported forecast. This hasn’t been the case in any of the previous 4 years. There is no one panacea reason for this, it can be affected, for instance, by

- Declining national funding
- A reliance on adhoc grants through the year leading to more reactive and less planned outcomes
- An increasing difficulty in successfully managing and delivering the savings targets agreed with members
- More limited opportunities to find adhoc reactive savings in year
- Limited reserve cover to smooth peaks in unforeseen financial activity

3.2. Directorate Monitoring Positions organised by Select portfolio

3.2.1 Revenue budget monitoring information for each directorate’s directly managed budgets is provided together with information on corporate areas through the hyperlink in section 8 below. A summary of main pressures and under spends within the Net Cost of Services Directorates include,

3.2.2 Stronger Communities Select Portfolio (£1.225m net underspend)

- Chief Executives Unit (£66k underspend)

Legal division exhibited a £33k overspend, due to staff cost pressure and a shortfall in land charges income. **Governance, democracy and support** incurred a £99k surplus due to staff vacancies and windfall electoral management grant more than compensating for the pressure in Contact centre and inability to make staff vacancy efficiencies in support and scrutiny positions.

- Resources Directorate (£190k underspend)

Finance Division predict an underspend of £220k, predominantly predicted savings in Revenues and Exchequer sub division and saving in management cost. **IT predicts an £14k underspend**, due to laptop purchases being deferred being more significant than the deficit introduced by shortfall in SRS reserve returned to MCC at year end, and a degree of salary savings not yet delivered within SRS. **People services predicts £58k deficit**, mainly the result of sickness and maternity cover within the division. **Corporate Landlord division** exhibited a net **£31k surplus** which hides large variances within monitoring, such that savings in staffing and management of asset management of £154k compensate exactly for procurement savings not made. The net savings effectively come from the net extent of programme repair work that would have been charged to revenue had extra schools capital funding not been manifest. **Future Monmouthshire** responsibility has moved across to Resources during the financial year, and exhibits a **£17k deficit**, being a proportion of digitisation and agency cost savings not yet attributable to particular services.

- Corporate (£799k underspend)

The net effect of the unutilised redundancy budget (£424k), together with one off rate refund receipts in respect of Council's buildings and an extraordinary dividend from the Crematoria Joint Committee. Please note the cost of redundancies unless subject to the traditional 2 stage approval process agreed with members show as overspends within service budgets rather than corporate.

- Appropriations (£130k underspend)

Reserve usage has been adjusted in both Appropriations and service Directorates hence the volume of budgetary virements and variability between month 7 and outturn exhibited in the table 3.1.2. Small savings accrue from minimum revenue provision required (£29k) to repay borrowing experienced during the year. The interest savings and costs can simplistically be netted off as a £104k saving. They are a mixture of additional interest receivable on investments, additional interest on necessary unsupported borrowing with all activity being affected by an increase in base interest rates during the year and reported previously.

With regard to treasury management and interest rate speculation, the last quarter introduced a heightened challenge to predict forward interest rates and act accordingly. This was due to uncertainty as how smooth the Brexit process would be, but Treasury advisor had instead indicated a sense in having a balanced loan portfolio with a mixture of short/long term debt and proportion of variable/fixed debt. Over the medium term we have tended to take short term recurrent borrowing at effectively variable rate. This has provided Treasury savings over the last 3 years. It is more likely that we will be locking a higher proportion of that short term recurrent borrowing into more fixed rate longer term instruments. Longer term rates are more expensive than recurrent short term rates, so this is anticipated to mitigate the positive effect that Treasury traditionally brings in balancing the budget in future years.

- Financing (£40k underspend)

Council tax receipts indicate a £97k shortfall given an increasing level of discounts and allowances being requested. The traditional underspend in anticipated Council tax benefit payments was at the end of the year very close to the monitoring prediction throughout the year, providing £137k benefit. However going forward this is an area where activity is likely to be more volatile than traditionally given advertising campaign undertaken by Welsh Government and the advent of universal credit bringing focus to individual's financial circumstances.

RESOURCES DIRECTOR'S CONTEXT & COMMENTARY

Concerted efforts through the financial year and in particular the last quarter has resulted in a £191k under spend, a £226k positive variance from the £35k over spend reported at month 7 and assisting the overall Authority outturn position.

Savings of £148k within Estates, an increase of £99k from month 7, have been derived from further staff vacancies, additional income and lower than anticipated expenditure on professional fees. There will soon be a restructuring of the Estates team that will look to ensure that we have the capacity and capability to continue progress with the delivery of the revised Asset Management and Commercial strategies. Improved income generation of £70k with the solar farm were generated due to more beneficial export tariffs being secured.

Additional premises cost have resulted with our Industrial Units and County Farms have incurred cost pressures resulting from a compensation payment and professional fees together with strain on rental incomes being achieved from farm holdings (£27k). An under spend of £57k has resulted on corporate building maintenance budgets as a result of school maintenance grant being received late in the financial year from Welsh Government. This has been offset by an over spend of £9k on accommodation costs across our main office sites due to additional maintenance costs and an over spend in Property Services of £18k due to lower than anticipated fee income.

Procurement is still reporting an over spend resulting from the non-delivery of an element of the authority wide savings (£155k). This was subsequently factored into budget proposals and thus removed as a pressure for 19/20. Alongside this targeted resources are being directed into identifying and exploiting further procurement opportunities consistent with taking forward the revised procurement strategy.

Finance reported an increased underspend of £221k (£156k at month 7). Savings have resulted from further staff vacancies, one-off grant received from DWP in respect of Housing Benefits and the cost of the cash system and merchant fees being less than anticipated. The introduction of the new cash system will increase costs but the saving was at least welcomed in allowing the directorate to put downward pressure on costs.

The Future Monmouthshire budget exhibiting some strain (£18k over spend) as a result of cross authority savings not yet being allocated in respect of digitisation, agency costs and mileage allowances offset through downward pressure being placed on professional fees. Targeted work is being undertaken to ensure that cross authority savings are being delivered in 19/20 and such that over spend pressures are not repeated.

ICT and the specifically the Shared Resource Service delivered a £14k under spend at outturn (£61k over spend at month 7) have resulted from savings in supplies and services budgets along with the benefit of a one-off capital grant being received late in the financial year from Welsh Government.

The picture is completed by net cost pressures of £58k continuing within People Services (£31k at month 7) and resulting from increasing staff costs as a result of the need to cover staff sickness, one-off costs with HMRC regarding historic mileage claims and increased training costs at Raglan Training Centre offset by savings in Corporate Training with a delay

in recruiting a modern apprentice and a reduction in corporate healthcare costs within Occupational Health.

Efforts now quickly turn to 19/20 and delivery of savings proposals and further work to manage and contain expenditure within the directorate and across the Authority.

3.2.3 Economy & development Select Portfolio (£78k net overspend)

- Enterprise Directorate (£67k net overspend)

Business growth and enterprise predict a net **£152k underspend**, being effect of staffing savings, and a small net income from Events firework display. The staffing has been core funded through a reduction to corporate redundancy budget, but there is still no formal Events strategy to indicate how events income will contribute a holistic benefit in sustaining services. This remains similar to the Borough Theatre situation.

Planning & Housing (net £279k underspend) – Development control has historically experienced a significant deficit in income against budget. The extent of some larger sites coming online during the year has meant higher than usual income levels, however the majority of saving comes in the form of professional and specialist costs not incurred in facilitating LDP process. The pressure accommodated in respect of lodging scheme as part of 2018-19 budget process and ad hoc grant has allowed the Housing service to exhibit £99k surplus.

Operations incurred a collective £321k deficit. The position for each of main Operations areas is as follows, Transport Garage and car parks £382k deficit (in the form of £118k additional maintenance costs to older vehicles and £274k income deficit from car parking), catering £32k surplus (caused by adhoc free school meals grant), cleaning £20k surplus (caused by additional income from “new” sites) , Passenger Transport £248k deficit (caused by a mixture of additional staffing costs, additional repair costs, and additional resulting hire costs), Waste and Streetscene £115k deficit (caused by abortive recycling saving with neighbouring authority £110k, and CA site savings from reduced opening hours not enacted £13k) and Highways £373k surplus (the net result of redirecting revenue expenses to be afforded by additional capital funding, and a mild winter reducing winter maintenance liability).

Tourism, leisure & culture - Monlife (£177k overspend) – The final position is artificial to the MCC bottom line as it masks the significant recurrent deficit situation experienced within Outdoor Education service. The outdoor education partnership was dissolved since month 7 reporting, and the balance of the partnership reserve (£129k surplus) credited to revenue account. This has largely compensated for £119k trading deficit. The risk to MCC is that service still has to be re-engineered to become sustainable, those costs will fall to MCC in recognition that partners have agreed to forego any reserve distribution Unfortunately the reserve has been utilised predominantly to afford the year’s trading deficit (£119k) and will not be available to support re-engineering costs. The trading pressure within Outdoor Education relates to an eroding income base as historic partners looked to withdraw their core support.

Attractions incurred £71k deficit pressure, predominantly £62k in respect of redundancies. Leisure centres incurred a net £11k income deficit, with the encouraging income surplus at Monmouth LC of £89k, (testament to its redevelopment and work of staff) not being fully sufficient to cover for shortfalls in income at its southern establishments. Youth has incurred a £7k due to unbudgeted training expenses. Museums anticipated a £42k overspend mainly

for staff and sickness cover, and remediation consequences of withdrawing from using the Caldicot storage facility.

- Social Care & Health (£10k overspend)

Public Protection (£10k overspend) – predominantly the net effect of minor pressures across registrars, public health and trading standards.

ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR'S CONTEXT & COMMENTARY

The outturn for the end of the financial year sets out a continued underspend for the Enterprise Directorate. The final outturn presented is an under spend of £110k. This is a significant achievement and officers have continued throughout the year to manage adverse positions as they have been identified.

Economy and Enterprise

The economy division is reporting underspends these are due primarily to staff vacancies. Within Business and Enterprise, in the financial year 2019/20 these underspends are not projected to continue as these funds will cover salary contributions for the Strategic Lead for Regeneration and the Town Centre Engagement Project Officer. The underspend on Communities and Partnerships Development is due to a vacant post and a decrease in spend against supplies and services. It is anticipated that this will be fully spent in 2019/20 due to a small restructure within this team.

Planning and Housing

Planning and Housing have continued to report underspends and the final outturn underspend is £278,531. A large proportion (£186k) of this is due to an underspend in Professional and Specialist Fees that were anticipated for the key elements of the LDP evidence base that require the commissioning of external consultants. This will commence in 2019/20 so no major costs have been incurred. The underspend in Housing has arisen due to two key aspects, firstly the lodgings scheme, a change in designation of the properties has led to an increase in rental income plus an ability to claim property maintenance expenses from one off grant funding has led to the variance from month 7. Secondly, Private Sector Leasing, this is the first year these properties have been back within MCC control and it was unclear how much work would be needed to repair and maintain them. It has also been possible to claim large refurbishment and maintenance works from the one off grant funding.

Operations:

There are deficit trends within Operations that have caused concern and have been reported upon throughout the year. The resultant outturn of a £320k adverse position for this division is an improved position since the Month 7 report.

Cleaning and Catering

The catering section has underspent by £32k, the swing between the outturn and month 7 is mainly due to additional grant funding that was not expected at month 7 (£30k). In addition there were lower than anticipated material and consumable costs. The cleaning section has underspent by £20k due to higher than anticipated income this relates to additional sites being acquired during the year leading to increased income.

Highways

Highways Development & Flooding has overspent by £52,000. There have been swings between individual costs centres within the unit but the main reason for the overspend relates to consultancy costs incurred in the setup of the authority's Civil Parking Enforcement team. We were hopeful that these costs could be covered by improved fee income during the year but fell short of the amount required. Highways Operations has underspent by £424,000 due to increased capital income that has been received throughout the financial year. A windfall capital allocation increase in 2018/19 allowed us to rearrange our repair programme to better displace core costs with capital funding. In addition to this the mild winter meant that gritting and snow clearance works were under what we had predicted for the year. Highways External Clients and the SWTRA Collaboration have come in on budget.

Home to school transport

The section has overspent by £248k. The changes from month 7 to outturn relates to higher than anticipated vehicle repairs costs which have also resulted in increased vehicle hire charges whilst these vehicles have been off the road to allow the repairs to be completed. The main budget pressures during the year have been increased vehicle hire charges due to a number of vehicles off the road requiring major repairs, this has impacted on the expected savings that were anticipated through the dynamic purchasing scheme procurement exercise but these works are essential to ensure our fleet is safe and resilient. Secondly, the overspend also related to increased employee costs which have been incurred through the rearrangement of our staffing structures and to correct a contractual arrangement which have led to additional employee payments.

Fleet management and Transport

Transport are over spent by £118k due an increase in maintenance costs due to the ongoing maintenance of a number of older vehicles and additional new depot costs due to essential works to allow the occupation of the new building in Caldicot. The variance from month 7 to the final outturn is due to the level of maintenance increasing throughout the year.

Car Parking

The over spend of £275k is due to a number of areas. Morrisons in Abergavenny provides free parking in the town for two hours and due to its proximity people choose to park in this car park, which means a loss of car parking income, this has been estimated as £2k per week. Car Parking fees were increased by 10% for 2018/19 however, these charges didn't come into force until July 2018 so a full year of increased fees has not been realised. Two

car parks have also been closed for part of the year due to engineering works which has meant a further loss in income. The variance from month 7 is due to a further decrease in income levels. A small under spend has been generated through the green car scheme. The under spend will never be known until year end due to members of the scheme joining and leaving throughout the year.

Waste and Street Scene

The Waste and Street Scene section is £115k over spent. This is due to £100k savings proposal to Blaenau Gwent not being progressed and the CA site savings of £13k from reduced opening hours not currently being implemented.

The final outturn position for the MonLife portfolio is £177,168 over, a reduction from month 7 of £80,000 but a large proportion of this relates to the Outdoor Education service which draws upon the trading reserve for an extra £72,000. Throughout the financial year officers have worked hard to maintain existing services to ensure that the end of year position was as anticipated. This set of services moves into an exciting next stage over the forthcoming years as the services move into transformation and implementation of the MonLife brand.

Following the restructure of the Attractions Service in the summer of 2018 the resultant redundancy costs of £62k were incurred. Museums have overspent by £50k mainly due to staffing costs because of the need to provide front of house cover when staff are on leave or sick (£43k). A further £7k of this was design work for the structure at Abergavenny Castle which because it is not proceeding cannot be offset against the grant funding.

The Gwent Outdoor Education Service was formally dissolved in March 2019, with the Talybont site being returned to Newport City Council. Over the past few years the service has suffered from the loss of partner subsidies and has seen a general decline in usage with increasing costs. There has been a significant overspend which has been met in part by the Outdoor Education reserve leaving £13k to be met from the service.

Countryside is overspent by £26k mainly due to unplanned expenditure to adapt and complete the Black Rock access barrier as well as rights of way maintenance pressures.

Other minor overspends included £11k in Leisure where high income targets were not achieved; Youth Service, £7k because of additional training requirements and the remainder in repairs and improvements to Old Station Tintern.

3.2.4 Adult Select Portfolio (net £989k underspend)

- Social Care & Health

Adult Services (£181k overspend) – resulting from a significant drop off in community meals income of £80k has been reported by service, together with £155k staffing pressures (sickness cover and ERS pension saving not realised) within net direct care establishments (Severn View and Mardy Park), a £120k net pressure caused by limited capacity in the external domiciliary care provider market, compensated for by vacancies and management savings of £97k.

Community Care (£1.073m underspend) – net savings within Mental Health Care team budget and Frailty pooled budget (collective £1.4m) compensate for an inherent pressure to adult disability care provider costs and client needs (£323k overspend).

Commissioning (£104k underspend) – predominantly the effect of reviewing service contracts, and a staffing saving, compensating for Drybridge Gardens income shortfall caused by a tenancy vacancy.

Resources (£7k overspend) – net effect of increased transport costs.

SOCIAL CARE & HEALTH DIRECTOR'S CONTEXT & COMMENTARY

The year-end outturn overspend of £472K includes £13K of redundancy costs to be met from equivalent underspends held centrally, with the outturn position benefiting from a £345K in year Social Care Pressures grant from Welsh Government and £40K of capitalised IT costs, accounted for within the Adult Services budget.

At month 7 forecast prediction was a £390K underspend, but at that time of reporting it was highlighted we were moving into the winter months and with a back drop of Adult care hours that were awaiting brokerage from reablement, and the increase in Looked After Children numbers it would be a challenge to remain within budget. At M7 £406K was predicted from the Social Care Pressures grant but the final award was £61K less and since M7 the directorate travel budget was reduced by £30K.

Within Adults Services the year end outturn underspend of £989K is much better than that predicted at M7 (£943K) mainly as a result of continued care provision mainly within Usk and the South of the County delivered through reablement as opposed to the external domiciliary market. Also there have been some additional property sale income received prior to year-end which had previously been expected in April.

Children's Services have experienced significant demands since M7 resulting in an outturn overspend of £1.45M, compared to that previously forecast at M7 of £561K. Legal costs have overspent by £230K, with £252K spent on Legal costs after the M7 forecast. Alternative legal provision has been mapped out with the Head of Law as we move into the new financial year. Looked After Children numbers have significantly increased from 148 reported at M7 to 172 at outturn a rise of 24, with an additional 18 placement since M7 costing £341K and within younger people's accommodation 6 placements costing a total of £489K.

Public Protection overspent by £10K which given it operates on a very small budget of just £1.4M to provide its wide range of services such as Trading Standards, Environmental and Public Protection, Licensing, Health & Safety and Registrars is a pleasing result.

3.2.5 Children & Young People Select Portfolio (net £2.088m overspend)

SLT received month 10 monitoring information. At which time Director of Resources met with Director of Social Care and Director of Children and Young People. No additional remediation actions were agreed, but there was a commitment that adverse variances would be contained at month 10 levels. The equivalent forecast information at month 10 was £1.3m adverse variance in Children's service, so outturn exhibits a further £118k adverse variance with extra service costs being mitigated by unbudgeted intermediate care funding so extra overspend

is predominantly in staffing costs which is one of more controllable aspect of Children's services budget.

CYP Directorate exhibited a forecast deficit to Standards Division of £695k at month 10, mainly in respect of additional learning needs pressure. At outturn this has risen by £42k to £737k. The budget has been subject to a variety of changes in recent years, and savings of circa £800k volunteered over the last 3 years. The budget historically reflected 2 special needs units operating across the County. More recently there has been an acknowledgement to operate in each of the secondary schools, and, where reasonable, to support pupils in Monmouthshire schools rather than out of County.

In both cases, service colleagues volunteer that service demand has increased and introduced an equivalent additional financial pressure, and that individual decisions can have a very significant consequence. To enable members to better appreciate such, it is recommended that the financial monitoring going forward needs to be more sophisticated to provide a context about the volume of customers/recipients actually supported and their average cost of provision and to evidence what assumptions and volume have been used to forecast outturn activity upon.

- Social Care & Health (£1.451m overspend)

Children's Services (net £1.451m overspend) – this can be a fairly volatile area to manage budget wise, with individual placements potentially having a significant effect. The service concludes pressures resulting from a greater volume of placements and consequent transport costs thereafter totalling circa net £1m, and staffing costs above budget of £440k.

In comparison to 2017-18 activity which was £1.6m overspend, the 2018-19 forecast does indicate a slightly improving position consistent with the recovery plan prepared by Children's service that advocated £113k saving in 2018-20. However that presumption was based on a perceived £534k unsustainability rather than £1m.

Youth offending team partnership (breakeven) – this partnership is managed in a similar fashion to Outdoor Education, in so far as surpluses or deficits do not affect MCC outturn position and are instead transferred to their trading account. The Board overseeing the management of the service has agreed to hold the combined surplus at £150k, which means that circa £99k beneficial effect has been redirected back through to partners at year end, MCCs proportion is circa £40k. Service colleagues have chosen to use this credit to reduce Children's services costs, accepting the risk of needing to absorb any future volatility in Youth Offending costs above budget, rather than more prudently establishing a reserve to smooth such peaks and troughs in service provision.

SOCIAL CARE & HEALTH DIRECTOR'S CONTEXT & COMMENTARY

The year-end outturn overspend of £472K includes £13K of redundancy costs to be met from equivalent underspends held centrally, with the outturn position benefiting from a £345K in year Social Care Pressures grant from Welsh Government and £40K of capitalised IT costs, accounted for within the Adult Services budget.

At month 7 forecast prediction was a £390K underspend, but at that time of reporting it was highlighted we were moving into the winter months and with a back drop of Adult care hours that were awaiting brokerage from reablement, and the increase in Looked After Children numbers it would be a challenge to remain within budget. At M7 £406K was predicted from the Social Care Pressures grant but the final award was £61K less and since M7 the directorate travel budget was reduced by £30K.

Within Adults Services the year end outturn underspend of £989K is much better than that predicted at M7 (£943K) mainly as a result of continued care provision mainly within Usk and the South of the County delivered through reablement as opposed to the external domiciliary market. Also there have been some additional property sale income received prior to year-end which had previously been expected in April.

Children's Services have experienced significant demands since M7 resulting in an outturn overspend of £1.45M, compared to that previously forecast at M7 of £561K. Legal costs have overspent by £230K, with £252K spent on Legal costs after the M7 forecast. Alternative legal provision has been mapped out with the Head of Law as we move into the new financial year. Looked After Children numbers have significantly increased from 148 reported at M7 to 172 at outturn a rise of 24, with an additional 18 placement since M7 costing £341K and within younger people's accommodation 6 placements costing a total of £489K.

Public Protection overspent by £10K which given it operates on a very small budget of just £1.4M to provide its wide range of services such as Trading Standards, Environmental and Public Protection, Licensing, Health & Safety and Registrars is a pleasing result.

- Children and Young People (net £637k overspend)

Service colleagues reported **School Budget Funding** moved from breakeven at month 2 to £185k surplus at month 7, based largely on capitalising expenditure (£125k) and anticipating redundancy and settlement agreements being borne by corporate redundancy budget. The outturn was an uncommitted **£67k surplus** not allocated to schools. **Resources Divisions** are now anticipating a £33k surplus, caused by net vacancies and reduced hours. **Standards subdivision** exhibited an **outturn overspend of £737k**. It had previously anticipated a forecast £471k overspend reported as largely the consequence of continued reduced residential place numbers at Mounton House as MCC considers the future use for the facility. Since month 7 the cost deficit in Standards Division has increased by a further £266k.

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE DIRECTOR'S COMMENTARY

The Directorate's Month 12 position is a forecasted overspend of £637,390 which is an increase on the month 7 forecast over spend of £307,942. Included in the overspend are two areas of expenditure that were not reported in the directorate for month 7, the first is £108,500 relating to severance agreements in schools, where some of the costs have been borne by the directorate, in the previous forecast these were reported centrally. The second is £48,907 which is provision for school based redundancies. The redundancies will not take place until August, but have already been agreed by the Governing Body.

The Additional Learning Needs budget continues to remain under significant pressure due to the requirement to support more of our pupils with complex needs. This is not a simple picture of additional costs, officers have been managing these costs to keep these to a minimum while ensuring the young person is supported. In addition, there have been new complex additions to the number of children requiring support; these can be significant and the part year impact of one of these placements is as much as £50,000. It is important to

note that the pressure of supporting children within mainstream Monmouthshire schools is a more significant pressure than the out of county pressure.

While the recoupment income for the authority has increased since month 7, the pressure for Mounon House remains. The future of Mounon House is a key focus of the Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Review.

Schools and CYP budgets remain exceptionally challenging across Wales and Monmouthshire is no different. The year end balances for our schools show a collective deficit of £232,404. However this is an improvement of £496,352 since month 7. Recovery plans are a significant focus for schools in a deficit, with the Governing Body and Local Authority working collectively to agree the improvements required.

3.3 2018/19 Budget Savings Progress

3.3.1 This section monitors the specific savings initiatives and the progress made in delivering them during 2018-19 as part of the MTFP budgeting process.

In summary they are as follows,

Disinvestment by Directorate 2018-19	2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable YTD
REVENUE MONITORING 2018-19	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children & Young People	(631)	(475)	0	(156)
Social Care & Health	(925)	(795)	0	(130)
Enterprise	(242)	(138)	(94)	(10)
Resources	(746)	(508)	(239)	0
Chief Executives Units	(1,296)	(1,060)	(78)	(159)
Corporate Costs & Levies	(25)	0	(25)	0
Appropriations	(396)	(396)	0	0
Financing	(800)	(740)	0	(60)
DIRECTORATE Totals	(5,061)	(4,112)	(436)	(515)

3.3.2 Mandated saving performance is running at 81% of budgeted levels, with currently £515,000 being deemed potentially unachievable, and a further £436,000 to be delayed to later years. This decrease in achievability forecasting (5%) is predominantly shown in Social Care and Children and Young People Directorates

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 Consequently the savings appendix (appendix 1) also has a traffic light system to indicate whether savings are likely to be achieved or have justifiable reasons explaining delayed implementation. The following summary of savings mandates are highlighted as requiring further work to crystallise or exhibit an anticipated degree of volatility.

3.3.5 Stronger Communities Select Portfolio

Resources Directorate & Corporate

- Delayed savings are anticipated in respect of the likely introduction of the Revenues sub division's new document image system (£10k), the Procurement gateway review £150k appears to exhibit little progress to date, savings from more zealous use of duplicate payment software (£25k), and the reviewing of technology and systems and introduction of chatbot functionality (£79k) all report delays in implementation and the timing when savings crystallise.

Ex Enterprise (ENT) Directorate

- The Future Monmouthshire initiative was part of Enterprise Directorate at budget setting time, but has since moved to Resources Directorate. A Council wide target, overseen by Future Monmouthshire colleagues, to reduce agency costs by £80k is reported unlikely to be delivered. Similarly a shortfall to increase fees and income by £32k has fallen short by £10k and the presumption to reduce Council travel costs by £72k this year is likely to fall short of aspiration by circa £14k.

3.3.6 Economy & Development Select Portfolio

Ex Chief Executive's Office/Operations now Enterprise Directorate

- Approved car park price increases weren't introduced in April reducing the anticipated income levels (£21k). The civic amenity (CA) site opening time reductions haven't been introduced resulting in £13k saving shortfall. The matter has fallen into a wider CA sustainability review during 2019-20 commissioned with Waste and Resources Action programme (WRAP).
- The savings agenda within PTU were significant and wide ranging and involved significant officer time outside of core PTU team. Latest anticipation from a current retendering exercise still suggests a £29k shortfall on the £171k estimated. The £30k saving from reducing payments to contractors but providing a more timely cashflow has been reviewed, as it potentially discourages take up, and perpetuates a need for multiple approaches. The service has trialled a successful payment on account process, and has instead chosen to take an increased saving from the successful pilot of personal transport budgets. The extended provision of in-house Additional Learning Needs (ALN) transport service designed to deliver £41k, is not as advanced as other PTU practice changes currently, and the saving of £49k from Raglan training is only anticipated to deliver £20k additional income this year.
- The £100k proposal to effectively sell Recycling activity targets to a neighbouring authority to avoid their penalisation hasn't been progressed, as they've received a relaxation to potential sanctions. £35k of the seasonal garden waste income saving has been achieved leaving a £5k shortfall.

3.3.7 Adult Select Portfolio

Social Care & Health (SCH) Directorate

- Adult social care proposals are reported to have delivered the full extent of proposed £638k efficiencies. Adult services exhibited £181k overspend during the year, mainly in Adult disability service provision. Members may wish to explore the Adult practice change savings presumption in respect of how and if it relates to disability services.
- The additional income predicted from Meals on wheels (£15k) isn't yet manifest, and the increasing cost of meals on wheels has had a perceived reduction in demand resulting in a greater pressure to service.

3.3.8 Children and Young People Select Portfolio

Social Care & Health (SCH) Directorate

- Whilst not a “true” net saving, a 4 year financial recovery improvement target was established by the Children’s service to compensate for £560k pressure anticipated. Up until month 7, the financial volatility experienced within Children’s Services was absorbed by wider Social Care savings. However the Children’s Services outturn instead introduced a net £1.1m demand pressure (excluding staffing overspends). So the recovery plan Social Care are working with would seem to benefit from review/update especially as Children’s’ services remains one of the more volatile budgets within the Council, where individual decisions can result in significant consequences, so the position will need to be closely monitored through the year.

Children and Young People (CYP) Directorate

- Children and Young people Directorate colleagues reported at month 7 that a £20k shortfall in anticipated income from breakfast club income, and £15k shortfall in being able to adjust premature retirement budget. At outturn it instead reports that shortfall in income from breakfast clubs is £78k, that the shortfall on premature retirement saving has improved and reduced to £10k, but that none of the saving in relation to Mouton House (£68k) has been achieved.

3.4 Capital Position

3.4.1 The summary Capital position at outturn was as follows,

SELECT PORTFOLIO	Actual Spend at Outturn	Slippage Brought Forward	Total Approved Budget 2018/19	Capital Slippage to 2019/20	Revised Capital Budget 2018/19	Capital Expenditure Variance
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children & Young People	23,024	9,360	24,406	(2,219)	22,187	837
Adult	1,268	0	1,268	0	1,268	(0)
Economic & Development	31,626	98	32,100	(465)	31,635	(9)
Strong Communities	14,393	2,376	21,372	(7,166)	14,206	187
Capital Schemes Total	70,311	11,836	79,146	(9,850)	69,296	1,015

3.4.2 Additions

Major revisions to the capital programme within year included Cabinet approvals for The Asset Investment Fund (£50m over 3 years), 'J' Block at Usk County Hall (£1,300K), The Cardiff Region City Deal (£1.004k), £1,040k for the Crick Road Care Home and £994k for the Abergavenny Public Realm scheme.

The Council derived an extra £1.3m in year in the form of additional capital grant. £894k of this was utilised in improving the revenue position exhibited in above. A report was presented to Council on 21st February indicating the use of the extra £1.34 capital grant, at the time there was still £416k to be allocated to particular schemes. The residual has been subsequently utilised upon,

Further capitalising major vehicle repair costs	£320k
Provision of catering trailer/pod at Caldicot castle	£14k
Cleaning equipment and machinery	£14k
Biotech machine for health spa	£8k
Laptops	£46k
Borough Theatre Sound & Lighting Equipment	£14k

In March 19 the Council also received details of an extraordinary schools capital grant award totalling £994k, such that the capital monitoring workbook is further complicated at year end by the need to manufacture a position acceptable to Welsh Government (WG) around this award, as despite it being very late in the financial year it was important for WG to report it as 2018-19 spending. So rather than pragmatically agreeing for it to be rolled forward to 2019-20 intact, Welsh Government required it be demonstrably used on any

existing schemes (in MCC case property maintenance schemes) with a proviso that the extra headroom that it released be made available in 2019-20 to allow works on “new” school schemes. The way it has been shown is artificial in suggesting that grant award was double what was actually received (i.e. £1.99m) but with a related Property maintenance budget reduction the overall budget and spend activity remains correct at outturn.

3.4.3 Outturn

Capital expenditure forecasts during the year anticipated an overspend in respect of 21st Century Schools building projects at the old Caldicot Comprehensive (£738,612) and at the old Monmouth Comprehensive (£346,230) due to project management costs incurred over a longer timeframe and greater incidence of asbestos remediation from ground and demolished buildings than anticipated upon survey. The Monmouth school overspend is still predicted but not incurred as at end of 2018-19 and so will fall into 2019-20 as a funding pressure. The prospective Caldicot school activity has resulted in a year end overspend of £737k which has been financed by unsupported borrowing.

Vehicle purchases financed by borrowing (£330k) show as an overspend as the decision to purchase rather than lease introduces a capital expenditure commitment to the capital programme not budgeted for, the reality is that traditional revenue leasing payments are instead utilised in affording capital repayments.

IT in schools also exhibited a £160k overspend, as service colleagues underestimated the work still to be completed on this project when calculating 2017-18 slippage. The balance of funding has been afforded by IT reserve.

3.4.4 Slippage to 2019-20

Service officers have to provide details of any slippage requests at outturn, for consideration by section 151 officer. Commonly there is a trend for colleagues to assume spend on budget through the year, but then report a need for slippage at outturn due to inclement weather, a health and safety need or not being able to plan the spend at schools for periods when pupils are absent. In previous years a detailed assessment was undertaken as to whether the requests were true slippage or more reasonably simply an underspend. Unfortunately for 2018-19 this level of analysis hasn't been possible due to capacity aspects, and consequently most slippage requests have been accepted on face value. Ignoring the commercial investments volatility caused by presuming 3 equal budgets over next 3 years, the upshot is since month 7 that slippage levels reported as necessary have doubled.

Total Slippage at Outturn was (£9,858k), which mainly relates to Abergavenny Community Hub (2,231k), the Usk County Hall 'J' block refurbishment program (£2,139k), Future Schools (£981k) and School Maintenance schemes (£994k).

There is also slippage of £1,606k in Grant funded Infrastructure and Waste Recycling schemes due to very late awards from the Welsh Government during the financial year.

Slippage of .£733k is contained within 22 individual S106 schemes reportably the consequence of mainly non Council controllable influences, and this is reasonable for new schemes where there is commonly a degree of consultation and engagement necessary,

however it is noticeable that some schemes slipped from previous years also indicate limited activity.

Further schemes slipped include, The Capital Region City Deal (£331k), Car Park refurbishments and Ticket Machine improvements (£257k) specifically £223k in relation to the Granville Street / Wyebridge Street car parks.

3.5 Capital Financing and Receipts

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

CAPITAL FINANCING SCHEME	Annual Financing	Total Approved Financing Budget 2018/19	Budget Slippage to 2019/20	Revised Financing Budget 2018/19	Forecast Capital Financing Variance 2018/19
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Supported Borrowing	2,410	2,410	(0)	2,410	0
General Capital Grant	2,824	2,824	0	2,824	0
Grants and Contributions	13,157	13,238	0	13,238	(81)
S106 Contributions	985	2,302	(1,317)	985	(0)
Unsupported borrowing	42,216	48,132	(6,956)	41,176	1,040
Earmarked reserve & Revenue Funding	281	174	(169)	5	276
Capital Receipts	8,401	10,032	(1,408)	8,624	(223)
Low cost home ownership receipts	37	34	0	34	3
Unfinanced	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Financing Total	70,311	79,146	(9,850)	69,296	1,015

3.5.2 Variance in Funding Explanations

- Unsupported borrowing £1,040k over due to Caldicot Schools overspend (£738k) and the financing of vehicle purchases instead of being leased (£303k).
- Earmarked Reserves overspend, are for the unbudgeted ICT Schools (£159k) scheme and an unbudgeted call on the Plant & Equipment Reserve of (£116k) for Highways vehicles

- Underspends on Capital Receipts funded schemes due to non- slippage of the County Farms Maintenance (£98k), Caldicot Cross destination scheme (£35k), Fixed Asset disposal costs (£57k) and Upgrades to School kitchens (£20k).

3.6 Useable Capital Receipts Available

3.6.1 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 2018/22 MTFP capital budget proposals.

Movement in Available Useable Capital Receipts Forecast at outturn

TOTAL RECEIPTS	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance b/f 1 st April	3,411	4,425	9,738	15,515
Add:				
Receipts received in YTD	9,321			
Receipts forecast received	0	7,570	6,236	1,000
Deferred capital receipts	94	98	100	102
Less:				
Receipts to be applied	(8,401)	(2,355)	(559)	(559)
Set aside	0	0	0	0
Predicted Year end receipts balance	4,425	9,738	15,515	16,058
Financial Planning Assumption 2018/22 MTFP Capital Budget	856	6,122	8,861	10,599
Increase / (Decrease) compared to MTFP Capital Receipts Forecast	3,569	3,616	6,654	5,459

3.6.2 At outturn, a total of £1,406k Capital receipts will be slipped, consisting mainly of £981k for the New Monmouth Comp – 21c Schools scheme, which will be slipped due to contract delays, £335k will be slipped in Highways, £41k for the Replacement Cattle Market adaptations and £51k for The Caerwent House repairs.

3.6.3 The balances forecast to be held at the 31st March each year are higher than original MTFP forecast due to a re-profiling of the LDP receipts for land at Undy (Rockfield Farm) and Crick Road.

3.6.4 As part of 2019-20 budget deliberations it was anticipated that 2018-19 year end receipt balances would be sufficient to allow proactive setaside to reduce the capital financing requirement and resulting in a saving of £120k in minimum revenue provision payments in

2019-20. However the Crick Road element of the receipts balance (£2.7m) is effectively fettered from use by a negotiated condition that compels the Council upon request to repay the receipt back to Melin should it not be in a position to facilitate a workable and affordable drainage solution for the site by September. Consequently it would be imprudent to set aside that balance or use it to afford capital expenditure until that condition has fallen away. As a result this paragraph forewarns of a need for Council services to afford that £120k shortfall in 2019-20.

3.6.5 There is still an increasingly significant risk to the Council resulting from the need to utilise capital receipts in the same year that they come into the Council. This provides no tolerance or flexibility should the receipts be delayed, which isn't uncommon, and would necessitate compensatory temporary borrowing which is more costly than utilising capital receipts and would necessitate additional revenue savings annually to afford.

3.7 Reserves

Reserve Usage

3.7.1 Revenue and Capital monitoring reflects an approved use of reserves. The expenditure element is shown in Directorate budgets, but the financing is part of the appropriations budget. A specific analysis is undertaken at every formal periodic monitoring exercise to establish whether reserve cover conveyed to them by members will be fully utilised within the financial year. Where it is apparent this will not be the case, both the reserve movement budget in appropriations budget and the expenditure within service directorate is adjusted. This is to prevent any imbalance in the bottom line position for net cost of services.

3.7.2 Obviously at the year end the situation is far more explicit, and instead the review revolves around whether reserve cover is slipped forward, or whether the original approval is so historic in nature as to lapse and require officers to reconfirm costs and intentions with members. The position implicit in the outturn activity is as follows,

	2017/18	2018/19					C/F
	C/F	Slipped Reserve Usage from 1718	In Year Contribution To Reserve	In Year Contribution from Reserves for Revenue Purposes	In Year Contribution from Reserves for Capital Purposes	Delayed Expenditure Contributions Slipped forward into 19/20	
Council Fund (Authority)	-7,111,078						-7,111,078
School Balances	-175,225			407,629			232,404
Sub Total Council Fund	-7,286,303			407,629			-6,878,674
Earmarked Reserves							
Invest to Redesign	-1,302,343	29,000	-68,476	258,652		0	-1,083,167
IT Transformation	-734,881	111,913	0	114,000	159,505	-129,675	-479,138
Insurance and Risk Management	-1,046,416	0	0	27,673		0	-1,018,744
Capital Receipt Generation	-347,139	72,072	-49,688	81,343		-35,468	-278,880
Treasury Equalisation	-990,024	0	0	0		0	-990,024
Redundancy and Pensions	-496,813	0	0	163,978		0	-332,835
Capital Investment	-648,336	0	0	0	4,999	0	-643,337
Priority Investment	-686,751	88,000	0	598,752		-405,000	-405,000
Other Earmarked Reserves	-1,121,237	0	-615,934	325,724	116,458	-86,471	-1,381,460
Total Earmarked	-7,373,942	300,985	-734,098	1,570,121	280,962	-656,615	-6,612,587
Total Reserves	-14,660,245	300,985	-734,098	1,977,750	280,962	-656,615	-13,491,261

3.7.3 The Council fund balance ended the financial year at £6.9million. As a financial planning assumption, the level of Council Fund Reserves should be between 4% - 6% of net

expenditure. Based on a budgeted net expenditure (excluding Police and Community Council precepts) and before financing totalling £144.2 million, the outturn Council fund reserve level equates to 4.8%, which remains towards the middle of agreed acceptable levels.

- 3.7.4 Consequently it is proposed to utilise the small year end revenue surplus in replenishing earmarked reserves. The £49k surplus is advocated to replenish the capital receipts regeneration reserve, which is used to afford a proportion of Valuations team costs going forward associated with incentivising and bringing forward improved capital receipts to assist with affording Member capital expenditure funding aspirations.
- 3.7.5 Invest to redesign also received a small in year bolster in the form of Social care repaying the last instalment (£40k) of their software system costs. Priority investment reserve has had a declining balance in recent years, without significant replenishment, as service managers are directed toward invest to redesign and the need to consider potential payback/save mechanisms. After existing commitments expire there would be a £28k uncommitted sum on the priority Investment Reserve, it is proposed to move that to Invest to Redesign reserve effectively closing and expiring the priority investment reserve.
- 3.7.6 Despite these movements, earmarked reserves remain at limited levels unlikely to provide any material capacity/headroom to meet unanticipated volatility or significantly facilitate future service re-engineering and design.
- 3.7.7 Other earmarked reserve balances have received service specific contributions of £616k in the form of,

CYP maternity	-135,653
Homeless Prevention Reserve Fund	-40,267
Solar Farm Maintenance & Community Fund	-18,000
Newport Leisure Park Reserve	-61,899
Castlegate Reserve	-79,500
Local Resilience Forum Reserve (Gwent PCC Tfr)	-115,090
Elections Reserve	-25,000
Grass Routes Buses Reserve	-5,000
Rural Development Plan Reserve	-135,525

Schools Reserves

- 3.7.8 Each of the Authority's Schools is directly governed by a Board of Governors, which is responsible for managing their school's finances. However, the Authority also holds a key responsibility for monitoring the overall financial performance of schools.
- 3.7.9 The net effect of an individual school's annual surplus or deficit is shown in a ring-fence reserve for the particular school. Details of which for each school are included in Appendix 2, together with an indication of any recovery plan targets agreed and how close the Governing Body is in satisfying that responsibility.

3.7.10 In summary form the outturn school balances were,

	Opening Reserves 2018-19 (surplus)/deficit	In year position at Outturn (surplus)/deficit	Outturn Position (surplus)/deficit
Combined balance	(£175,225)	£407,629	£232,404

3.7.11 Whilst any extraordinary funding from WG and beneficial revisions to budgeted draw on reserves will sustain the reserve situation for longer than is often forecast or predicted, it remains unlikely that the collective level of reserves will sustain the traditional annual draw by schools on reserves in recent years, which will add additional impetus to governing bodies to address the need to remain within budget going forward rather than passporting the consequences to their reserves, given that collective flexibility is now pretty much exhausted.

3.7.12 Our Fairer Funding Regulations agreed between Council and Governing Bodies have traditionally precluded governing bodies from planning for a deficit position. This was changed in 2016-17, (which coincides quite closely with declining net balance above) to allow licensed deficits where a collective schools balance can afford, and changed again in 2018 to allow deficits where a recovery plan is agreed and followed.

The following table exhibits the net trend in use, indicating collectively schools are currently using reserves at a considerably faster rate than they have replenished them traditionally.

Financial Year-end	Net level of School Balances £'000
2011-12	(965)
2012-13	(1,240)
2013-14	(988)
2014-15	(1,140)
2015-16	(1,156)
2016-17	(269)
2017-18	(175)
2018-19 outturn	232

3.7.13 There are however weaknesses in the forecasting approaches of individual schools, such that the budgeted forecast will seldom match the reality, this is compromised still further where Welsh Government continue to provide beneficial adhoc funding late in the year, rather than allowing a more planned and future generations compliant assessment of need.

For instance, whilst extraordinary Welsh Government grant of £344k in the last quarter of 2017-18 would have had a beneficial effect on balance levels, collectively schools only actually used £94k of their reserves for the year, a £900k variation in original forecasting. That sort of volatility potentially makes it very difficult for senior education authority (LEA) colleagues and Members to predict the necessary action from year to year.

During this year (2018-19), schools were predicting a budgeted collective use of balances of £658k in agreeing their sc52 budgets with LEA colleagues. At month 2 schools revised this to £798k, at month 7 revised it again to £926k, and internally at month 10 the forecast was further revised to £777k. The outturn activity was actually a collective use of reserves of £407k, a beneficial effect of over £0.5m since members last formally saw proposed reserve level predictions.

3.7.14 Members may recall during the year, (at month 2) Cabinet agreed to alterations to Fairer Funding guidance available to governing bodies, in an attempt to strengthen forecasting arrangements helpfully recognising that the problem is not so much with schools actual use of reserves but more to do with their forecast or budgeted draw. The bringing forward of Recovery Plan submissions, to be consistent with annual budget consideration, was designed to provide a better quality of data/information on which to consider the approval of any deficit budget, and would be reassuring to Members that any annual deficit volatility is accommodated within a multi year budget strategy.

3.7.15 There is some evidence from narratives in Appendix 2 and extent of recovery figures provided, that this change is reducing the hiatus between reporting problem and reporting solution, as far fewer schools end the year in deficit without an agreed recovery plan, and those in deficit (in the main) exhibit progress consistent with planned reduced deficit .

3.7.16 Based on school's predictions, general trends can be extrapolated, so 12 schools started this year in deficit. 15 schools finished the year in deficit, and that position remains particularly acute in the 4 secondary schools, despite being mitigated by some encouraging practice with 1 secondary school coming out of deficit in 2017-18 and remaining in surplus for 2018-19, of 2 making material inroads into their deficit position during 2018-19, however the deficit position at Monmouth Comprehensive skews reporting as it exhibits a deficit position ultimately more significant than the rest of net school balances combined. The school is one of those updated through the 1st tranche of future schools funding, so should have facilities most advantageously designed around improved efficiency and pedagogical requirements, so Children & Young People Select members should retain a focus during 2019-20 to check that circa £300k of savings remain on track during the year consistent with recovery plans agreed.

3.7.17 Also of heightened focus to Select members going forward should be those primary schools with a deficit balance of over £50k at end of 2018-19, most of which, other than Raglan exhibited a declining position during 2018-19 i.e. Magor, Undy, Llandogo, St Mary's, Raglan and Thornwell.

3.7.18 Within the reserve balance movements, the most significant and advantageous replenishment within the year related to Mouton House special school, which has moved from deficit to £141k surplus by year end, which is prudent recognising that costs of future change associated with the school are probable.

4 REASONS

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

5 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

5.1 As reported.

6 EQUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The decisions highlighted in this report have no equality and sustainability implications.

7 CONSULTEES

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

8 BACKGROUND PAPERS

Outturn Monitoring Reports

<http://corphub/initiatives/Budgetmon/Lists/20182019%20links/Tiles.aspx>

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Appendices (attached below)






Appendix 1 Mandated Savings Progress Report






Appendix 2 School Reserves

Appendix 1 – Savings Matrix




Disinvestment by Directorate 2018-19	2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable YTD	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
REVENUE MONITORING 2018-19	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
Children & Young People	(631)	(475)	0	(156)			
Social Care & Health	(925)	(795)	0	(130)			
Enterprise	(242)	(138)	(94)	(10)			
Resources	(746)	(508)	(239)	0			
Chief Executives Units	(1,296)	(1,060)	(78)	(159)			
Corporate Costs & Levies	(25)	0	(25)	0			
Appropriations	(396)	(396)	0	0			
Financing	(800)	(740)	0	(60)			
DIRECTORATE Totals	(5,061)	(4,112)	(436)	(515)			

Children & Young People		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
CYP1	Federated school model	(32)	(32)				Saving achieved	low
CYP3	General 5% reduction on supplies & services	(132)	(132)				Saving achieved	Low
CYP4	Reduce school premature retirement budget	(50)	(40)		(10)		Partially achieved	Medium
CYP2	CYP - Increased fee & charges income - Breakfast clubs	(125)	(47)		(78)		Income reduced by £50k and additional staffing cost to cover sickness absence	High
	CYP Acceleration of ALN review	(107)	(107)				The overspend of £251k for school resource and action fund is a result of pupils being supported in their local school. The alternative would be expensive placement costs.	Medium
	CYP - Mouton House Increase Charges	(68)			(68)		The overspend is £277k, which is an improvement of £60k from month 7. This will include mainstream recoupment income. The number of pupils attending both day and residential placements has reduced.	High
	CYP - Reduction in ISB for new schools maintenance budget reduction	(117)	(117)				Saving achieved	Low
CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE Budgeted Savings Total		(631)	(475)	0	(156)			










Social Care & Health		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
SCH1	Adult Services Practice Change	(638)	(638)					Low
SCH2	Childrens Services (Saving £680k, pressure £561k, net saving in yr 4 £119k)	(113)	0		(113)		This savings target was seen as high risk and as such effectively cancelled out by an equivalent pressure in the MTFP.	High
	SCH - Increased fee & charges income - Meals on wheels	(15)	0		(15)		Meals sales have fallen since the increased price to below 1,000 weekly sales at times, with no additional private meal sales during the year.	High
	SCH - Increased fee & charges income - Registrars	(12)	(12)				Additional income has been made from an alternative source through increased wedding ceremonies	Low
	SCH Targetted reduction high cost placements posts	(147)	(145)		(2)			Low
SOCIAL CARE & HEALTH Budgeted Savings Total		(925)	(795)	0	(130)			

Enterprise		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
ENT (Fut Mon)	Increased fee & charges income - Further 2.5% increase for	(32)	(22)		(10)		Not all fee income streams could be increased by 2.5%	Medium
ENT (Fut Mon)	Targetted reduction in agency costs	(80)		(80)			No savings were forthcoming in 19/20. Further work to be undertaken in 19/20.	High
ENT (Fut Mon)	Decrease travel costs (travel free weeks, digital use, car sharing, pool car use)	(72)	(58)	(14)			Not all savings could be achieved. Further work to be undertaken in 19/20.	Medium
ENT (Fut Mon)	Targetted reduction in overtime	(28)	(28)				Achieved	Low
ENT	Community hubs- vacant post freeze and software savings	(30)	(30)				Achieved	Low
ENTERPRISE Budgeted Savings Total		(242)	(138)	(94)	(10)			

Chief Executive's Unit		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
OPS2	Car Parks Net 7.5% increase in charges above 2.5% RPI (10% in total)	(100)	(83)	(17)			Price increase was implemented but not until June hampering the level of income achievable in the year. An overall downturn in car park income has meant that these savings could not influence the budget position as intended.	Low
OPS3a	Car Parks 10% increase in permits	(10)	(9)	(1)			Mostly achieved, although an overall downturn in car park income has meant that these savings could not influence the budget position as intended.	Low
OPS3b	Car Parks Increase resident permits from £40-£60	(3)	(3)				Achieved, although an overall downturn in car park income has meant that these savings could not influence the budget position as intended.	Low
OPS5	Car Parks Penalties increase to £70 discounted £35	(9)	(7)	(2)			Achieved, although an overall downturn in car park income has meant	Low
OPS6	Grounds/waste - Reduced opening hours at all CA sites	(13)	0		(13)		Not Achieved - Changes were not agreed	high
OPS8	Grounds/waste - Stop Bailey park bowls maintenance	(10)	(10)		0		Achieved	Low
OPS9	Grounds/waste - Rationalise shrub bed maintenance	(12)	(12)		0		Achieved	Low
OPS11	Grounds/waste - 1 year freeze of Head of waste post	(40)	(40)		0		Achieved	Low
RES1	Property - School meals Price Increase (net after 2.5% RPI)	(23)	(23)				Achieved	Low
RES2	Property income - External Fees (net after 2.5% RPI)	(19)	(19)				Achieved through alternate means.	Low
RES3	Property - Council wide Postage savings	(5)	(5)				Achieved through alternate means.	Low
OPS12	Highways - Road Traffic Incident recovery of costs	(15)	(15)				Achieved	Low
OPS13	Highways - Improved Plant utilisation/recovery	(40)	(40)				Achieved	Low
OPS14	Passenger Transport - Route 65 changes	(25)	(25)				Achieved	Low
OPS15	Passenger Transport - CPC Staff Training	(9)	(9)				Achieved	Low
OPS16	Passenger Transport - S106 Funding to support Sunday Routes 74, 69, 83, 60	(26)	(26)				Achieved	Low
	CEO/OPS - PTU Improved payment terms at 2.5% reduction in costs	(30)	0		0		Service decision not to compromise payments to providers, and instead take a greater proportion from personal travel budget initiative.	Low
	CEO/OPS - PTU- DPS retendering and route optimisation	(171)	(142)	(29)			Mostly achieved.	Low
	CEO/OPS - TRANS - Independent fleet review	(20)	(20)				Fleet review was undertaken and savings identified but a general increase in repair costs meant that the saving could not influence the outturn	Low

CEO/OPS - PTU Introduction of personal transport budgets	(31)	(61)				Achieved, £89k saving in practice	Low
CEO/OPS - PTU extended provision of MCC inhouse ALN transport service	(41)	0		(41)		Unachievable - Not progressed	High
CEO/OPS Highways - Insuring Full overhead recovery on all works	(140)	(140)				Achieved	Low
CEO/OPS Highways - displace core costs with grant	(200)	(200)				Achieved	Low
CEO/OPS Raglan Training Centre income increase	(49)	(20)	(29)			Part achieved - further work to be undertaken in 19/20 to increase income.	Medium
CEO/OPS - Catering Increased fee & charges income - School meals, extra 25p per meal in addition to 2.5% annual increase agreed for fees & charges	(100)	(100)				Achieved	Low
CEO/OPS -PTU school transport concessionary fares increase from £390 to £440 pa.	(16)	(16)				Achieved	Low
CEO/OPS Apportionment of Waste Recycling (BGCBC)	(100)			(100)		Not Achieved - The proposal was stopped by BGBC as their SLT/CLT decided against it. We don't have any other sources of income or scope for efficiency savings.	High
CEO/OPS Seasonal Garden Waste	(40)	(35)		(5)		Part Achieved - Reduction in numbers.	Medium
CHIEF EXECUTIVES' UNIT Budgeted Savings Total	(1,296)	(1,060)	(78)	(159)			

Resources		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
RES7	Schools based Revenues SLA (to reflect actual)	(39)	(39)				Achieved	Low
RES8	Comino system change	(10)	0	(10)			Not Achieved - Delays in introducing new system meant we could not cancel contract as originally planned, as Torfaen had some unexpected delays	High
RES9	Housing Benefit team savings	(8)	(8)				Achieved	Low
RES10	Insurance staff saving	(26)	(26)				Achieved	Low
RES11	IT Equipment budget saving	(30)	(30)				Achieved	Low
RES12	SRS saving	(50)	(50)				Achieved	Low
RES13	Public Sector Broadband Agreement PSBA saving (£155k-£22k)	(133)	(133)				Achieved	Low
	RES (Corp Lan) Commercial Property investment income	(30)	(30)				Achieved	Low
	RES (Procurement - freeze, cease or consolidate non essential spend)	(155)	(155)				Achieved	Low
	RES (Procurement - third party supplier spend reduction)	(29)	(29)				Achieved	Low
	RES (Procurement - Gateway Review)	(150)	0	(150)			Not achieved	High
	RES (Reviewing Technology and Systems and Utilisation of Automation and AI)	(87)	(8)	(79.0)			Not Achieved - Digital works programme is continuing to be implemented. Outcomes currently being assessed to measure extent of additional service resillience, cost reduction, quality improvements and resource efficiency, in order to assess extent of financial savings possible in 19/20.	High
RESOURCES Budgeted Savings Total		(746)	(508)	(239)	0			

Corporate Costs & Levies		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
	RES (Procurement - supplementary duplicate payment review)	(25)		(25)			Exercise not undertaken within timeframes	High
CORPORATE COSTS Budgeted Savings Total		(25)	0	(25)	0			
Appropriations		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
	Interest Payable	(533)	(533)				on target	Low
	Interest Receivable	136	136				on target	Low
	MRP	51	51				on target	Low
	APP - Utilise more short term variable borrowing	(50)	(50)				on target	Low
APPROPRIATIONS Budgeted Savings Total		(396)	(396)	0	0			
Financing		2018/19 Budgeted Savings	Value of Saving achieved at Outturn	Delayed Savings	Savings deemed Unachievable	Traffic Light based Risk Assessment	ASSESSMENT of Progress	'Risk of current forecast saving NOT being achieved (High / Medium / Low)
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		
FIN1	Council Tax Increase from Base changes (net of CTRS)	(435)	(375)		(60)			Medium
	FIN - Council tax gain upon completions	(220)	(220)				Depends upon completion activity	Medium
	CTRS	(95)	(95)				Adoption of universal credit may influence extent of CTRS demand	Medium
	FIN - Further Reduction in Council tax reduction scheme budget	(50)	(50)				on target	Medium
FINANCING Budgeted Savings Total		(800)	(740)	0	(60)			

Appendix 2 – Individual Schools Reserves

	Opening reserves 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Outturn Position (Surplus)/Deficit	Projected carry forward at year end 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Notes	Recovery	Recovery	Recovery	Recovery	Recovery Plan Comments
					Plan Target balance	Plan Target balance	Plan Target balance	Plan Target balance	
					2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Abergavenny cluster									
E003 King Henry VIII Comprehensive	162,460	(79,663)	82,797	The income forecast for Education Achievement Service School2School Support and Pioneer School income was conservatively estimated at Month 7 as the full extent of the projects was not known. The actual income generated by the School was at least £34,000 more at Year End.		71,901	(7,045)	(77,960)	5 year recovery plan required and confirmation of Education Achievement Service income awaited.
E073 Cantref Primary School	(65,965)	(22,426)	(88,391)	Education Achievement Service income received at Year End was £6,000 more than forecast at Month 7. Additionally, £3,000 Donations and £4,000 Additional Learning Needs income has been received since Month 7. Premises costs £4,000 less due to final Energy recharges to the School.					
E072 Deri View Primary School	(40,000)	(40,000)	(80,000)	Additional Learning Needs funding awarded post Month 7 to support staff costs that were already in place due to an identified need.		(30,402)	(7,690)		Senior Teacher Secondment and Support Staff reorganisation
E035 Gilwern Primary School	(52,253)	(2,998)	(55,251)	Confirmation of Education Achievement Service income for Pioneer School projects received after the Month 7 meeting coupled with refurbishment costs eligible for Capital funding.					
E037 Goytre Fawr Primary School	(10,803)	8,066	(2,737)						
E093 Llanfoist Fawr Primary School	(49,580)	35,238	(14,342)						
E044 Llanfihangel Pertholey CiW Primary School (VC)	(4,440)	14,082	9,643	Staff absence during the second part of the financial year is some £30,000 more than at the Month 7 forecast. Although there is an element of offset due to compensation income.		(2,866)	(17,755)		Full year effect of 3 Teaching Assistant redundancies.
E045 Llanfihangel Crucorney Primary School	(511)	(33,830)	(34,341)	The Federation of the School with a shared Head teacher which was partially funded by the Small and Rural Schools grant resulted in substantial savings.		(4,857)			
E090 Our Lady and St Michael's RC Primary School (VA)	7,084	7,086	14,170			10,182	(1)		Additional pupil numbers, Full Year Effect of Staff changes and revised contracts.
E067 Ysgol Gymraeg Y Fenni	(58,965)	7,659	(51,306)	Secondment of Deputy Head teacher from 1/1/19 (£15,200) , Local Authority Early Years funding (£15,000) , and Education Achievement Service income not anticipated at Month 7 (£10,000)					

	Opening reserves 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Outturn Position (Surplus)/Deficit	Projected carry forward at year end 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Notes	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Comments
					2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Caldicot cluster									
E001 Caldicot School	100,637	(35,624)	65,013	Additional Education Achievement Service income received for projects and initiatives and only confirmed after the Month 7 Budget Monitoring Meeting.		30,645		1.35% of funding (£6.2)	Meeting with the school at Month 3. It is anticipated that sufficient efficiencies will be identified to bring school back into surplus by end of 19-20.
E068 Archbishop Rowan Williams CiW Primary School (VA)	(79,455)	6,049	(73,406)	Executive Head arrangement with Magor School continued for the Autumn and Spring terms which resulted in a further £24,900 saving.					
E094 Castle Park Primary School	43,659	(19,887)	23,772		0	(1,422)	(19,802)	(25,229)	Recovery Plan reviewed with new Head teacher
E075 Dewstow Primary School	(105,626)	(3,016)	(108,642)	Resources allocations under spent by a total of £15,000, Additional Learning Needs funding of a further £15,000, Thrive training income of £7,000 and Teacher Maternity Leave savings of £10,000 from the later part of the Autumn term.					
E034 Durand Primary School	(71,665)	42,578	(29,087)	Education Achievement Service income received at Year End was £3,500 more than forecast at Month 7. Grounds Maintenance Costs were £3,000 less and Utility Costs were £1,000 less than forecast. A £2,200 Property Services accrual relating to 2017/18 was dropped					
E048 Magor CiW Primary School (VA)	19,227	35,424	54,651	Share of severance costs payment and the continuation of the Executive Head teacher arrangement with Archbishop Rowan Williams School.	(20,015)	13,348			The long term effect of the staff changes implemented by the Executive Head teacher to be built into an amended recovery plan.
E056 Roger Primary School	(26,145)	6,130	(20,015)						
E063 Undy Primary School	28,221	101,313	129,534	Staff absence and Foundation Phase class size pressure resulted in an additional £30,000 of cover/supply/agency costs, Premises costs were £6,000 more in terms of Building Maintenance and Energy, and there were an additional £11,000 of support staff costs linked to Additional Learning Needs pupils.		55,358	39,123	9,808	School will need 4 years to recover
E069 Ysgol Gymraeg Y Ffin	37,616	(4,637)	32,979	Education Achievement Service income received at Year End was £14,200 more than forecast at Month 7. Additionally, £1,200 more income regarding Maternity Compensation has been received. Other marginal savings totalling £760 were made during the last 5 months					The school are in the process of revising the recovery plan.

	Opening reserves 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Outturn Position (Surplus)/Deficit	Projected carry forward at year end 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Notes	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Comments
					2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Chepstow cluster									
E002 Chepstow School	(158,456)	107,795	(50,661)	Additional Education Achievement Service income received for projects and initiatives and only confirmed after the Month 7 Budget Monitoring Meeting. Income of £21,200 re SBM grant was received, which had not been forecast					
E091 Pembroke Primary School	(181)	13,420	13,239		63,593	(209)	(3,760)		A recovery plan was agreed with the Head and Deputy Head teacher on 13/7/18.
E057 Shirenewton Primary School	(118,599)	(13,494)	(132,093)	Income generation by the Head teacher increased in Quarter 3 and 4 coupled with extra Additional Learning Needs funding.					
E058 St Mary's Chepstow RC Primary School (VA)	(6,055)	69,648	63,593						The head has returned to the school and is currently agreeing a recovery plan with the Governing Body
E060 The Dell Primary School	(22,165)	5,776	(16,389)	Education Achievement Service income received at Year End was £11,200 more than forecast at Month 7. Additionally, £7,600 Donations income has been received since Month 7 and there has been a slight increase in costs overall of £2,800					
E061 Thornwell Primary School	9,565	44,157	53,722	Additional supplies and services expenditure (Resources) of £10,000, £7,000 extra spent on Premises maintainance costs plus £4,000 additional supply/agency costs.	0	(645)	(24,372)	(25,417)	Additional Pupil Numbers anticipated to be on roll January 2019.

	Opening reserves 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Outturn Position (Surplus)/Deficit	Projected carry forward at year end 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Notes	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Comments
					2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Monmouth cluster									
E004 Monmouth Comprehensive	423,951	114,375	538,326			240,781	56,720	(67,015)	School presented recovery plan in June 2018 to Cabinet Member. Currently on target.
E032 Cross Ash Primary School	(59,356)	5,206	(54,150)	Additional £7,000 Education Achievement Service income received after Month 7 and not expected at that time. Additional £4,000 Additional Learning Needs income received to fund existing Support Staff.					
E092 Kymin View Primary School	(34,657)	29,050	(5,607)						
E039 Llandogo Primary School	12,449	71,067	83,516	Supply costs due to staff absence and support for pupils.	(1,141)	(1,141)			
E074 Osbaston CiW Primary School (VC)	(635)	629	(6)	Savings on staffing costs and additional grant income					
E051 Overmonnow Primary School	(28,389)	46,862	18,473			0			Meeting scheduled for 11/12/18 however Nursery teacher to be replaced as at 1/1/19 and an experienced teacher retiring 31/8/19 so opportunities to reduce costs are available to the Head teacher
E055 Raglan CiW Primary School (VC)	147,743	(39,292)	108,451	Additional costs for utilities and reduction in income previously forecast.		62,644	35,366	17,177	Recovery plan projects surplus of £24,921 in 2022/23
E062 Trellech Primary School	(87,650)	15,667	(71,983)	Education Achievement Service income received at Year End was £7,500 more than forecast at Month 7. Additionally, £6,000 of income was received for NPQH Moderation and Assessors & £7,500 was received from University of Wales (UOW). The school incurred £5,700 less premises costs than expected and £3,000 less IT costs. Other marginal savings totalling £3,000 were made during the last 5 months					
E064 Usk CiW Primary School (VC)	(62,920)	53,009	(9,911)	Education Achievement Service income totalled £40,000 at year end the vast majority of this income was not included in the forecast for Month 7 as the bids had not been confirmed.					Education Achievement Grants anticipated but not yet confirmed plus confirmation and details of a Water Leak Rebate required
	(151,857)	545,419	393,562						
	Opening reserves 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Outturn Position (Surplus)/Deficit	Projected carry forward at year end 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Notes	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Target balance	Recovery Plan Comments
					2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Special Schools									
E020 Mounton House Special School	33,584	(175,089)	(141,505)	Education Achievement Service income received at Year End was £15,700 more than forecast at Month 7. Other additional income streams totalled £2,400. £24,500 additional SEN funding received. Saving of £5,400 re Transport costs. £20,000 of Thrive Training costs not incurred. £20,500 more costs re Staffing, offset partially by £13,000 of Supply and Maternity Compensation income	28,968	4,947	(39,683)		Month 2 indicates school will return to surplus this financial year.
E095 PRU	(56,951)	37,299	(19,652)						
	(23,367)	(137,790)	(161,157)						
	(175,225)	407,629	232,404						

	Opening reserves 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	In Year position at Month 7 (Surplus)/Deficit	Projected carry forward at year end 2018-19 (Surplus)/Deficit	Notes	Recovery Plan Y/E target balance 2018-19	Recovery Plan Y/E target balance 2019-20	Recovery Plan Y/E target balance 2020-21	Recovery Plan Y/E target balance 2021-22	Recovery Plan Comments
Monmouth cluster									
E004 Monmouth Comprehensive	423,951	121,843	545,794	Staffing changes including one off costs for the school. The school are still looking to recover in the agreed time scale		240,781	56,720	(67,015)	School presented recovery plan in June 2018 to Cabinet Member. Currently on target.
E032 Cross Ash Primary School	(59,356)	23,878	(35,479)	Support Staff have resigned as at 31/8/18, a Maternity Leave has resulted in savings and Education Achievement Service Income has been anticipated within the forecast					
E092 Kymin View Primary School	(34,657)	20,228	(14,429)	Staff changes required for the new academic year have resulted in a projected overspend. These changes include: part time deputy head teacher being replaced with a full time deputy; a class teacher on main pay scale leaving and being replaced by a teacher on upper pay scale, and an additional TA required to support a pupil with ALN					
E039 Llandogo Primary School	12,449	54,941	67,390	The school have faced high levels of sickness resulting in supply costs.	(1,141)	(1,141)			
E074 Osprey CiW Primary School (VC)	(635)	17,592	16,957	Staffing changes for maternity and sickness has led to the increase in costs.					
E051 Osprey Primary School	(28,389)	44,190	15,801	Staff have been employed to provide one to one support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs and funding has not been back dated.					Meeting scheduled for 11/12/18 however Nursery teacher to be replaced as at 1/1/18 and an experienced teacher retiring 31/8/18 so opportunities to reduce costs are available to the Head teacher
E055 Raglan CiW Primary School (VC)	147,743	(58,972)	88,771	Staffing changes have resulted in additional savings		62,644	35,366	17,177	Recovery plan projects surplus of £24,921 in 2022/23
E062 Trellech Primary School	(87,650)	48,427	(39,223)						
E064 Usk CiW Primary School (VC)	(62,920)	80,331	17,411	Additional Foundation Phase teacher and Teaching Assistant to be employed from 1/9/18 which has resulted in a planned deficit. Additional Key Stage 1 top up funding will be triggered in 2019/20 and there will be an increasing pupil roll.					Education Achievement Grants anticipated but not yet confirmed plus confirmation and details of a Water Leak Rebate required
Teachers pay award		(17,750)	(17,750)	This will be allocated across the cluster to offset the pay award pressure for teaching staff					
	(151,857)	904,161	752,304						
Special Schools									
E020 Mounton House Special School	33,584	(115,464)	(81,880)	Some staff savings due to a member of staff finishing in August and not being replaced.	28,968	4,947	(39,683)		Month 2 indicates school will return to surplus this financial year.
E095 PRU	(56,951)	44,284	(12,667)						
	(23,367)	(71,180)	(94,547)						
Total for all clusters	(175,225)	832,981	657,756						

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SUBJECT:	WELSH CHURCH FUND WORKING GROUP
MEETING:	Cabinet
DATE:	5th June 2019
DIVISIONS/WARD AFFECTED:	All

1. PURPOSE:

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications for the Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting 2 of the 2019/20 financial year held on the 16th May 2019.

2. RECOMMENDATION:

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

SCHEDULE OF APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED 2019/20 – MEETING 2.

1. **Llanwenarth Baptist Church** requested £1,000 to replace the Church Hall flooring and renew the main and disabled toilets. The refurbishment of the Hall will also include a re-modelling of the stage area and creation of a meeting room and associated storage space as well as the installation of double glazed replacement windows.

Recommendation: £1,000 was awarded to assist in funding new facilities for disabled visitors to the church.

2. **Tintern Festivals Association**, requested £650 funding contribution towards celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the first Moon landing with activities for the local community and visitors to the Summer Fete. There will also be further educational activities and events for children and adults, as well as music performances throughout the day and at the evening fire show.

Recommendation: £650 was awarded to assist to the community group to facilitate educational and well-being activities.

3. **Llangwm Baptist Chapel** requested £3,000 for repairs to the Church ceiling due to water penetration, the replacement of rotten wooden panelling and associated plastering and redecoration of the chapel.

Recommendation: £3,000 was awarded to assist in funding this community asset restoration project.

3. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

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

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA

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

5. REASONS

A meeting took place on Thursday 16th May 2019 of the Welsh Church Fund Cabinet Working Group to recommend the payment of grants as detailed in the attached schedule (Appendix 2).

County Councillors in attendance:

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

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

D Jarrett Central Finance
W Barnard Committee Administration

5.1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

County Councillor A. Webb declared a personal, non-prejudicial interest in Item 2.1, application 2: Tintern Festivals Association as the Committee is known to her and she attends meetings occasionally. Councillor Webb no part in the decision.

5.2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

County Councillor S. Woodhouse

5.3 CONFIRMATION OF REPORT OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the last meeting held on 11th April 2019 were confirmed and signed as a true record.

.RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

A total of £4,650 was allocated at Meeting 2 of the Welsh Church Fund Committee. The remaining balance of £23,227 will be carried forward for distribution within the 2019-20 financial year.

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

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

6.1.1 CONSULTEES:

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

7. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

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

8. AUTHOR:

David Jarrett – Senior Accountant – Central Finance Business Support

9. CONTACT DETAILS

Tel. 01633 644657
e-mail: daveJarrett@monmouthshire.gov.uk

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

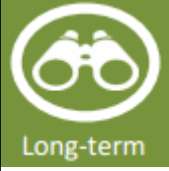
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1 Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been / will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
<p>A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Positive in relation to developing the skills and proficiencies of applicants</p>	
<p>A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p>Positive in the teaching of biodiversity and ecological issues through the provision of educational resources</p>	
<p>A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>Positive in that people's mental health and physical health is enhanced by a collective activity / process.</p>	

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

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

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

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

3. **Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics?** Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	Encouraging the socializing of differing age groups through social provision	None	
Disability	Proposal to assist in the provision of disabled facilities.	None	
Gender reassignment	No impact	No impact	
Marriage or civil partnership	No impact	No Impact	
Race	No impact	No Impact	
Religion or Belief	Encouraging religion through education at the point of delivery through the provision of enhanced facilities	None	
Sex	No impact	No impact	
Sexual Orientation	No impact	No Impact	
Welsh Language	No impact on Welsh Language	No impact on Welsh Language	

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance note <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Equality%20impact%20assessment%20and%20safeguarding.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	Not applicable		
Corporate Parenting	Not applicable		

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

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

6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

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

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

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Award grants	June 2019	Welsh Church Fund	On target

8. Monitoring: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:	The Payment of grants awarded to the successful applicants
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WELSH CHURCH FUND - APPLICATIONS 2019/20
MEETING 2: 16th May 2019

APPENDIX 2

	<u>ORGANISATION</u>	<u>ELECTORAL DIVISION</u>	<u>Signed by Councillor</u>	<u>REQUEST</u>	<u>DECISION</u>	<u>NATURE OF REQUEST</u>	<u>APPROX COST</u>	<u>DATE Received</u>	<u>D of I*</u>	<u>Comments</u>	
	NEW APPLICATIONS AWAITING DECISION			£	£		£				
1	Llanwenarth Baptist Church, Govilon	Llanwenarth Ultra	Kevin Williams	£1,000	£1,000	Funding required to replace the Church Hall flooring and renew the main and disabled toilets. The refurbishment of the Hall will also include a re-modelling of the stage area and creation of a meeting room and associated storage space as well as the installation of double glazed replacement windows.	£49,720	17/04/2019	No	A local Baptist church which currently provides a community space for Pensioner's Luncheon Club, Mother's and Toddler's group as well as the local 'Phoenix' community choir.	
2	Tintern Festivals Association	Tintern & St Arvans	A. Webb	£650	£650	The Tintern Festival requires a funding contribution towards celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the first Moon landing with activities for the local community and visitors. There will also be other educational activities and events for children and adults, as well as music performances throughout the day and an evening fire show.	£5,700	14/04/2019	Yes	Tintern Festival Summer Fete is now a well established annual event drawing in both the local community and visitors from further afield. This year's event is planned for the 29th June on Leyton's field. The purpose of the Festival Association is to enhance the cultural, social and business life of the Community.	
3	Llangwm Baptist Chapel	Devauden	B.Greenland	£3,000	£3,000	Funding assistance required for repairs to the Church ceiling due to water penetration, the replacement of rotten wooden panelling and associated plastering and redecoration of the chapel. New carpeting is also required throughout the chapel	£9,200	14/05/2019	No	The chapel is the only place of worship in Llangwm and has been in existence since 1840. The Chapel is also used by the Community and for Weddings' Christenings and Funerals	
5	Late Applications										
	Deferred Applications										
	SUB TOTAL Meeting 2			£4,650	£4,650	OTHER INFORMATION :					
	Meeting 1 Award				5,850						
	Meeting 2 Award				4,650						
	TOTAL AWARDED FOR 2019/20 TO DATE				10,500						
	BUDGET 2019/20				32,955						
	BALANCE B/F TO 2019/20				£772						
	Monmouthshire's Allocation for 2019/20				£33,727						
	REMAINING BALANCE			£23,227							

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**SUBJECT: MONMOUTHSHIRE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
ISSUES, VISION AND OBJECTIVES PAPER**

MEETING: CABINET

DATE: 5 June 2019

DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is inform Cabinet of the amendments made to the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper following targeted engagement and to seek Cabinet's endorsement of the Issues, Vision and Objectives (as amended), noting that they are subject to further refinement as the Preferred Strategy is progressed.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 To note the amendments to the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper following feedback received to date.
- 2.2 To endorse the updated Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which has been prepared in connection with the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP), noting that the objectives and vision will continue to be refined as the LDP Preferred Strategy is drafted and consulted on.

3. KEY ISSUES

- 3.1 A full review of the current Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (LDP) commenced in 2017, with the final Review Report published in March 2018. Based on the evidence contained in the Review Report, it was concluded that the LDP should be revised and that this should take the form of a full revision procedure. Council resolved in May 2018 to commence work on a replacement LDP for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park).
- 3.2 The Replacement LDP will cover the period 2018-2033 and will be the statutory land use plan to support delivery of the Council's vision for the future of the County and its communities. The LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the replacement Plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development and provide policies against which future planning applications will be assessed.
- 3.3 The Replacement LDP is being prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement (DA) which was agreed by WG in May 2018. The DA sets out the approach, timescales and

consultation arrangements for the Replacement LDP. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement LDP being adopted at the end of 2021/early 2022. Work has commenced on the Replacement LDP with the initial call for Candidate Sites and a targeted consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report having recently closed.

Purpose of the Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper

- 3.4 The preparation of the issues, vision and objectives is one of the first key stages in the Replacement Plan preparation process. The updated Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper (attached as **Appendix 1**) sets out the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. It sets out the key issues (both challenges and opportunities) facing the County informed by a range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB) Well-being Plan, Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation, the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and economic growth in the Bristol and South West region. It also sets out the revised draft LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will subsequently inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to political reporting and statutory consultation later in 2019.

What are the LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives?

- 3.5 The issues relate to the key challenges, opportunities and drivers for the future of our County and communities (economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects). The objectives seek to address the identified issues, in the context of a land use planning framework, to achieve the vision. The key issues set out in the adopted Monmouthshire LDP have been reviewed to determine whether they remain relevant. New issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers that have arisen since the adoption of the current LDP have also been identified. The issues have been informed by a wide range of evidence as noted in paragraph 3.4. The Replacement LDP issues are set out in **Section 2** of the Paper and are grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals as set out in the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
- 3.6 The role of the LDP vision is to clarify the core purpose of the Plan and provide a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. The vision will set the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033. The vision set out in the adopted LDP has been reviewed and updated to take account of the issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County and reflects key elements of the PSB Well-being Plan and MCC Corporate Business Plan. The draft Replacement LDP vision is set out in **Section 3** of the Paper.
- 3.7 The LDP objectives reflect and elaborate on the Plan's vision and set out how the issues, challenges and opportunities identified as facing the area will be addressed through the Replacement LDP. The objectives identified should be capable of being addressed through the land use planning system. As with the issues and vision, the objectives set out in the adopted LDP have been reviewed/updated and reflect key elements of the PSB Well-being Plan and Corporate Business Plan. The Replacement LDP draft objectives are set out in **Section 4** of the Paper and are grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals.

The links to both the issues and main policy themes of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10 December 2018) are also identified.

Targeted Engagement

- 3.8 The identified issues and proposed vision and objectives are heavily drawn from/reflect the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted on in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. This approach reflects Welsh Government guidance which recognises the significance of local well-being plans as a key evidence source for LDPs (paragraphs 1.6 and 1.27, Planning Policy Wales Edition 10, December 2018). In view of this, and given that it is not a statutory requirement to consult on the LDP issues, vision and objectives, it was not considered necessary to undertake a full public consultation exercise on this initial stage of the plan preparation process. Discussions on the draft issues, vision and objectives did, however, take place through an Economy and Development Select Committee Workshop which was open to all Members and Area Committee/Area Cluster meetings held throughout January/February 2019, where views were sought on the Draft Paper.
- 3.9 The feedback received covered a range of topic areas including:
- Population
 - Economic growth
 - Infrastructure
 - Housing /affordable housing
 - Economy/employment
 - Tourism /leisure
 - Retail /high streets
 - Commuting
 - Education
 - Climate Change
- 3.10 A summary of the feedback received, together with the Council's draft response and recommendation is set out in **Appendix 2**.¹ The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper has been amended, as appropriate, to reflect the feedback received from the targeted engagement (**Appendix 1**).

Next Steps

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

¹ At the time of writing this report, the Caldicot Area Cluster meeting had not been held. Relevant feedback from this meeting will be will feed into the refinement exercise.

- 3.12 One notable matter of feedback was whether the draft issues, vision and objectives are challenging enough to really tackle the identified affordability, economic growth and demographic challenges identified, or whether they reflect a 'business as usual' approach. This feedback is fair, however at this stage it remains unresolved until such time as the growth options have been considered and a preferred strategy identified. Should, having considered the growth options and consultation feedback, the Council resolve to make brave and challenging decisions to seek to tackle the identified issues, the wording of the objectives and vision will be refined accordingly and will form part of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be subject to future political reporting and consultation.
- 3.13 A number of other matters arising from feedback relate to detailed policy matters that will be considered in due course as the new LDP is drafted.

4. EQUALITY AND FUTURE GENERATIONS EVALUATION (INCLUDES SOCIAL JUSTICE, SAFEGUARDING AND CORPORATE PARENTING): Sustainable Development and Equalities

- 4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for all LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). All stages of the Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Assessment (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.
- 4.2 A Future Generations Evaluation (including equalities and sustainability impact assessment) is attached to this report at **Appendix 3**.

Safeguarding and Corporate Parenting

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

5. OPTIONS APPRAISAL

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

1. Amend the issues, vision and objectives set out in the Draft Paper, as appropriate, to reflect the feedback received from targeted engagement undertaken via the Economy and Development Select Committee Workshop, Area Committees/Area Cluster meetings and Economy & Development Select Committee. Continue to refine the vision and objectives prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy (Autumn 2019) to reflect the

outcomes of further stakeholder engagement/consultation associated with the growth options and a revised evidence base.

2. Accept the proposed issues, vision and objectives as set out in the Draft Paper with no amendments and use these as the basis for preparing the Preferred Strategy.
3. Do nothing in relation to the issues, vision and objectives set out in the Draft Paper.

5.2 Option 1: Amend the issues, vision and objectives, as appropriate, to reflect the feedback received from the targeted engagement and continue to refine the vision and objectives prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy. **This is the preferred option.** The purpose of targeted engagement on the Draft Paper was to seek views on the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives. It is, therefore, considered appropriate to amend the issues, vision and objectives, where relevant, to take account of the feedback received from the engagement process. As noted above (3.11), the vision and objectives will need to be further refined to ensure that they accurately reflect and address the growth options and Preferred Strategy which are the next stages of the Replacement LDP process. In addition, the spatial element of the vision will need to be determined following consultation on the LDP growth options and will be set out in the Preferred Strategy. This option is also considered appropriate having regard to the five ways of working as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

5.3 Option 2: Accept the proposed issues, vision and objectives as set out in the Draft Paper with no further amendments and use these as the basis for preparing the Preferred Strategy. The purpose of targeted engagement on the Draft Paper was to seek views on the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives. Accordingly, it would not be appropriate to disregard the feedback received from this engagement process. In addition, as explained above, the vision and objectives will need further refinement prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy to reflect the outcomes of further stakeholder engagement/consultation associated with the growth options and a revised evidence base. This option should therefore be discounted.

5.4 Option 3: Do nothing in relation to the issues, vision and objectives set out in the Draft Paper. As noted above, the LDP Manual (Edition 2, August 2015) requires the strategic issues, vision and objectives to be included within the LDP Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation towards the end of 2019. Given that the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy, and that the Replacement LDP is essential to shape and enable the future growth of the County, it is not considered appropriate to do nothing. This option should therefore be discounted.

Recommendation:

5.5 Based on the reasons above, Option 1 (amend the issues, vision and objectives set out in the Draft Paper, as appropriate, to reflect the feedback received from the targeted engagement and continue to refine the vision and objectives prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy) is the preferred option.

6. EVALUATION CRITERIA

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

7. REASONS:

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

8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

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

9. CONSULTEES:

- SLT
- Economy & Development Select Committee on 14th February 2019.
- Cabinet
- An Economy and Development Select Committee Workshop (open to all Members) was held on January 22nd 2019 to discuss/ seek views on the Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper.
- Area Committees (Severnside, Central Monmouthshire, Lower Wye and North Monmouthshire).
- Area Cluster Meetings (Monmouth, Usk, Caldicot² and Chepstow).
Feedback from all of the above is included in the appended report.

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS:

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

² At the time of writing this report, the Caldicot Area Cluster meeting had not been held. Relevant feedback from this meeting will be will feed into the refinement exercise.

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Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan

ISSUES, VISION AND OBJECTIVES PAPER

April 2019

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1. Introduction

Purpose of this paper

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

Background

- 1.2 A full review of the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (LDP) commenced in 2017, with the final Review Report published in March 2018. Based on the evidence contained in the Review Report, it was concluded that the LDP should be revised and that this should take the form of a full revision procedure. The publication of the LDP Review Report triggered the process through which a replacement LDP will be prepared and adopted for the County.
- 1.3 The Council is currently in the process of preparing a Replacement LDP for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which will cover the period 2018-2033. The Replacement LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the replacement plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development.
- 1.4 The Replacement LDP will be prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement (DA) which was agreed by WG in May 2018. The DA sets out the proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the Replacement LDP. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement LDP being adopted at the end of 2021/early 2022. Work has commenced on the Replacement LDP with the initial call for Candidate Sites and a targeted consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report both having recently closed.
- 1.5 The preparation of the Issues, Vision and Objectives is one of the first key stages in Replacement Plan preparation process. This Paper identifies the key issues, challenges and drivers facing the County and sets out the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. It should be noted that there are some elements of the current adopted LDP that are still considered relevant and as such this is a review process as opposed to writing a completely new Plan.

- 1.6 As part of the LDP pre-deposit proposals, a Preferred Strategy must be prepared¹. The LDP Manual (Edition 2, August 2015) notes that strategic issues, a vision and objectives should be included within the Preferred Strategy. This Paper will play a key role in informing the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for consultation at the end of 2019. This paper sets out the key issues, challenges and drivers for the County informed by a range of evidence including the PSB Well-being Plan, Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. It also sets out the Replacement LDP draft vision and objectives to address the key issues, challenges and drivers identified. In accordance with Welsh Government guidance this stage of the plan preparation process draws heavily on and reflects the PSB Well-being Plan (paragraphs 1.6 and 1.27 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 10, December 2018).

What are the Issues, Vision and Objectives?

- 1.7 The **issues** relate to the key issues, challenges and drivers that the Replacement Plan is seeking to address (economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects) and form the basis of the LDP objectives. As noted above, the issues are informed by a wide range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan, Corporate Business Plan 2017-2022, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports (2015 – 2018) and LDP Review Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. The issues, challenges and drivers are also informed by key sustainability matters which must be developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) of the Replacement LDP. The sustainability issues must be addressed in order for the Plan as a whole to be considered sustainable. The sustainability issues are developed utilising baseline information, which describes the position of a number of different economic, social, cultural and environmental characteristics relating to the County at a set point in time (the baseline). This information is set out in the Replacement LDP SA Scoping Report (December 2018).
- 1.8 The role of the LDP **vision** is to clarify the core purpose of the Replacement Plan and provide a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. It should set out how Monmouthshire will develop, change or be conserved and provide the land use expression of this (Paras 6.1.1 and 5.2.3.1 respectively, LDP Manual Edition 2, 2015). However, the spatial element of the vision cannot be determined at the current stage as the Preferred Strategy is not yet established.
- 1.9 The LDP **objectives** reflect/elaborate on the Plan's Vision and set out how the issues, challenges and drivers identified as facing the area will be addressed through the LDP. The objectives identified should be capable of being addressed through the land use planning system. The objectives have regard to those set out in the Monmouthshire PSB Well-being Plan² and other corporate plans and are formed having undertaken a

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

² Paras 1.6 and 1.27 of Planning Policy Wales edition 10

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

Replacement LDP Proposed Issues, Vision and Objectives

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

Report includes a wide range of social, cultural, environmental and economic baseline data. The Sustainability Issues have also been considered and incorporated as appropriate in this document, but are not repeated in their entirety.

- 1.14 The Issues and Objectives have been grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Well-being Goals are set out in Appendix 1. It should be noted that many of the issues and objectives cross a number of well-being goals, and have, therefore, been grouped as a best fit with the goals. However, the cross-cutting themes should not be overlooked.

Consultation on Replacement LDP Proposed Issues, Vision and Objectives

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

2. Replacement LDP Issues

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

Table 2.1: Issues and Opportunities

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

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

Issue 7 - Higher levels of those in employment work at home compared to the Welsh average. Efficient digital infrastructure is essential to support home working and the general connectivity of the County's rural areas and to support economic growth³.

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

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

How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?

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

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

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

A(iv) The Replacement LDP needs to take a role in strengthening the local economy, ensuring an appropriate economic base to enable people to live and work in the County.

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

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

<p>A(vi) The Replacement LDP can help to address digital exclusion by seeking to support the improvement of rural broadband and delivery of high speed connections.</p> <p>A(vii) The Replacement LDP must contain policies that protect the vitality and viability of existing town centres, providing additional retail opportunities where appropriate, including in relation to the regeneration of Caldicot and Usk, and ensure that the distribution of development supports these main centres in order to retain retail expenditure.</p> <p>A(viii) The Replacement LDP will enable a review of the towns’ primary shopping frontages (PSF) and related policies to have regard to the changing role of the high street.</p> <p>A(ix) The Replacement LDP can contain policies that encourage tourism development while at the same time ensuring that the natural and built heritage that attracts visitors to the area is preserved and enhanced.</p>
<p>A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)</p>
<p>Air</p>
<p>Issue</p>
<p>Issue 10 - While air pollution is not a major problem in Monmouthshire it can cause significant problems for people’s health. The greatest problems associated with air quality in the County are caused by vehicle emissions, this is particularly apparent in the two Air Quality Management Areas in the County at Usk and Chepstow.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>
<p>B(i) The Replacement LDP can seek to minimise any polluting effects that might arise from new development in the County by encouraging appropriate patterns of development that seek to reduce the usage of private vehicles and to allow for increased walking, cycling and use of public transport (active travel). It can also take measures to ensure that the location of new development does not worsen conditions in existing Air Quality Management Areas or result in new ones.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity & Landscape</p>
<p>Issue</p>
<p>Issue 11 - Monmouthshire is renowned for its beautiful landscapes and major biodiversity resources. The best of these assets should be protected, managed and enhanced for future generations.</p> <p>Issue 12 - There is a need to improve connectivity within the landscape through protecting and improving existing wildlife networks and corridors, including both green and blue infrastructure, and creating new linkages to allow species to move and adapt to climate change impacts. GI is also beneficial to human well-being.</p>

How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?
<p>C(i) The Replacement LDP should ensure that new development is sustainable, does not cause harm to international, national and locally protected sites and species and, that where appropriate, necessary mitigation measures are taken to avoid any such adverse effects.</p> <p>C(ii) The Replacement LDP must ensure biodiversity is considered in any development in order to protect any interest on the site and encourage biodiversity enhancements where necessary.</p> <p>C(iii) It will be necessary to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Replacement LDP to ensure that any cumulative effects of development in Monmouthshire and adjoining areas does not result in harm to internationally designated nature conservation sites.</p> <p>C(iv) The Replacement LDP can contain policies to protect and enhance the green and blue infrastructure networks across the County.</p>
Flooding
Issue
Issue 13 - Parts of the County are vulnerable to flooding. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding, as well as many other risks, so mitigating climate change and building resilience is crucial.
How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?
D(i) The Replacement LDP must ensure new development is located away from flood risk areas and has a role to play in terms of reducing the risk from present day flood risk, as well as in relation to climate change adaptation and resilience.
Minerals & Waste
Issue
<p>Issue 14 - Monmouthshire has made good progress in the promotion of the recycling and composting of waste, and the elimination of waste to landfill. Monmouthshire also has to make an appropriate contribution to the regional requirement for waste management.</p> <p>Issue 15 - Mineral extraction plays a limited role in Monmouthshire’s economy but there is a need to safeguard the County’s resources in order to make an appropriate contribution to the sustainable supply of aggregates to the South Wales economy as a whole.</p>
How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?
<p>E(i) The Replacement LDP can identify sites that are appropriate for waste management or disposal facilities to meet local or regional requirements.</p> <p>E(ii) The Replacement LDP can ensure that mineral resources are safeguarded and exploited in a sustainable fashion that also enables Monmouthshire to meet its obligation to make a contribution to the requirements of the South Wales region.</p>

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

A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)
Population
Issue
<p>Issue 22 - Monmouthshire is a predominantly rural county with almost half (47%) of the total population living in wards defined as being in rural areas (i.e. with a population of less than 10,000).</p> <p>Issue 23 - The population of Monmouthshire has shown a steady increase over a ten year period to 2011, although more recently the rate of growth has slowed. This growth is being fuelled by in-migration.</p> <p>Issue 24 - Monmouthshire has a significantly higher proportion of older age groups (65+) and lower proportion of young adults (16 – 44) compared to the Welsh average, the sharpest decline of which is in the working age population. The relative absence of young adults is often linked to the affordability of housing across the County and has an impact on future prospects of economic growth.</p>
How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?
<p>H(i) The Replacement LDP must decide on the level of growth appropriate for Monmouthshire and the spatial distribution of this growth between different urban and rural communities to address the challenges we face (including demography and affordability), balancing the greater sustainability of urban settlements with the difficulties of maintaining services in rural areas.</p> <p>H(ii) There is a need to achieve a more balanced population structure to ensure there is a sufficient population of working aged people to support the Monmouthshire economy and to provide more opportunities for young people to both to stay within and move to the area. The Replacement LDP needs to take a role in strengthening the local economy, ensuring an appropriate economic base to enable people to live and work in the County and ensuring that demand for homes is satisfied by providing good quality affordable homes for those who need them.</p> <p>H(iii) The Replacement LDP can help to address issues surrounding the ageing population through facilitating the provision of accessible services supported by connective infrastructure to meet local population growth needs.</p>
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)
Housing
Issue
<p>Issue 25 - Average house prices in the County are high at £301,642 when compared to the Welsh average of £187,139 (Hometrack January 2019). The most significant increases have been experienced in recent years. There is a need to consider the potential impact on house prices arising from the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro, together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.</p>

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

Issue 27 - A range and choice of housing is needed to both meet the needs of an ageing population and to attract and retain the younger age groups.

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

How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?

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

I(ii) The Replacement LDP will have to resolve the amount of housing to be built in rural areas, balancing the need to sustain rural settlements by supporting services and enabling people to remain in their communities with the need to protect the countryside and ensure sustainable patterns of development.

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

Infrastructure

Issue

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

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

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

How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?

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

<p>J(ii) The Replacement LDP can help ensure adequate provision of infrastructure to serve new development and can contain support policies to enable improvements or enhancements for existing development, e.g. provision of electric vehicle charging (EVC), broadband connectivity and renewable energy.</p> <p>J(iii) The Replacement LDP will contain allocations and policies to support the priorities of the emerging local transport plan and cycling strategy.</p>
<p>A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>
<p>Issue</p>
<p>Issue 32 - Monmouthshire has a significant built heritage resource in terms of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and archaeologically sensitive sites that, together with their settings, require protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Issue 33 - There is a need to protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.</p> <p>Issue 34 - The distinctive settlement pattern of Monmouthshire relates to historic towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. There has nevertheless been substantial suburban expansion in the South of the County, particularly adjacent to the M4 corridor. This area is likely to receive further pressure for growth due to the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro, together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>
<p>K(i) The Replacement LDP can contain measures to preserve and enhance the built heritage and best of the historic environment of Monmouthshire.</p> <p>K(ii) The Replacement LDP can help protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.</p> <p>K(iii) Community involvement provides an opportunity to seek views on how Welsh language and culture interact with LDP policies and proposals. The future of the Welsh language depends on a range of factors beyond the planning system, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities. The planning system can contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language by creating conditions for well-paid employment opportunities</p>

and a range of quality housing options resulting in sustainable communities. Planning policies must not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds⁴.

K(iv) The Replacement LDP can play a key role in promoting good quality sustainable design that will enable new development and future growth to respect and enhance the existing distinctive character of Monmouthshire.

Landscape

Issue

Issue 35 - Monmouthshire has a rich and diverse landscape that brings wider benefits to the local economy particularly through tourism and health and well-being. Monmouthshire as a whole incorporates parts of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site.

How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?

L(i) The Replacement LDP must seek to protect high quality landscapes throughout the County, paying particular attention to those contained in the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Blaenavon World Heritage Site and in the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park.

A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)

Climatic Factors

Issue

Issue 36 - The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017 (*StatsWales, August 2018*). There is a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances, high levels of car ownership and reliance on the private car.

Issue 37 - Small Scale and Local Authority wide Renewable Energy schemes are generally supported across Monmouthshire, however, a more proactive approach should be undertaken for schemes of a local authority scale (i.e. 5MW - 25MW).

Issue 38 – The LDP will support carbon reduction across the County. Limited public transport, high levels of car ownership and the subsequent reliance on the private car, combined with high energy consumption and poor waste management can all contribute to carbon emissions.

How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?

M(i) Concerns about climate change require that efforts are made to reduce the reliance on the private car and the consequent impact of carbon dioxide emissions. The Replacement LDP needs to consider appropriate patterns of development that promote a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system that provides opportunities for walking and cycling and encourages active travel

⁴ Technical Advice Note 20 paragraphs 1.7.3, 2.2 and 2.6.4

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

M(ii) A renewable energy assessment will be undertaken to support the Replacement LDP with areas of potential identified in the plan for local authority and strategic renewable energy development, as appropriate. The Replacement LDP also needs to consider ways to support carbon reduction through the use of renewable energy sources and through the design of new developments.

3. Replacement LDP Draft Vision

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

3.3 The Proposed Monmouthshire Replacement LDP Vision

By 2033 Monmouthshire will be a place where:

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

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

4. Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

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

Table 4.1 – Replacement LDP Draft Objectives

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme
A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)				
Objective 1	Economic Growth/ Employment	To support a thriving, well-connected, diverse economy, which provides a range of good quality employment opportunities to enable and encourage indigenous business growth and attract inward investment and competitive innovative businesses in appropriate growth sectors, including through the provision of start-ups and grow on spaces.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 24	Productive and enterprising places
Objective 2	Retail centres	To sustain and enhance the main County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Monmouth and Caldicot as vibrant and attractive retail centres serving their own populations and those of their surrounding hinterlands, along with increasing the potential customer base through future growth whilst recognising that the role of these centres is evolving.	8	Active and social places
A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)				
Objective 3	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity	To protect, enhance and manage Monmouthshire's natural environment and	11, 12, 35	Distinctive and natural places

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme
	and Landscape	ecosystems. This includes, the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the County's other high quality and distinctive landscapes, protected sites, protected species and other biodiversity interests, along with the connectivity between them by creating new linkages for them to adapt while at the same time maximising benefits for the economy, tourism, health and well-being.		
Objective 4	Flood risk	To ensure that new development takes account of the risk of flooding, both existing and in the future, including the need to avoid inappropriate development in areas that are at risk from flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and the need to design development to appropriately manage surface water run-off.	12, 13	Distinctive and natural places
Objective 5	Minerals and Waste	To meet the County's regional and local obligations to manage and dispose of its waste and to safeguard and exploit its mineral resource in a sustainable fashion.	14, 15	Productive and enterprising places
Objective 6	Land	To promote the efficient use of land, including the need to maximise opportunities for development on previously developed land, whilst recognising that brownfield opportunities are limited in Monmouthshire.	16, 17	Strategic and spatial choices
Objective 7	Natural resources	To promote the efficient use of natural resources including providing increased opportunities for water	14, 15, 31, 37	Productive and enterprising places

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme
		efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy, recycling and waste reduction.		
A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)				
Objective 8	Health and Well-being	To improve access for all ages to recreation, sport, leisure activities, open space and the countryside and to enable healthier lifestyles.	18, 20, 21, 33, 35	Active and social places
A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)				
Objective 9	Demography	To increase opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography.	2, 3, 4, 5, 24	Active and social places
A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)				
Objective 10	Housing	To provide a level of housing that is sufficient to provide a wide ranging choice of homes both for existing and future residents, while ensuring that local needs for appropriate, affordable and accessible housing are met as far as possible, particularly in towns but also in rural areas, so long as such housing can assist in building sustainable balanced communities.	23, 25, 26, 27, 28	Active and social places
Objective 11	Place-making	To promote good quality sustainable design and layouts that enhance the character and identity of Monmouthshire's settlements and countryside; create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit; and promote people's prosperity, health, happiness and well-being.	1, 11, 12, 18, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35	Strategic and spatial choices
Objective 12	Communities	To build sustainable resilient communities where people have good access to employment, shops, housing,	1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 18, 20, 25, 26, 27,	Strategic and spatial choices

LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme
		public transport, active travel, healthcare, community and cultural facilities.	29, 30, 31, 33, 35	
Objective 13	Rural Communities	To sustain existing rural communities as far as possible by providing development opportunities of an appropriate scale and location in rural areas in order to assist in building sustainable rural communities and strengthening the rural economy.	6, 7, 20, 22, 26, 29, 30, 34	Productive and enterprising places
Objective 14	Infrastructure	To ensure that appropriate physical and digital infrastructure (including community and recreational facilities, sewerage, water, transport, schools, health care and broadband etc.) is in place or can be provided to accommodate new development.	12, 19, 20, 31	Productive and enterprising places
Objective 15	Accessibility	To seek to reduce the need to travel by promoting a mix of land use allocations and improved internet connectivity, and where travel is required, to provide opportunities for active travel and integrated sustainable transport.	10, 30, 36	Active and social places
A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)				
Objective 16	Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language	To protect and enhance the built environment, culture and heritage of Monmouthshire for the future while maximising benefits for the economy, tourism and social well-being, including supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.	9, 32, 33, 34, 35	Distinctive and natural places
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)				
Objective 17	Climate Change	To ensure that new development can adapt to the impacts of a changing climate,	10, 12, 36, 37, 38	Distinctive and natural places

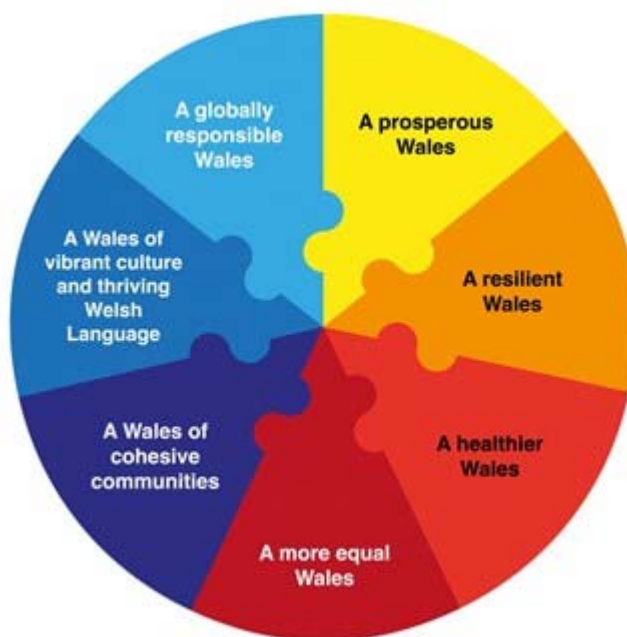
LDP Objective Number	Headline	LDP Objective	LDP Issues addressed	Main PPW10 theme
		promote opportunities for carbon reduction and decrease impact on air quality in order to reduce the contribution made by residents, businesses and industry in Monmouthshire to climate change.		

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

	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language	Globally responsible Wales
Housing							
Economic Growth/Employment							
Demography							
Place-making							
Retail centres							
Communities							
Rural Communities							
Accessibility							
Health and Well-being							
Culture, Heritage and Welsh Language							
Infrastructure							
Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape							
Flood risk							
Climate Change							
Natural resources							
Minerals and Waste							
Land							

APPENDIX 1

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



Goal	Description of the goal
A prosperous Wales	An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work
A resilient Wales	A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).
A healthier Wales	A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.
A more equal Wales	A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).
A Wales of cohesive communities	Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.
A globally responsible Wales	A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

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

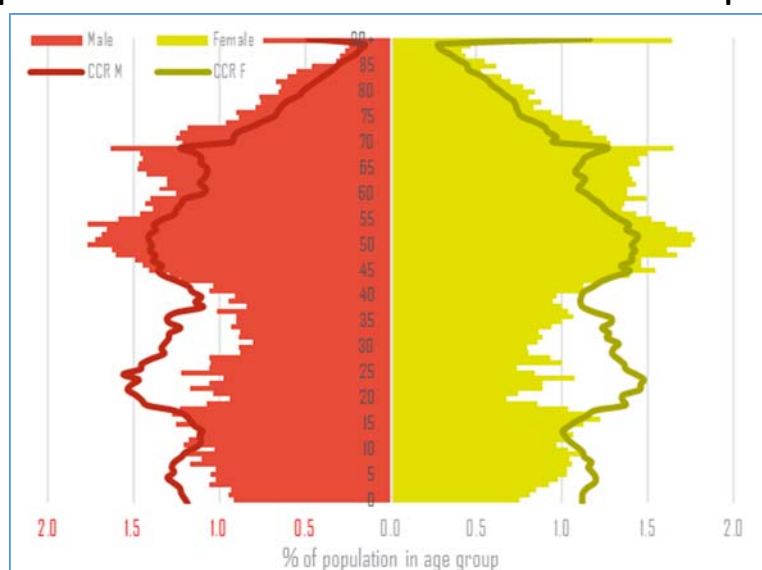
APPENDIX 2

Monmouthshire's Key Issues, Challenges and Drivers

Demography

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

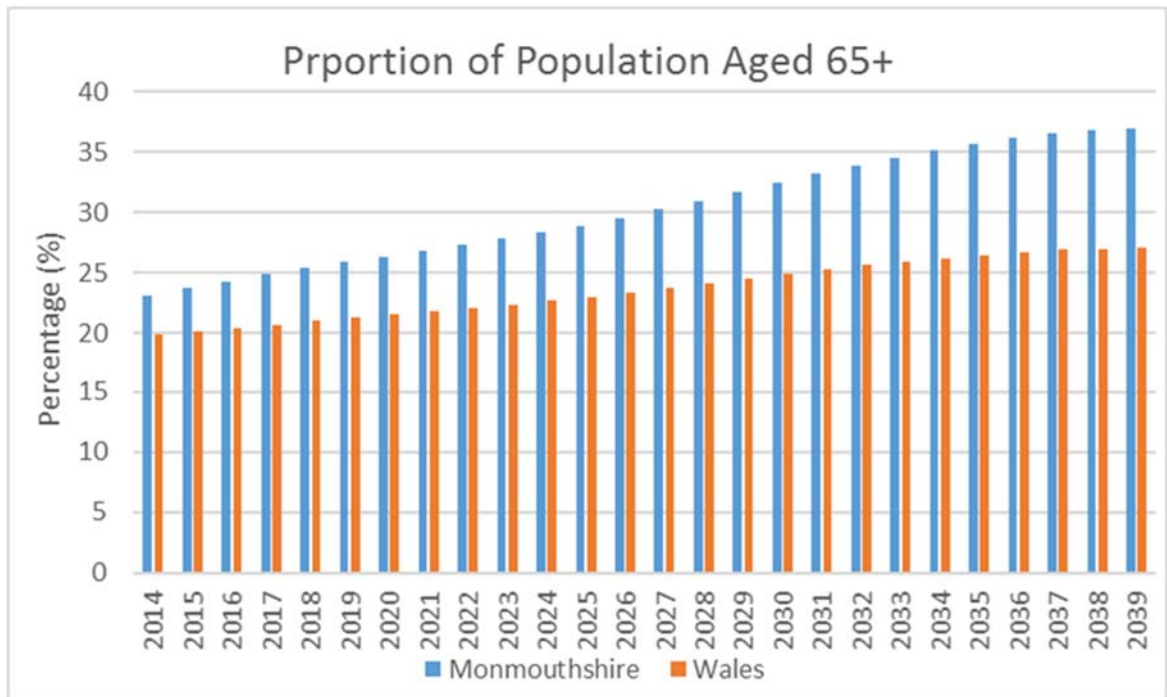
Figure 1: Population Structure 2016 - Monmouthshire vs Cardiff Capital Region



Source: ONS Population Estimates

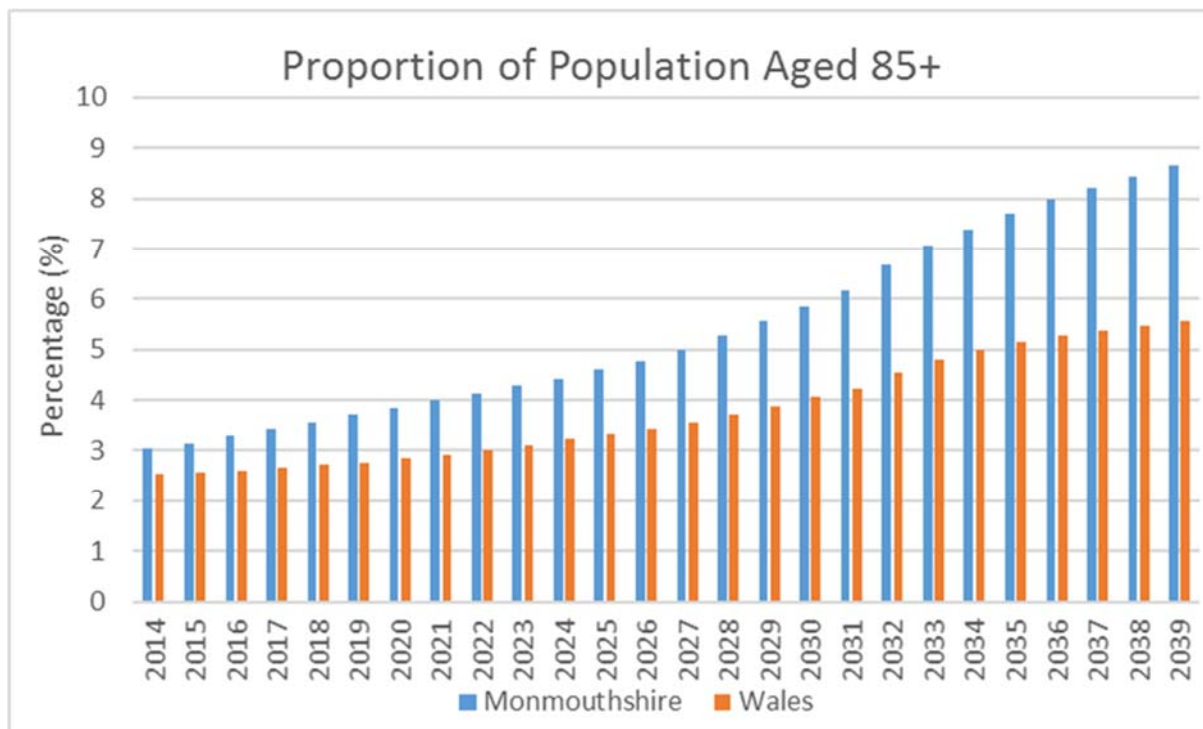
- Monmouthshire has a median age of 48, compared to a median age of 34 in Cardiff (ONS population estimates). The increasing ageing population and shrinking working age population is limiting employment growth within Monmouthshire and the social sustainability of communities. The relative absence of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

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



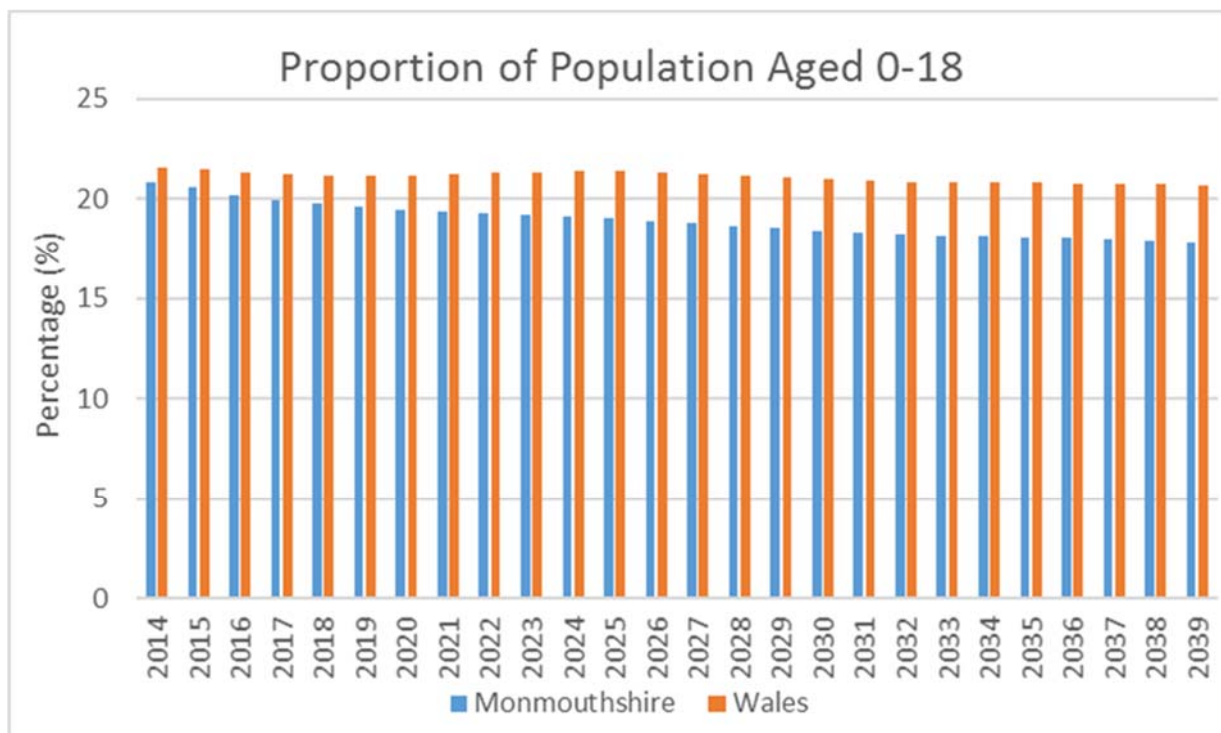
Source: StatsWales

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



Source: StatWales

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



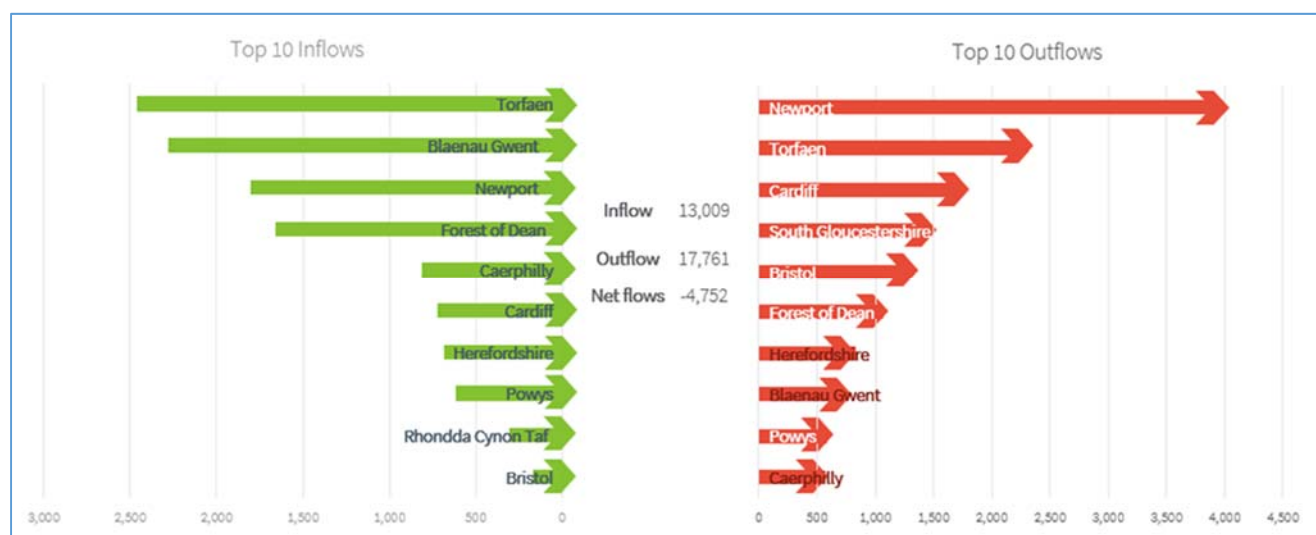
Source: StatsWales

Economy

Employment and Commuting

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

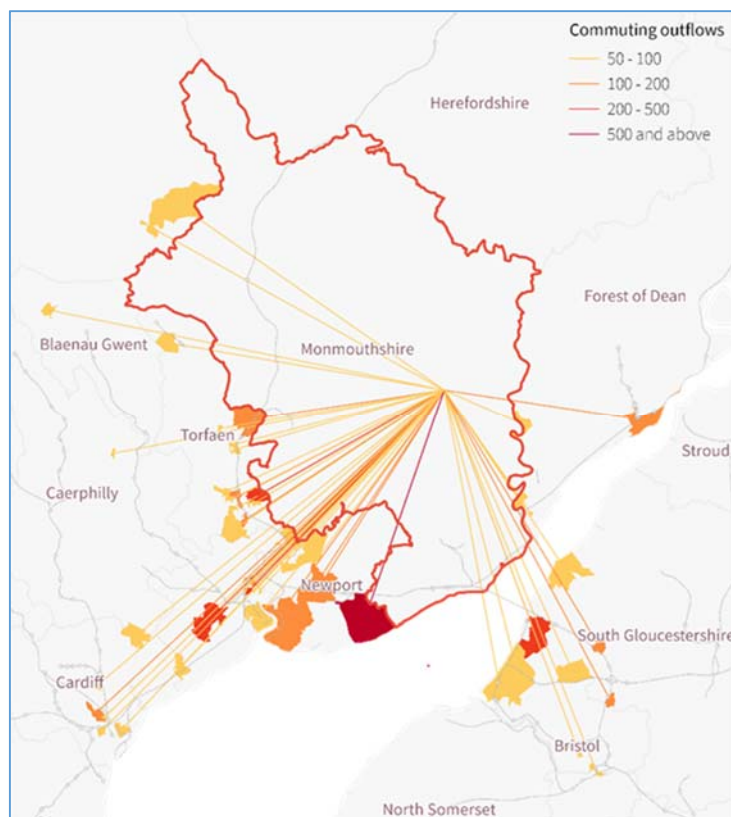
Figure 5: Commuting Flows



Source: ONS, Census 2011

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

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



Source: ONS, Census 2011

Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

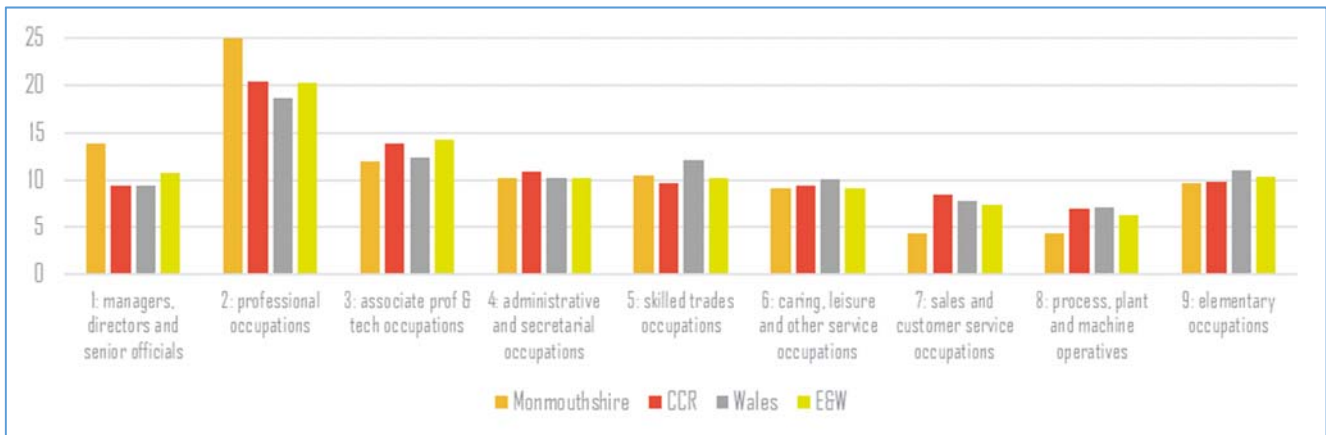
- There is a need to provide support for inward investment and local employment growth/opportunities to reduce out commuting, retain young people, and increase prosperity.

Occupation and Earnings

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

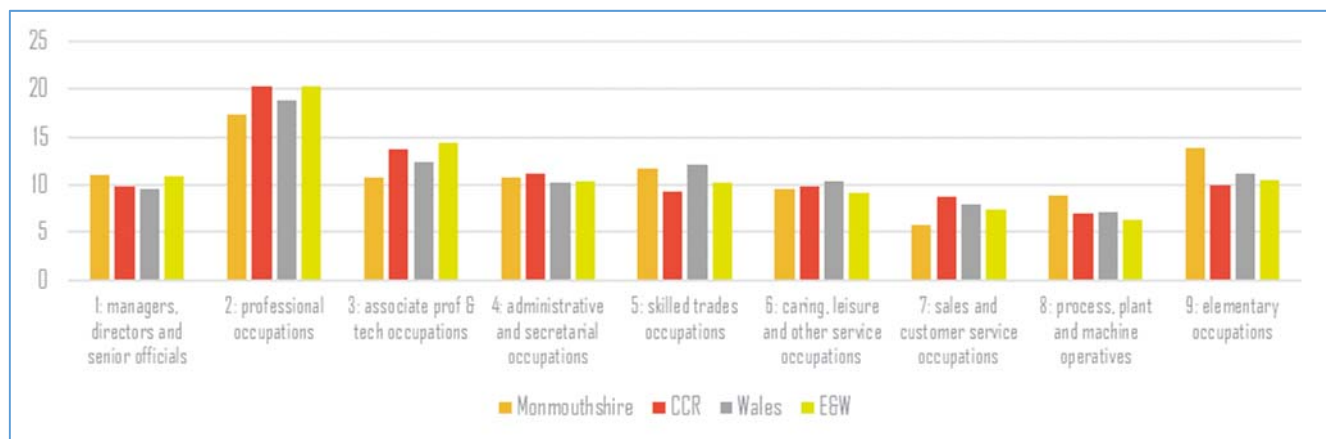
Wales. The gross annual mean pay for people working in Monmouthshire stood at £30,001 in 2018, compared with £36,611 in the UK and £30,357 in Wales (ONS, ASHE, 2018). This coupled with high property prices makes it difficult for young people and future generations to live and work locally. Additional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

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



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

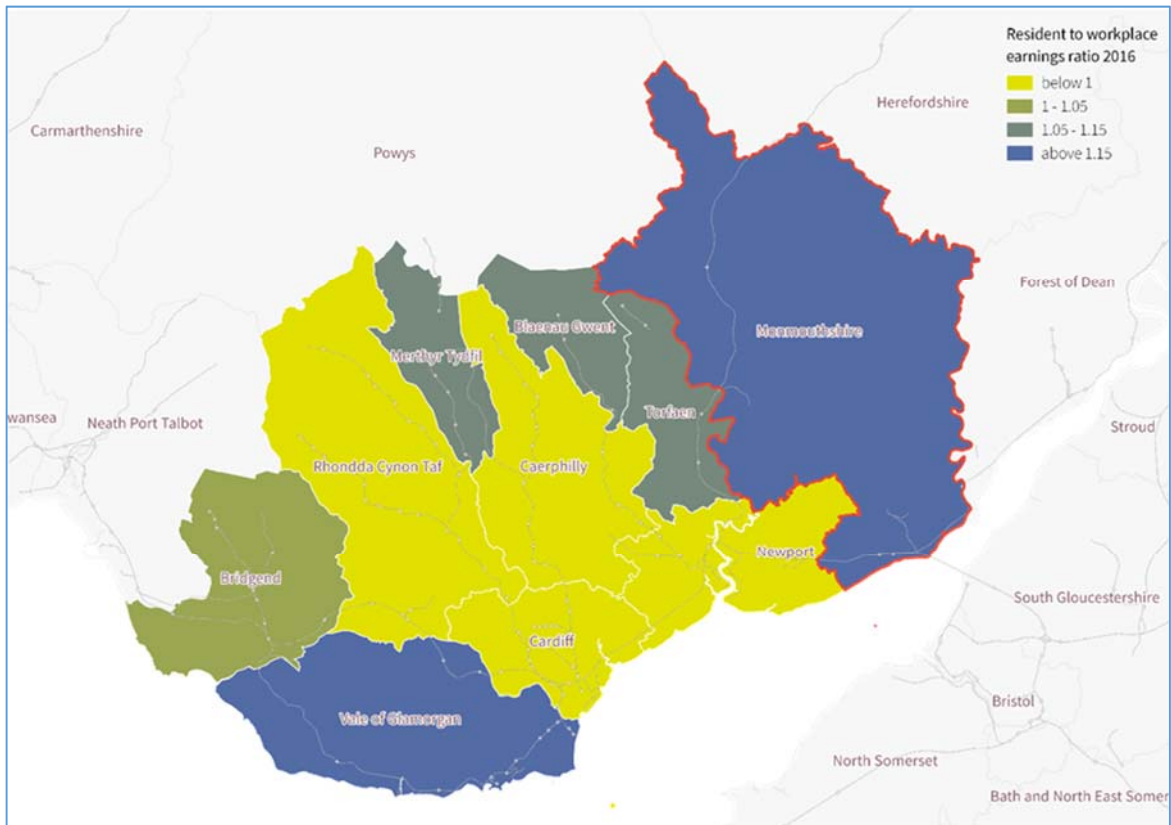
Figure 8: Occupational Profile – Workplace Analysis (%) 2016/17



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

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

Figure 9: Resident to workplace median earnings ratio 2016



Data Source: ONS, ASHE

Map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

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

Figure 10: Median Gross Weekly Earnings (2018)

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

Source: ONS, ASHE

Employment land

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

Home Working and Digital Connectivity

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

Retail and Town Centres

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

Tourism

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

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

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

Figure 11: Monmouthshire Visitor Numbers 2016-17

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

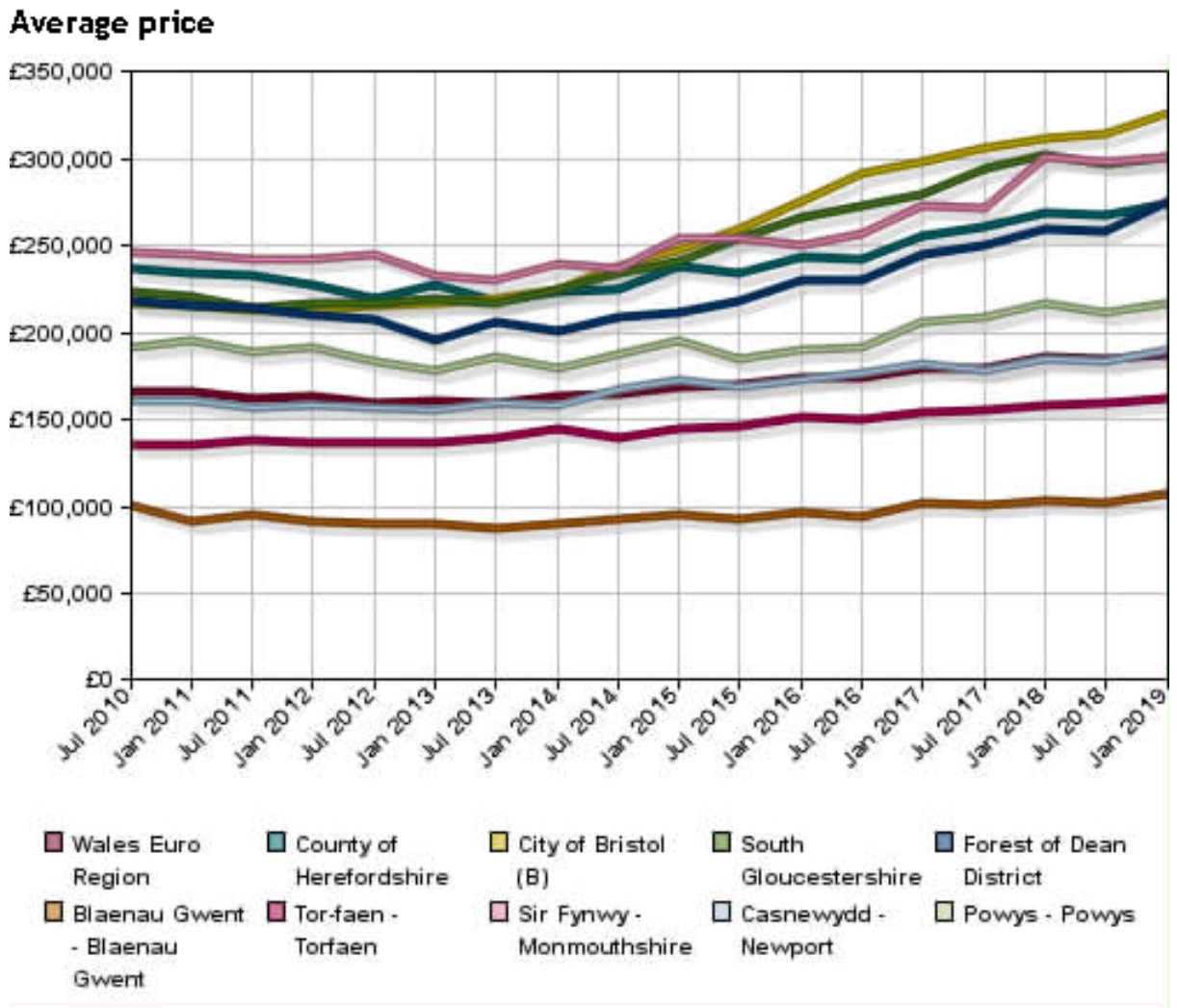
Data Source: Monmouthshire STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts 2017 Year in Review Summary

HOUSING

Housing Market and House Prices

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

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



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

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

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

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

Source: Hometrack September 2018

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

ENVIRONMENT

Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity & Landscape

- Monmouthshire is renowned for its beautiful landscapes and major biodiversity resource that bring wider benefits to the local economy particularly through tourism. Monmouthshire as a whole incorporates parts of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site. The best of these assets must be protected, managed and enhanced for future generations.
- There is a need to improve connectivity within the landscape through protecting and improving existing wildlife networks and corridors, including both green and blue infrastructure, and, creating new linkages to allow species to move and adapt to climate change impacts. Green Infrastructure is also beneficial to human well-being.

Flooding

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

Minerals & Waste

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

Air

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

Land

- There are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County's existing urban areas. The proportion of land area defined as 'built on' stands at 3% in Monmouthshire (Corine Landcover Inventory, 2018).
- Monmouthshire has a significantly high percentage of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1, 2 and 3) at 69% (Welsh Government – Agricultural Land Classification Maps, November 2017). While there is a need to conserve these resources, there are limited opportunities within the County for brownfield

development and development on lower grades of agricultural land (i.e. Grade 3b, 4 and 5).

Climatic Factors

- The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017 (StatsWales, August 2018). There is a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances (as detailed above), high levels of car ownership (45% of households have 2 or more cars (Census 2011)) and reliance on the private car.
- Small Scale and Local Authority wide Renewable Energy schemes are generally supported across Monmouthshire, however, a more proactive approach should be undertaken for schemes of a local authority scale (i.e. 5MW - 25MW).

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Human Health

- While Monmouthshire performs relatively well on indicators relating to health, there is a need to promote opportunities for healthy living particularly in the context of an ageing population.
- While an ageing population brings many opportunities, it also brings challenges and increases in the number of people living with long term conditions can create pressures on existing health care provision.
- On the whole Monmouthshire's residents have good access to public open space, however, there are deficiencies in many of the County's communities in relation to community and recreational facilities. This can lead to rural isolation in certain areas.
- Obesity is a growing problem throughout Wales. Although obesity rates in Monmouthshire are below the Welsh average consideration should be given to promoting healthy lifestyles. Figure 14 below sets out key indicators of health related lifestyle which indicates that obesity rates in Monmouthshire are below the Welsh and Aneurin Bevan Health Board figures. However, it should be noted that this is based on a very small sample size and is therefore not entirely representative.

Figure 14: Health Related Lifestyle 2017/18

Health Related Lifestyle Indicator	Monmouthshire %	Aneurin Bevan Health Board %	Wales %
Smoker	13	19	19
E-Cigarette User	5	8	7

Weekly Alcohol Consumption >14 Units	24	18	19
Ate 5 Portions of Fruit & Vegetables	29	21	24
Active <30 Minutes a Week	24	33	33
Overweight or Obese	55	65	60
Obese	17	26	22

Source: National Survey for Wales 2017/18

Infrastructure

- Poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities.
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 geographical access to services domain captures the accessibility of a range of services for households, looking specifically at inaccessibility of services that are considered key to day to day living. Both tangible (inaccessibility to a supermarket) and social deprivation (isolation from community activities) are considered. The WIMD shows that of the 56 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Monmouthshire, 38 fall within the 50% most deprived, with 26 in the 30% most deprived and 12 in the 10% most deprived. Of the 1909 LSOAs in Wales, the lowest ranks recorded in Monmouthshire for access to services were in Llantillio Croesenny (12), Crucorney (43), Llanover 1 (70), and Trellech United 1 and 2 which ranks 82 and 95 respectively (StatsWales).
- Limited public transport, particularly in rural areas makes it harder to access jobs, services and facilities, which could be exacerbated by rising fuel prices. There are nevertheless future opportunities for investment in public transport through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and advances in technology.
- There is a need to ensure that adequate physical and digital infrastructure is provided to support new development. This includes:
 - Broadband infrastructure
 - The provision of sufficient water and sewerage infrastructure
 - Transport infrastructure and active travel to support non-car modes of travel.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

Figure 15: Monmouthshire’s Heritage Assets (number)

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

Source: MCC Heritage Team/ Cadw

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

Appendix 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	ambitions. The LDP will be developed alongside a Local Transport Plan, and emerging development proposals can help inform wider regional projects such as Metro+.	
Monmouth in particular is restricted to car commuting. Bus service requires improvements.	Comment noted. Provision of Infrastructure is covered by Issue 31. Public transport opportunities can also be increased through the provision of funding supported by new developments. The LDP will be developed alongside a Local Transport Plan, and emerging development proposals can help inform wider regional projects such as Metro+.	No change necessary.
Key Topic Area - Education		
Role of education – need to maintain high standards of education. Contributes to skilled workforce.	Comment noted. The importance of higher education standards and the skills taught is recognised however this is outside of the scope of the LDP.	No change necessary.
Education should meet the needs of existing businesses and help encourage new businesses, particularly start ups.	Comment noted. The importance of education standards and the skills taught is recognised however this is outside of the scope of the LDP.	No change necessary.
Provision of higher education facilities required within the County.	Comment noted, the importance of higher education facilities is recognised. The replacement LDP can contain policies to support provision of higher education facilities in the County, and could include a site allocation if a deliverable proposal is identified in coming months.	No change necessary.
The education system should adapt to teach the skills and provide apprenticeships relevant to new economic growth sectors.	Comment noted. The role of the education system to ensure a skilled workforce is recognised but is outside the scope of the LDP.	No change necessary.
Key Topic Area – Climate Change		
Carbon reduction should be included - raise awareness of carbon reduction, mitigation and adaptation. This relates both to commuting and what is built.	Comment noted. The importance of carbon reduction is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek	Include additional issue (38) within the climatic section relating to carbon reduction.

Key Points Raised	LPAs Response	Recommendation
	to address. It is considered that an additional issue should be included within the climatic factors section.	
Impact of climate emergency should be included.	The importance of climate change is recognised as a key issue that the LDP should seek to address. However, it is not considered necessary at this stage to include a specific reference to climate emergency.	No change necessary.
Key Topic Area – Brexit		
Could have impacts on employment/tourism industry in the area.	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the employment and tourism industry is currently unknown, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. Implications of Brexit will be considered as appropriate through the Replacement LDP process and this will influence LDP policies.	No change necessary.
Could bring more of a focus on agricultural diversification due to lack of agricultural subsidies.	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the agricultural sector currently unknown, this is covered in Issue 6, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. Implications of Brexit will be considered as appropriate through the Replacement LDP process and this will influence LDP policies.	No change necessary.
Potential impact on future of the agricultural economy and food production within the County. Concern over no reference to land being utilised for food production.	Comment noted. The impact of Brexit on the agricultural sector currently unknown, this is covered in Issue 6, however a watching brief will be maintained throughout the replacement LDP process. Implications of Brexit will be considered as appropriate through the Replacement LDP process.	No change necessary.
Key Topic Area – General Points		
Comprehensive set of issues included and presented clearly.	Support welcomed.	No change necessary.

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

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

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Future Generations Evaluation (includes Equalities and Sustainability Impact Assessments)

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<p>Name of the Officer completing the evaluation Mark Hand</p> <p>Phone no: 01633 644803 E-mail: markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk</p>	<p>Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal</p> <p>To inform Cabinet of the amendments made to the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper following targeted consultation and to seek Cabinet’s endorsement of the Issues, Vision and Objectives, noting that they are subject to further refinement as the Preferred Strategy is progressed.</p> <p>The preparation of the issues, vision and objectives is one of the first key stages in Replacement Plan preparation process. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper sets out the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. It sets out the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County informed by a range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB) Well-being Plan, MCC Corporate Business Plan, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. It also sets out the revised LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges identified. The issues, vision and objectives paper will subsequently inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019.</p>
<p>Name of Service</p> <p>Planning (Planning Policy)</p>	<p>Date Future Generations Evaluation form completed</p> <p>09/04/2019</p>

1. Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal.

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p><i>A full review of the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (LDP) commenced in 2017, with the final Review Report published in March 2018. Based on the evidence contained in the Review Report, it was concluded that the LDP should be revised and that this should take the form of a full revision procedure. The publication of the LDP Review Report triggered the process through which a replacement LDP will be prepared and adopted for the County.</i></p> <p><i>The Council is currently in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) which will cover the period 2018-2033. The Replacement LDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the replacement plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development.</i></p> <p><i>The Replacement LDP is being prepared in accordance with the Delivery Agreement (DA) which was agreed by WG in May 2018. The DA sets out the proposed approach, timescales and consultation arrangements for the Replacement LDP. The agreed timetable will see the Replacement LDP being adopted at the end of 2021/early 2022. Work has commenced on the replacement LDP with the initial call for Candidate Sites and a targeted consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report having recently closed.</i></p> <p><i>The preparation of the issues, vision and objectives is one of the first key stages in the Replacement Plan preparation process. The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper sets out the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP. It sets out the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County informed by a range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB) Well-being Plan, MCC Corporate Business Plan, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. It also sets out the revised LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified.</i></p>	


Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p><i>The issues, vision and objectives paper will subsequently inform the Replacement LDP Draft Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019.</i></p> <p><i>The issues relate to the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers for the area that the Replacement LDP is seeking to address (economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects) and form the basis of the LDP objectives. The draft issues have been informed by a wide range of evidence and are grouped in accordance with the Seven Well-being Goals as set out in the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Vision will set the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033. The LDP Objectives reflect and elaborate on the Plan's Vision and set out how the issues/challenges/opportunities identified as facing the area will be addressed through the Replacement LDP.</i></p>	
<p>A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; employment growth, job creation, the dual economy, wage levels, retail centres and the rural economy.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to communities and businesses being part of an economically thriving and well-connected County. Draft Objectives relating to economic growth/employment and retail centres have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a prosperous Wales.</p>
<p>A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; air pollution, wildlife networks and importance of green and blue infrastructure in the adaptation of climate change, building resilience to flooding and mitigation of climate change, along with, safeguarding of minerals resources. The limited supply of brownfield land within the County is also highlighted as an issue.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to the protection and enhancement of the countryside, landscape and environmental assets. Draft Objectives relating to Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape, Flood risk, Minerals and Waste, Land and Natural Resources have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a resilient Wales.</p>




Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p>The paper also recognises the continued good progress with recycling and waste.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	
<p>A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; healthy living, obesity and the promotion of healthy lifestyles, the opportunities and challenges associated with an ageing population, accessibility to community and recreational facilities and rural isolation.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to people enjoying healthier, more sustainable lifestyles. A draft Objective relating to human health has been identified in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a healthier Wales.</p>
<p>A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; the rural nature of the County, and the steady increase in population predominately fuelled by in-migration. Reference is also made to the demography of the County, particularly the higher proportion of older age groups and lower proportion of young adults compared to the Welsh average.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to people living in sustainable, resilient communities to support the well-being of current and future generations which are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically. A draft Objective relating to demography has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a more equal Wales.</p>
<p>A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; the effect of high house prices</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to people living in sustainable, resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations which are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant</p>


Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	<p>within the County, impact of the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, along with ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and South East Wales Metro. It also refers to the range and choice of housing required to meet the needs of the population, limited public transport within the area, declining local service provision and physical/digital infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>and balanced demographically. It also provides reference to Monmouthshire being a well-connected County. Draft Objectives have been set in relation to; housing, place-making, communities, rural communities, infrastructure and accessibility in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of cohesive communities.</p>
<p>A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh language are promoted and protected. People are encouraged to do sport, art and recreation</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; the protection and enhancement required for the County's significant built heritage resource and landscape, support of the Welsh Language, distinctive settlement pattern of Monmouthshire and links between the heritage/diverse landscape to tourism and the local economy.</p> <p>Negative: None.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to the protection and enhancement of the best of County's built heritage and landscape in order to retain its distinctive character. A draft Objective relating to culture, heritage and the Welsh Language has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language.</p>
<p>A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing</p>	<p>Positive: The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers the Replacement Plan is seeking to address including; climatic factors, high levels of car ownership, reliance on the private car and different scales of renewable energy schemes.</p>	<p>The draft Vision includes reference to more sustainable lifestyles with improved access to public transport and active travel opportunities with a minimised impact on the global environment. A draft Objective relating to climate change has been set in</p>

Well Being Goal	How does the proposal contribute to this goal? (positive and negative)	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	Negative: None.	order to address the identified issues relating to creating a globally responsible Wales.

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

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future</p>	<p>The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper sets out the identified issues and proposed vision and objectives for the Replacement LDP which will cover the period 2018-2033. It sets out the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County, as well as the revised LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified. The role of the LDP vision is to clarify the core purpose of the Replacement Plan and provide a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy and future detailed policies. The Vision will set the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.</p>	<p>The vision and objectives set out in the adopted LDP have been reviewed and updated to take account of the issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County and reflect key elements of the PSB Well-being Plan and MCC Corporate Business Plan.</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Working together with other partners to deliver objectives</p>	<p>The issues, vision and objectives are heavily drawn from/reflect the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted on in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. They have also been subject to targeted engagement with Members, Area Cluster Groups and Area Committees. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.</p>	<p>The refined Issues, Vision and Objectives will be incorporated into the Preferred Strategy, which will be made available for engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders towards the end of 2019.</p>
 <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p>The draft issues, vision and objectives are heavily drawn from/reflect the PSB Well-being Plan which was extensively consulted on in 2017 and resulted in contributions from more than 1,400 people. They have also been subject to targeted engagement with Members, Area Cluster Groups and Area Committees. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.</p>	<p>There is no requirement to undertake formal consultation on the Issues, Vision and Objectives. Feedback from the targeted engagement has nevertheless been considered and, where appropriate, the issues, vision and objectives have been amended to reflect comments made. The vision and objectives will continue to be refined and incorporated into the Preferred Strategy which will be made available for engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders towards the end of 2019.</p>
 <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p>The key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers facing the County are set out within the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which have been informed by a range of evidence, including the Monmouthshire Public Service Board (PSB) Well-being Plan, Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan, LDP Review Report, LDP Annual Monitoring Reports and Replacement LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, along with wider contextual factors such as national guidance/legislation and the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. The Paper also sets out the revised LDP vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges identified. The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision/objectives for the future of the County and its communities.</p>	<p>The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019. The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision for the future of the County and its communities.</p>

Sustainable Development Principle	How does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle?	What has been done to better to meet this principle?
 <p>Positively impacting on people, economy and environment and trying to benefit all three</p>	<p>The Paper identifies the key issues, challenges, opportunities and drivers for the Monmouthshire area that the Replacement LDP is seeking to address covering economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects. It also sets out the draft vision and objectives to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified. The draft Vision sets the overarching context for Monmouthshire for the period up to 2033 and aims to positively impact on both the current and future populations of Monmouthshire. The LDP will seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision/objectives for the future of the County and its communities. The Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper will inform the Replacement LDP Preferred Strategy which will be subject to statutory consultation towards the end of 2019. The Replacement LDP will be subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Well-being of Future Generations (WBFG), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA)), whose findings will be used to inform the development of the Replacement LDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.</p>

3. Are your proposals going to affect any people or groups of people with protected characteristics? Please explain the impact, the evidence you have used and any action you are taking below.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	The Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper considers the demographic profile of Monmouthshire and aims to have a positive impact on people of all ages, particularly through increasing opportunities for the younger population to both live and work with Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography whilst also supporting the needs of the older population.	None	The Draft Vision and Objectives aim to provide a more balanced demographic profile for Monmouthshire. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Disability	The Issues, Vision and Objectives paper includes the need to ensure the provision of a wide-ranging choice of homes including meeting affordable and accessible housing needs as far as possible. The Issues, Vision and Objectives recognise the importance of the health and well-being of people and aims to create attractive, safe and accessible places to live, work and visit.	None	The draft Vision and Objectives aim to support the well-being of current and future generations that are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous and vibrant. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Gender reassignment	None	None	N/A
Marriage or civil partnership	None	None	N/A
Race	None	None	N/A
Religion or Belief	None	None	N/A
Sex	None	None	N/A

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Sexual Orientation	One of the challenges facing the County is the imbalance between male and female earnings, although this situation is improving. The Issues, Vision and Objectives include reference to economic growth and employment provision, which could indirectly impact on wage equality.	None	The draft Vision and Objectives aim to support economic growth and prosperity. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.
Welsh Language	The Welsh Language is a material planning consideration. The Issues, Vision and Objectives include reference to supporting and safeguarding the Welsh Language.	None	The draft Vision and Objectives aim to support culture and the Welsh Language. The issues, vision and objectives will help to shape the replacement plan.

4. Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on important responsibilities of Corporate Parenting and safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect either of these responsibilities? For more information please see the guidance note <http://hub/corporatedocs/Democratic%20Services/Equality%20impact%20assessment%20and%20safeguarding.docx> and for more on Monmouthshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy see <http://hub/corporatedocs/SitePages/Corporate%20Parenting%20Strategy.aspx>

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on safeguarding and corporate parenting	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Safeguarding	None	None	N/A
Corporate Parenting	None	None	N/A

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

An extensive range of data sets have been used to prepare the Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper, from a wide range of sources both internal and external to the Council. These are clearly referenced in the Paper and appendices, but include:

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

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

6. SUMMARY: As a result of completing this form, what are the main positive and negative impacts of your proposal, how have they informed/changed the development of the proposal so far and what will you be doing in future?

This section should give the key issues arising from the evaluation which will be included in the Committee report template.

Positive -

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

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

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

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

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible	Progress
Seek Cabinet's endorsement of the updated Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper which has been prepared in connection with the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP), noting that the objectives and vision will continue to be refined as the LDP Preferred Strategy is drafted and consulted on.	Summer to Autumn 2019.	Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping Planning Policy Team	Preferred Strategy (Autumn 2019)

8. Monitoring: The impacts of this proposal will need to be monitored and reviewed. Please specify the date at which you will evaluate the impact, and where you will report the results of the review.

The impacts of this proposal will be evaluated on:	The Issues, Vision and Objectives will be refined, as appropriate, prior to inclusion in the Preferred Strategy in Autumn 2019 to reflect the outcomes of stakeholder engagement and a revised evidence base.
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