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County Hall
Rhadyr
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NP15 1GA

Wednesday, 16 September 2020

Notice of meeting

Economy and Development Select Committee

Thursday, 24th September, 2020 at 10.00 am

AGENDA

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

Item No	Item	Pages
1.	**Apologies**	
2.	**Public Open Forum**	
3.	**Replacement Local Development Plan Sustainable Settlements Report ~ Scrutiny of a background policy report.**	1 - 94
4.	**Flood Management ~ lessons learnt ~ feedback for the Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs and the Climate Change, Environment and Rural Affairs Committees**	
5.	**Economy and Development Forward Work Programme**	95 - 96
6.	**Council and Cabinet Forward Planner**	97 - 146
7.	**To confirm the minutes of the previous meetings** • 30th January 2020 • 21st July 2020 (Joint Select Committee)	147 - 164
8.	**To confirm the date and time of the next meeting as 19 October 2020 (Special Meeting)**	
9.	**Declarations of Interest**	

Paul Matthews

Chief Executive

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MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CYNGOR SIR FYNWY

</div>

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE IS AS FOLLOWS:

County Councillors: D. Blakebrough
                                                 J.Becker
                                                 A.Davies
                                                 D. Dovey
                                                 D. Evans
                                                 M.Feakins
                                                 P.Pavia
                                                 R.Roden
                                                 B. Strong

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Welsh Language
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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.

Monmouthshire Scrutiny Committee Guide

Role of the Pre-meeting

1. Why is the Committee scrutinising this? (background, key issues)
2. What is the Committee's role and what outcome do Members want to achieve?
3. Is there sufficient information to achieve this? If not, who could provide this?

- Agree the order of questioning and which Members will lead
- Agree questions for officers and questions for the Cabinet Member

Questions for the Meeting

Scrutinising Performance

1. How does performance compare with previous years? Is it better/worse? Why?

2. How does performance compare with other councils/other service providers? Is it better/worse? Why?

3. How does performance compare with set targets? Is it better/worse? Why?

4. How were performance targets set? Are they challenging enough/realistic?

5. How do service users/the public/partners view the performance of the service?

6. Have there been any recent audit and inspections? What were the findings?

7. How does the service contribute to the achievement of corporate objectives?

8. Is improvement/decline in performance linked to an increase/reduction in resource? What capacity is there to improve?

Scrutinising Policy

1. Who does the policy affect ~ directly and indirectly? Who will benefit most/least?

2. What is the view of service users/stakeholders? Do they believe it will achieve the desired outcome?

3. What is the view of the community as a whole - the 'taxpayer' perspective?

4. What methods were used to consult with stakeholders? Did the process enable all those with a stake to have their say?

5. What practice and options have been considered in developing/reviewing this policy? What evidence is there to inform what works?

6. Does this policy align to our corporate objectives, as defined in our corporate plan?

7. Have all relevant sustainable development, equalities and safeguarding implications been taken into consideration? For example, what are _the procedures that need to be in place to protect children?_

8. How much will this cost to implement and what funding source has been identified?

9. How will performance of the policy be measured and the impact evaluated.

Questions for the Committee to conclude…

Do we have the necessary information to form conclusions/make recommendations to the executive, council, other partners? If not, do we need to:

(i) Investigate the issue in more detail?
(ii) Obtain further information from other witnesses – Executive Member, independent expert, members of the local community, service users, regulatory bodies…
(iii) Agree further actions to be undertaken within a timescale/future monitoring report…

General Questions….

Empowering Communities

- How are we involving local communities and empowering them to design and deliver services to suit local need?
- Do we have regular discussions with communities about service priorities and what level of service the council can afford to provide in the future?

Service Demands
- How will policy and legislative change affect how the council operates?
- Have we considered the demographics of our council and how this will impact on service delivery and funding in the future?

Financial Planning
- Do we have robust medium and long-term financial plans in place?
- Are we linking budgets to plans and outcomes and reporting effectively on these?

Making savings and generating income
- Do we have the right structures in place to ensure that our efficiency, improvement and transformational approaches are working together to maximise savings?
- How are we maximising income? Have we compared other council's policies to maximise income and fully considered the implications on service users?
- Do we have a workforce plan that takes into account capacity, costs, and skills of the actual versus desired workforce?

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SUBJECT: MONMOUTHSHIRE REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
            PLAN SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENT APPRAISAL
MEETING: ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT SELECT COMMITTEE
DATE: 24 September 2020
DIVISION/WARDS AFFECTED: ALL

1   PURPOSE

1.1   The purpose of this report is to inform the Economy and Development Select
       Committee of the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal which has been prepared to inform
       the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP), attached at **Appendix 1**, and to
       seek Committee's feedback/comments on the paper. .

2.   RECOMMENDATION

2.1   To feedback/comment on the RLDP Sustainable Settlement Appraisal as appropriate.

3.   KEY ISSUES

Background – Monmouthshire RLDP

3.1   The Council is in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan
       (RLDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park).
       The RLDP 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 RLDP will set out land use development proposals for the County
       and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the
       Replacement Plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development
       and contain policies against which future planning applications will be assessed.

3.2   The strategic direction of the RLDP will address the identified issues and deliver the
       vision and objectives, which will assist in addressing the demographic and affordability
       challenges facing the County and will seek to deliver the Council's core purpose to
       build sustainable and resilient communities that support the well-being of current and
       future generations.

3.3   The RLDP must be underpinned by robust evidence to ensure that the Plan is
       effective and deliverable and contributes to placemaking, as defined in national policy
       set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW). Such evidence should be relevant,
       proportionate and focussed. LDP Regulation 15 states that the Preferred Strategy
       must pass the 'gateway test' set out in PPW incorporating the placemaking approach
       and site search sequence, providing a clearly expressed spatial strategy and
       settlement hierarchy, based on the role and function of places, the sustainable
       transport hierarchy, need and supply factors and sustainable development.

Purpose of the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal

3.4   The Purpose of the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal, as set out in the Development
       Plans Manual (Edition 3 March 2020), is to inform decisions regarding where
       development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth,
       minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local

services and facilities. The assessment should not be confined to the geographical boundaries of the LPA administrative boundary, but take account of the relationship settlements have with neighbouring areas. Examples of the range of topics to be considered as part of the settlement assessment is highlighted in diagram 1 below.

Diagram 1: Topics to be considered as part of a settlement assessment

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Source: Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (March 2020)

3.5   The Manual requires that the LPA formulate a methodology for assessing the role and function of settlements which is clearly set out in the evidence base. It should be transparent regarding how settlements are being assessed, the key assessment components and how this has been applied in a consistent manner across the area. This assessment should form the basis for the settlement hierarchy, identifying the most sustainable settlements for growth.

3.6   The outputs from the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will be supplemented by further analysis to take account of the qualitative considerations, which also contribute to placemaking, before the final spatial distribution of growth and the settlement hierarchy is finalised for the Deposit RLDP. As part of this, consideration will be given to Council aspirations and the local need for development, for example in terms of the need for local housing, affordable housing or employment provision. This will be balanced against the physical/environmental and infrastructure constraints of individual settlements and their ability to accommodate additional development given the sensitivity of landscapes, the countryside character of rural settlements, and agricultural land quality. In this respect, planning judgements will need to be made as to which settlements fall within particular categories within the RLDP's sustainable settlement hierarchy

<u>Sustainable Settlement Appraisal Methodology</u>

3.7 The methodology used for the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal is based on the proposed approach set out in the draft South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) Pathfinder Group Sustainable Settlement Appraisal Paper (SSAP). The SSAP seeks to set out a common methodology for sustainable settlement appraisals to be used across the South East Wales region.

3.8 In order to effectively assess the role and function of each individual settlement an audit of existing services and facilities was undertaken within each settlement during the autumn of 2018. This audit was based on three principles, with each settlement assessed against a scoring system and ranked according to its overall score. This ranking provides an initial quantitative sustainability assessment, which is limited to the measurable factors identified. This enables the identification of broad groupings of settlements with similar roles and functions. The three principles and the scoring system used are set out below.

- Principle 1 – focuses on sustainable transport and accessibility on the basis that its provision reduces the need to travel by car and enables access to a wider range of amenities by sustainable transport modes. Settlements that are well-connected via multi-modal forms of transport help increase the propensity for use of sustainable transport options for local residents to access a range of facilities including employment, health care, education and retail.

Table 1: Scoring System for Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

Active Travel	
Presence of Active Travel Routes within the Settlement[1]	
Several Routes	10 points
One Route	5 points
No Routes	0 points
Walking distance to a higher order settlement via active travel route[2]	
1.5 miles	1 point
Cycling distance to a higher order settlement via active travel route[3]	
3.0 miles	1 point
Bus Services	
Bus stop	1 point
'Turn up and go' provision, frequency of approximately every 10 minutes	10 points
Medium frequency of service between 11 -30 minutes.	5 points
Low frequency of service between 31-60 minutes.	3 points
Daily frequency- less than hourly (at least one morning and one late afternoon service to a main centre).	2 points
Grass Routes Service	1 point
No Service	0 points
Rail Services[4]	
Train station in Settlement	10 points
Less than 5 miles	5 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	1 point
Greater than 10 miles	0 points

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[1] These are based on the current Integrated Network Maps produced by the Council and agreed by the Welsh Government as referred to in para 2.2.21 of this paper.
[2] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy S1 – The Spatial Distribution of New Housing Provision
[3] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy S1 – The Spatial Distribution of New Housing Provision
[4] This is a measurement from the centre point of the settlement to the nearest railway station via the road network

Road Services	
Proximity to a strategic highway network[5]	
Less than 5 miles	5 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	1 point
Greater than 10 miles	0 points

- Principle 2 – considers the ability of a settlement to provide for the daily needs of residents by assessing the availability of services and facilities by quantity and variety, including digital connectivity.

Table 2: Scoring System for Availability of Facilities and Services

Service/Facility	Score
Presence of Retail Centre within or near Settlement	
Town Centre[6]	20 points
Local Centre[7]	10 points
Neighbourhood Centre[8]	5 points
Proximity to a Town or Local centre[9]	
Less than 5 miles	2 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	1 point
Greater than 10 miles	0 points
Regular Needs	
Convenience Store	
Other non-food Shop	
Post Office	
Bank	
Petrol Filling Station	
Community Facilities	
Public Hall (including village hall & church hall)	
Library	
Place of Worship	more than 3 of each service/facility = 3 points
Publicly Accessible Open Space	2 to 3 of each service/facility = 2 points
Sports Ground (pitch available)	1 of each service/facility = 1 point
Child's Play Area	
Youth Club (including scout & guide groups)	
Medical Facilities	
Hospital	
GP Surgery	
Pharmacy	
Dentist	
Education Facilities	
Nursery School/Playgroup/Toddler Group	
Primary School	
Secondary School/Further Education College	
Cafes, Bars, Pubs, Restaurants & Takeaways	
Public House	
Tea/coffee Shop/café/restaurant/takeaway	
Broadband Connection[10]	

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[5] This is a measurement from the centre point of the settlement to the nearest strategic highway network as identified in LDP Policy MV9 – The Road Hierarchy via the local road network.

[6] As defined in the adopted LDP Policy S6 – Retail Hierarchy

[7] As defined in the adopted LDP Policy S6 – Retail Hierarchy

[8] As defined in the adopted LDP Policy S6 – Retail Hierarchy

[9] This is a measurement from the centre point of the settlement to the nearest retail centre via the local road network.

Service/Facility	Score
Broadband Connectivity	5 points
High median download speed of >30 Mb/s	2 points
Moderate median download speed of between 24-30 Mb/s	1 point
Low median download speed of <24 Mb/s	0 points
No Broadband Connectivity	0 points

- Principle 3 – relates to the location of employment opportunities in or around a settlement. This gives an indication of the economic sustainability of an area, including the ability/potential to reduce the need to travel to work.

Table 3: Scoring System for Employment Opportunities

Employment Opportunity	
Protected Employment Site within settlement[11]	20 points
Identified Business/Industrial Sites or Mixed-Use Sites within settlement[12]	20 points
Other Employment Opportunity (B1/B2 use) within settlement	10 point
Proximity to Protected/Identified Employment Site if not within the settlement[13]	
Less than 5 miles	10 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	5 points
Greater than 10 miles	0 points

3.9   PPW10 (para 4.1.8) confirms the Welsh Government's commitment to reducing reliance on the private car and supporting a modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport. To reflect this commitment to sustainable transport and accessibility, the criteria for Principle 1 – Sustainable Transport and Accessibility represents 40% of the overall score with the remaining criteria under Principles 2 and 3 having an overall score of 30% each. Thus the maximum score that can be achieved for a settlement against the 3 principles is 100%.

3.10   The Development Plans Manual recommends (diagram 1) that the size of a settlement be taken into account in the settlement assessment. In order to do this as part of this appraisal once the three principles have been scored and weighted for each settlement, additional points have been given to settlements based on their population size.

Table 4: Scoring System for Population Size

Population Size	Score
>10000	50 Points
5000 - 9999	30 Points
1500 - 4999	20 Points
500 - 1499	10 Points
250 - 499	5 Points
100 - 249	1 Points
<100	0 Points

3.11   There is also the potential to consider clusters of smaller settlements outside of the larger settlements which, due to their population size and close geographical and

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[10] Average fixed-line broadband speed by postcode and by output area, 2017 data released by Ofcom. Accessed 30.05.19 https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/broadband-speed#

[11] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy SAE2 – Protected Employment Sites.

[12] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy SAE1 – Identified Industrial and Business Sites.

[13] The distance is measured from a central address point within a settlement to the centre of the nearest employment site via the road network.

functional links with the larger settlements, recognises their sustainable location in terms of proximity to transport connections, employment and amenities. At the same time, it is recognised that these settlements are smaller in scale and any proposed development should reflect this. PPW 10 (para 3.36) states that "*Local service centres, or clusters of smaller settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, should be designated by local authorities as the preferred locations for most new development including housing and employment provision.*"

3.12   Whilst no Welsh Government guidance is available on how such clusters should be identified, by considering how other Local Planning Authorities have addressed the identification of clusters, the following criteria are considered appropriate to identify settlements within the county with the potential to form a cluster:

- Identified as a settlement in Strategic Policy S1 of the adopted Local Development Plan;
- The main settlement within the cluster should be a Tier 1 settlement[14] based on the three principles and settlement size;
- The cluster should contain Settlements from Tiers 1 to 4.
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should achieve a score of 25% or above based on the three principles and settlement size;
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should have a functional link with a Tier 1 settlement via a bus route into or adjacent to the settlement;
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should have a functional link with a Tier 1 settlement via an active travel route option, either walking or cycling; and
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should have a functional link with a Tier 1 settlement with regard to its proximity via the road network.

3.13   Where settlements meet the above criteria and have the ability to form a cluster, these settlements may be considered as locations for new development, despite their position within the settlement hierarchy. Any such development will need to be acceptable in planning terms, however, and balanced against the physical/environmental and infrastructure constraints of individual settlements and the sensitivity of landscapes, the countryside character of rural settlements and existing residential amenity.

<u>Key Findings</u>

3.14   The appraisal confirms the dominant role of the County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Caldicot and Monmouth. All four towns score highly against the three principles reinforcing their function as service centres for their rural hinterlands. Monmouth, due to its lack of a railway station within the town or nearby achieves a lower score against principle 1 than the other three towns. However, it achieves a comparably high score against the other two principles. Over half of the population of the County live within one of these settlements, benefiting from their accessibility and the range of services and facilities that they offer. The relative self-containment of these settlements compared to other settlements within the County justifies their classification as Primary Settlements that can be maintained and strengthened through future sustainable development that would seek to enhance these settlements.

3.15   In addition to the County towns, there are two other settlements, Magor Undy and Usk, which also perform well, justifying their position as Secondary Settlements. These two

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[14] A Tier 1 settlement are those settlements which have achieved a high score against the 3 principles and with regard to their population size. For the purposes of this study this is those settlements which have scored above 70%.

settlements account for a further 9% of the County's population[15]. Whilst not having the full range of facilities offered by the Primary Settlements, they provide services that benefit both their residents and the surrounding rural hinterlands, with Magor Undy in particular benefiting from its location in the M4 corridor, proximity to sustainable transport modes and to Newport.

3.16 Outside of these two settlements there is a distinct group of other Secondary Settlements who between them account for 8% of Monmouthshire's population[16]. Of these Llanfoist and Rogiet are the higher scoring settlements, with Caerwent, Raglan and Penperlleni also performing well in terms of the appraisal. It is anticipated that whilst these Secondary Settlements do not offer the full range of services and facilities that can be found in the Primary Settlements they would be capable of supporting some additional sustainable growth. The scale of future planned development should reflect their individual role, function and size, acknowledging that these settlements currently provide local services/facilities to meet the needs of their immediate vicinities.

3.17 The cluster analysis recognises that some of the lower tier settlements in the appraisal have a geographical and functional relationship with a Tier 1 settlement in the matrix and so, whilst achieving lower scores, may be capable of supporting some additional future development. The settlements along the M4 corridor in particular exhibit strong geographical and functional relationships with both each other and with the larger settlements in the vicinity. This Severnside cluster not only contains the Tier 1 Primary Settlement of Caldicot it also contains the three Tier 2 Secondary Settlements of Magor Undy, Rogiet and Caerwent. It is considered that after the Primary Settlements of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth, the Severnside cluster with its good transport links, employment opportunities and range of services offers a sustainable location for future growth.

3.18 The cluster analysis also recognises the strong functional as well as geographic links between Abergavenny and Llanfoist. Llanfoist has a similar relationship to Abergavenny as Wyesham has to the settlement of Monmouth, it is therefore considered appropriate to cluster Llanfoist with Abergavenny.

3.19 Outside of the Primary, Secondary and Severnside settlements there are other settlements in the matrix that will also provide supplementary opportunities for sustainable development; again the scale of development should reflect their individual roles, functions and size. It is recognised, as set out in national planning policy (PPW10), that appropriate levels of development could help maintain the viability of these settlements by providing increased custom for local businesses and also enable small scale employment opportunities to help sustain their populations and attract a more balanced demography.

3.20 The proposed settlement hierarchy for the RLDP is given below, this will be subject to further refinement as the Plan progresses.

Primary Settlements
Abergavenny (including Llanfoist)
Chepstow
Monmouth (including Wyesham)

Severnside

Caldicot	Portskewett
Caerwent	Rogiet

Crick   Sudbrook
Magor Undy

Secondary Settlements
Penperlleni
Raglan
Usk

Main Rural Settlements
Devauden   Mathern
Dingestow   Penallt
Grosmont   Pwllmeyric
Little Mill   Shirenewton Mynydd Bach
Llandogo   St Arvans
Llanellen   Trellech
Llangybi   Werngifford Pandy
Llanishen

Minor Rural Settlements
Bettws Newydd   Llanover
Broadstone/Catbrook   Llansoy
Brynygwenin   Llantilio Crossenny
Coed y Paen   Llantrisant
Cross Ash   Llanvair Kilgeddin
Cuckoo's Row   Llanvair Discoed
Great Oak   Llanvapley
Gwehelog   Mitchel Troy
Llanarth   Penpergwm
Llanddewi Rhydderch   The Bryn
Llandegveth   The Narth
Llandenny   Tintern
Llangwm   Tredunnock

Next Steps

3.21   The assessment evidences a hierarchy that can be used to identify which settlements are most sustainable and are best placed to deliver future growth. This will be used to inform the Preferred Strategy of the RLDP. By weighting the assessment criteria towards sustainable transport and accessibility it recognises the importance placed on these topics by Welsh Government. PPW at paragraph 4.1.1 states that '*the planning system should enable people to access jobs and services through shorter, more efficient and sustainable journeys, by walking, cycling and public transport*'.

3.22   Whilst providing the Council with an initial quantitative ranking of the sustainability of the County's settlements, however, it is important to note that the use of scoring and ranking methods does not fully consider certain socio-economic, cultural and environmental factors, which are important in understanding the overall role, function and sustainability of a settlement. Furthermore, the limitations of this methodology mean that certain assumptions and generalisations are used, for example regarding travel to work patterns and the actual use of sustainable transport modes.

3.23   A strategic assessment such as this one is not intended to be a comprehensive planning assessment of individual settlements or potential development sites within them. Further analysis will be needed to take account of qualitative considerations and

wider planning assessments, including Council aspirations, the potential future role of each settlement, affordable housing need and capacity to accommodate development. It is likely that some of these may not strictly reflect the indicative groupings provided in the appraisal but will enable a better understanding of the initial rankings and provide a basis for defining a final sustainable settlement hierarchy for the Deposit RLDP.

4 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) sets out the requirement for all LDPs to be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). All stages of the RLDP 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. The initial settlement hierarchy arising from the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will guide new development towards those settlements that are most sustainable and have capacity to deliver growth. It will inform the spatial strategy of the RLDP Preferred Strategy. The Initial ISAR will be published alongside the Preferred Strategy.

4.2 A Future Generations Evaluation (including equalities and sustainability impact assessment) is attached to this report at **Appendix 2**.

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 requirement to prepare a Settlement Appraisal as part of the RLDP evidence base is set out in the Development Plans Manual. A regional methodology has been prepared on which this Sustainable Settlement Appraisal has been based. Officers consider that the resulting settlement hierarchy which is evidenced by the appraisal is both realistic and appropriate for Monmouthshire. The hierarchy establishes where the most sustainable locations for potential future development could be accommodated to meet the Council's core purpose of building sustainable and resilient communities.

6. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Officer time and costs associated with the data collection and analysis and preparation of the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal. These costs will be met from the Planning Policy budget and be carried out by existing staff.

7. CONSULTEES
- Member Workshop (June 2019)

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- Local Development Plans Manual, Welsh Government, Edition 3, 2020.
- Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10), Welsh Government, December 2018.
- South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) Pathfinder Group Sustainable Settlement Appraisal Paper (SSAP) 2018

11. **AUTHORS**

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Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan

Sustainable Settlement Appraisal

March 2020

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Monmouthshire County Council

Replacement Local Development Plan

Sustainable Settlement Appraisal

March 2020

Contents

Executive Summary

i.   Reflecting the Plan's aim of creating sustainable resilient communities, the purpose of this appraisal is to identify those settlements which are potentially suitable to accommodate future housing and employment growth in terms of their location, role and function. This involves an assessment of the current role and function of settlements, as well as an understanding of the relationships between settlements and their potential future roles.

ii.   The appraisal has analysed a large amount of information to help determine the role and function of settlements within the County and builds on the work undertaken for the Function and Hierarchy of Settlements Study (October 2008) which informed the settlement hierarchy for the adopted LDP.

iii.   The work has been undertaken using a scoring system against three principles, based on the regional SEWSPG methodology, with some adjustments to ensure a locally relevant scoring system. The three primary principles used to analyse each settlement are:

- Principle 1 – The level of sustainable transport and accessibility in and around settlements

- Principle 2 – The availability of local facilities and services in and around settlements

- Principle 3 – The level of employment opportunities in and around settlements

iv.   Consideration of each of these principles together with a settlement's population size, has assisted the process of identifying a settlement hierarchy based on this quantitative assessment and can be used as part of the evidence base to inform decisions as to where development should be spatially located in relation to existing settlements to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth.

v.   To supplement the analysis the appraisal has also identified broad geographical clusters of settlements. PPW 10 (para 3.36) states that "*Local service centres, or clusters of smaller settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, should be designated by local authorities as the preferred locations for most new development including housing and employment provision.*" The cluster analysis recognises the role and function that smaller settlements play within the County.

vi.   The appraisal confirms the dominant role of the County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Caldicot and Monmouth. All four towns score highly against the three principles reinforcing their function as service centres for their rural hinterlands. Monmouth, due to its lack of a railway station within the town and the relative distance to access the nearest railway station achieves a lower score against principle 1 than the other towns. However, it achieves a comparably high score against the other two

principles. Over half of the population of the County live within one of these settlements, benefiting from their accessibility and the range of services and facilities that they offer. The relative self-containment of these settlements compared to other settlements within the County justifies their classification as Primary Settlements which can be maintained and strengthened through future sustainable development.

vii. In addition to the four Primary Settlements there are two other settlements, Magor Undy and Usk, which also perform well, justifying their position as Secondary Settlements. Whilst not having the full range of facilities offered by the Primary Settlements, they provide services which benefit both their residents and the surrounding rural hinterlands, with Magor Undy in particular benefiting from its location in the M4 corridor and its proximity to sustainable transport modes and to Newport.

viii. Outside of these two settlements there is a distinct group of other Secondary Settlements. Of these Llanfoist and Rogiet are the higher scoring settlements, with Caerwent, Raglan and Penperlleni also performing well in terms of the appraisal. It is anticipated that whilst these Secondary Settlements do not offer the full range of services and facilities that can be found in the Primary Settlements they would be capable of supporting some additional sustainable growth. The scale of future planned development should reflect their individual role, function and size, acknowledging that these settlements currently provide local services/facilities to meet the needs of their immediate vicinities.

ix. The cluster analysis recognises that some of the lower tier settlements in the appraisal have a geographical and functional relationship with a Tier 1 settlement in the matrix and so, whilst achieving lower scores, may be capable of supporting some additional future development. The settlements along the M4 corridor in particular exhibit strong geographical and functional relationships with both each other and with the larger settlements in the vicinity. This cluster not only contains the Tier 1 Primary Settlement of Caldicot it also contains the three Tier 2 Secondary Settlements of Magor Undy, Rogiet and Caerwent. It is considered that after the Primary Settlements of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth, the Severnside cluster with its good transport links, employment opportunities and range of services offers the most sustainable location for future growth.

x. Outside of the Primary, Secondary and Severnside settlements there are other settlements in the matrix that will also provide supplementary opportunities for sustainable development; again the scale of development should reflect their individual roles, functions and size. It is recognised, as set out in national planning policy (PPW10), that appropriate levels of development could help maintain the viability of these settlements by providing increased custom for local businesses and also enable small scale employment opportunities to help sustain their populations and attract a more balanced demography.

xi. The proposed settlement hierarchy for the RLDP is given below, this will be subject to further refinement as the Plan progresses.

Primary Settlements
Abergavenny (including Llanfoist)
Chepstow
Monmouth (including Wyesham)

Severnside

Caldicot

Caerwent

Crick

Magor Undy

Portskewett

Rogiet

Sudbrook

Secondary Settlements

Penperlleni

Raglan

Usk

Main Rural Settlements

Devauden

Dingestow

Grosmont

Little Mill

Llandogo

Llanellen

Llangybi

Llanishen

Mathern

Penallt

Pwllmeyric

Shirenewton Mynydd bach

St Arvans

Trellech

Werngifford Pandy

Minor Rural Settlements

Bettws Newydd

Broadstone/Catbrook

Brynygwenin

Coed y Paen

Cross Ash

Cuckoo's Row

Great Oak

Gwehelog

Llanarth

Llanddewi Rhydderch

Llandegveth

Llandenny

Llangwm

Llanover

Llansoy

Llantilio Crossenny

Llantrisant

Llanvair Kilgeddin

Llanvair Discoed

Llanvapley

Mitchel Troy

Penpergwm

The Bryn

The Narth

Tintern

Tredunnock

1.   Purpose of this Appraisal

1.1   Reflecting the Plan's aim of creating sustainable resilient communities, the purpose of this appraisal is to identify those settlements which are potentially suitable to accommodate future housing and employment growth in terms of their location, role and function. This involves an assessment of the current role and function of settlements, as well as an understanding of the relationships between settlements and their potential future roles.

1.2   A comprehensive range of variables need to be considered as part of this process to assist in establishing a sustainable settlement hierarchy that can inform the Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) by identifying the most appropriate locations to accommodate future growth in order to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable travel patterns and support local services and facilities. This process is fundamental to achieving the RLDP's vision which is set out in the Draft Issues, Vision and Objectives Paper. This envisions Monmouthshire as a place where people live in sustainable, resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations and are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous, vibrant and balanced demographically, with both urban and rural communities well-connected with better access to local services and facilities, open space and employment opportunities.

1.3   An assessment of the availability of services and facilities in the towns and villages of Monmouthshire was an important part of the evidence base for the adopted Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (February 2014). The outcome of this assessment was published in the Function and Hierarchy of Settlements Study (October 2008). Understanding the level of services and facilities within settlements and the links between settlements remains important in determining the sustainability of the County's settlements.

1.4   This settlement appraisal will enable settlements to be grouped into different tiers based upon their role and function and will thus help to inform the Plan's settlement hierarchy. However, it should be noted that the results of this assessment will form part of a larger evidence base and whilst it will give some indication of the relative sustainability of the settlements there are other criteria that will also need to be taken into consideration. For instance any decisions on whether or not to allocate particular sites for development in the settlements will also depend on such issues as their impact on the physical form of the settlement, landscape setting, agricultural land quality, environmental constraints and infrastructure capacity among other considerations.

1.5   This appraisal outlines the sustainable settlement appraisal methodology, its subsequent application and analysis of information to provide conclusions on settlement roles and functions. This will constitute a key part of the evidence base for the RLDP.

2.   Context

2.1   Background to Settlements within Monmouthshire

2.1.1   Located in South East Wales, Monmouthshire occupies a strategic position between the major centres in South Wales and the South West of England and the Midlands. The County covers an area of approximately 88,000 hectares (880 square kilometres) with an estimated 2017 population of 93,590[1], of which around 8% reside within the Brecon Beacons National Park Area of the County. The authority is predominantly rural with a mixture of market towns and villages. The County has a rich and diverse landscape stretching from the coastline of the Gwent Levels in the south of the County, to the uplands of the Brecon Beacons in the north-west and the river corridor of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the east.

2.1.2   The County has a distinctive identity arising from its location in the borderlands between England and the industrial heartland of South Wales. An integral element of Monmouthshire's distinctive settlement pattern arises from its historic market towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. The main settlements are the County Towns of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Monmouth which offer a wide range of opportunities for employment, shopping, community facilities and public transport. Outside of these are the smaller settlements of Usk, Raglan, Penperlleni, Llanfoist and Magor/Undy and a number of smaller rural settlements.

2.2   Policy Context

Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (December 2018)

2.2.1   Planning Policy Wales (PPW, Edition 10, December 2018) sets out the land use planning policies and overarching sustainable development goals for Wales, revised to contribute to the statutory well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Well-being Act provides a clear definition of sustainable development and has established seven well-being goals which are intended to shape the work of all public bodies in Wales, these are:
- A prosperous Wales,
- A resilient Wales,
- A healthier Wales,
- A more equal Wales,
- A Wales of cohesive communities,
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language, and
- A globally responsible Wales.

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[1] 2017 Mid-Year Population Estimate

2.2.2 PPW 10 states that "*Sustainable Places are the goal of the land use planning system in Wales…all development decisions…should seek to contribute towards the making of sustainable places and improved well-being*" (PPW 10, para 2.2). It goes on to state (as set out in Figure 3: Key Planning Principles – Achieving the Right Development in the Right Place), that the planning system can create and sustain communities by "*…creating well-designed places and cohesive rural and urban communities which can be sustained by ensuring the appropriate balance of uses and density, making places where people want to be…*"

2.2.3 PPW 10 secures a presumption in favour of sustainable development and considers a Plan-led approach to be the most effective means of securing sustainable development through the planning system. PPW 10 has a strong focus on promoting placemaking, which is considered instrumental to achieving sustainable places, delivering socially inclusive development and promoting more cohesive communities. Placemaking is deemed a holistic approach that "*…considers the context, function and relationships between a development site and its wider surroundings*" (PPW 10, p.16).

2.2.4 To achieve sustainable placemaking PPW 10 states that development plans should:
- identify areas and sites for new development…based not only on the consideration of the needs of existing urban and rural areas but also future relationships between urban settlements and their rural hinterlands, particularly in the light of ensuring strong rural and urban communities, maintaining places which are resilient to the effects of social and economic change and are resilient in the light of the impacts of climate change. (PPW 10, para. 3.37)
- include a spatial strategy covering the lifetime of the plan which establishes a pattern of development improving social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being. (PPW 10, para. 3.38)
- prioritise the use of suitable and sustainable previously developed land and/or underutilised sites for all types of development. (PPW 10, para. 3.39)
- promote viable urban and rural retail and commercial centres as the most sustainable locations to live, work, shop, socialise and conduct business (PPW 10, para. 4.33)
- ensure new development is located and designed in a way which minimises the need to travel, reduces dependency on the private car and enables sustainable access to employment, local services and community facilities. (PPW 10, para. 4.0.3)
- conserve and, where possible, enhance the countryside for the sake of its ecological, geological, physiographic, historical, archaeological, cultural and agricultural value and for its landscape and natural resources…balanced against the economic, social and recreational needs of local communities and visitors. (PPW 10, para. 3.34)
- foster adaptability and resilience for rural places in the face of the considerable challenge of maintaining the vibrancy of communities and availability of services

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as well as contributing to the Cohesive Communities well-being goal. (PPW 10, para. 3.34)

2.2.5   PPW 10 emphasises the link between the number of homes due to be provided and the expected job opportunities, as well as the location of any new development in relation to existing or planned infrastructure. This is important to minimise the need to travel, reduce private car reliance and increase opportunities for cycling, walking and the use of public transport. Development plans are deemed to "…provide the main means for achieving integration between land use and transport planning" (PPW 10, para. 4.15).

2.2.6   At the same time PPW 10 recognises that for most rural areas the opportunities for reducing car use and increasing walking, cycling and use of public transport are more limited than in urban areas. Due to this PPW advises that in rural areas most new development should be located in settlements which have relatively good accessibility by non-car modes when compared to the rural area as a whole. Development in these areas should embrace the national sustainable placemaking outcomes and, where possible, offer good active travel connections to the centres of settlements to reduce the need to travel by car for local journeys. (PPW10, para. 3.35)

2.2.7   Additionally PPW 10 advises that "*Local service centres, or clusters of smaller settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, should be designated by local authorities as the preferred locations for most new development including housing and employment provision. The approach should be supported by the service delivery plans of local service providers*". (PPW 10, para. 3.36)

Technical Advice Note 4 (TAN 4) – Retail and Commercial Development (2016)

2.2.8   TAN 4 promotes a 'town centre first' approach that recognises retail and commercial centres as diverse, mixed use focal points that should be primary considerations when assessing the most appropriate places for a wide variety of developments. It is emphasised that the "*…co-location of these uses and their high levels of accessibility by a range of transport options make them sustainable locations*" (TAN 4, para.2.1).

2.2.9   TAN 4 reiterates the important role that retail and commercial centres play in creating sustainable locations, seeking to ensure they have a positive future. It states that "*…good access to and within, retail and commercial centres is key, both to the vibrancy of those places and to ensure that everyone in society has access to the wide variety of goods and services.*" Furthermore Development Plans should ensure access is sustainable in nature by promoting the ability to "*…walk, cycle or use public transport to get to retail and commercial centres…* " (TAN 4, para.2.7).

2.2.10   TAN 4 demonstrates the need to consider retail and commercial centres when considering the sustainability of a location both in terms of their mix of uses and their

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accessibility. Monmouthshire County Council is predominantly a rural county and some of the more rural settlements have limited or no retail and commercial services serving them. Therefore, as part of the assessment, it is important to take into account the functional linkages between the rural settlements and supporting town centres.

Technical Advice Note 6 (TAN 6) – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)

2.2.11   TAN 6 develops upon the principles outlined in national planning policy guidance. With regard to informing the location of development TAN 6 advises "*Development plans should set out the spatial vision for rural communities. This should be based on a sound understanding of the functional linkages within the area and the potential for improving the sustainability of the existing settlement pattern. Many rural communities can accommodate development, particularly to meet local needs. New development can help to generate wealth to support local services, ensuring that communities are sustainable in the long term.*" (TAN 6, para 2.2.1). In accordance with TAN 6, an audit of rural services and facilities by individual settlement and the consideration of functional linkages within the area has been undertaken to inform the settlement strategy for the RLDP.

Technical Advices Note 18 (TAN 18) – Transport (2007)

2.2.12   TAN 18 sets out the Welsh Government's aim to promote sustainable transport in Wales. The TAN focuses on achieving the Welsh Government's environmental outcomes in its Environmental Strategy by (TAN 18, para.2.3):

- Promoting resource and travel efficient settlement patterns;
- Ensuring new development is located where there is, or will be, good access by public transport, walking and cycling thereby minimising the need for travel and fostering social inclusion;
- Encouraging the location of development near other related uses to encourage multi-purpose trips;
- Promoting cycling and walking;
- Supporting the provision of high quality, inclusive public transport; and
- Ensuring that transport infrastructure or service improvements necessary to serve new development allow existing transport networks to continue to perform their identified functions.

2.2.13   TAN 18 (para. 3.4, 2007) goes on to emphasise the need to identify residential sites in accessible areas which have good links to jobs, shops and services by modes other than the car and where public transport services have existing or planned capacity to absorb further development. Based upon this settlement policies should:

- Promote housing development at locations with good access by walking and cycling to primary and secondary schools and public transport stops, and by all modes to employment, further and higher education, services, shopping and

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leisure, or where such access will be provided as part of the scheme or is a firm proposal in the Regional Transport Plan;

- Ensure that significant new housing schemes contain ancillary uses including local shops, and services and, where appropriate, local employment;
- Include policies and standards on density, and parking to achieve higher residential densities in places with good public transport accessibility and capacity;
- Encourage residential layouts that incorporate traffic management proposals such as home zones, calming measures and 20 mph zones and where appropriate, layouts that allow public transport to pass through easily; and
- Require layouts and densities, which maximise the opportunity for residents to walk and cycle to local facilities and public transport stops.

2.2.14   This reiterates the importance of sustainable transport when identifying sustainable settlements, as TAN 18 advises sustainable transport is a key element of Development Plans. The theme of sustainable transport and accessibility is given considerable weight in national guidance and places an onus on Local Authorities to prioritise it.

2.2.15   TAN 18 also acknowledges the difficulties of creating sustainable locations in more rural areas. It notes "*Transport issues in rural areas will vary depending on the relative isolation from major urban centres. Long distance out-commuting from rural areas raises sustainability issues given the length of the journey and the rural location means that conventional public transport is unlikely to be viable in response. Local authorities should therefore consider whether different policy approaches are required depending on the proximity of rural areas to urban centres. For example, the development plan strategy may require a more decentralised approach to employment location in order to minimise overall private car mileage in an area without strong functional linkages to larger settlements. For a rural area close to a large urban area for example, development serving local needs may be directed to settlements to provide sufficient demand to enable public transport services to extend from the main centre.*" (TAN 18, para.3.13, 2007). Therefore, it is important to understand the nature of settlements to help inform the development plan strategy and ensure the sustainable location of development as set out in PPW and TAN 18.

2.2.16   In addition to the guidance in the TAN the Transport Act 2000, as amended by the Transport (Wales) Act 2006, requires the Council to produce a Local Transport Plan (LTP) every five years and to keep it under review. A Local Transport Plan will be prepared alongside the RLDP.

Technical Advice Note 20 (TAN 20), Planning and the Welsh Language, 2017

2.2.17   TAN 20 provides advice on incorporating the Welsh language in development plans through Sustainability Appraisals, whilst also outlining procedures for windfall development in areas where the language is particularly significant. The TAN stresses the need to assess the potential cumulative effects of development across the Plan

area; specifically how the strategy and policies are likely to impact on use of the Welsh language and the sustainability of communities. The spatial distribution of new development and infrastructure can be used as a strategic means of supporting the language based on the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal.

2.2.18   PPW 10 also highlights the importance of considering the likely effects of development plans on the use of the Welsh language. In order to achieve this it recommends *"…a broad distribution and phasing of development that takes into account the ability of the area or community to accommodate development without adversely impacting use of the Welsh language"* (PPW 10, para 3.26) is required. Monmouthshire has a relatively low percentage of its population who have skills in Welsh. At the time of the 2011 Census only 11.5% of the population said that they could read, write or speak Welsh. Any impacts on the Welsh language will be addressed in the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of the RLDP.

Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013

2.2.19   The Active Travel (Wales) Act aims to make active travel the most attractive option for shorter everyday journeys (journeys to work, school, to access shops or services, etc. i.e. not purely recreational). This Act states that *"Its purpose is to enable more people to undertake active travel, meaning more people can enjoy the benefits of active travel. We want to encourage people to leave their cars behind and use active travel where it is suitable for them to do so."* Enabling more people to undertake active travel will mean more people can enjoy the health benefits of active travel, help reduce greenhouse emissions, tackle poverty and disadvantage and help our economy to grow.

2.2.20   The Act makes provision for the mapping of active travel routes and related facilities in connection with integrated network maps. It also requires local authorities in Wales to deliver year on year improvements in active travel routes and facilities to enhance opportunities for pedestrians and cyclists to make meaningful journeys without relying on the car. It requires highways authorities in Wales to make enhancements to routes and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists in all new road schemes and to have regard to the needs of walkers and cyclists in a range of other highway authority functions. It also requires the Welsh Ministers and local authorities to promote active travel journeys in exercising their functions under this Act. The principles of Active Travel are found throughout PPW 10, which stresses the need for the planning system to create an environment and infrastructure for people to walk and cycle.

2.2.21   Monmouthshire has prepared a series of Integrated Network Maps (INMs) which set out the Council's plans for improving active travel routes in and around certain settlements over the next 15 years. At the time of preparation the guidance stated that the settlements should have had a population of at least 2,000 at the time of the 2001 Census. For Monmouthshire this included the settlements of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow, Magor Undy, Monmouth and Usk. However there are existing

active travel routes in smaller settlements which will need to be taken account of in this assessment.

2.2.22   The Integrated Network Maps produced show proposed future networks of key walking and cycling routes. Some of the routes shown will already be up to standard (i.e. those that are also included in the Existing Routes Maps), but many fall short of the Design Guidance standard. The maps include schemes for delivery in the next couple of years, schemes for delivery in the medium term (5-10 years), and longer-term (10-15 years) proposals of a more aspirational nature. The INMs were submitted to Welsh Government on 27 February 2018 and these have now been approved.

Development Plans Manual Edition 3 Consultation Draft (June 2019)

2.2.23   The Consultation Draft Development Plans Manual states that Local Planning Authorities should undertake a settlement assessment to inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local services and facilities. The assessment should not be confined to the geographical boundaries of the LPA administrative boundary, but take account of the relationship settlements have with neighbouring areas. The range of topics to be considered as part of the settlement assessment is highlighted in diagram 1.

2.2.24   The Manual requires Local Planning Authorities to formulate a methodology for assessing the role and function of settlements which must be clearly set out in the evidence base. It should be transparent regarding how settlements are being assessed, the key assessment components and how this has been applied in a consistent manner across the area. This assessment should form the basis for the settlement hierarchy, identifying which settlements are most sustainable and have capacity to deliver growth.

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Diagram 1: Settlement Assessment

Source: Development Plans Manual Edition 3 Consultation Draft (June 2019)

3. Methodology

3.1 The methodology used for this Sustainable Settlement Appraisal is based on the proposed approach set out in the draft South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) Pathfinder Group Sustainable Settlement Appraisal Paper (SSAP) and has regard to the Consultation Draft Development Plans Manual. The SSAP seeks to set out a common methodology for sustainable settlement appraisals to be used across the South East Wales region[2]. However, some elements of the methodology have been adapted to ensure that it is relevant to Monmouthshire as a predominantly rural county. If the proposed regional methodology were to be strictly adhered to, the settlement scores/weighting would be disproportionately low in Monmouthshire and skew the assessment. The application of a more flexible scoring approach to that proposed in the regional methodology is, therefore, considered necessary to take account of Monmouthshire's rural character. The differences between this and the SEWSPG methodology are set out and explained in Appendix 1.

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[2] At March 2020, the SSAP is yet to be finalised and agreed.

Sustainable Settlement Appraisal Principles and Scoring Methodology

3.2　　This section sets out the methodology used to assess a settlement's sustainability. A total of 55 settlements have been included in the appraisal. The settlements surveyed are those listed in Strategic Policy S1 of the current adopted Local Development Plan (2011-2021).

Settlements

Abergavenny	Llandegveth	Penallt
Bettws Newydd	Llandenny	Penpergwm
Broadstone/Catbrook	Llandogo	Penperlleni
Brynygwenin	Llanellen	Portskewett
Caldicot	Llanfoist	Pwllmeyric
Caerwent	Llangwm	Raglan
Chepstow	Llangybi	Rogiet
Coed-y-Paen	Llanishen	Shirenewton/Mynyddbach
Crick	Llanover	St Arvans
Cross Ash	Llansoy	Sudbrook
Cuckoo's Row	Llantilio Crossenny	The Narth
Devauden	Llantrisant	The Bryn
Dingestow	Llanvair Discoed	Tintern
Great Oak	Llanvair Kilgeddin	Tredunnock
Grosmont	Llanvapley	Trellech
Gwehelog	Magor/Undy	Werngifford/Pandy
Little Mill	Mathern	Usk
Llanarth	Mitchel Troy	
Llanddewi Rhydderch	Monmouth	

3.3　　In order to effectively assess the role and function of each individual settlement an audit of existing services and facilities was undertaken within each settlement during the autumn of 2018. This audit was based on the 3 principles set out below.

- Principle 1 – The level of sustainable transport and accessibility in and around settlements

- Principle 2 – The availability of local facilities and services in and around settlements

- Principle 3 – The level of employment opportunities in and around settlements

3.4　　The assessment involved a combination of desk top survey work and site visits conducted by Planning Policy officers. The desk top study, using existing data such as the location of village halls, doctor's surgeries, post offices, playing fields, public rights of way, active travel routes, bus stops and employment opportunities, was used to establish a baseline of facilities and services that are known to be present within the settlements.

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3.5   Once the baseline was established each settlement was visited and surveyed by Planning Policy officers where the presence of individual services/facilities was checked and recorded. Where possible, the information has been quality assured by the individual Town/Community Councils in which the settlements are located.

3.6   Each settlement was then assessed against a scoring system and ranked according to its overall score. This ranking provides an initial quantitative sustainability assessment which is limited to the measurable factors identified. This enables the identification of broad groupings of settlements with similar roles and functions.

3.7   There is also the potential to consider clusters of smaller settlements outside of the larger settlements which due to their population size and close geographical and functional links with the larger settlements recognises their sustainable location in terms of proximity to transport connections, employment and amenities. At the same time recognising that these settlements are smaller in scale and any proposed development should reflect this. The criteria used to identify settlements with the potential to form a cluster is discussed further below.

Scoring System

3.8   The scoring system is based upon the three principles set out above.

Principle 1: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

3.9   Principle 1 focuses on sustainable transport and accessibility on the basis that its provision reduces the need to travel by car and enables access to a wider range of amenities by sustainable transport modes[3]. Settlements that are well connected via multi-modal forms of transport help increase the propensity for use of sustainable transport options for local residents to access a range of facilities including employment, health care, education and retail. In order to measure Principle 1, the following factors have been assessed:

- The presence of Active Travel Routes within the Settlement[4]
- Walking or cycling distance to a higher order settlement via an active travel route.[5]
- The frequency of public transport services within/ in proximity to a settlement[6].
- Distance to a rail station. The distance is measured from a central address point within a settlement to the nearest rail station via the road network.

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[3] As stated at para 3.35 PPW10 (December 2018) recognises that in predominantly rural authorities such as Monmouthshire the opportunity to reduce car usage is limited but that some settlements will have good accessibility by non-car modes in comparison to the rural area as a whole.
[4] These are based on the Integrated Network Maps produced by the Council and agreed by the Welsh Government as referred to in para 2.2.21 of this paper.
[5] An active travel route in this instance is taken to be current footpaths and cycle routes between settlements.
[6] The assessment takes into account the Grass Routes bus service as well as commercially operated services as many of the County's rural settlements, particularly in the north of the County, rely on this service

- A settlement's proximity to a strategic highway network[7]. There must be a clear link to the network from the settlement. The distance is measured from a central address point within a settlement to the nearest point that a strategic highway can be joined.

Table 1: Scoring System for Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

Active Travel	
Presence of Active Travel Routes within the Settlement[8]	
Several Routes	10 points
One Route	5 points
No Routes	0 points
Walking distance to a higher order settlement via active travel route[9]	
1.5 miles	1 point
Cycling distance to a higher order settlement via active travel route[10]	
3.0 miles	1 point
Bus Services	
Bus stop	1 point
'Turn up and go' provision, frequency of approximately every 10 minutes	10 points
Medium frequency of service between 11 -30 minutes.	5 points
Low frequency of service between 31-60 minutes.	3 points
Daily frequency- less than hourly (at least one morning and one late afternoon service to a main centre).	2 points
Grass Routes Service	1 point
No Service	0 points
Rail Services[11]	
Train station in Settlement	10 points
Less than 5 miles	5 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	1 point
Greater than 10 miles	0 points
Road Services	
Proximity to a strategic highway network[12]	
Less than 5 miles	5 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	1 point
Greater than 10 miles	0 points

3.10 It is important that a settlement has good accessibility to services and facilities helping communities to meet many of their everyday needs. Good access to

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[7] Criterion a. and b. of Policy MV9 – The Road Hierarchy of the adopted LDP detail those Strategic and County routes which comprise the strategic highway network for the purposes of this appraisal.

[8] These are based on the Integrated Network Maps produced by the Council and agreed by the Welsh Government as referred to in para 2.2.21 of this paper.

[9] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy S1 – The Spatial Distribution of New Housing Provision

[10] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy S1 – The Spatial Distribution of New Housing Provision

[11] This is a measurement from the centre point of the settlement to the nearest railway station via the road network

[12] This is a measurement from the centre point of the settlement to the nearest strategic highway network as identified in LDP Policy MV9 – The Road Hierarchy via the local road network.

sustainable travel modes provides choice to the user and can reduce reliance on private cars for travel. Access to active travel routes and public transport also tackles an element of social exclusion enabling individuals who cannot drive or afford a car access to essential services and facilities. The presence of an active travel route within a settlement or between settlements helps to identify scope for meaningful walking and cycle journeys. Settlements that score well in this category have great potential to promote more active lifestyles. In Monmouthshire, as the definition of settlements for which Integrated Network Maps (INMs) are produced are those that had a population of over 2,000 at the time of the 2001 Census, only the main settlements have been mapped. These maps have been used to define the presence of existing active travel routes within these settlements whilst existing public rights of way and cycle routes have been used to establish the connectivity between settlements.

3.11   In terms of the average distances people are willing to walk or cycle to access everyday services, the Statutory Guidance for the Delivery of the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 says in section 2.3.3 that *"The integrated network will only need to stretch as far as people are willing to make journeys. Based on studies of travel patterns and commuting, most people prefer their regular journeys to be less than 45 minutes. This time period equates approximately to up to three miles by foot and ten miles by bicycle, assuming a person of average fitness and depending on factors such as gradient and terrain"*. In terms of the average distances considered within this appraisal these distances are interpreted as the maximum distance a person would be expected to travel.

3.12   When considering Monmouthshire's Active Travel Integrated Network Maps, these include proposed cycle routes from Gilwern to Abergavenny (5.3 miles from Gilwern Library to Abergavenny rail station) and Chepstow to Caldicot (6-7 miles), both included following consultation comments. There is also clear evidence of pedestrian travel between Rogiet and Caldicot (2 miles from Severn Tunnel Junction station to Caldicot Cross) and an identified need to secure provision of a cycle footpath between Rogiet and Undy (also about 2 miles). Walking and cycling statistics for England from 2016 suggest average trip lengths of 3.5 miles for cycling and 0.8 miles for walking. Given that there does not appear to be a definitive distance that people are willing to travel to access services this appraisal has used a conservative distance of 1.5 miles for walking and 3 miles for cycling.

3.13   Bus services represent an important mode of public transport within Monmouthshire. The scoring system recognises five categories of bus services including the Grass Routes service as many of the County's rural settlements, particularly in the north of the County, rely on this service. This service is a Community Transport scheme which offers a 'ring and request' service for all residents who register. Whilst not as extensive as traditional bus operations it is considered that this flexible on demand service provides an important contribution towards rural accessibility in Monmouthshire.

3.14   The scoring system also recognises distances to rail services, unlike bus services, few of the County's settlements benefit from a railway station. There are currently four rail stations located at Chepstow, Caldicot, Severn Tunnel Junction and Abergavenny and access to these, preferably by sustainable transport means, is important in accessing the wider region. With the exception of Caldicot all of these stations make provision for parking to allow for multi-modal trips, with both Chepstow and Abergavenny providing for bus-rail interconnectivity as well. The appraisal has also taken account of access to railway stations outside of the administrative boundary if these are closer to a settlement, for example the railway station at New Inn in Torfaen.

3.15   Another consideration under this principle is the proximity to a strategic highway network as this is important in the rural context and reflects the inter-connectedness of each settlement by road. A strategic highway for the purposes of this appraisal are those listed in criteria a. and b. of Policy MV9 – The Road Hierarchy of the adopted LDP. This helps in the assessment of the links between residential areas, employment centres and other areas both within and outside the immediate boundary of the County.

Principle 2: Availability of Facilities and Services

3.16   Principle 2 considers the ability of a settlement to provide for the daily needs of residents by assessing the availability of services and facilities by quantity and variety, including digital connectivity. Digital connectivity is becoming increasingly important to consider both in the context of wider settlement connectivity and the fact that Monmouthshire has higher levels of those in employment who work at home (35%) compared to the Welsh average of 11.9%[13]. Cultural and technological improvements mean that these proportions are likely to have increased since 2011.

3.17   The availability of facilities and services within a settlement impacts on the need for residents of a settlement to travel to access facilities/services and gives an indication as to whether the current provision of facilities/services can support its current and future population. In order to assess Principle 2, each settlement has been analysed in terms of the range of services and facilities on offer. These include those given in the table below:

Table 2: Scoring System for Availability of Facilities and Services

Service/Facility	Score
Presence of Retail Centre within or near Settlement	
Town Centre[14]	20 points
Local Centre[15]	10 points
Neighbourhood Centre[16]	5 points

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[13] 2011 Census
[14] As defined in the adopted LDP Policy S6 – Retail Hierarchy
[15] As defined in the adopted LDP Policy S6 – Retail Hierarchy
[16] As defined in the adopted LDP Policy S6 – Retail Hierarchy

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Service/Facility	Score
Proximity to a Town or Local centre[17]	
Less than 5 miles	2 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	1 point
Greater than 10 miles	0 points
Regular Needs	
Convenience Store	more than 3 of each service/facility = 3 points 2 to 3 of each service/facility = 2 points 1 of each service/facility = 1 point
Other non-food Shop	
Post Office	
Bank	
Petrol Filling Station	
Community Facilities	
Public Hall (including village hall & church hall)	
Library	
Place of Worship	
Publicly Accessible Open Space	
Sports Ground (pitch available)	
Child's Play Area	
Youth Club (including scout & guide groups)	
Medical Facilities	
Hospital	
GP Surgery	
Pharmacy	
Dentist	
Education Facilities	
Nursery School/Playgroup/Toddler Group	
Primary School	
Secondary School/Further Education College	
Cafes, Bars, Pubs, Restaurants & Takeaways	
Public House	
Tea/coffee Shop/café/restaurant/takeaway	
Broadband Connection[18]	
Broadband Connectivity	5 points
High median download speed of >30 Mb/s	2 points
Moderate median download speed of between 24-30 Mb/s	1 point
Low median download speed of <24 Mb/s	0 points
No Broadband Connectivity	0 points

3.18   The existence of these services within or in close proximity to settlements can significantly reduce commuting distances associated with a range of important daily

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[17] This is a measurement from the centre point of the settlement to the nearest retail centre via the local road network.

[18] Average fixed-line broadband speed by postcode and by output area, 2017 data released by Ofcom. Accessed 30.05.19   https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/broadband-speed#

activities, thereby reducing the need and likelihood of travelling by private car. Furthermore, sustainable settlements or clusters of settlements around larger settlements should offer a reasonable range of key services and facilities, albeit there is no certainty that these local services and facilities are taken up by local residents.

Principle 3: Employment Opportunities

3.19   Principle 3 relates to the location of employment opportunities in or around a settlement. This gives an indication of the economic sustainability of an area, including the ability/potential to reduce the need to travel to work. In order to assess Principle 3, as well as taking account of protected and identified employment sites as listed in Policies SAE1 and SAE2 of the adopted LDP, consideration has been given to the presence of an employment use/opportunity within the current settlement boundary, or in close proximity to a settlement. For the purposes of this appraisal only traditional B1/B2 uses have been looked at as it is difficult to establish whether other uses, such as village shops, are staffed by paid employees or volunteers.

Table 3: Scoring System for Employment Opportunities

Employment Opportunity	
Protected Employment Site within settlement[19]	20 points
Identified Business/Industrial Sites or Mixed-Use Sites within settlement[20]	20 points
Other Employment Opportunity (B1/B2 use) within settlement	10 point
Proximity to Protected/Identified Employment Site if not within the settlement[21]	
Less than 5 miles	10 points
Between 5 miles to 10 miles	5 points
Greater than 10 miles	0 points

3.20   Local employment opportunities provide a positive indicator of vibrant sustainable communities. Whilst it is recognised that there is no certainty that local residents will be employed in these, it is nevertheless important that these opportunities exist to promote sustainable travel patterns.

3.21   Whilst the above principles consider the current provision of services and facilities and employment opportunities within and around settlements, it is also important to recognise that enabling an appropriate level of growth in a settlement can generate wealth, support existing and facilitate the provision of new facilities/services and therefore help to sustain communities, as recognised in national planning policy.

3.22   To supplement this initial analysis once a hierarchy of settlements is established by applying the 3 principles above further analysis looks at the role and function of the smaller settlements relating to their location and relationship with larger

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[19] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy SAE2 – Protected Employment Sites.
[20] As defined in the adopted LDP Strategic Policy SAE1 – Identified Industrial and Business Sites.
[21] The distance is measured from a central address point within a settlement to the centre of the nearest employment site via the road network.

settlements using the criteria at paragraph 3.27 below. This includes the relationship with other surrounding areas within the neighbouring authorities. This additional analysis recognises that outside of the larger settlements are a wide range of smaller settlements which offer a more limited but important range of key services and facilities. These settlements make an important contribution to the social, economic and environmental fabric of the County and play an important role in enabling resilient and sustainable communities. These settlements can often form part of a collection of settlements which have close geographical and functional links with larger settlements. An analysis of the possible clusters is included at section 9 of this appraisal.

Weighting

3.23 The scoring matrices set out above reflect the role sustainable transport/accessibility, employment and key services and facilities play in meeting the resident population's daily needs and the need to reduce travel distances to access services and facilities. Based on this each principle is weighted to reflect their importance to the sustainability of settlements. PPW10 (para 4.1.8) confirms the Welsh Government's commitment to reducing reliance on the private car and supporting a modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport. It is Welsh Government policy to require the use of a sustainable transport hierarchy in relation to new development as shown in the diagram below.

Diagram 2: The Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning

Figure 8: The Sustainable Transport Hierarchy for Planning

Walking and Cycling

Public Transport

Ultra Low Emissions Vehicles

Other Private Motor Vehicles

Source: Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (December 2018)

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3.24   To reflect this commitment to sustainable transport and accessibility the criteria for Principle 1 – Sustainable Transport and Accessibility represents 40% of the overall score with the remaining criteria under Principle 2 and 3 having an overall score of 30% each. Thus the maximum score that can be achieved for a settlement against the 3 principles is 100%.

Population Size

3.25   The Consultation Draft Development Plan Manual recommends (diagram 1) that the size of a settlement be taken into account in the settlement assessment. In order to do this as part of this appraisal once the 3 principles have been scored and weighted for each settlement, additional points have been given to settlements based on their population size.

Table 4: Scoring System for Population Size

Population Size	Score
>10000	50 Points
5000 - 9999	30 Points
1500 - 4999	20 Points
500 - 1499	10 Points
250 - 499	5 Points
100 - 249	1 Points
<100	0 Points

3.26   Up to date official population figures for each settlement are not available at the lower geographical scale used within this settlement appraisal. For the purposes of the appraisal, population figures for the smaller settlements are derived from best possible estimates using counts of dwellings which fall within the development boundary of a settlement, as defined in the adopted LDP, where this exists, or counts of dwellings which make up a nucleus of a settlement. The average household size figure from the 2011 Census for the output area in which the settlement is located has then been applied to the dwelling count. For the larger settlements the population figures from the 2011 Census have been used as the starting point. Completions data from the Annual Joint Housing Land Availability Studies has then been added to this and the same process used as for the smaller settlements to estimate the additional population arising from these additional dwellings.

Cluster Criteria

3.27   PPW 10 (para 3.36) states that "Local service centres, or clusters of smaller settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, should be designated by local authorities as the preferred locations for most new development including housing and employment provision." There are several criteria which are considered appropriate to identify settlements within the county with the potential to form a cluster:

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- Identified as a settlement in Strategic Policy S1 of the adopted Local Development Plan;
- The main settlement within the cluster should be a Tier 1 settlement[22] based on the 3 principles and settlement size;
- The cluster should contain Settlements from Tiers 1 to 4.
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should achieve a score of 25% or above based on the 3 principles and settlement size;
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should have a functional link with a Tier 1 settlement via a bus route into or adjacent to the settlement;
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should have a functional link with a Tier 1 settlement via an active travel route option, either walking or cycling; and
- Smaller settlements within the cluster should have a functional link with a Tier 1 settlement with regard to its proximity via the road network.

3.28   Where settlements meet the above criteria and have the ability to form a cluster, these settlements may be considered as locations for new development, despite their position within the settlement hierarchy. Any such development will need to be acceptable in planning terms, however, and balanced against the physical/environmental and infrastructure constraints of individual settlements and their ability to accommodate additional development given the sensitivity of landscapes, the countryside character of rural settlements and existing residential amenity.

4.   Contextual Information

4.1   As part of this appraisal and in order to establish a detailed profile of the characteristics of Monmouthshire's settlements and allow for further comparisons to be made between them, contextual information is included for each settlement. The table below identifies the information that has been collected for each settlement and provides a brief explanation of the reasons for collecting this information.

Table 5: Contextual information

Settlement area (ha)	Used to give an indication of the physical size of the settlement.
Population size	Used to give an indication of how many people live in each settlement and therefore how many people the settlement has to directly support.
Age structure	Used to give an indication of the different age ranges in each settlement and if there is a concentration of one age group. This may help to indicate the types of services which are needed.

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[22] A Tier 1 settlement are those settlements which have achieved a high score against the 3 principles and with regard to their population size. For the purposes of this study this is those settlements which have scored above 70%.

Economically active (%)	Used to show what proportion of the local community are eligible to work and also what proportion are dependent.
Employed (%)	Used to show what proportion of the local population have a job.
Number and type of local jobs	Used to show the level and diversity of local employment available.
Self-Containment	Used to show the number of people who live and work in the same settlement, minimising the need to travel, and where travel is required, increasing the potential for sustainable travel.
Travel to work flows	Used to help give an indication of how many local people travel out of their home settlement to go to work. This will help to show which settlements are considered to be more dormitory in nature.
Households	Used to help give an indication of the size and type of households in each settlement
Average house prices (£)	Used to help give an indication of the affordability of each settlement.
House price to income ratio	Used to help give an indication of the affordability of each settlement.
Affordable Housing Need	Used to help give an indication of the need for affordable housing in each settlement.

4.2 In order to collect this data in a consistent way it is important to define the settlements in terms of their statistical geographies. For the smaller settlements where a low level geography is needed, output area data (OA) from the 2011 Census and Nomis has been used where this is available; OAs have a minimum size of 100 residents and 50 households. For the three main towns, Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) have been aggregated to create functional settlement areas. LSOAs have a minimum size of 1000 residents and 500 households. The OA and LSOA settlement groupings are included at Appendix 2.

4.3 A profile for each settlement is included at Appendix 3. Each of the profiles includes the contextual information identified in table 4 above together with the full results from the survey of services and facilities.

Sustainable Settlements Assessment

5. Initial Ranking of Settlements based on the 3 Principles

5.1 The Development Plans Manual Edition 3 Consultation Draft (June 2019) recommends that LPAs should consider the most practicable way of presenting the results of the settlement assessments, such as a scoring system, or RAG (Red, Amber, and Green) analysis with this assessment forming the basis for the settlement hierarchy, identifying which settlements are most sustainable and have capacity to deliver growth. For this appraisal a scoring system has been used to undertake the

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initial assessment of the settlements. Table 6 below shows the total score achieved by each settlement against the 3 principles.

Table 6: Total Score Achieved by Settlement against the 3 Principles

Settlement	Total	Principle 1: Transport Services/Accessibility	Principle 2: Community services & facilities	Principle 3: Employment Opportunity
Chepstow	151	29	72	50
Caldicot	148	29	69	50
Abergavenny	147	29	68	50
Monmouth	134	18	66	50
Magor Undy	116	24	42	50
Usk	112	19	43	50
Llanfoist	79	25	24	30
Raglan	74	19	35	20
Rogiet	73	29	24	20
Caerwent	70	25	25	20
Penperlleni	65	19	26	20
Tintern	51	10	26	15
Portskewett	51	15	26	10
The Bryn	46	13	13	20
St Arvans	46	15	21	10
Crick	43	16	7	20
Devauden	42	9	18	15
Mathern	41	12	19	10
Penpergwm	40	13	7	20
Little Mill	40	15	15	10
Shirenewton/Mynyddbach	39	10	24	5
Cuckoo's Row	38	11	7	20
Llanellen	38	15	13	10
Llanover	37	14	13	10
Sudbrook	35	11	14	10
Dingestow	34	8	16	10
Pwllmeyric	33	16	7	10
Llanvair Discoed	33	11	12	10
Llangybi	33	9	14	10
Llanishen	32	5	12	15
Penallt	32	8	14	10
Llanvapley	32	11	11	10
Llandogo	31	9	17	5
Gwehelog	31	11	10	10
Werngifford/Pandy	30	9	16	5
Coed-y-Paen	30	11	9	10
Llanddewi Rhydderch	29	7	12	10

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Settlement	Total	Principle 1: Transport Services/Accessibility	Principle 2: Community services & facilities	Principle 3: Employment Opportunity
Trellech	29	8	16	5
Mitchel Troy	28	8	10	10
Brynygwenin	28	11	7	10
Llangwm	27	8	9	10
Great Oak	26	9	7	10
Llandenny	26	6	10	10
Llantrisant	26	7	9	10
Llandegveth	25	11	9	5
The Narth	24	8	11	5
Llanarth	22	5	12	5
Llansoy	20	7	8	5
Grosmont	20	6	14	0
Cross Ash	20	3	12	5
Llanvair Kilgeddin	19	7	7	5
Broadstone/Catbrook	19	3	11	5
Bettws Newydd	17	3	9	5
Llantilio Crossenny	15	3	7	5
Tredunnock	15	3	7	5

5.2   It is clear from table 6, that as expected, the main towns of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Monmouth score most highly against the 3 principles. This reflects their role as service and employment centres and transport hubs for their rural hinterlands. Outside of the main towns there are two further settlements which score well, Usk and Magor Undy. Usk, whilst not offering the full range of services and facilities as the main towns, also acts as a hub for its surrounding rural hinterland. Magor Undy serves a slightly different purpose as whilst it does not benefit from the level of services found in Usk it is well placed to benefit from its location on the M4 corridor and its proximity to both local and regional employment opportunities.

5.3   Following the initial scoring of the settlements against the 3 principles, the scores have been weighted to reflect the importance of transport services and accessibility to the sustainability of settlements, with the maximum percentage achievable for principle 1 being 40% and principles 2 and 3 30% respectively. The scores achieved by each settlement against each of the three principles are set out in the tables below, with the final column showing the weighted percentage achieved by each settlement. The settlements are ranked by this weighted score in each of the tables with those settlements scoring the highest at the top.

Principle 1 - Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

5.4   It is clear from table 7 that there is a wide disparity between the settlements across the County in terms of their sustainable transport links and accessibility. The top scoring four settlements, Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Rogiet are all multi-modal transport hubs that benefit from active travel routes, existing railway stations and frequent bus services. They are also well placed geographically to take advantage of the strategic road network in the County. Outside of this initial group of settlements there are a number of settlements that score 20% or above against this principle despite lacking a train station due to their comparable strength in the other categories. These settlements are Llanfoist, Magor Undy, Caerwent, Penperlleni, Raglan, Usk and Monmouth.

5.5   There is a secondary group of settlements who score less well, between 10% and 20%, reflecting their lower levels of sustainable transport links and accessibility, particularly with regard to active travel routes although they are within relative proximity to rail stations and the strategic highway network. The final group score poorly against this principle indicating their low levels of sustainable transport links and accessibility.

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Table 7: Principle 1 - Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

Settlement	Active Travel	Score	Bus Services	Score	Rail Services	Score	Proximity to Strategic Highway Network	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 40%)
Abergavenny	Several Routes	10	31 – 60 minutes	4	Rail station in settlement	10	Less than 5 miles	5	**32.2%**
Caldicot	Several Routes	10	31 – 60 minutes	4	Rail station in settlement	10	Less than 5 miles	5	**32.2%**
Chepstow	Several Routes	10	31 – 60 minutes	4	Rail station in settlement	10	Less than 5 miles	5	**32.2%**
Rogiet	Several Routes	10	31 – 60 minutes	4	Rail station in settlement	10	Less than 5 miles	5	**32.2%**
Llanfoist	Several Routes	11	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	**27.8%**
Caerwent	Several Routes	11	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	**27.8%**
Magor Undy	Several Routes	10	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	**26.7%**
Penperlleni	One Route	5	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	**21.1%**
Raglan	Several Routes	10	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	**21.1%**
Usk	Several Routes	10	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	**21.1%**
Monmouth	Several Routes	10	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	**20.0%**
Crick	More than one PROW or Cycle Path	2	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	**17.8%**

Settlement	Active Travel	Score	Bus Services	Score	Rail Services	Score	Proximity to Strategic Highway Network	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 40%)
Pwllmeyric	More than one PROW or Cycle Path	2	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	17.8%
Little Mill	More than one PROW or Cycle Path	2	>60 minutes	3	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	16.7%
Llanellen	PROW or Cycle Path	1	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	16.7%
Portskewett	PROW or Cycle Path	1	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	16.7%
St Arvans	PROW or Cycle Path	1	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	16.7%
Llanover	No Routes	0	31 – 60 minutes	4	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	15.6%
Penpergwm	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	14.4%
The Bryn	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	14.4%
Mathern	PROW or Cycle Path	1	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	13.3%
Brynygwenin	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Coed-y-Paen	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%

Settlement	Active Travel	Score	Bus Services	Score	Rail Services	Score	Proximity to Strategic Highway Network	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 40%)
Cuckoo's Row	More than one PROW or Cycle Path	2	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Gwehelog	PROW or Cycle Path	1	31 – 60 minutes	4	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Llandegveth	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Llanvair Discoed	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Llanvapley	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Sudbrook	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Less than 5 miles	5	Less than 5 miles	5	12.2%
Shirenewton/Mynyddbach	PROW or Cycle Path	1	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	11.1%
Tintern	No Routes	0	31 – 60 minutes	4	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	11.1%
Devauden	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	10.0%
Great Oak	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	10.0%
Llandogo	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	10.0%
Llangybi	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	10.0%

Settlement	Active Travel	Score	Bus Services	Score	Rail Services	Score	Proximity to Strategic Highway Network	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 40%)
Werngifford/Pandy	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	10.0%
Dingestow	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	8.9%
Llangwm	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	8.9%
Mitchel Troy	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	8.9%
Penallt	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	8.9%
The Narth	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	8.9%
Trellech	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	8.9%
Llanddewi Rhydderch	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	7.8%
Llansoy	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	7.8%
Llantrisant	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	7.8%
Llanvair Kilgeddin	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	Less than 5 miles	5	7.8%
Grosmont	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	6.7%
Llandenny	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	Greater than 10 miles	0	Less than 5 miles	5	6.7%

Settlement	Active Travel	Score	Bus Services	Score	Rail Services	Score	Proximity to Strategic Highway Network	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 40%)
Llanarth	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	5 – 10 miles	1	5.6%
Llanishen	No Routes	0	>60 minutes	3	5 – 10 miles	1	5 – 10 miles	1	5.6%
Bettws Newydd	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	5 – 10 miles	1	3.3%
Broadstone/Catbrook	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	5 – 10 miles	1	3.3%
Cross Ash	PROW or Cycle Path	1	Grass Routes Service	1	Greater than 10 miles	0	5 – 10 miles	1	3.3%
Llantilio Crossenny	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	5 – 10 miles	1	3.3%
Tredunnock	No Routes	0	Grass Routes Service	1	5 – 10 miles	1	5 – 10 miles	1	3.3%

Principle 2 – Availability of Facilities and Services

5.6   The extent and range of retail, community and service facilities in a settlement is a good indication of its socio-economic sustainability. All facilities and services are important to differing degrees, with significant clusters of such services having a strong bearing on the position of settlements within the hierarchy. The availability of Town, Local and Neighbourhood Centres within settlements are therefore scored most highly, with other facilities and services only being scored if they are within a settlement but outside one of these designations. For the purposes of this assessment the services and facilities have been scored equally in view of the difficulty in developing an objective measure, when the relative importance of facilities will depend on the particular combination of circumstances in each settlement i.e. the presence of a convenience store in a settlement will score the same as the presence of a public hall.

5.7   It is clear from table 8, that as expected, the towns of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Monmouth with their town and neighbourhood centres score most highly against this principle. This reflects the level and diversity of facilities available which are required to serve the most populated areas of the County and reaffirms their role as service hubs for their rural hinterlands.

5.8   Outside of the main towns Usk, Magor Undy and Raglan also rank well with their local centres offering services of a more local nature aimed at meeting the daily needs of their inhabitants and those living in the surrounding areas. Outside of these settlements are a large number of smaller settlements with a limited offer in terms of services and facilities. However, it is recognised that many will be linked to higher order settlements via active travel and transport links as evidenced by their total scores against all 3 principles and the cluster analysis.

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Table 8: Principle 2 -Availability of Facilities and Services

Settlement	Presence of Retail Centre within or near settlement	Score	Regular Needs Maximum Score	Score	Community Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Medical Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Education Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Cafes, Bars, Pubs, Restaurants & Takeaways Maximum Score	Score	Broadband Connection	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 30%)
Chepstow	Town & Neighbourhood Centres	25	15	4	21	19	12	6	9	7	6	6	<24Mb/s	5	**22.7**
Caldicot	Town & Neighbourhood Centres	25	15	4	21	19	12	3	9	7	6	6	<24Mb/s	5	**21.8**
Abergavenny	Town & Neighbourhood Centres	25	15	4	21	16	12	7	9	7	6	4	<24Mb/s	5	**21.5**
Monmouth	Town & Neighbourhood Centres	25	15	3	21	15	12	6	9	8	6	4	<24Mb/s	5	**20.8**
Usk	Local Centre	10	15	2	21	16	12	3	9	4	6	3	<24Mb/s	5	**13.6**
Magor Undy	Local Centre	10	15	1	21	15	12	3	9	4	6	3	24-30Mb/s	6	**13.3**
Raglan	Local Centre	10	15	1	21	10	12	1	9	3	6	4	24-30Mb/s	6	**11.0**
Penperlleni	5 – 10 miles	1	15	2	21	10	12	1	9	3	6	2	>30Mb/s	7	**8.2**
Portskewett	Less than 5 miles	2	15	2	21	11	12	2	9	1	6	1	>30Mb/s	7	**8.2**
Tintern	5 – 10 miles	1	15	4	21	7	12	1	9	1	6	6	24-30Mb/s	6	**8.2**
Caerwent	Less than 5 miles	2	15	2	21	14	12	0	9	1	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	**7.9**
Llanfoist	Less than 5 miles	2	15	3	21	9	12	1	9	2	6	2	<24Mb/s	5	**7.6**
Rogiet	Less than 5 miles	2	15	4	21	8	12	0	9	3	6	2	<24Mb/s	5	**7.6**
Shirenewton/Mynyddbach	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	11	12	0	9	2	6	2	>30Mb/s	7	**7.6**
St Arvans	Less than 5 miles	2	15	2	21	7	12	0	9	2	6	1	>30Mb/s	7	**6.6**
Mathern	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	8	12	0	9	1	6	1	>30Mb/s	7	**6.0**
Devauden	5 – 10 miles	1	15	3	21	8	12	0	9	1	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	**5.7**
Llandogo	5 – 10 miles	1	15	1	21	5	12	0	9	2	6	1	>30Mb/s	7	**5.4**
Dingestow	Less than 5 miles	2	15	2	21	6	12	0	9	1	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	**5.0**
Trellech	5 – 10 miles	1	15	1	21	5	12	1	9	2	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	**5.0**
Werngifford/Pandy	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	7	12	0	9	1	6	2	<24Mb/s	5	**5.0**

Settlement	Presence of Retail Centre within or near settlement	Score	Regular Needs Maximum Score	Score	Community Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Medical Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Education Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Cafes, Bars, Pubs, Restaurants & Takeaways Maximum Score	Score	Broadband Connection	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 30%)
Little Mill	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	7	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	4.7
Llangybi	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	4	12	0	9	0	6	1	>30Mb/s	7	4.4
Penallt	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	2	<24Mb/s	5	4.4
Sudbrook	Less than 5 miles	2	15	1	21	6	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	4.4
Grosmont	Greater than 10 miles	0	15	2	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	1	24-30Mb/s	6	4.4
Llanellen	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	0	24-30Mb/s	6	4.1
Llanover	Less than 5 miles	2	15	1	21	4	12	0	9	1	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	4.1
The Bryn	Less than 5 miles	2	15	1	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	4.1
Cross Ash	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	4	12	0	9	2	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	3.8
Llanarth	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	3.8
Llanddewi Rhydderch	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	3.8
Llanishen	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	4	12	0	9	1	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	3.8
Llanvair Discoed	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	3	12	0	9	0	6	1	>30Mb/s	7	3.8
Broadstone/Catbrook	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	5	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	3.5
Llanvapley	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	4	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	3.5
The Narth	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	3	12	0	9	1	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	3.5
Gwehelog	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	2	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	3.2
Llandenny	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	2	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	3.2
Mitchel Troy	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	2	12	0	9	1	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	3.2
Bettws Newydd	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	2	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	2.9
Coed-y-Paen	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	2.9
Llandegveth	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	2.9

Settlement	Presence of Retail Centre within or near settlement	Score	Regular Needs Maximum Score	Score	Community Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Medical Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Education Facilities Maximum Score	Score	Cafes, Bars, Pubs, Restaurants & Takeaways Maximum Score	Score	Broadband Connection	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 30%)
Llangwm	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	2	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.9
Llantrisant	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	2.9
Llansoy	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	1	<24Mb/s	5	2.5
Brynygwenin	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Crick	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Cuckoo's Row	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Great Oak	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Llantilio Crossenny	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Llanvair Kilgeddin	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Penpergwm	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Pwllmeyric	Less than 5 miles	2	15	0	21	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2
Tredunnock	5 – 10 miles	1	15	0	21	1	12	0	9	0	6	0	<24Mb/s	5	2.2

Principle 3 – Employment Opportunities

5.9   Local employment opportunities provide a positive indicator of a settlement's vibrancy and sustainability, especially if there is a significant range of opportunities available. Whilst there is no guarantee that these opportunities will be taken up by local residents it is important to understand the possible employment opportunities available in each settlement to gauge capacity for sustainable growth. Such availability can reduce the need for residents to travel and provide the opportunity to work closer to home thus reducing levels of commuting.

5.10   The 2017 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) conducted by the Office for National Statistics is the official source of employee estimates by detailed geography and broad industry and whilst these figures have been included within the analysis for this principle they have not been used as part of the scoring system. The reason for this is that the data does not go down to a low enough geography for the County's smaller settlements. The lowest geography for which data is available is LSOA level and at this level an LSOA could include a number of settlements. Instead the scoring system has used the availability of protected and identified employment sites within settlements, as well as known sources of employment for the smaller settlements. In addition the proximity to such employment opportunities has been taken into account when scoring a settlement.

5.11   The settlements that score well against this principle, Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow, Magor Undy, Monmouth and Usk, all provide a range of employment opportunities, which is evidenced by their higher levels of self-containment, as shown in figure 2. The level of self-containment is a useful indicator of the number of people who live and work within the same settlement; this provides significant potential for minimising the need to travel and for sustainable travel. Opportunities to maximise the employment self-containment of these settlements could be harnessed by focussing housing and employment growth towards these settlements.

5.12   There is a secondary cluster of settlements who score between 10% and 15% against this principle, among these are Llanfoist, Caerwent, Crick, Penperlleni, Raglan and Rogiet. The remainder have limited local employment opportunities but have access to employment opportunities in the larger settlements within the County as well as neighbouring Local Authority areas via their proximity to the public transport network and road infrastructure.

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Table 9: Principle 3 - Employment Opportunities

Settlement	Protected Employment Site within settlement	Score	Identified Business/Industrial Site or Mixed-Use site within settlement	Score	Other Employment Opportunity (B1/B2 use) within settlement	Score	Proximity to Protected/Identified Employment Site if not within settlement	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 30%)
Abergavenny	Yes	20	Yes	20	Yes	10	-	0	25%
Caldicot	Yes	20	Yes	20	Yes	10	-	0	25%
Chepstow	Yes	20	Yes	20	Yes	10	-	0	25%
Magor Undy	Yes	20	Yes	20	Yes	10	-	0	25%
Monmouth	Yes	20	Yes	20	Yes	10	-	0	25%
Usk	Yes	20	Yes	20	Yes	10	-	0	25%
Llanfoist	No	0	Yes	20	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	15%
Caerwent	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	Less than 5 miles	10	10%
Crick	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	Less than 5 miles	10	10%
Cuckoo's Row	Yes	20	No	0	No	0	-	0	10%
Penpergwm	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	Less than 5 miles	10	10%
Penperlleni	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	Less than 5 miles	10	10%
Raglan	Yes	20	No	0	No	0	-	0	10%
Rogiet	Yes	20	No	0	No	0	-	0	10%
The Bryn	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	Less than 5 miles	10	10%
Devauden	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	5 – 10 miles	5	7.5%
Llanishen	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	5 – 10 miles	5	7.5%
Tintern	No	0	No	0	Yes	10	5 – 10 miles	5	7.5%
Brynygwenin	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Coed-y-Paen	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Dingestow	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Great Oak	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Gwehelog	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Little Mill	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llanddewi Rhydderch	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llandenny	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Portskewett	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
St Arvans	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llanellen	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llangwm	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llangybi	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llanover	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llantrisant	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llanvair Discoed	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Llanvapley	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Mathern	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Mitchel Troy	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Penallt	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%

Settlement	Protected Employment Site within settlement	Score	Identified Business/Industrial Site or Mixed-Use site within settlement	Score	Other Employment Opportunity (B1/B2 use) within settlement	Score	Proximity to Protected/Identified Employment Site if not within settlement	Score	Weighted Score % (Maximum achievable 30%)
Pwllmeyric	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Sudbrook	No	0	No	0	No	0	Less than 5 miles	10	5%
Bettws Newydd	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Broadstone/Catbrook	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Cross Ash	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Llanarth	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Llandegveth	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Llandogo	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Llansoy	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Llantilio Crossenny	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Llanvair Kilgeddin	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Shirenewton/Mynyddbach	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
The Narth	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Tredunnock	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Trellech	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Werngifford/Pandy	No	0	No	0	No	0	5 – 10 miles	5	2.5%
Grosmont	No	0	No	0	No	0	Greater than 10 miles	0	0%

5.13   The BRES data is an employer survey of the number of jobs held by employees broken down by full/part-time and detailed industry (5 digit SIC2007)[23]. The survey records a job at the location of an employee's workplace and therefore does not reflect where a person lives. However, this data is useful in that it provides an estimate of the number of jobs that are available in our settlements and the industry in which that job can be found. For the purposes of this appraisal figures are included at tables 10 and 11 below for broad industrial groups.

5.14   The survey found that in 2017 there were nearly 35,300 jobs in Monmouthshire, excluding that part within the Brecon Beacons National Park. Of these the largest number of jobs are found in the professional and service sectors, which account for over a quarter of all jobs. Table 10 below shows the percentage breakdown of jobs within the County by broad industrial sector at the time of the survey.

Table 10: Percentage breakdown of jobs by broad industrial sector

Broad Industrial Sector	%
Professional & Service employees[24]	25.3
Wholesale, retail, motor trades, transport & storage employees	19.9
Health employees	16.6
Manufacturing, construction employees	15.2
Accommodation & Food Services employees	8.3
Education employees	6.9
Leisure Employees[25]	4.8
Agriculture, forestry, mining, quarrying employees	2.9

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

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[23] The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is a system for classifying industries by a five-digit code

[24] This includes those employed in information & communication, finance, insurance & property, professional, scientific & technical, business administration & support services, and public administration & defence.

[25] This includes those employed in arts, entertainment, recreation & other services.

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Table 11: Number of Employees by Broad Industry

Settlements	Agriculture, forestry, mining, quarrying Employees	Manufacturing, construction Employees	Wholesale, retail, motor trades, transport & storage Employees	Accommodation & Food Services Employees	Professional & Service Employees	Education Employees	Health Employees	Leisure Employees	Total
Abergavenny Brynygwenin	40	1,180	1,055	535	890	300	3,800	295	**8,095**
Chepstow	0	525	2,955	355	1,755	300	475	455	**6,820**
Monmouth	20	570	990	295	915	950	640	240	**4,620**
Caldicot Portskewett Sudbrook	70	405	665	135	1,235	340	115	240	**3,205**
Magor Undy	0	345	130	190	645	125	85	35	**1,555**
Usk	0	255	180	120	360	50	110	55	**1,130**
Raglan Llandenny Cuckoos Row	0	45	85	75	420	30	20	25	**700**
Penperlleni Little Mill	30	320	70	15	330	30	50	0	**845**
Rogiet	0	25	80	10	65	10	10	0	**200**
Llanfoist Llanellen	100	15	435	150	105	40	40	40	**925**
Llanover The Bryn Penpergwm Llanfair Kilgeddin	0	310	30	50	90	0	225	10	**715**
Bettws Newydd Great Oak Llanarth Llanddewi Rhydderch Llanvapley	0	50	60	30	55	0	400	10	**605**
Grosmont Werngifford Pandy	0	35	45	35	95	40	20	15	**290**
Cross Ash Llantilio Crossenny	0	45	10	35	100	75	0	50	**325**
Dingestow Mitchel Troy	0	45	45	50	150	30	20	15	**355**
Llandogo Penallt The Narth	0	15	0	20	150	20	20	10	**235**
Broadstone/Catbrook Llanishen Trelleck	0	20	10	20	95	45	75	0	**265**
Devauden Llangwm Llansoy	0	35	25	10	185	0	5	5	**265**

Settlements	Agriculture, forestry, mining, quarrying Employees	Manufacturing, construction Employees	Wholesale, retail, motor trades, transport & storage Employees	Accommodation & Food Services Employees	Professional & Service Employees	Education Employees	Health Employees	Leisure Employees	Total
Mathern Pwllmeyric Shirenewton/ Mynydd bach	0	30	105	350	175	75	50	20	**805**
St Arvans Tintern	0	15	65	100	180	0	35	0	**395**
Caerwent Crick Llanvair Discoed	10	50	40	75	180	30	40	75	**500**
Coed y Paen Llandegveth Llangybi Llantrisant Treddunnock	75	50	25	125	125	0	100	30	**530**
Gwehelog	0	700	65	100	500	150	15	20	**1,550**
Total	**360**	**5,085**	**7,170**	**2,880**	**8,800**	**2,640**	**6,350**	**1,645**	**34,930**

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

Figure 1: Number of Employees by Broad Sector and Settlement
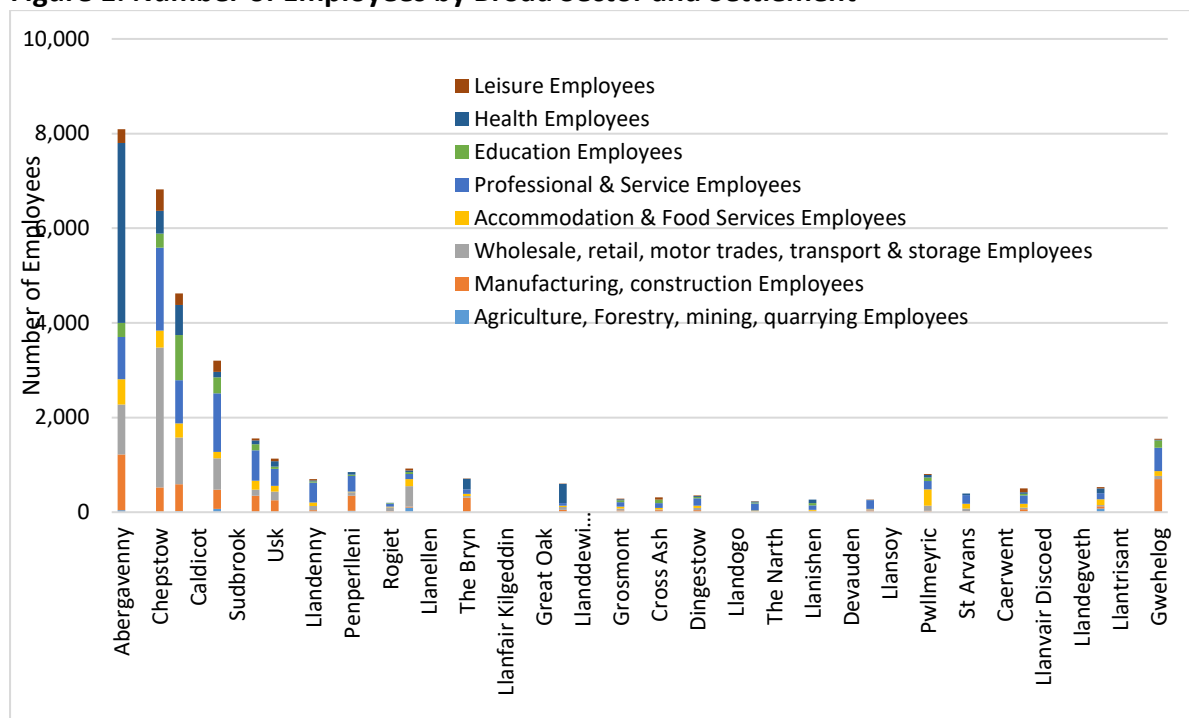
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

5.15   Both Table 11 and Figure 1 show that there were nearly 35,000 employees in 2017 within those settlements included within this appraisal. The main concentrations of employment are in the three county towns and the Severnside area, who between them account for nearly 72% of all employment. Analysis of the data shows that there is a secondary group of settlements around which employment is concentrated, Llanfoist, Penperlleni, Raglan and Usk. In total 82% of all employees have jobs in the following settlements:

- Abergavenny
- Chepstow
- Monmouth
- Caldicot
- Magor Undy

- Portskewett
- Sudbrook
- Rogiet
- Caerwent[28]
- Llanfoist

- Penperlleni[26]
- Raglan[27]
- Usk

5.16   Whilst the professional and service sector accounts for most employees in the County this is not the case for all settlements. Table 12 shows the percentage breakdown of employment by the broad industrial sectors for each of the settlements listed above. The largest employment sectors are highlighted in green.

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[26] Includes Little Mill
[27] Includes Llandenny & Cuckoos Row
[28] Includes Crick & Llanvair Discoed

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Table 12: Percentage breakdown of jobs by broad industrial sector for Specific Settlements

| Settlements	Agriculture, forestry, mining, quarrying Employees	Manufacturing, construction Employees	Wholesale, retail, motor trades, transport & storage Employees	Accommodation & Food Services Employees	Professional & Service Employees	Education Employees	Health Employees	Leisure Employees
Abergavenny Brynygwenin	0.5	14.6	13.0	6.6	11.0	3.7	46.9	3.6
Chepstow	-	7.7	43.3	5.2	25.7	4.4	7.0	6.7
Monmouth	0.4	12.3	21.4	6.4	19.8	20.6	13.8	5.2
Caldicot Portskewett Sudbrook	2.2	12.6	20.7	4.2	38.5	10.6	3.6	7.5
Magor Undy	-	22.2	8.4	12.2	41.5	8.0	5.5	2.3
Usk	-	22.6	15.9	10.6	31.9	4.4	9.7	4.9
Raglan Llandenny Cuckoos Row	-	6.4	12.1	10.7	60.0	4.3	2.9	3.6
Penperlleni Little Mill	3.6	37.9	8.3	1.8	39.1	3.6	5.9	-
Rogiet	-	12.5	40.0	5.0	32.5	5.0	5.0	-
Llanfoist Llanellen	10.8	1.6	47.0	16.2	11.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Caerwent Crick Llanvair Discoed	2.0	10.0	8.0	15.0	36.0	6.0	8.0	15.0

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

5.17   As discussed above self-containment is a useful indicator of the number of people who live and work within the same settlement. Figure 2 indicates the percentage of residents (aged 16+) in employment within the settlement they resided in the week before the 2011 Census.

5.18   The median level of self-containment across all settlements in Monmouthshire is very low, 2.3%, which is not unexpected in a rural authority, although this varies considerably across the County. It is not surprising that settlements with a relatively high level of self-containment are those with a stronger employment role as identified in the assessment under principle 3 and the information with regard to the number of employees within each settlement. These settlements undoubtedly provide more opportunities for people to live and work in close proximity which is important in terms of reducing levels of out-commuting. The settlements with the highest levels of self-containment are:

Monmouth - 46%
Abergavenny - 43%
Chepstow – 32%
Caldicot – 24%
Usk – 17%
Raglan – 12%

Figure 2: Level of Self-Containment
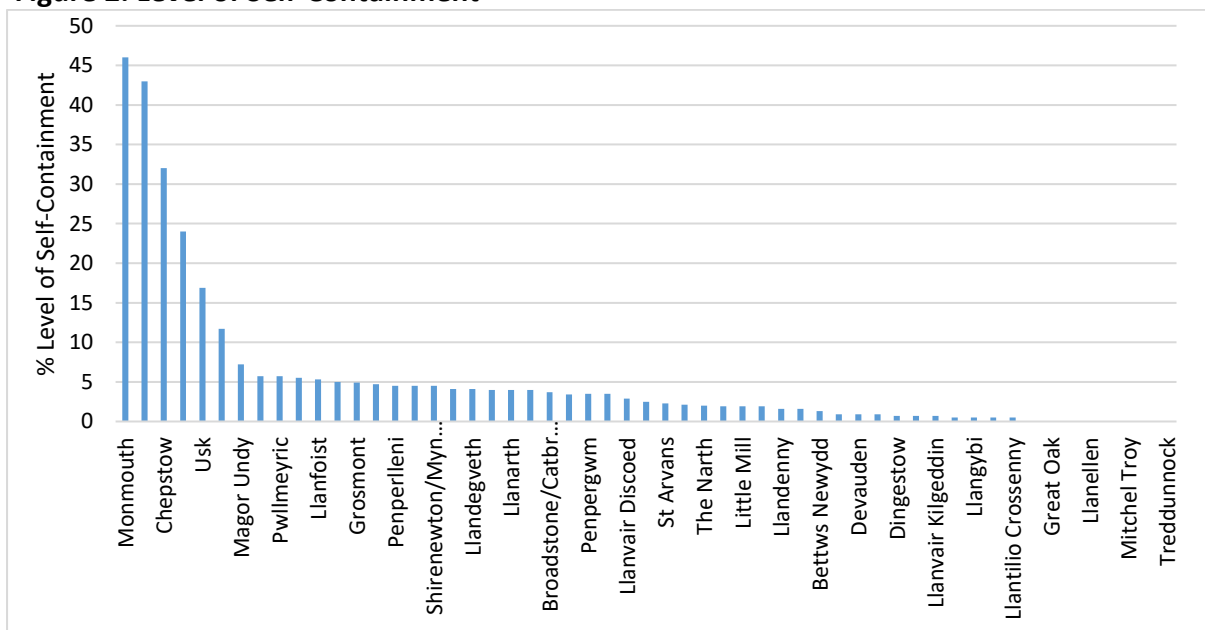
Source: 2011 Census

5.19   Travel to work patterns can further show the relationship between places in terms of employment. At the County level Figure 3 shows the main travel to work flows between Monmouthshire and other local authority areas. The main inflows to the County are from Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent, Newport and the Forest of Dean. Whilst the main outflows from the County are to Newport, Torfaen, Cardiff, South Gloucestershire and Bristol. At the time of the 2011 Census there were 12,988 people

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commuting into the County for employment and 17,450 commuting out, thus there was a net out commute of 4,552 people. This level of out-commuting means that 42% of residents who were in employment at the time of the Census were commuting out of the County for work.

Figure 3: Main Workplace Inflows and Outflows to Monmouthshire
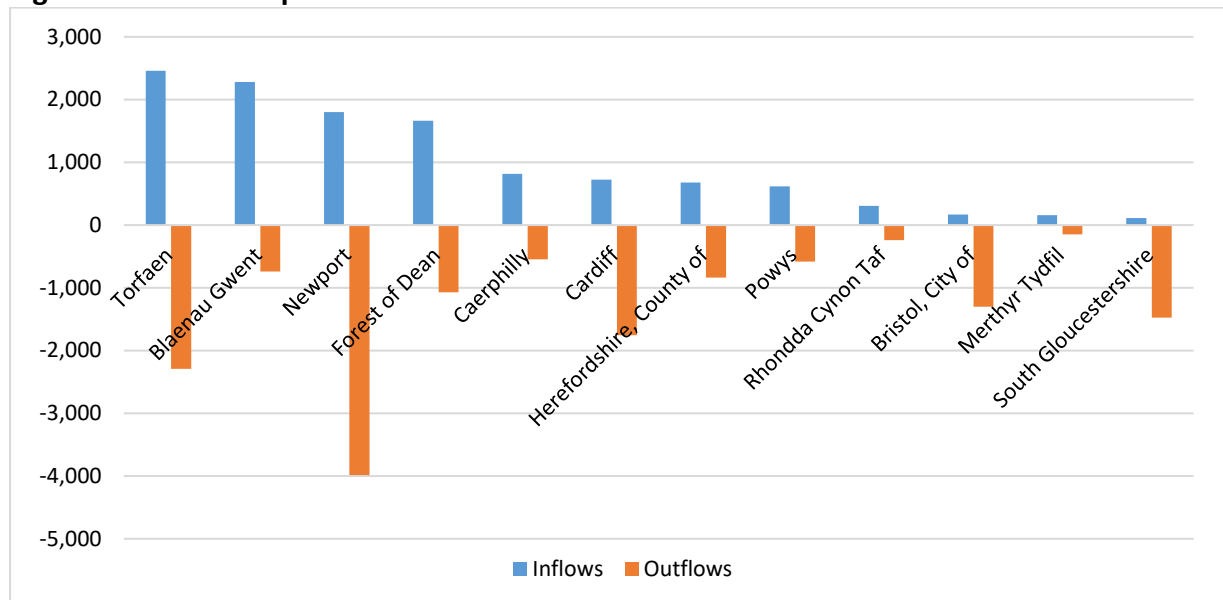
Source: 2011 Census

5.20   In addition to the County level it is also important to understand how these trends vary at sub local authority level. Travel to work analysis has therefore been undertaken for those 13 settlements listed above around which the majority of employment within the County is concentrated.

Figure 4: Main Workplace by Settlement

Source: 2011 Census

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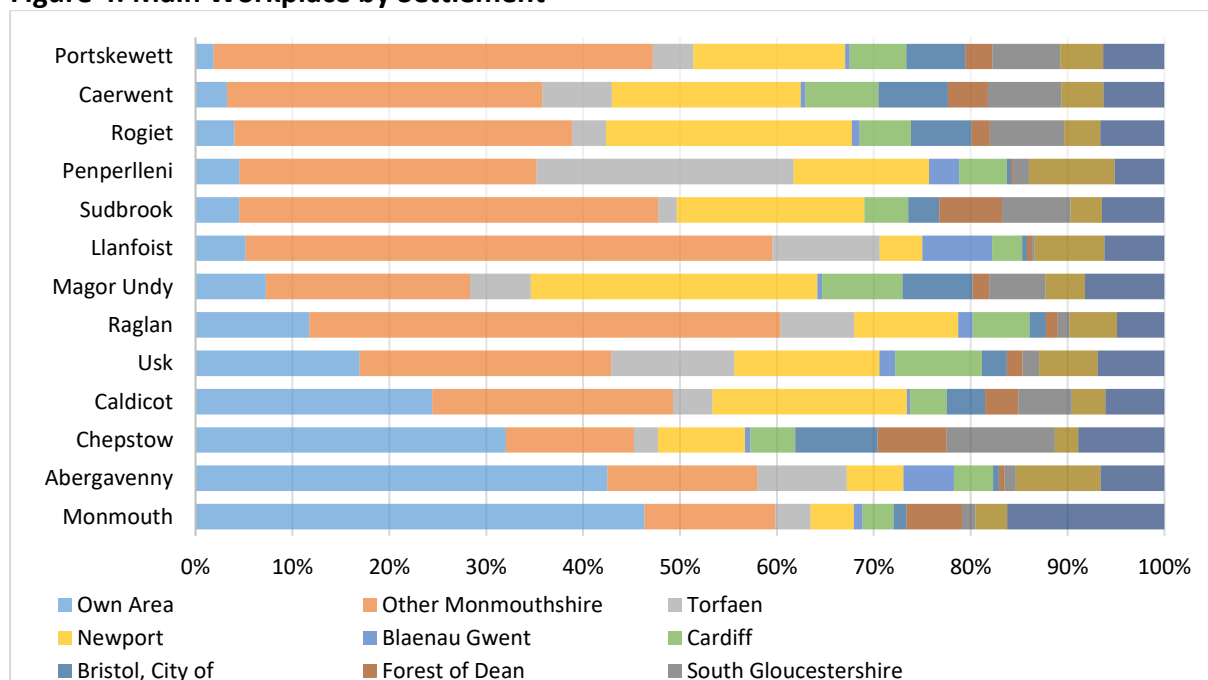
5.21 Analysis of Figure 4 shows that Monmouthshire is the main workplace destination for many residents, most particularly in Abergavenny, Monmouth, Llanfoist and Raglan where more than half of residents work within the County. The neighbouring counties of Newport and Torfaen are also significant workplace destinations for residents. For those settlements in the south of the County Bristol, the Forest of Dean and South Gloucestershire are also significant employment destinations. Of those residents working in the County, the main focus for employment are the towns of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Monmouth, who between them account for 71% of employment destinations for residents.

5.22 Figures 5 and 6 show how different settlements within the County attract workers from outside of Monmouthshire. The towns of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Chepstow and Monmouth attract the most in-commuting from outside of the County, which is not surprising given the greater number of employment opportunities in these settlements. Between them they account for 63% of all of the workers commuting in from the surrounding authorities. For Abergavenny the main source of in-commuting is from Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen, for Chepstow it is the Forest of Dean and Newport and for Monmouth it is the Forest of Dean and Herefordshire.

Figure 5: Source of In-Commuting by Settlement
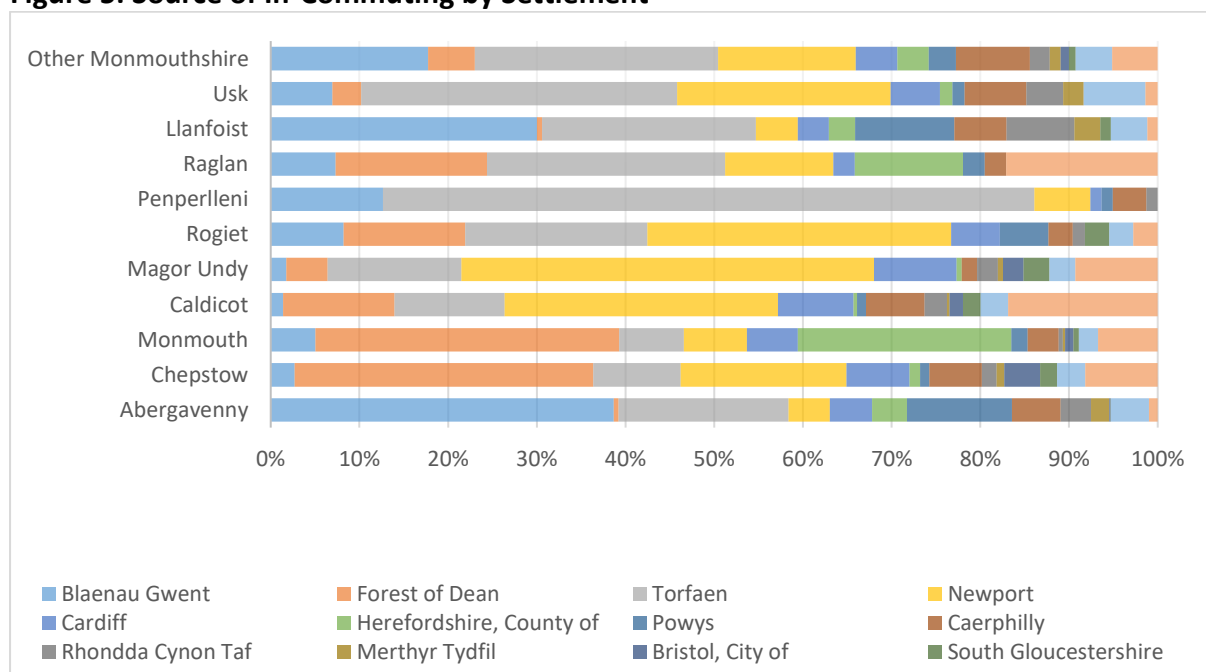
Source: 2011 Census

5.23 Those commuting in to the County to work are undoubtedly travelling to those settlements which are the closest geographically to them. Figure 6 shows that the majority of in-commuters from Blaenau Gwent and Powys are travelling to Abergavenny, the majority of in-commuters from Bristol and the Forest of Dean are travelling to Chepstow and the majority of in-commuters from Herefordshire are travelling to Monmouth.

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Figure 6: Main Home Location of People Working in Monmouthshire
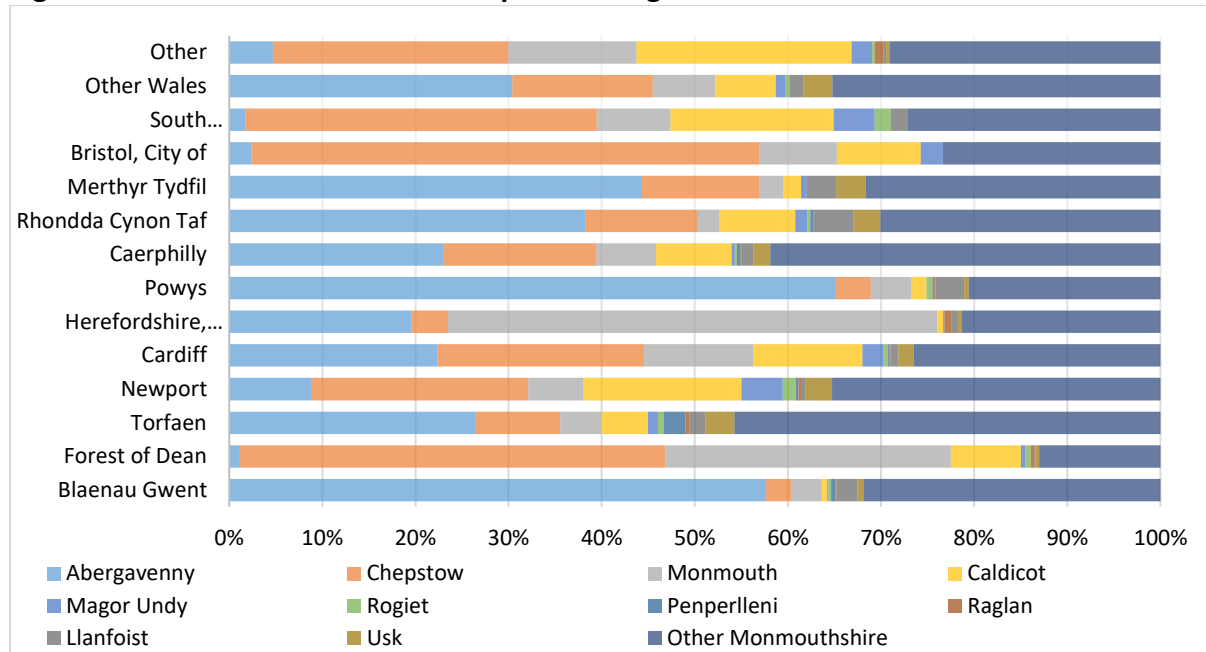
Source: 2011 Census

5.24   The combination of data sources provides a good indication of the balance of sustainable employment opportunities in Monmouthshire. Notwithstanding the importance and value of settlements with smaller, local employment bases, a number of settlements with a strong employment function can be identified:

- Abergavenny
- Caldicot
- Chepstow
- Monmouth

5.25   Outside of these core settlements, there are a number of other settlements which are also providing an employment role, these are Usk, Magor Undy, Llanfoist, Raglan and to a lesser extent Penperlleni.

6.   Initial Ranking of Settlements based on their Weighted Scores against the 3 Principles

6.1   The settlements have been divided into 6 tiers depending on their weighted score against each of the 3 principles. The tiers have been colour coded, with tiers 1 and 2 green as they achieve the highest scores and are thus the most sustainable in terms of the quantitative appraisal, tiers 3 and 4 amber as they have a lower level of sustainability and tiers 5 and 6 with the lowest scores and thus the least sustainable, red. The tiers have been arrived at by plotting the individual scores on a graph and then identifying the natural breaks in the data. This way of classifying the data allows for an 'optimal' classification system that identifies data breaks, for a given number of classes, which will minimise within-class variance and maximise between-class differences.

6.2 Using this combination of scoring and colour coding the table below provides an initial hierarchy of the settlements included in this assessment. Maps showing the spatial distribution of the settlements according to which tier they are in for each of the individual principles are set out below.

Table 13: Initial Hierarchy of Settlements based on their weighted scores against the 3 Principles

Settlement	Principle 1: Transport Services & Accessibility		Principle 2: Community services & facilities		Principle 3: Employment Opportunity		Total	
	Score %	Tier	Score %	Tier	Score %	Tier	Score %	Tier
Tier 1								
Chepstow	32.2	Tier 1	22.7	Tier 1	25.0	Tier 1	79.9	Tier 1
Caldicot	32.2	Tier 1	21.8	Tier 1	25.0	Tier 1	79.0	Tier 1
Abergavenny	32.2	Tier 1	21.5	Tier 1	25.0	Tier 1	78.7	Tier 1
Monmouth	20.0	Tier 2	20.8	Tier 1	25.0	Tier 1	65.8	Tier 1
Magor Undy	26.7	Tier 2	13.3	Tier 2	25.0	Tier 1	65.0	Tier 1
Tier 2								
Usk	21.1	Tier 2	13.6	Tier 2	25.0	Tier 1	59.7	Tier 2
Llanfoist	27.8	Tier 2	7.6	Tier 3	15.0	Tier 2	50.4	Tier 2
Rogiet	32.2	Tier 1	7.6	Tier 3	10.0	Tier 2	49.8	Tier 2
Caerwent	27.8	Tier 2	7.9	Tier 3	10.0	Tier 2	45.7	Tier 2
Raglan	21.1	Tier 2	11.0	Tier 2	10.0	Tier 2	42.1	Tier 2
Penperlleni	21.1	Tier 2	8.2	Tier 3	10.0	Tier 2	39.3	Tier 2
Tier 3								
Crick	17.8	Tier 3	2.2	Tier 6	10.0	Tier 2	30.0	Tier 3
Portskewett	16.7	Tier 3	8.2	Tier 3	5.0	Tier 4	29.9	Tier 3
The Bryn	14.4	Tier 4	4.1	Tier 4	10.0	Tier 2	28.5	Tier 3
St Arvans	16.7	Tier 3	6.6	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	28.3	Tier 3
Tintern	11.1	Tier 4	8.2	Tier 3	7.5	Tier 3	26.8	Tier 3
Penpergwm	14.4	Tier 4	2.2	Tier 6	10.0	Tier 2	26.6	Tier 3
Little Mill	16.7	Tier 3	4.7	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	26.4	Tier 3
Llanellen	16.7	Tier 3	4.1	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	25.8	Tier 3
Pwllmeyric	17.8	Tier 3	2.2	Tier 6	5.0	Tier 4	25.0	Tier 3
Llanover	15.6	Tier 3	4.1	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	24.7	Tier 3
Cuckoo's Row	12.2	Tier 4	2.2	Tier 6	10.0	Tier 2	24.4	Tier 3
Mathern	13.3	Tier 4	6.0	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	24.3	Tier 3
Devauden	10.0	Tier 5	5.7	Tier 4	7.5	Tier 3	23.2	Tier 3
Sudbrook	12.2	Tier 4	4.4	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	21.6	Tier 3
Llanvair Discoed	12.2	Tier 4	3.8	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	21.0	Tier 3
Shirenewton/Mynyddbach	11.1	Tier 4	7.6	Tier 3	2.5	Tier 5	21.2	Tier 3
Llanvapley	12.2	Tier 4	3.5	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	20.7	Tier 3

Gwehelog	12.2	Tier 4	3.2	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	20.4	Tier 3
Coed-y-Paen	12.2	Tier 4	2.9	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	20.1	Tier 3
Tier 4								
Brynygwenin	12.2	Tier 4	2.2	Tier 6	5.0	Tier 4	19.4	Tier 4
Llangybi	10.0	Tier 5	4.4	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	19.4	Tier 4
Dingestow	8.9	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	18.9	Tier 4
Penallt	8.9	Tier 5	4.4	Tier 4	5.0	Tier 4	18.3	Tier 4
Llandogo	10.0	Tier 5	5.4	Tier 4	2.5	Tier 5	17.9	Tier 4
Llandegveth	12.2	Tier 4	2.9	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 5	17.6	Tier 4
Werngifford/Pandy	10.0	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	2.5	Tier 5	17.5	Tier 4
Great Oak	10.0	Tier 5	2.2	Tier 6	5.0	Tier 4	17.2	Tier 4
Mitchel Troy	8.9	Tier 5	3.2	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	17.1	Tier 4
Llanishen	5.6	Tier 5	3.8	Tier 5	7.5	Tier 3	16.9	Tier 4
Llangwm	8.9	Tier 5	2.9	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	16.8	Tier 4
Llanddewi Rhydderch	7.8	Tier 5	3.8	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	16.6	Tier 4
Trellech	8.9	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	2.5	Tier 5	16.4	Tier 4
Llantrisant	7.8	Tier 5	2.9	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	15.7	Tier 4
Tier 5								
Llandenny	6.7	Tier 5	3.2	Tier 5	5.0	Tier 4	14.9	Tier 5
The Narth	8.9	Tier 5	3.5	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 5	14.9	Tier 5
Llansoy	7.8	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 6	2.5	Tier 5	12.8	Tier 5
Llanvair Kilgeddin	7.8	Tier 5	2.2	Tier 6	2.5	Tier 5	12.5	Tier 5
Llanarth	5.6	Tier 5	3.8	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 5	11.9	Tier 5
Grosmont	6.7	Tier 5	4.4	Tier 4	0	Tier 6	11.1	Tier 5
Tier 6								
Broadstone/Catbrook	3.3	Tier 6	3.5	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 5	9.3	Tier 6
Bettws Newydd	3.3	Tier 6	2.9	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 5	8.7	Tier 6
Cross Ash	3.3	Tier 6	3.8	Tier 5	2.5	Tier 5	9.6	Tier 6
Llantilio Crossenny	3.3	Tier 6	2.2	Tier 6	2.5	Tier 5	8.0	Tier 6
Tredunnock	3.3	Tier 6	2.2	Tier 6	2.5	Tier 5	8.0	Tier 6

Map 1: Spatial Distribution of Settlements by all 3 Principles

Map 2: Spatial Distribution of Settlements by Principle 1 – Transport Services & Accessibility

Legend
- ● 1st and 2nd Tier Settlements
- ● 3rd and 4th Tier Settlements
- ● 5th and 6th Tier Settlements
- Wye Valley AONB
- Brecon Beacons National Park
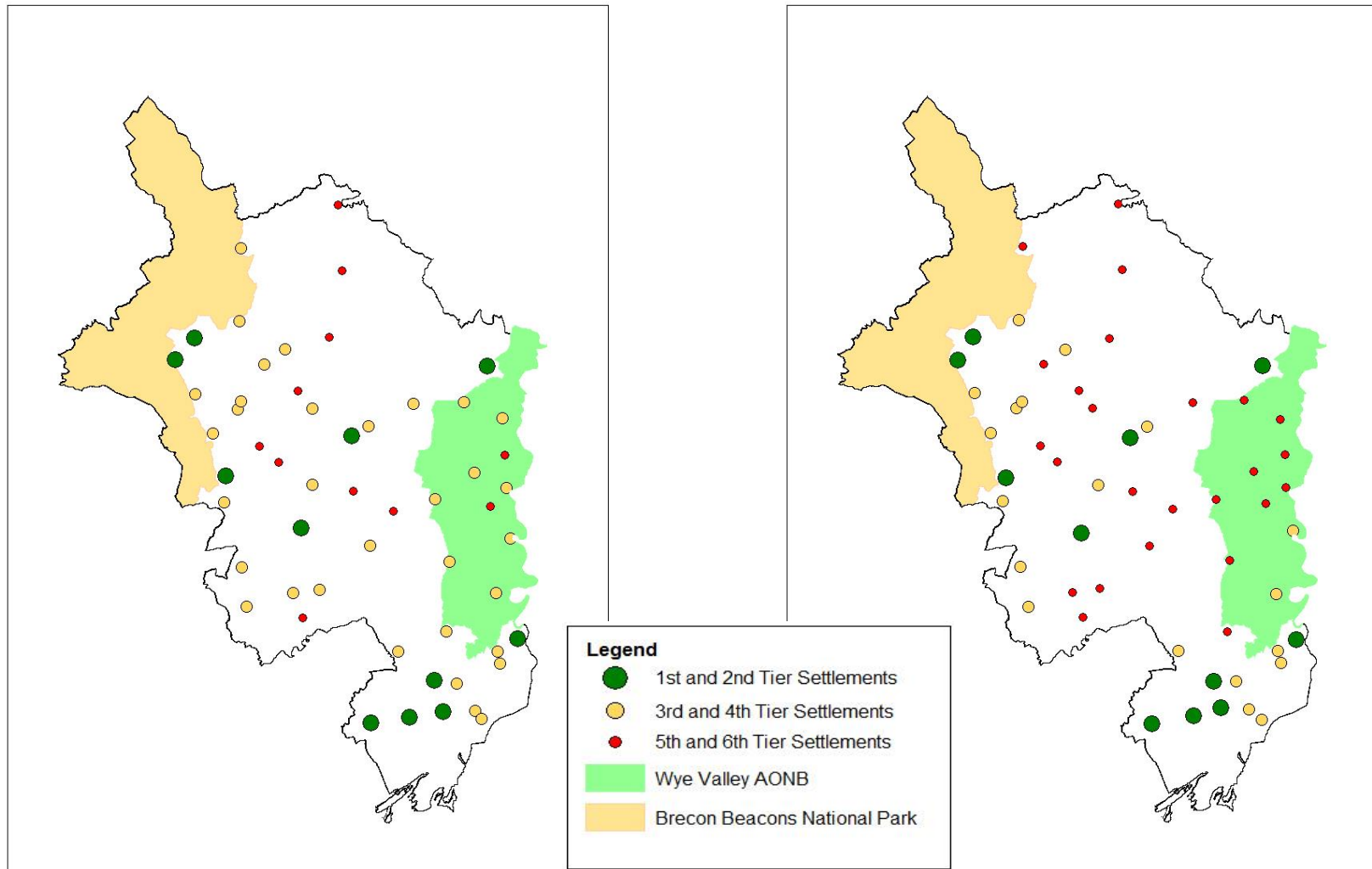
Map 3: Spatial Distribution of Settlements by Principle 2 Community Services & Facilities

Map 4: Spatial Distribution of Settlements by Principle 3 – Employment Opportunity
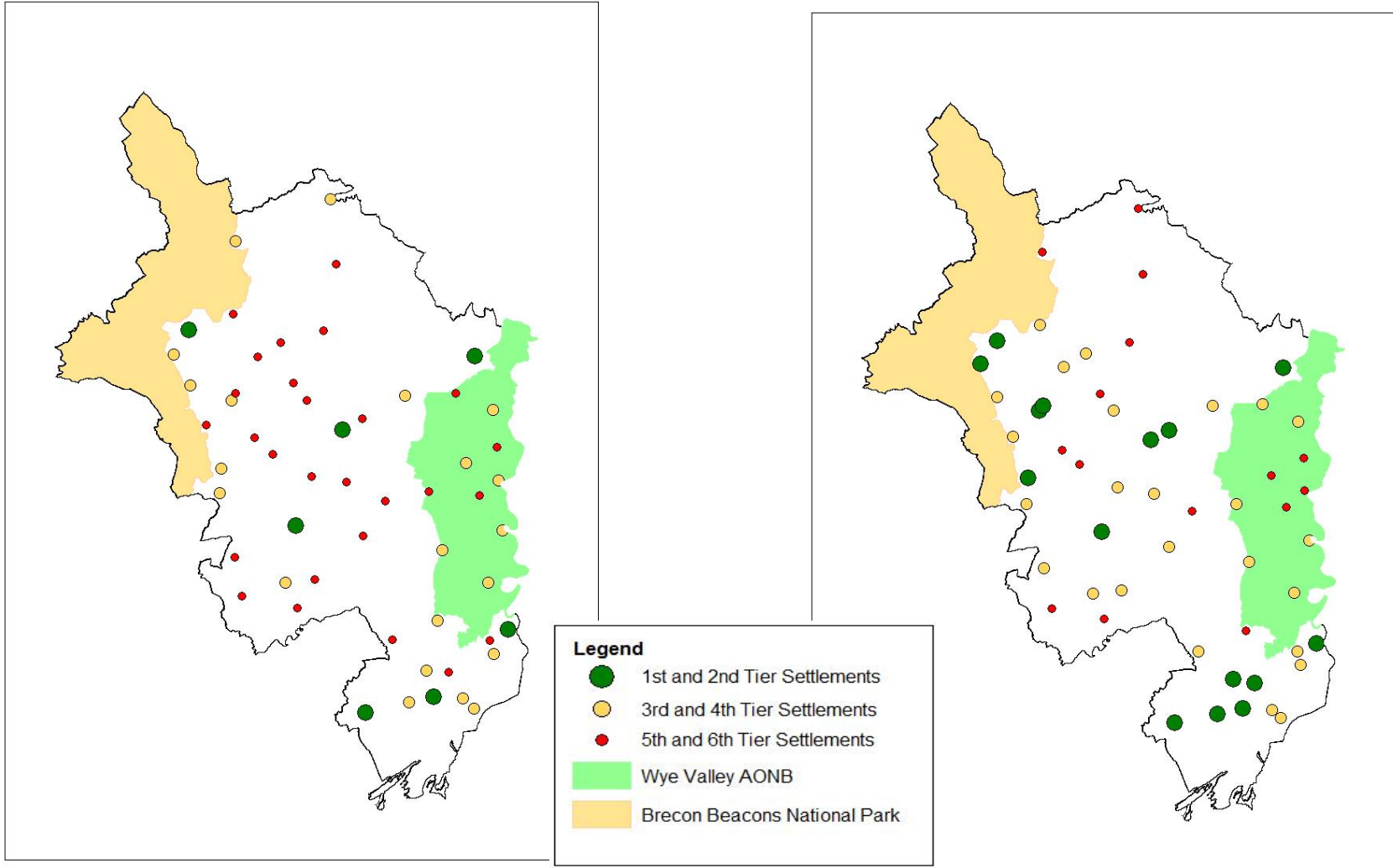

Legend
- 1st and 2nd Tier Settlements
- 3rd and 4th Tier Settlements
- 5th and 6th Tier Settlements
- Wye Valley AONB
- Brecon Beacons National Park

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7.   Initial Ranking of Settlements based on Population Size

7.1   The Consultation Draft Development Plan Manual (June 2019) recommends that the size of a settlement be taken into account in the settlement assessment in addition to the areas covered under the 3 principles. Table 14 below shows the scores given for population size in accordance with the methodology at Table 4. On the basis of their estimated population size the settlements included in this appraisal can be ordered as follows, a more detailed breakdown of the individual settlement populations can be found at Appendix 4.

Table 14: Population of Individual Settlements

Population Size	Settlement	Score
First Tier >10000	Abergavenny	50
	Caldicot	50
	Chepstow	50
	Monmouth	50
Second Tier 1500 - 9999	Magor/Undy	30
	Caerwent	20
	Llanfoist	20
	Rogiet	20
	Usk	20
Third Tier 500 - 1499	Little Mill	10
	Penperlleni	10
	Portskewett	10
	Pwllmeyric	10
	Raglan	10
	Shirenewton/Mynydd Bach	10
	St Arvans	10
Fourth Tier 250 - 499	Broadstone/Catbrook	5
	Grosmont	5
	Llandogo	5
	Llanellen	5
	Llangybi	5
	Mathern	5
	Sudbrook	5
	The Narth	5
	Tintern	5
	Trellech	5
	Werngifford/Pandy	5
Fifth Tier 100 - 249	Brynygwenin	1

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Population Size	Settlement	Score
	Crick	1
	Devauden	1
	Dingestow	1
	Great Oak	1
	Gwehelog	1
	Llanddewi Rhydderch	1
	Llanishen	1
	Llanover	1
	Llanvair Discoed	1
	Mitchel Troy	1
	Penallt	1
	The Bryn	1
Sixth Tier <100	Bettws Newydd	0
	Coed y Paen	0
	Cross Ash	0
	Cuckoos Row	0
	Llanarth	0
	Llandegveth	0
	Llandenny	0
	Llangwm	0
	Llansoy	0
	Llantilio Crossenny	0
	Llantrisant	0
	Llanvair Kilgeddin	0
	Llanvapley	0
	Penpergwm	0
	Tredunnock	0

Source: 2011 Census, JHLAs, Count of properties

7.2   From the table above it can be seen that only one settlement, Magor Undy, achieves a score of 30 for population size. As it would seem inappropriate for that settlement to sit in a tier on its own it has been grouped with the 2nd Tier settlements as whilst it is larger in population terms it has more in common with these settlements in terms of role and function than the larger Tier 1 settlements which are more akin to County towns than local centres.   The map below shows the spatial distribution by population of the settlements included within this assessment.

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Map 5: Spatial Distribution of Settlements by Population

Legend
- ● 1st and 2nd Tier Settlements
- ● 3rd and 4th Tier Settlements
- ● 5th and 6th Tier Settlements
- Wye Valley AONB
- Brecon Beacons National Park
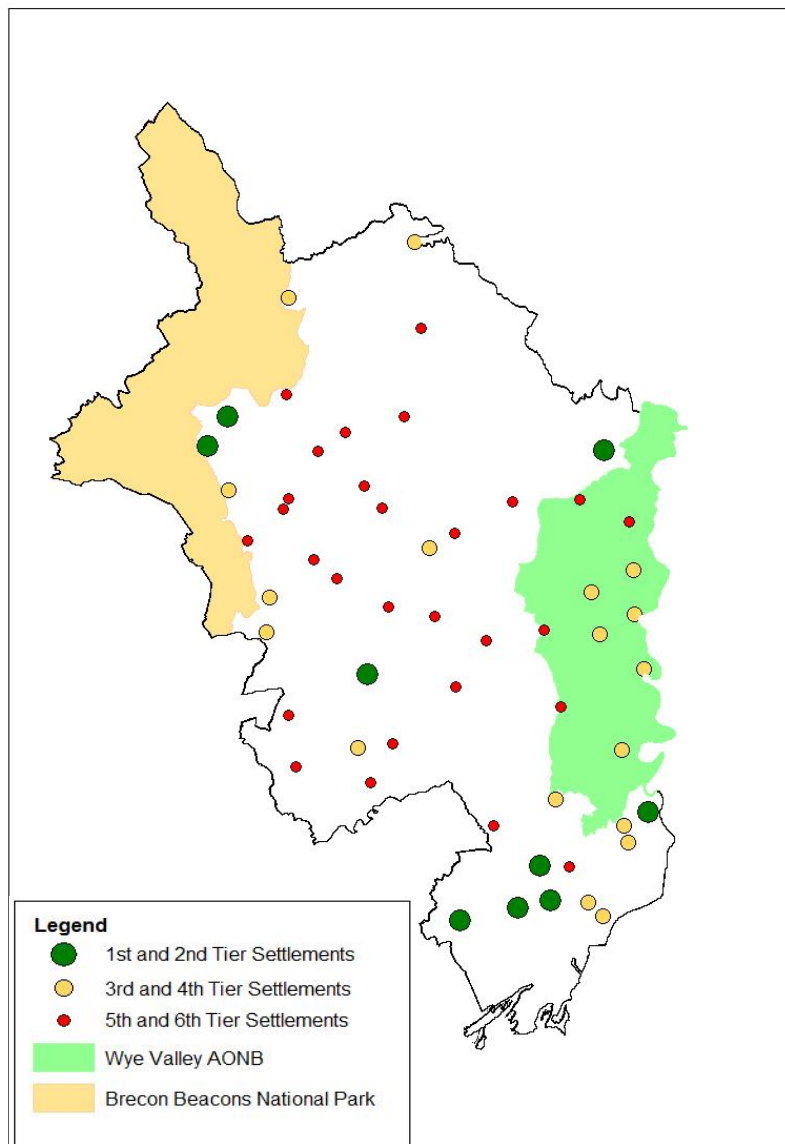
8. Initial Ranking of Settlements based on Combined Population Size and Weighted Score against the 3 Principles

8.1 The distribution of population has a significant bearing on the function and roles of settlements, although population levels alone do not guarantee sustainability as a number of other spatial issues also come into effect, especially accessibility. However, to reflect the contribution of population size to the overall sustainability of settlements, each settlement has been given an additional score based on population size, as detailed in Table 4, in addition to its weighted score against the three principles. The resulting hierarchy from this is shown in Table 15 below.

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Table 15: Initial Hierarchy of Settlements based on their weighted scores against the 3 Principles and their Population Size

Settlement	Total Score	Total Weighted Score %	Population
Tier 1 Settlements			
Chepstow	129.9	79.9	50
Caldicot	129	79	50
Abergavenny	128.7	78.7	50
Monmouth	115.8	65.8	50
Tier 2 Settlements			
Magor Undy	95	65	30
Usk	79.7	59.7	20
Llanfoist	70.4	50.4	20
Rogiet	69.8	49.8	20
Caerwent	65.7	45.7	20
Raglan	52.1	42.1	10
Penperlleni	49.3	39.3	10
Tier 3 Settlements			
Portskewett	39.9	29.9	10
St Arvans	38.3	28.3	10
Little Mill	36.4	26.4	10
Pwllmeyric	35	25	10
Tintern	31.8	26.8	5
Shirenewton/Mynyddbach	31.2	21.2	10
Crick	31	30	1
Llanellen	30.8	25.8	5
Tier 4 Settlements			
The Bryn	29.5	28.5	1
Mathern	29.3	24.3	5
Penpergwm	26.6	26.6	0
Sudbrook	26.6	21.6	5
Llanover	25.7	24.7	1
Cuckoo's Row	24.4	24.4	0
Llangybi	24.4	19.4	5
Devauden	24.2	23.2	1
Llandogo	22.9	17.9	5
Werngifford/Pandy	22.5	17.5	5
Llanvair Discoed	22	21	1
Gwehelog	21.4	20.4	1
Trellech	21.4	16.4	5
Llanvapley	20.7	20.7	0
Brynygwenin	20.4	19.4	1
Coed-y-Paen	20.1	20.1	0
Tier 5 Settlements			
Dingestow	19.9	18.9	1

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Settlement	Total Score	Total Weighted Score %	Population
The Narth	19.9	14.9	5
Penallt	19.3	18.3	1
Great Oak	18.2	17.2	1
Mitchel Troy	18.1	17.1	1
Llanishen	17.9	16.9	1
Llanddewi Rhydderch	17.6	16.6	1
Llandegveth	17.6	17.6	0
Llangwm	16.8	16.8	0
Grosmont	16.1	11.1	5
Llantrisant	15.7	15.7	0
Llandenny	14.9	14.9	0
Broadstone/Catbrook	14.3	9.3	5
Llansoy	12.8	12.8	0
Llanvair Kilgeddin	12.5	12.5	0
Llanarth	11.9	11.9	0
Tier 6 Settlements			
Cross Ash	9.6	9.6	0
Bettws Newydd	8.7	8.7	0
Llantilio Crossenny	8	8	0
Tredunnock	8	8	0

8.2   In order to add further context to the analysis it is also useful to look at the age profile for each settlement. Mid-Year Population Estimates are available at OA level, although at this low level geography the data needs to be treated with some caution. As OA's cover a minimum of 50 households for some of the smaller settlements this will mean that the surrounding area is also included within the estimate and for the very smallest settlements more than one settlement will fall within the OA. However, they do give an indication of the demography of the individual settlements.

8.3   The total 2017 based population estimate for the County is 93,590, with the four main towns accounting for over 50% of the population between them. Outside of these towns there are a further 8 settlements with a population exceeding 1,000. These twelve settlements combined account for 68% of the County's population.

8.4   Table 16 shows how the age structure varies between settlements. For the County as a whole nearly 25% of the population is estimated to be over 65, with 16% under 16 and 59% in the working aged population groups. However, specific settlements across the County differ from this average. An ageing demographic is one of the issues that Monmouthshire faces. Table 16 shows those settlements that have a higher than average proportion of their population in the over 65 age groups (these are shown in pink) and those settlements that have a higher than average proportion of their population in the working aged and younger age groups (these are shown in green).

8.5   The lower percentage of working age groups in some of the larger settlements, such as Abergavenny, Caldicot, Monmouth, Usk and Raglan could have longer term implications for local employment if there are insufficient economically active residents to support local employers. It also has implications for the level of commuting particularly as these settlements are currently among the County's employment hubs, as shown at paragraph 5.15 above.

Table 16: Mid-Year Population Estimates by Settlement and Age Group

Settlement	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15	%	Aged 16 - 64	%	Aged 65+	%
Abergavenny	13,306	2,175	16.3	7,629	57.4	3,502	26.3
Chepstow	12,451	2,260	18.2	7,743	62.1	2,448	19.7
Monmouth	10,873	1,959	18.0	6,173	56.8	2,741	25.2
Caldicot	10,477	1,780	17.0	6,130	58.5	2,567	24.5
Magor Undy	5,930	1,014	17.1	3,816	64.4	1,100	18.5
Usk	2,336	328	14.0	1,284	55.0	724	31.0
Rogiet	1,795	370	20.6	1,163	64.8	262	14.6
Caerwent & Crick	1,527	306	20.0	920	60.3	301	19.7
Llanfoist	1,452	314	21.6	862	59.4	276	19.0
Penperlleni	1,190	154	12.9	735	61.8	301	25.3
Raglan	1,180	162	13.7	614	52.1	404	34.2
Portskewett	1,146	202	17.6	700	61.1	244	21.3
St Arvans	758	114	15.0	405	53.5	239	31.5
Shirenewton/Mynydd bach	690	97	14.1	405	58.7	188	27.2
Werngifford Pandy	661	98	14.8	402	60.8	161	24.4
Tintern	656	96	14.6	384	58.6	176	26.8
Devauden	629	99	15.7	377	60.0	153	24.3
Pwllmeyric	620	85	13.7	377	60.8	158	25.5
Gwehelog	553	108	19.5	307	55.5	138	25.0
Little Mill	539	94	17.4	333	61.8	112	20.8
Treddunnock	508	77	15.2	315	62.0	116	22.8
Llandogo	475	71	14.9	259	54.6	145	30.5
Llanellen	475	51	10.7	261	55.0	163	34.3
Llantrisant	471	86	18.3	267	56.6	118	25.1
Coed y Paen & Llandegveth	459	59	12.9	292	63.6	108	23.5
Llangybi	457	70	15.3	235	51.4	152	33.3
Llangwm & Llansoy	440	79	18.0	230	52.2	131	29.8
Broadstone	420	72	17.1	233	55.5	115	27.4
Grosmont	414	55	13.3	279	67.4	80	19.3
Trellech	411	71	17.3	239	58.1	101	24.6
Mathern	400	33	8.2	225	56.3	142	35.5
Cross Ash	380	70	18.4	218	57.4	92	24.2
Cuckoos Row	380	60	15.8	222	58.4	98	25.8

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Settlement	All Ages	Aged 0 to 15	%	Aged 16 - 64	%	Aged 65+	%
Llandenny	380	55	14.5	227	59.7	98	25.8
Llanddewi Rhydderch	378	44	11.6	226	59.8	108	28.6
Llanishen	373	67	18.0	230	61.6	76	20.4
The Narth	373	42	11.3	190	50.9	141	37.8
Penallt	371	57	15.4	223	60.1	91	24.5
Llanover	365	40	11.0	201	55.0	124	34.0
Mitchel Troy	347	59	17.0	189	54.5	99	28.5
Sudbrook	346	47	13.6	240	69.3	59	17.1
Penpergwm & The Bryn	339	44	13.0	196	57.8	99	29.2
Llanvair Kilgeddin	338	42	12.4	181	53.6	115	34.0
Llantilio Crossenny	335	60	17.9	184	54.9	91	27.2
Bettws Newydd	332	46	13.9	206	62.0	80	24.1
Llanvair Discoed	319	37	11.6	195	61.1	87	27.3
Great Oak & Llanvapley	280	44	15.7	156	55.7	80	28.6
Dingestow	274	63	23.0	137	50.0	74	27.0
Brynygwenin	269	48	17.8	160	59.5	61	22.7
Llanarth	254	37	14.6	164	64.5	53	20.9

Source Mid-Year Population Estimates (2017)

9. Defining Settlement Clusters

9.1 This section seeks to supplement the above analysis by identifying broad geographical clusters of settlements by applying the criteria as detailed in para 3.25 above. This recognises the role and function that smaller settlements play within the County.

9.2 By applying the criteria as detailed in para 3.25 above it is possible to define clusters of smaller settlements which have a geographical and functional link to a tier 1 settlement within that cluster. The results of the cluster analysis is set out at Appendix 5. The smaller settlements within the cluster whilst located within the rural hinterland of a tier 1 settlement and relying on that settlement for many of their day to day needs also contribute to that settlement's social, economic and environmental fabric and could be capable of accommodating some development despite their position within the settlement hierarchy due to their close links with the tier 1 settlement.

9.3 The cluster analysis identifies 3 groups of settlements within the county which meet the criteria and have the capacity to form a cluster, the spatial distribution of the clusters are shown in the map below.
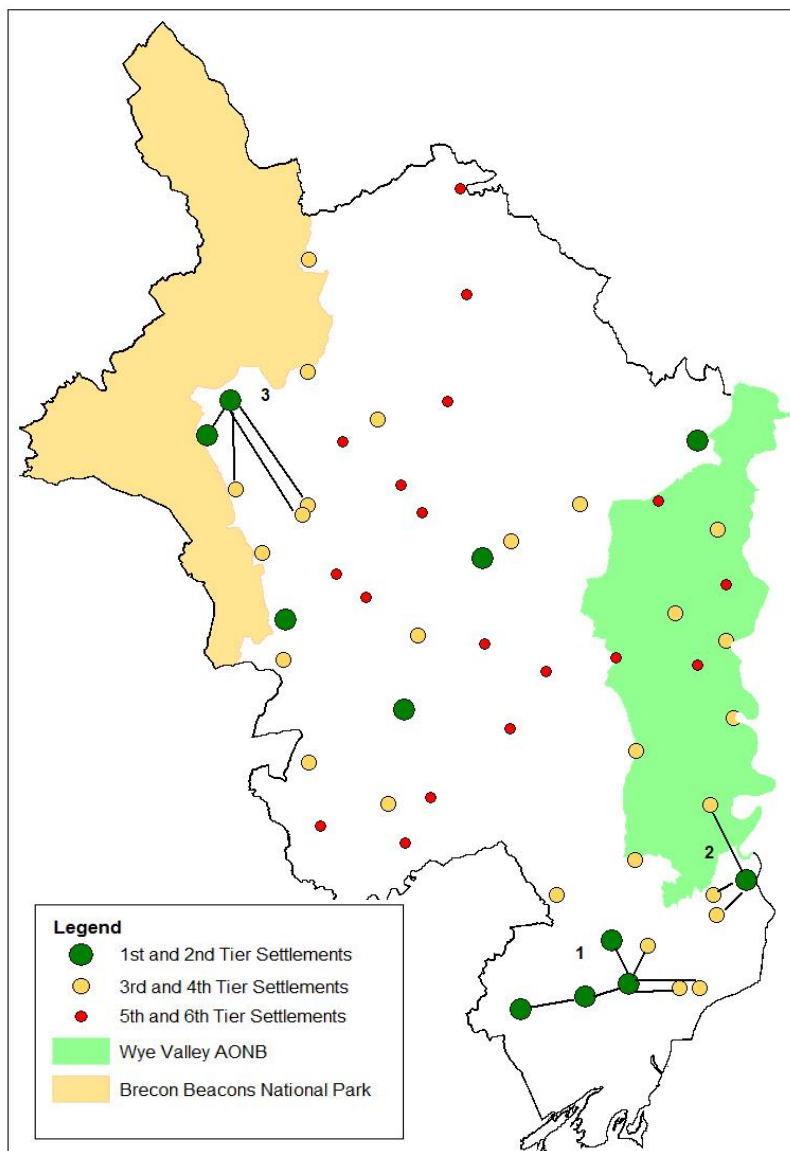
Cluster 1:   **Caldicot – Tier 1**
Rogiet – Tier 2
Magor Undy – Tier 2
Caerwent – Tier 2
Portskewett – Tier 3
Crick – Tier 3
Sudbrook – Tier 4

Cluster 2:   **Chepstow – Tier 1**
St Arvans – Tier 3
Pwllmeyric – Tier 3
Mathern – Tier 4

Cluster3:   **Abergavenny – Tier 1**
Llanfoist – Tier 2
Llanellen – Tier 3
The Bryn – Tier 4
Penpergwm – Tier 4

Map 6: Spatial Distribution of the Clusters

Legend
- 🟢 1st and 2nd Tier Settlements
- 🟡 3rd and 4th Tier Settlements
- 🔴 5th and 6th Tier Settlements
- 🟩 Wye Valley AONB
- 🟧 Brecon Beacons National Park

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9.4   Cluster 1, the Severnside area, centres on the Tier 1 settlement of Caldicot. Of the three identified clusters, cluster 1 is the strongest cluster with the tier 1 settlement of Caldicot and three tier 2 settlements located within it, Magor Undy, Rogiet and Caerwent. The settlements within this cluster have particularly strong geographic and transport links between them and clearly make up an identifiable group of settlements.

9.5   Cluster 2 centres on the Tier 1 settlement of Chepstow, with three smaller settlements having particularly strong geographical links to it. In contrast to cluster 1 the smaller settlements in Cluster 2 are all lower tier settlements. These settlements whilst undoubtedly having strong geographical links in terms of distance from the Tier 1 settlement of Chepstow do not have as strong transport links and so whilst as a group of settlements having the potential to support some additional future development this will be dependent upon any physical/environmental and infrastructure constraints of the individual settlements and their ability to accommodate additional development given the sensitivity of landscapes, the countryside character of rural settlements .

9.6   Cluster 3 centres on the Tier 1 settlement of Abergavenny. This cluster of settlements, whilst having Tier 1 to 4 settlements within the cluster do not, with the exception of Llanfoist, have strong functional and transport links between them. As with cluster 2 the smaller settlements in the cluster undoubtedly have strong geographical links with the Tier 1 settlement but do not have as strong transport links and so whilst as a group of settlements having the potential to support some additional future development this will again be dependent upon any physical/environmental and infrastructure constraints of individual settlements and their ability to accommodate additional development given the sensitivity of landscapes, the countryside character of rural settlements. Llanfoist is the exception within this cluster as it has very strong functional as well as geographic links to Abergavenny with a similar relationship to that settlement as Wyesham has to the settlement of Monmouth, it is therefore considered appropriate to cluster Llanfoist with Abergavenny.

9.7   Monmouth despite its position as a Tier 1 settlement does not have particularly strong transport links with any of the smaller settlements within the surrounding area, none of which achieve higher than Tier 4 and thus does not constitute a cluster, although it undoubtedly acts as a service centre for its rural hinterland.

10.   Settlement Appraisal Conclusions

10.1   This appraisal has analysed a large amount of information to help determine the role and function of settlements within the County and builds on the work undertaken for the Function and Hierarchy of Settlements Study (October 2008) which informed the settlement hierarchy for the current adopted LDP.   The work has been undertaken using a scoring system against three principles, based on the regional SEWSPG methodology, with some adjustments to ensure a locally relevant scoring system. The three primary principles used to analyse each settlement are sustainable

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transport and accessibility, facilities and services and employment provision. Consideration of each of these principles together with a settlement's population size, has assisted the process of identifying a settlement hierarchy based on this quantitative assessment and can be used as part of the evidence base to inform decisions as to where development should be spatially located in relation to existing settlements to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. It is, however, recognised that a settlement's ability to support further growth is dependent on a range of additional considerations, including physical/environmental constraints, infrastructure capacity and future role/function.

10.2   This appraisal confirms the dominant role of the County towns of Abergavenny, Chepstow, Caldicot and Monmouth. All four towns score highly against the three principles reinforcing their function as service centres for their rural hinterlands. Monmouth, due to its lack of a railway station within the town and the relative distance to access the nearest railway station achieves a lower score against principle 1 than the other towns. However, it achieves a comparably high score against the other two principles. Over half of the population of the County live within one of these settlements, benefiting from their accessibility and the range of services and facilities that they offer. The relative self-containment of these settlements compared to other settlements within the County justifies their classification as Primary Settlements which can be maintained and strengthened through future sustainable development.

10.3   In addition to the four Primary Settlements there are two other settlements, Magor Undy and Usk, which also perform well, justifying their position as Secondary Settlements. Whilst not having the full range of facilities offered by the Primary Settlements, they provide services which benefit both their residents and the surrounding rural hinterlands, with Magor Undy in particular benefiting from its location in the M4 corridor and its proximity to sustainable transport modes and to Newport.

10.4   Outside of these two settlements there is a distinct group of other Secondary Settlements. Of these Llanfoist and Rogiet are the higher scoring settlements, with Caerwent, Raglan and Penperlleni also performing well in terms of the appraisal. It is anticipated that whilst these Secondary Settlements do not offer the full range of services and facilities that can be found in the Primary Settlements they would be capable of supporting some additional sustainable growth. The scale of future planned development should reflect their individual role, function and size, acknowledging that these settlements currently provide local services/facilities to meet the needs of their immediate vicinities.

10.5   The cluster analysis recognises that some of the lower tier settlements in the appraisal have a geographical and functional relationship with a Tier 1 settlement in the matrix and so, whilst achieving lower scores, may be capable of supporting some additional future development. The settlements along the M4 corridor in particular exhibit strong geographical and functional relationships with both each other and with the larger settlements in the vicinity. This cluster not only contains the Tier 1

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Primary Settlement of Caldicot it also contains the three Tier 2 Secondary Settlements of Magor Undy, Rogiet and Caerwent. It is considered that after the Primary Settlements of Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth, the Severnside cluster with its good transport links, employment opportunities and range of services offers the most sustainable location for future growth.

10.6   Outside of the Primary, Secondary and Severnside settlements there are other settlements in the matrix that will also provide supplementary opportunities for sustainable development; again the scale of development should reflect their individual roles, functions and size. It is recognised, as set out in national planning policy (PPW10), that appropriate levels of development could help maintain the viability of these settlements by providing increased custom for local businesses and also enable small scale employment opportunities to help sustain their populations and attract a more balanced demography.

10.7   As well as having functional relationships with other settlements within the County, the settlements along the western boundary of the County, in particular Penperlleni Little Mill and Magor Undy also have strong links to settlements within Torfaen and Newport respectively in terms of access to services, public transport and employment. These links also need to be recognised when considering possible locations for future growth.

10.8   In summary this assessment evidences a hierarchy of settlements based on this quantitative analysis of the 3 principles together with settlement size. There are four Primary Settlements: Abergavenny (including Llanfoist), Chepstow, Monmouth (including Wyesham) and Caldicot. In addition, whilst a Primary Settlement in its own right, there is a cluster of Secondary and lower tier settlements around Caldicot forming the Severnside Area. Outside of these are the three identifiable Secondary Settlements of Penperlleni, Raglan and Usk.

10.9   The results from the appraisal are less clear in the rural areas where the scoring can lead to some settlements achieving higher scores than would be expected. Three notable examples of this are Penpergwm, The Bryn and Cuckoos Row which, whilst having limited services, benefit from the availability of an employment opportunity. As the employment opportunity is not weighted dependent on the number of jobs available a level of local knowledge has been applied with regard to the location of rural settlements within the hierarchy.

10.10   The proposed settlement hierarchy for the RLDP is given below, this will be subject to further refinement as the Plan progresses.

Primary Settlements
Abergavenny (including Llanfoist)
Chepstow
Monmouth (including Wyesham)

Severnside

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Caldicot	Portskewett
Caerwent	Rogiet
Crick	Sudbrook
Magor Undy	

Secondary Settlements
Penperlleni
Raglan
Usk

Main Rural Settlements

Devauden	Mathern
Dingestow	Penallt
Grosmont	Pwllmeyric
Little Mill	Shirenewton Mynydd bach
Llandogo	St Arvans
Llanellen	Trellech
Llangybi	Werngifford Pandy
Llanishen	

Minor Rural Settlements

Bettws Newydd	Llanover
Broadstone/Catbrook	Llansoy
Brynygwenin	Llantilio Crossenny
Coed y Paen	Llantrisant
Cross Ash	Llanvair Kilgeddin
Cuckoo's Row	Llanvair Discoed
Great Oak	Llanvapley
Gwehelog	Mitchel Troy
Llanarth	Penpergwm
Llanddewi Rhydderch	The Bryn
Llandegveth	The Narth
Llandenny	Tintern
Llangwm	Tredunnock

11. Further Analysis

11.1 The assessment evidences a hierarchy that can be used to identify which settlements are most sustainable and are best placed to deliver further growth. This will inform the Preferred Strategy of the RLDP. However, whilst providing the Council with an initial quantitative ranking of the sustainability of the County's settlements it is important to note that the use of scoring and ranking methods means that certain socio-economic, cultural and environmental factors, which are important in understanding the overall role, function and sustainability of a settlement are not fully considered by this assessment. Furthermore, the limitations of this methodology mean that certain assumptions and generalisations are used, for example regarding travel to work patterns and the actual use of sustainable transport modes.

11.2 A strategic assessment such as this one is not intended to be a comprehensive planning assessment of individual settlements or potential development sites within them. Further analysis will be needed to take account of qualitative considerations and wider planning assessments, including Council aspirations, the potential future role of each settlement, affordable housing need and capacity to accommodate development. This will enable a better understanding of the initial rankings and provide a basis for defining a final sustainable settlement hierarchy for the Deposit RLDP i.e. defining which settlements are more or less suitable for accommodating future development in terms of their location, level of service provision, capacity and their role and function within the area.

11.3 Wider planning assessments will also consider the local need for development, for example in terms of the need for local housing, affordable housing or employment provision, balanced against the physical/environmental and infrastructure constraints of individual settlements and their ability to accommodate additional development given the sensitivity of landscapes, the countryside character of rural settlements, and agricultural land quality. In this respect, planning judgements will need to be made as to which settlements fall within particular categories within the RLDP's sustainable settlement hierarchy. Given that these will reflect the individual characteristics of each settlement, it is likely that some of these may not strictly reflect the indicative groupings provided in this assessment. An example of the other planning considerations would include environmental constraints such as flood risk, nature conservation, topography, and landscape impacts, as well as infrastructure capacity.

APPENDIX 2:

monmouthshire sir fynwy	**Equality and Future Generations Evaluation**
Name of the Officer completing the evaluation Mark Hand **Phone no:** 07773478579 **E-mail:** markhand@monmouthshire.gov.uk	**Please give a brief description of the aims of the proposal** The Council is in the process of preparing a Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) for the County (excluding the area within the Brecon Beacons National Park). The RLDP 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 RLDP will set out land use development proposals for the County and will identify where and how much new development will take place over the Replacement Plan period. It will also identify areas to be protected from development and contain policies against which future planning applications will be assessed. The RLDP must be underpinned by robust evidence to ensure that the Plan is effective and deliverable and contributes to placemaking, as defined in national policy set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW). Such evidence should be relevant, proportionate and focussed. The Purpose of the **Sustainable Settlement Appraisal**, as set out in the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 March 2020), is to inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local services and facilities.
Name of Service area Planning (Planning Policy)	**Date** 24/09/2020

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

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Age	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. This will have a positive impact on people of all ages, particularly through increasing opportunities for the younger population to both live and work within Monmouthshire to assist in ensuring a balanced demography whilst also supporting the needs of the older population.	None.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. The initial settlement hierarchy arising from the appraisal will inform the spatial distribution of growth in the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will seek to provide a more balanced demographic profile for Monmouthshire. This will make our communities more sustainable.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Disability	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local services and facilities. This recognises 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 Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local services and facilities. By doing this it will aim to support the well-being of current and future generations that are more inclusive, cohesive, prosperous and vibrant.
Gender reassignment	None.	None.	N/A.
Marriage or civil partnership	None.	None.	N/A.
Pregnancy or maternity	None.	None.	N/A.
Race	None.	None.	N/A.
Religion or Belief	None.	None.	N/A.

Protected Characteristics	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has on the protected characteristic	What has been/will be done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Sex	None	None	N/A
Sexual Orientation	.None.	None.	N/A.
Welsh Language	.None.	None.	N/A
Poverty	None.	None.	N/A.

Does your proposal deliver any of the well-being goals below? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. There's no need to put something in every box if it is not relevant!

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs	**Positive:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth, minimise unsustainable patterns regarding the movement of people and support local services and facilities. It identifies those settlements	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives relating to economic growth/employment and retail centres, which have been set in order to

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?
	which are most sustainable and have capacity to deliver growth in both urban and rural areas. **Negative**: None.	address the identified issues relating to creating a prosperous Wales.
A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change)	**Positive:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. It will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth in the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives including the impact of development on the natural environment in already constrained areas and an objective relating to the Climate Emergency. **Negative:** None.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy options will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives relating to Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape, Flood risk, Minerals and Waste, Land and Natural Resources which have been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a resilient Wales.
A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximized and health impacts are understood	**Positive:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. It will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth in the Preferred Strategy. It is recognised that any developments will be encouraged to support healthier lifestyles and provide sufficient open space. The Appraisal methodology is weighted in favour of Active	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy options will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives including Health and Well-being in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a healthier Wales.

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	Travel with scoring reflecting the Integrated Network Maps. **Negative:** None.	
A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected	**Positive:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. The appraisal takes account of the accessibility of settlements and the availability of employment opportunities, services and facilities in order to direct development towards those settlements in both urban and rural areas that are best able to take growth. Appropriate levels of development could help maintain the viability of these settlements by providing increased custom for local businesses and also enable small scale employment opportunities to help sustain their populations and attract a more balanced demography, thus contributing to more cohesive communities. **Negative:** None.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy options will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives including housing, place-making, communities, rural communities, infrastructure and accessibility in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of cohesive communities. .
A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental wellbeing	**Positive:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. It will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy options will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives

Well Being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive and negative impacts.	What actions have been/will be taken to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
	distribution of growth in the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives including the impact on climate change. **Negative:** None.	including including climate change which has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a globally responsible Wales.
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:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. It will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth in the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives including the impact on Culture, Heritage and the Welsh Language. **Negative:** None.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy options will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives including Culture, Heritage and the Welsh Language which has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language.
A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances	**Positive:** The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform decisions regarding where development should be spatially located in both urban and rural areas to achieve a sustainable pattern of growth. This will have a positive impact on people of all ages and will assist in balancing the demography across the County and in addressing the County's affordability challenges. **Negative:** None.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy options will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives relating to demography which has been set in order to address the identified issues relating to creating a more equal Wales.

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?
Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will play a role in informing the RLDP Preferred Strategy which will be made available for consultation at the beginning of 2021. The Preferred Strategy will set out the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth and spatial distribution of this growth across the County, including the identified level of growth and broad locations for development for the period 2018 - 2033. .	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be assessed against the RLDP Objectives in order to address the issues, challenges and opportunities facing the County. It will seek to balance the need to tackle issues facing Monmouthshire's communities such as housing affordability, our demography and community sustainaibility, and commuting levels with landscape protection and the climate emergency declaration.
Working together with other partners to deliver objectives	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal has been informed by a range of evidence. There is no requirement for formal consultation on the appraisal, however, it will play a role in informing the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy of the RLDP Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for statutory engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders at the beginning of 2021.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for statutory engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders at the beginning of 2021. The consultation responses received will help shape the Deposit RLDP.

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?
Involving those with an interest and seeking their views **Involvement**	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal has been informed by a range of evidence. There is no requirement for formal consultation on the appraisal, however, it will play a role in informing the spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy of the RLDP Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will be made available for statutory engagement/consultation with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders at the beginning of 2021.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. Feedback from the Preferred Strategy consultation will be noted and considered, and will help to shape the detailed proposals, site allocations and policies which will be set out in the Deposit Plan.
Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse **Prevention**	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will set out the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth and spatial distribution of this growth across the County, including the identified level of growth and broad locations for development for the period 2018 – 2033 to address housing and employment needs, assist in ensuring a balanced demography and support sustainable, resilient communities.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the Preferred Strategy. The RLDP 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.

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?
Page 90 Integration — Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the RLDP Preferred Strategy. The Preferred Strategy will set out the Preferred Option for housing/employment growth and spatial distribution of this growth across the County, including the identified level of growth and broad locations for development for the period 2018 – 2033. The Preferred Strategy will be informed by the PSB Well-being Plan and assessed against the RLDP Objectives which seek to address the issues/challenges/opportunities identified (in a land use context) and support delivery of the Council's vision/objectives for the future of the County and its communities. The RLDP 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 RLDP strategy, policies and site allocations in order to ensure that the Plan will be promoting sustainable development.	The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the RLDP Preferred Strategy. The RLDP 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.

4. **Council has agreed the need to consider the impact its decisions has on the following important responsibilities: Social Justice, Corporate Parenting and Safeguarding. Are your proposals going to affect any of these responsibilities?**

	Describe any positive impacts your proposal has	Describe any negative impacts your proposal has	What will you do/ have you done to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Social Justice	None	None.	N/A
Safeguarding	None.	.None.	N/A.
Corporate Parenting	None.	None.	N/A.

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

An extensive range of background evidence and data has been used to prepare the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal, from a wide range of sources both internal and external to the Council. These are clearly referenced in the Appraisal, but include:

Planning Policy Wales Edition 10 (December 2018)

Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (March 2020)

South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) Pathfinder Group Sustainable Settlement Appraisal Paper (SSAP) 2018

Monmouthshire Local Development Plan (February 2014)

Technical Advice Note 4 (TAN 4) – Retail and Commercial Development (2016)

Technical Advice Note 6 (TAN 6) – Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities (2010)

Technical Advices Note 18 (TAN 18) – Transport (2007)

Technical Advice Note 20 (TAN 20), Planning and the Welsh Language, 2017

Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

2011 Census

Mid-Year Population Estimates (2017)

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

Positive -

The Sustainable Settlement Appraisal will inform the settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution of growth of the RLDP Preferred Strategy. In the creation of sustainable places, one of the first steps is to consider the location of where any growth should go within the County. This appraisal sets out a settlement hierarchy which identifies those settlements that are most sustainable and have capacity to deliver growth.

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

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

What are you going to do	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible
Inform the Economy and Development Select Committee of the Sustainable Settlement Appraisal, and seek Committee's feedback/comments on the Paper.	Scrutiny by Economy & Development Select Committee on 24th July 2020.	Head of Planning, Housing and Place-Shaping Planning Policy Team

8. **VERSION CONTROL: The Equality and Future Generations Evaluation should be used at the earliest stage, such as informally within your service, and then further developed throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process to demonstrate how you have considered and built in equality and future generations considerations wherever possible.**

Version No.	Decision making stage	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration

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Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

Economy Select Committee				
Meeting Date	**Subject**	**Purpose of Scrutiny**	**Responsibility**	**Type of Scrutiny**
24th September 2020	**Replacement Local Development Plan Sustainable Settlements Report**	Scrutiny of a background report requested by members.	Mark Hand / Rachel Lewis	Policy Development
Special Meeting 19th October 2020	**Current LDP Annual Monitoring Report**	Pre-decision scrutiny of both reports prior to submission to Welsh Government.	Mark Hand	Policy Development
	Annual Performance Report for the Planning Service			
Special Joint Meeting 1st October 2020	**Budget Recovery Plans**	Detail to be confirmed.	Peter Davies	Policy Development / Performance Monitoring
Special Joint Meeting with Strong Communities Select Committee **Late October 2020 to be confirmed**	**Car parking Review**	Detail to be confirmed.	Mark Hand	Policy Development
5th November 2020	**Supplementary Planning Guidance on S106 Agreements**	Pre-decision scrutiny during the consultation process.	Craig O Connor	Pre-decision Scrutiny
10th December 2020	**To be confirmed**		Mark Hand	
21st January 2021	**Budget Scrutiny**	Pre-decision scrutiny of the Council's budget proposals.	Peter Davies	Pre-decision Scrutiny
January 2021 Date to be confirmed	**Local Development Plan WORKSHOP**	**Detail to be confirmed**	Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Scrutiny Workshop ~ Policy Development

Monmouthshire's Scrutiny Forward Work Programme 2019-20

February 2021 Date to be confirmed	Local Development Plan **WORKSHOP**	Detail to be confirmed		Mark Hand Rachel Lewis	Scrutiny Workshop ~ Policy Development
25th February 2021	**To be confirmed**				

Future Meeting Items: Agreed Scrutiny Focus for 2018-19

- **Affordable housing, transport and the LDP**
- **Tourism and enterprise**
- **Business and Enterprise Strategy**
- **Asset Investment Strategy and progress of projects**

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

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

Committee / Decision Maker	Meeting date / Decision due	Subject	Purpose	Author	Date item added to the planner	Date item originally scheduled for decision
Council	01/03/22	LDP for Adoption	Check Date	Mark Hand	23/01/20	
Cabinet	02/06/21	Budget Monitoring report - month 12 (period3) - outurn	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2020/21 financial year	Peter Davies/Jon Davies	02/04/20	
Council	01/06/21	Final Deposit Plan for submission to WG	Check Date	Mark Hand	23/01/20	
Cabinet	14/04/21	Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting 9 held on 4th March 2021	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20	
Council	04/03/21	Council Tax Setting		Ruth Donovan	02/04/20	
Cabinet	03/02/21	Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting 8 held on 14th January 2021	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20	
Council	14/01/21	Deposit Plan	Endorsement of Deposit Plan	Mark Hand	23/01/20	
Council	14/01/21	Council Tax Reduction Scheme		Ruth Donovan	07/04/20	

Cabinet	16/12/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting 7 held on 3rd December 2020	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20
IMCD	09/12/20	Council Tax base and associated matters	To agree the Council Tax Base figure for submission to the Welsh Government, together with the collection rate to be applied for 2021/22 and to make other necessary related statutory decisions	Ruth Donovan	02/04/20
Cabinet	02/12/20	Budget Monitoring Report - month 7 (period 2)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2020/21 financial year.	Peter Davies/Jon Davies	02/04/20
Cabinet	04/11/20	Local Housing Market Assessment Update		Mark Hand	04/11/20
Cabinet	04/11/20	Welsh Church Fund working group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting x held on x x 2020	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20
Council	22/10/20	Corporate Plan Annual Report 2019/20		Richard Jones	25/08/20
Council	22/10/20	MCC Audited Accounts (formal approval)	To notify Council of completed Audit process and resultant accounts - To go to Audit Committee	Peter Davies/Jon Davies	02/04/20
Council	22/10/20	ISA 260 report - MCC Accounts - attachment above	Deferred from september	Peter Davies/Jon Davies	02/04/20
Cabinet	07/10/20	Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2020		Mark Hand	23/06/20
Cabinet	07/10/20	Statutory Consultation to close King Henry VIII Comprehensive School and Deri View Primary School and establish a 4-19 school on the King Henry VIII School site.		Cath Saunders	06/07/20

Cabinet	07/10/20	Coronavirus Strategic Aims: Progress and Next Steps	To provide an overview of progress against the strategic aims set by Cabinet in July, and communicate an updated version of the plan on a page	Matt Gatehouse	26/08/20	
Cabinet	07/10/20	Land at Bencroft Lane Undy		Mike Moran	26/08/20	
Cabinet	07/10/20	Fixed Play Provision		Mike Moran	26/08/20	
Cabinet	07/10/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting x held on x x 2020	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20	
Cabinet	07/10/20	Review of Garden Waste Service		Laura Carter	23/07/20	
Cabinet	07/10/20	Longterm Homelessness Solutions	Deferred from 2/9/20	Mark Hand	07:00	
ICMD	23/09/20	SCM Collaboration with TCBC Heritage Services		Amy Longford	24/08/20	
ICMD	23/09/20	Housing Register Review		Mark Hand	23/06/20	
Council	10/09/20	LDP revised Delivery Agreement including LDP timetable and community involvement strategy	Deferred	Craig O'Connor	03/07/20	
Council	10/09/20	Audit Committee Annual Report		Philip White	11/08/20	

Council	22/10/20	Statutory Director of Social Services annual report		Julie Boothroyd	14/08/20	
Cabinet	29/07/20	Digital Infrastructure Action Plan		Cath Fallon	08/07/20	
Cabinet	29/07/20	'Revenue and Capital Monitoring 2020/21 Forecast Outturn Statement – Month 2		Jonathan S Davies	12/06/20	
Cabinet	29/07/20	Coronavirus Risk Management Update'		Peter Davies	10/07/20	
Cabinet	29/07/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group meeting	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting 1 held on 30th June 2020	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20	
Cabinet	29/07/20	Outdoor Education - Service Update		Marie Bartlett	09/07/20	
Cabinet	29/07/20	Public Toilets				
Cabinet	29/07/20	5G Rural test bed		Cath Fallon/Frances O'Brien		
Council	16/07/20	Climate Emergency Update		Hazel Clatworthy	10/06/20	
Council	16/07/20	CEx Report		Matt Phillips	18/06/20	

			Cabinet decision re Gilwern		Matt Phillips	27/05/20	
Council	16/07/20						
Cabinet	01/07/20		COVID-19 Evaluation of Recovery Phase and Establishing Aims for Response Stage			17/06/20	
Cabinet	01/07/20		Home to School Transport Policy	Deferred		20/05/20	
Cabinet	01/07/20		Household Waste Recycling Centres	Deferred		20/05/20	
Cabinet	17/06/20		Revenue and Capital Monitoring Outturn	To provide Members with information on the outturn position of the Authority for the financial year	Peter Davies/Jon Davies	02/02/20	
Cabinet	17/06/20		LDP Strategy		Mark Hand	20/05/20	
Council	04/06/20		Licensing Act Policy		Linda O'Gorman		
Council	04/06/20		Estyn Report		Will Mclean		
Council	04/06/20		Safeguarding Covid19 Position Statement		Julie Boothroyd		
Council	04/06/20	Chief Officer, CYP Annual Report'			Will Mclean	11/03/20	

Council	04/06/20	Refit Programme		Ian Hoccom	28/02/20	
Cabinet	27/05/20	Safeguarding		Julie Boothroyd		
Cabinet	27/05/20	Active Travel and Town Centres		Paul Sullivan		
Council	14/05/20	LDP Preferrred Strategy	Endorsement of final preferred strategy	Mark Hand	19/09/19	
Council	14/05/20	Constitution Review		Matt Phillips	14/08/19	
Cabinet	06/05/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2020/21 - meeting 1 held on 2nd April 2020	Dave Jarrett	02/04/20	
ICMD	08/04/20	GUARANTEED INTERVIEWS FOR CARE LEAVERS		Gareth James	23/03/20	
ICMD	08/04/20	Momouthshire Registration Service Collaborative Working Agreement		Jennifer Walton	23/03/20	
Cabinet	01/04/20	Staffing re-alignment: Community Hubs and Contact Centre		Matt Gatehouse	11/03/20	
Cabinet	01/04/20	EAS Business Plan		Will Mclean	04/03/20	

Cabinet	01/04/20	Guaranteed Interview Scheme for Care Leavers		Gareth James	28/02/20	
ICMD	25/03/20	Non Domestic Rates: High Street and Retail Rate Relief 2020/21	for approval of the adoption of a High Street and Retail Rate Relief Scheme for 2020/21, in accordance with Welsh Government guidance.	Ruth Donovan	12/02/20	
ICMD	25/03/20	Contract Extension		Tracey Harry	14/02/20	
Council	05/03/20	Pay Policy		Sally Thomas	23/01/20	
Council	05/03/20	Annual Safeguarding Report		Julie Boothroyd	06/02/20	
Council	05/03/20	Strategic Equality Plan		Alan Burkitt	26/09/19	
Council	05/03/20	LDP Preferred Strategy	Endorsement to consult on Preferred Strategy	Mark Hand	23/01/20	
Council	05/03/20	Council Tax Resolution	To set budget and Council Tax	Ruth Donovan	18/04/19	
Council	05/03/20	Mid Term Review of the Corporate Plan		Matt Gatehouse		
Cabinet	04/03/20	Investment Committee		Peter Davies	13/02/20	

ICMD	26/02/20	CHARGING APPLICANTS FOR THE MONITORING OF SECTION 106 AGREEMENTS		Phil Thomas	06/02/20	
ICMD	26/02/20	Non Domestic Rates - Application for Hardship Relief		Ruth Donovan	14/01/20	
Cabinet	19/02/20	2020/21 Education and Welsh Church Trust Funds Investment and Fund Strategies	The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet for approval the 2020/21 Investment and Fund Strategy for Trust Funds for which the Authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for adoption and to approve the 2019/20 grant allocation to Local Authority beneficiaries of the Welsh Church Fund	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	19/02/20	Mid Term Review of the Corporate Plan		Matt Gatehouse		
Cabinet	19/02/20	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 7 held on 5th December 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	19/02/20	Consideration of Final Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals		Peter Davies	03/10/19	
Cabinet	19/02/20	Proposal to change the school funding formula.		Nikki Wellington		
Cabinet	19/02/20	Strategic Review of Outdoor Education		Marie Bartlett	18/10/20	
Cabinet	19/02/20	Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) review/ Policy Statement - Results of statutory consultation and proposed Final Plan	To seek approval of the Review of the ROWIP and associated policies	Matthew Lewis	18/07/19	

ICMD	29/01/20	Various roads, county wide Amendment No. 1 of consolidation order 2019 (part 2)		Paul Keeble	13/01/20	
Council	16/01/20	Council Tax Reduction Scheme		Ruth Donovan	18/04/19	
Council	16/01/20	Mid Term Review of the Corporate Plan		Peter Davies	26/09/19	
Council	16/01/20	Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy		Mark Hand	06/09/19	
Council	16/01/20	Constitution Review		Matt Phillips	14/08/19	
Council	16/01/20	Safeguarding - Annual Report to Council		Jane Rodgers	20/06/19	
Council	16/01/20	Proposed Development Company		Deb Hill-Howells	16/09/19	
ICMD	15/01/20	Archaeology Planning Advice	Adoption post-guidance	Mark Hand	19/09/19	Deferred
ICMD	15/01/20	SPG S106 guidance note	To clarify how S106 contributions are calculated	Mark Hand	01/05/19	Deferred
Cabinet	08/01/20	Ethical Employment code of practice - Approval Paper Draft		Scott James	08/11/19	

Cabinet	08/01/20	Budget Monitoring report - month 7 (period 2)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2019/20 financial year.	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19
Cabinet	08/01/20	Redundancy implications within MonLife		Marie Bartlett	07/11/20
Cabinet	08/01/20	Homelessness Report		Deb Hill-Howells	07/11/19
Cabinet	08/01/20	Primary School Places Reiview in Caldicot		Matthew Jones	02/10/19
Cabinet	20/12/19	ARUP Report		Cath Fallon	07/11/19
Cabinet	20/12/19	Draft Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals		Peter Davies	26/09/19
Cabinet	20/12/19	Tree management Strategy Update		Carl Touhig	16/09/19
Cabinet	20/12/19	Green Infrastructure Strategy	To approve the Green Infrastructure Strategy	Matt Lewis	18/07/19
Cabinet	20/12/19	Road Safety Strategy		Frances O'Brien	16/09/19
Cabinet	20/12/19	Home to School Transport Policy		Frances O'Brien	16/09/19

Cabinet	20/12/19	Long Term Household Recycling		Carl Touhig	29/01/19	
Cabinet	20/12/19	Statutory consultation to establish a new Welsh Medium Primary School in Monmouth		Debbie Morgan	15/08/19	
ICMD	23/09/20	SCM Collaboration with TCBC Heritage Services		Amy Longford	24/08/20	
IMCD	18/12/19	Council Tax Base 2020/21 and associated matters	To agree the Council Tax Base figure for submission to the Welsh Government, together with the collection rate to be applied for 2020/21 and to make other necessary related statutory decisions	Sue Deacy/Ruth Donovan	18/04/19	
ICMD	18/12/19	SPG Landscape	To provide guidance on landscape character to inform planning decisions	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	02/05/19	
ICMD	18/12/19	SPG archaeology	To identify three new Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	01/05/19	
ICMD	27/11/19	Museum Review	To seek agreement to implement a staffing restructure and new public opening hours following a review of the Mueums Service	Matthew Lewis		
ICMD	27/11/19	Infill SPG		Phil Thomas	06/11/19	
ICMD	27/11/19	Structure Change - Outdorr Education Service		Ian Saunders	08/11/19	
ICMD	27/11/19	Strategic Lead for Youth Enterprise & Skills		Cath Fallon	06/11/19	**ITEM WITHDRAWN**

ICMD	27/11/19	New Posts within MonLife		Marie Bartlett	01/11/19	**ITEM WITHDRAWN**
ICMD	27/11/19	LANDSCAPE SPG		Andrew Nevill	31/10/19	
ICMD	27/11/19	Sale of land at Llanvair Discoed for use as garden land'	To seek consent to dispose of two sections of land in Llanvair Discoed to current occupiers for use as garden land'	Gareth King/Cllr P Murphy	31/10/19	
ICMD	27/11/19	Infill Development Supplementary Planning Guidance	For adoption post-consultation	Mark Hand	19/09/19	
ICMD	13/11/19	CYP staffing structure – ALN Team		Nikki Wellington		
ICMD	13/11/19	MONLIFE AMENDMENTS TO TEAM CONFIGURATIONS		Marie Bartlett		
Cabinet	06/11/19	Climate Emergency Action Plan	Deferred	Matt Gatehouse	16/09/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20,meeting 5 held on19th September 2019 and meeting 6 held on24th October 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Section 106 Funding – The Hill, Abergavenny		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Caldicot Leisure Centre		Ian Saunders	16/09/19	

Cabinet	06/11/19	Economic Growth			Cath Fallon	16/09/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Section 106 Funding – Penperlleni			Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Croesonen S106 Off-Site Recreation Funding			Mike Moran	30/09/19	
Cabinet	06/11/19	Monmouth S106 Off-Site Recreation Funding			Mike Moran	30/09/19	
Council	24/10/19	Corporate Parenting Annual Report			Jane Rodgers	28/08/19	
Council	24/10/19	Re-appointment of Monmouthshire Local Access Forum	To secure the appointment of members to the Monmouthshire Local Access Forum (LAF) for its next 3 year period		Matt Lewis	18/07/19	
Council	24/10/19	Change to Terms of Reference of PSB Select	To approve a wider remit for the PSB Select Committee to enable it to focus on broader public service activity within Monmouthshire		Hazel Ilett	01/08/19	
Council	24/10/19	National Development Framework			Mark Hand	06/09/19	
Council	24/10/19	Modern Day Slavery & Exploitation Protocol			Dave Jones	11/09/19	
ICMD	23/10/19	Museums - Collections rationalisation	Cllr Paul Jordan		Rachael Rogers	07/08/19	

ICMD	23/10/19	SPG S106 guidance note	To clarify how S106 contributions are calculated	Mark Hand	01/05/19	deferred to 27/11/19
ICMD	09/10/19	VARIOUS ROADS, COUNTY WIDE AMENDMENT NO.1 OF CONSOLIDATION ORDER 2019		Paul Keeble	20/09/19	
ICMD	09/10/19	Archaeology Planning Advice	Endorsement to consult on this advice note, which includes designating new Archaelogicially sensitive Areas	Mark Hand	19/09/19	
ICMD	09/10/19	Planning Report		Rachel Lewis	11/09/19	
ICMD	09/10/19	Planning Services - Annual Performance Report 2018/19		Phil Thomas	11/09/19	
Council	19/09/19	Capital Strategy Approval		Mark Howcroft	09/08/19	
Council	19/09/19	Rights of Way Orders Decision Making	To review rights of way order decision making and remove the need for objected public rights of way Section 53 Wildlife and Countryside Act and 1980 Highway Act applications to be approved by ICMD	Matt Lewis	18/07/19	
Council	19/09/19	MCC Audited Accounts and ISA 260	To notify Council of completed Audit process and resultant accounts - To go to Audit Committee	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
Council	19/09/19	SE Wales Strategic Development Plan		Mark Hand	18/06/19	
Council	19/09/19	Corporate Plan Annual Report		Richard Jones	19/06/19	

Council	19/09/19	Director of Social Services Annual Report		Julie Boothroyd	04/06/19	
Council	19/09/19	MonLife		Tracey Thomas	03/05/19	
Cabinet	18/09/19	Decision on the closure of Mounton House School	Special Meeting	Matthew Lewis	20/05/19	
Cabinet	18/09/19	VAT Management arrangements		Peter Davies	08/08/19	
Cabinet	18/09/19	MTFP and Budget Process	To outline the context and process within which the MTFP over the next 4 years and the budget will be developed.	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
ICMD	11/09/19	Proposed acquisition of MOD railway line.		Deb Hill Howells/ P Murphy	222/08/19	
ICMD	11/09/19	Property Appreciation	Equity Release Scheme	Ian Bakewell	07/08/19	
ICMD	11/09/19	SPG Landscape	To provide guidance on landscape character to inform planning decisions	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	02/05/19	WITHDRAWN
ICMD	11/09/19	Skills @ Work Programme	To seek approval for Monmouthshire's approach to delivering this pan-Wales, fully funded, scheme designed to enhance skills and increase productivity in the workplace, providing opportunities for employers in all sectors to gain accredited qualifications for their workforce	Richard Drinkwater/Nikki Jones	05/08/19	
ICMD	11/09/19	SPG archaeology	To identify three new Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Mark Hand/Amy Longford	01/05/19	WITHDRAWN

ICMD	11/09/19	Sale of land for Garden use Llanfair Discoed	To seek consent for the sale of the section of the land at Llanfair Discoed to the existing leaseholder for use as garden land.	Gareth King/Cllr P Murphy	08/08/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Public Services Ombudsman Annual Report		Paul Matthews	07/08/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Sec 106 Funding; Countryside Sites	To seek approval for section 106 expenditure on various countryside sites	Matthew Lewis	18/07/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Digital Infrastructure Action Plan		Cath Fallon	01/04/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Windows 10 Laptop Replacement	This report seeks funding for the replacement or upgrade of workplace laptop stocks, bringing them up to a minimum of Windows 10 operating system and meeting our ICT security requirements	Sian Hayward	01/08/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Digital Infrastructure Action Plan		Cath Fallon	08/05/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	School Partnership Agreement		Cath Sheen	01/07/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Restructure of Resources Directorate	deferred	Peter Davies	07/06/19	
Cabinet	04/09/19	Brexit Preparedness		Cath Fallon		
ICMD	21/08/19	Modern Day Slavery and Exploitation Protocol'		David Jones	01/08/19	

ICMD	21/08/19	Insourcing of Engineering Design Service	DEFERRED	Paul Keeble	01/08/19	
ICMD	21/08/19	MonLife - Learning Staffing Establishment	To approve an adjustment to the staffing establishment in order to provide business support to the MonLife Learning Manager to deliver additonal courses to a rnage of groups and individuals	Matt Lewis	18/07/19	
ICMD	07/08/19	EMERGENCY PLANNING – BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT .		Julia Detheridge	10/07/19	
ICMD	07/08/19	Collaborative Heritage Services Provision		Amy Longford		
ICMD	07/08/19	Rural Landscape Development Officer	DEFERRED	Desiree Mansfield	03/07/19	
ICMD	07/08/19	Collaborative Heritage Services		Amy Longford	11/07/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	SPG Affordable Housing commuted sums pre consultation	To revise guidance on affordable housing contributions, specifically to amend when commuted sums are required on small scale developments	mark Hand	01/05/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Apprentice, Graduate and Intern Strategy		Hannah Jones	07/06/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Restructure of Enterprise Directorate		Frances O'Brien	07/06/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Section 106 monies concerning Gilwern Primary School		Matthew Jones	12/07/19	

Cabinet	31/07/19	2. Section 106 monies concerning Ysgol Gymraeg Y Fenni		Matthew Jones	12/07/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 4 held on 18th July 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	31/07/19	Budget Monitoring report - month 2 (period 1)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2019/20 financial year.	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19	
ICMD	24/07/19	Proposed disposal of land and foul drainage easement' to Edenstone Homes at Penlanlas Farm, Old Hereford Road, Abergavenny.	Cllr P Murphy	Ben Thorpe	20/06/19	
ICMD	24/07/19	The expansion of the Shared Service to include Revenues		Ruth Donovan	18/06/19	
ICMD	24/07/19	The Social Housing Grant Programme		Louise Corbett	02/05/19	deferred
ICMD	24/07/19	SPG S106 guidance note	To clarify how S106 contributions are calculated	Mark Hand	01/05/19	deferred
ICMD	24/07/19	SPG Infill Development	To provide planning guidance for dealing with infill and backland development	Mark Hand/David Wong	01/05/19	
Council	18/07/19	Statement of Accounts	The purpose of this report is to volunteer a pilot change in the approval process for Statement of Accounts, recognising earlier publication deadlines are not conducive with existing meeting cycles.	Mark Howcroft	09/07/19	
Council	18/07/19	Audit Committee Annual Report		Phillip White	10/06/19	

ICMD	10/07/19	Proposed disposal of land and foul drainage easement' to Edenstone Homes at Penlanlas Farm, Old Hereford Road, Abergavenny.	Cllr P Murphy	Ben Thorpe	20/06/19	
ICMD	10/07/19	PTU Structure		John McConnachie		
ICMD	10/07/19	Collections Review		Rachael Rogers	27/03/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Replacement LDP Issues, Vision and Objectives		Rachel Lewis	11/06/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Social Justice Strategy Annual Update		Cath Fallon	08/05/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 1 & 3 held on 11th April and 20th June 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	LDP Growth Options	From ICMD	Mark Hand	01/05/19	
Cabinet	03/07/19	Guaranteed Interview Scheme for Service Leavers, Veterans and Spouses		Joe Skidmore	07/06/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	Training/PTU Structure		John McConnacie	14/05/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	SWTRA agreement signature - May 19	Jane Pratt	Roger Hoggins	04/06/19	

ICMD	26/06/19	Household Waste Duty of Care Fixed Penalty Notices	Sara Jones	Huw Owen	04/06/19	
ICMD	26/06/19	LDP Growth Options	**Going to Cabinet 3 July**	Mark Hand	01/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	PROPOSED 30 MPH SPEED LIMIT STATION ROAD AND OLD TRAP ROAD, GILWERN	DEFERRED PENDING FURTHER WORK ON COSTINGS	Paul Keeble	02/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Interim arrangements - transfer of the GIS from SRS	to outline the interim arrangements for provision of the GIS function in collaboration with Newport City Council	Sian Hayward	16/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Non Domestic Rates application for hardship relief	To determine whether it is appropriate to give discretionary rate relief on the grounds of hardship to a ratepayer in Monmouth town	Ruth Donovan	23/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Structural Changes in Policy and Governance Section		Matt Gatehouse/P Jordan	02/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Volunteering Update	DEFERRED	Cath Fallon	08/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Eco-Flexi Statement of Intent	To scrutinise the Council's "Statement of Intent" rgarding access to Energy Company	Steve Griffiths	01/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Training/PTU Structure	DEFERRED TO 26/6	John McConnacie/Bryan Jones	14/05/19	
ICMD	12/06/19	Monmouthshire Local Toilet Strategy	From Cabinet Planner	Dave Jones	21/05/19	

Cabinet	05/06/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2019/20, meeting 2 held on 16th May 2019	Dave Jarrett	18/04/19
Cabinet	05/06/19	Revenue and Capital Monitoring Outturn	To provide Members with information on the outturn position of the Authority for the financial year	Mark Howcroft	18/04/19
Cabinet	05/06/19	Local Toilet Strategy		Dave Jones	06/03/19
Cabinet	05/06/19	Section 106 funding – Forensic Science Laboratory Site, Chepstow		Mike Moran	20/02/19
Cabinet	05/06/19	LDP Issues, Objectives & Vision		Mark Hand	
ICMD	22/05/19	SWTRA Agreement - Singature & Seal		Roger Hoggins	02/05/19
ICMD	22/05/19	APPEARANCE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS		Matt Phillips/ Paul Jordan	30/04/19
ICMD	22/05/19	(ENRaW) Funding: Gwent Green Grid Partnership		Matthew Lewis	24/04/19
ICMD	22/05/19	PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF WAITING AT ANY TIME, NEWTOWN ROAD, PENPERLLENI.		Paul Keeble	18/04/19
ICMD	22/05/19	PROPOSED PROHIBITION OF WAITING AT SPECIFIED TIMES ONLY, LAUNDRY PLACE, ABERGAVENNY		Paul Keeble	18/04/19

Council	16/05/19	Chief Officer CYP Annual Report		Will Mclean	26/03/19	
Council	16/05/19	Proposed Off-Road Cycling Centre, Llanfoist		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Council	16/05/19	Speed Management		Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
ICMD	08/05/19	Delivering Excellence in Children's Service: Establishment update in line with setting the structure for 2019/20.	To establish a fit for purpose structure for Children's Services for the forthcoming financial year of 2019/2020 and beyond.	Jane Rodgers	17/04/19	
ICMD	08/05/19	Museum Service Interim Reduction in hours		Matt Lewis	11/04/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Cabinet to agree to commence statutory consultation to open a new Welsh Medium Primary School in Monmouth.	Deferred to ?	Debbie Morgan	05/03/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Recruitment & Selection Policy		Sally Thomas	26/02/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Play Sufficiency Audit and Action Plan 2019		Mike Moran	20/02/19	
Cabinet	01/05/19	Proposed changes to the membership of the school budget finance forum	This paper is to propose changing the membership of the school budget forum to allow wider representation	Nikki Wellington	15/02/19	
ICMD	24/04/19	ROWIP DRAFT PLAN		Ruth Rourke	02/0/19	

ICMD	24/04/19	Review of Collections Development Policy			Rachael Rogers	27/03/19	
Council	11/04/19	Monmouthshire Citizen Advice Bureau Annual Report	To provide members with an opportunity to discuss the work and ask questions of the Chief Executive of CAB Monmouthshire which provides advice to local people and its contribution to the council's purpose of building sustainable and resilient communities.	Matt Gatehouse	05/10/18	
Council	11/04/19	Mon Life		Peter Davies		
Council	11/04/19	Development Company		Peter Davies		
ICMD	10/04/19	Supplementary Planning Guidance on Affordable Housing commuted sums	endorsement to consult for 6 weeks	Mark Hand / Cllr Sara Jones	15/03/19	
ICMD	10/04/19	Housing Options Staffing Report		Ian Bakewell / Cllr Sara Jones	14/03/19	
ICMD	10/04/19	Consolidated Traffic Order		Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	catchment review / admissions policy		Matthew Jones	19/03/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	Agency and Self Employed Workers Policy		Sally Thomas	26/02/19	
Cabinet	03/04/19	Section 106 Funding – Sudbrook Paper Mill		Mike Moran	20/02/19	

Cabinet	03/04/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 9 held on the 7th March 2019.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
ICMD	27/03/19	BLAENAVON INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE WORLD HERITAGE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2018 - 2023)	To seek approval of the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan (2018-2023).	Matthew Lewis	08/03/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	DRAFT INFILL DEVELOPMENT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE		MARK HAND	06/03/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	DEFINITIVE MAP MODIFICATION ORDER, PRICES BRIDGE, WHITELYE, TRELLECH		Ruth Rourke	05/03/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	Weekend Traffic Orders	NO LONGER REQUIRED - RH	Roger Hoggins	29/01/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	Future Housing Management Register	NO LONGER REQUIRED	Mark Hard	29/01/19	
ICMD	27/03/19	Youth Support Grant Additional Funding	Cllr Richard John	Hannah Jones	21/01/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Non Domestic Rates:High Street and Retail Rates Relief		Ruth Donovan	01/03/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Use of S106 funding in Wyesham	Cllr Bryan Jones	Mike Moran	20/02/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Proposed prohibition of waiting at any time Capel Y Ffin to Llanvihangel Crucorney Rd		Paul Keeble	19/02/19	

ICMD	13/03/19	Restructure of Housing Options Scheme	DEFERRED	Ian Bakewell	04/02/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	PSPO Consider Condition of all MCC car parks		Andrew Mason	08/01/19	
ICMD	13/03/19	Formula Change for Mounton House		Nikki Wellington		
Council	07/03/19	Road Safety Strategy		Rogger Hoggins	29/01/19	
Council	07/03/19	Final Budget Proposals	Combined with Council Tax Resolution Report	Peter Davies	11/09/18	
Council	07/03/19	Treasury Management Strategey 2019/20	To accept the annual treasury Management	Peter Davies	11/09/18	
Council	07/03/19	Council Tax Resolution 2019/20	To set budget and Council tax for 2019/20	Ruth Donovan	11/09/18	
Cabinet	06/03/19	Future Options for Mounton House School		Will Mclean	27/09/18	
Cabinet	06/03/19	2019/20 Education and Welsh Church Trust Funds Investment and Fund Strategies	The purpose of this report is to present to Cabinet for approval the 2019/20 Investment and Fund Strategy for Trust Funds for which the Authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for adoption and to approve the 2018/19 grant allocation to Local Authority beneficiaries of the Welsh Church Fund	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	06/03/19	Report to Federate the Governing Bodies of Llanfoist Fawr and Llanvihangel Crucorney Primary Schools.		Cath Saunders		

Cabinet	06/03/19	Investment Case to Deliver next phase of procurement strategy		Peter Davies		
ICMD	27/02/19	ESTABLISHMENT OF URBAN AND PHYSICAL REGENERATION TEAM		Cath Fallon	29/01/19	
Council	21/02/19	Addressing our lack of a five year housing land supply: a review of Monmouthshire's approach to unallocated housing sites		Mark Hand	29/01/19	
Council	21/02/19	REGENERATION OF SEVERNSIDE & THE FUTURE ROLE OF CALDICOT TOWN TEAM.		Cath Fallon	29/01/19	
Council	21/02/19	Capitalisation of Revenue Costs		Mark Howcroft	29/01/19	
Cabinet - Special	20/02/19	Final Revenue and Capital Budget Proposals		Peter Davies	20/09/18	
ICMD	13/02/19	Lido facility in Bailey Park		Deb Hill Howells	21/01/19	
ICMD	13/02/19	Prohibition of waiting at anytime, Lansdown Road, Abergavenny		Paul Keeble	15/01/19	
Cabinet	06/02/19	Local Housing Market Assessment		Mark Hand	29/01/19	

Cabinet	06/02/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 8 held on the 17th January 2019.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
ICMD	30/01/19	Data Protection & GDPR Officer for Schools		Sian Hawyard		
ICMD	30/01/19	Social Care & Health Senior Leadership Review Follow up		Tyrone Stokes		
Council	17/01/19	Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2018/19		Ruth Donovan	11/09/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	IN-HOUSE SENIOR CARE & SUPPORT WORKER RE-GRADING		Colin Richings	31/12/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	DOMESTIC ASSISTANT POST RE-GRADE		Sian Gardner	31/12/18	
ICMD	16/01/19	Monmouthshire LDP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Habitats Regulations Appraisal Initial Screening		Mark Hand/Rachel Lewis	21/12/18	

ICMD	16/01/19	**LOCAL GOVERNMENT (WALES) ACT 1994**	THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (PRECEPTS) (WALES) REGULATIONS 1995	Jonathan S Davies	18/12/18	
Cabinet	09/01/19	Final Draft Budget Proposals or recommendation to Council.		Joy Robson	17/04/18	
Cabinet	09/01/19	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 7 held on the 13th December 2018.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	09/01/19	Budget Monitoring report - month 7 (period 2)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2018/19 financial year.	Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft	17/04/18	
Cabinet	08/01/19	Conclusion of the statutory processes concerning Mounton House Special Schoo		Matthew Jones	09/10/19	
Cabinet	19/12/18	Gwent Homelesness Strategy	Moved to Council 13 December	Steve Griffiths	05/11/18	
Cabinet	19/12/18	Draft Revenue Capital Budget Proposals	To outline the proposed capital budget for 2019/20 and indicative capital budgets for the 3 years 2020/21 to 2022/23	Joy Robson/Peter Davies	19/09/18	

Council	13/12/18	Gwent Homelessness Strategy		Steve Griffiths	13/11/18	
Council	13/12/18	Capital Budget Report on 3rd Lane on Wye Bridge	Defer to December	Paul Keeble	20/09/18	
Council	13/12/18	Final approval of MonLife and MonLife Plus		Tracey Thomas	09/08/18	
ICMD	12/12/18	PROHIBITION OF WAITING AT ANY TIME (CHAPEL ROAD, STANHOPE STREET, CANTREF ROAD, AVENUE ROAD, HAROLD ROAD) ABERGAVENNY		Paul Keeble	21/11/18	
ICMD	12/12/18	Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 The Local Authorities (Precepts)9wlaes) Regulations 1995		Jonathan S Davies	20/11/18	
Cabinet	05/12/18	Implementation of NJC revised payspine April 2019			09/10/18	
Cabinet	05/12/18	LA and Schools Partnership Agreement		Cath Saunders	26/09/18	
Cabinet	05/12/18	Corporate Plan: Progress Report		Matthew Gatehouse	10/07/18	
Cabinet	05/12/18	Reorganisation of ALN and Inclusion Services update	Cabinet consider objections received on the Reorganisa	Debbie Morgan	25/05/18	

Cabinet	05/12/18	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 6 held on the 25th October 2018.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	05/12/18	Council Tax Base 2019/20 and associated matters	To agree the Council Tax Base figure for submission to the Welsh Government, together with the collection rate to be applied for 2019/20 and to make other necessary related statutory decisions	Sue Deacy/Ruth Donovan	17/04/18	
Cabinet	05/12/18	Reviews of Fees and Charges	To reciew all fees and charges made for services across the Council and identify proposals for increasing them in 2019/20	Mark Howcroft	17/04/18	
ICMD	28/11/18	Panel Fees for Foster Carers		Jane Rodgers	17/10/18	
ICMD	14/11/18	Review of Mardy Local Lettings Policy		Ian Bakewell	24/10/18	
ICMD	14/11/18	· Rural Allocations Policy		Shirley Wiggam	23/10/18	
ICMD	14/11/18	· Social Housing Grant Programme		Shirley Wiggam	23/10/18	
ICMD	14/11/18	Family Support within 'Statutory' Children's Services - Re-design of the Contact Service		Jane Rodgers	17/10/18	
ICMD	14/11/18	Proposal to extend supporting people contdracts in 2019/20		Chris Robinson	10/09/18	
Cabinet	07/11/18	Targeted Regeneration Investment Programme, The Cross, Caldicot		Cath Fallon	12/10/18	

Cabinet	07/11/18	21st Century Schools - Band B project Team		Will Mclean	12/10/18	
Cabinet	07/11/18	Cadetship Programme		Tracey Harry	20/09/18	
Cabinet	07/11/18	Structure Report		Roger Hoggins	20/09/18	
Cabinet	07/11/18	Project 5: Development of a Therapeutic Foster Care Service for Complex Young People		Jane Rodgers	30/08/18	
Cabinet	07/11/18	MTFP and Budget Process for 2019/20 to 2022/23	To outline the context and process within which the MTFP over the next 4 years and the budget for 2019/20 will be developed.	Joy Robson	17/04/18	
Council	25/10/18	Statement of Gambling Policy and proposals for Casinos		Linda O'Gorman	10/09/18	
Council	25/10/18	County Hall Accommodation	Seeking approval to undertake borrowing to fund the refurbishment works to County Hall	Deb Hill-Howells	17/07/18	
Council	25/10/18	Proposal to create a development company		Deb Hill-Howells		
ICMD	24/10/18	Additional Service Offer at Usk Hub	To seek approval for the development of a business case to site a Post Office within Usk Hub following the announcement of the planned closure of the current facility on Bridge Street	Matt Gatehouse / Richard Drinkwater	04/10/18	
ICMD	10/10/18	Register of Priority Services		Ian Hardman	18/09/18	

ICMD	10/10/18	Joint Heritage Services with Torfaen		Mark Hand	05/09/18	
ICMD	10/10/18	Extension of Lease for Gilwern Library	To seek approval to extend the council's lease of space within Gilwern Community Centre for the continued provision of a library service beyond the end of the current agreement which expires in March 2019	Matthew Gatehouse	03/08/18	
Cabinet	03/10/18	Welsh Church Funding Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of applications 2018/19, Meeting 5 held on the 20th September 2018.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
ICMD	26/09/18	Joint Heritage Services with Torfaen	DEFERRED TO 10 OCTOBER	Mark Hand	05/09/18	12/09/18
ICMD	26/09/18	Amendments to cemeteries management practicesto withdraw burial plot reservations.		Deb Hill-Howells	17/07/18	
Council	20/09/18	Abergavenny Hub	Final business case to proceed with the creation of a Hub at Abergavenny Town Hall	Deb Hill Howells	17/07/18	
Council	20/09/18	A40 Wyebridge Highway Improvement Scheme		Paul Keeble	12/07/18	
Council	20/09/18	Well-being Objectives and Statement Annual Report 2017/18	For Council to approve the Annual Report 2107/18 on MCCs wellbeing objectives and statement	Richard Jones	30/05/18	
Council	20/09/18	Fairtrade		Hazel Clatworthy	24/05/18	
Council	20/09/18	MCC Audited Accounts 2017/18 (formal approval	To present the audited Statement of Accounts for 2017/18 for approval by Council	Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft		

Council	20/09/18	ISA 260 report - MCC Accounts - attachment above	To provide external audits repor on the Statement of Accounts 2017/18	WAO		
Council	20/09/18	J Block Proposals		Deb Hill-Howells		
ICMD	12/09/18	Colleague Volunteering Pilot	To seek approval to establish a Colleague Volunteering Pilot for 30 staff across directorates.	Owen Wilce		
Cabinet	05/09/18	NEET		Hannah Jones	09/08/18	
Cabinet	05/09/18	Management of obstructions in the public highway	For Cabinet to approve recommendations made by Strong Communities Select on 30th July	Roger Hoggins	09/08/18	
Cabinet	05/09/18	ICM Phase 2 Implementation of Family Support Services - post statutory threshold		Jane Rodgers	01/08/18	
Cabinet	05/09/18	Targeted Regeneration Investment - South Monmouthshire		Cath Fallon	13/07/18	
Cabinet	05/09/18	Childcare Offer		Rebecca Davis	12/06/18	
Cabinet	05/09/18	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 4 held on the 26th July 2018	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	05/09/18	Recommendations on the review of ALN & Inclusion Services	Cabinet to receive recommendations based on the cons	Debbie Morgan	25/05/01	

Cabinet	05/09/18	Regional Safeguarding Board Annual Report	Deferred	Claire Marchant		
Cabinet	05/09/18	S106 Procedure Note and S106 Guidance Note	DEFERRED from May	Mark Hand		
ICMD	22/08/18	Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014		Andrew Mason	03/08/18	
ICMD	08/08/18	Children's Services – Supporting First Years in Practice		Jane Rodgers	19/07/18	
ICMD	08/08/18	Safeguarding Business Support Update		Diane Corrister	19/07/18	
ICMD	08/08/18	Financial Systems support team - change of role and job description		Ruth Donovan	03/07/18	
Council	26/07/18	Shadow Board recruitment for the ADM		Cath Fallon	15/06/18	
Council	26/07/18	Stock Transfer – Promises Kept/Missed & Added Value	PRESENTATION ONLY	Ian Bakewell	08/06/18	
Council	26/07/18	Audit Committee Annual Report		Wendy Barnard	24/05/18	
Council	26/07/18	Strategic Development Plan (SDP) Responsibiloie Authority Report	DEFERRED	Mark Hand	09/05/18	

Council	26/07/18	Chief Officer Annual Report		Claire Marchant		
Council	26/07/18	Safeguarding Evaluative Report		Claire Marchant		
ICMD	25/07/18	Private Sector Housing Loan Schemes - Change of Terms.		Steve Griffiths	21/06/18	
Cabinet	25/07/18	Youth Enterprise			20/06/18	
Cabinet	25/07/18	Borough Theatre			20/06/18	
Cabinet	25/07/18	Events			20/06/18	
Cabinet	25/07/18	Month 2 Budget Report			20/06/18	
ICMD	25/07/18	Housing Renewal Policy		Ian Bakewell	17/05/18	
ICMD	25/07/18	B&B Policy		Ian Bakewell	17/05/18	13/06/18
ICMD	25/07/18	'Disposal of land adjacent to A40 at Monmouth for highway improvements'	DEFERRED from June	Gareth King/Cllr P Murphy	03/05/18	

Cabinet	25/07/18	Resource Strategy	To comprise Commercial; Procurement; People; Digital; Financial strategies	Peter Davies	23/04/18	
Cabinet	25/07/18	Budget Monitoring report - Month 2 (period 1)	The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information on the forecast outturn position of the Authority at end of month reporting for 2018/19 financial year.	Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft	17/04/18	
Cabinet	25/07/18	The delivery of budget savings for 2018/19.	To provide Cabinet with a level of comfort and reassurance around the delivery of Budget savings for 2108/19	Peter Davies	15/04/18	
ICMD	25/07/18	Care Homes Fees – Fair Rate for Care Exercise	Cllr P Jones	Nicola Venus- Balgobin		
ICMD	11/07/18	FLOOD and Water Management Act 2010 - Schedule 3 IMPLEMENTATION of the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Approving Body (SAB)		Paul Keeble	22/06/18	
ICMD	11/07/18	RECRUITMENT OF BSSG ADMIN OFFICER		Christian Schmidt	22/06/18	
ICMD	11/07/18	Workforce Update Report - Children's Services	DEFERRED	Claire Robins	07/06/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Disposal of Land between Llanishen and Trellech	To declare approx 36 acres of land between Llanishen and Trellech surplus to requirements and to seek consent for its disposal	Gareth King	15/06/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Care Leavers Report		Ruth Donovan	07/06/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Restructure of attractions services in TLCY		Tracey Thomas	07/06/18	

Cabinet	04/07/18	Review of ALN & Inclusion Services	Cabinet to consider the results of the statutory consultat	Debbie Morgan	25/05/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	School Meal Debt Management		Roger Hoggins	17/05/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Draft NEET Reduction Strategy		Hannah Jones	08/05/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Inspire Programmes (Inspire2Achieve and Inspire2Work)	DEFERRED	Hannah Jones	08/05/18	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 3 held on the 21st June 2018.	Dave Jarrett	17/04/2018	
Cabinet	04/07/18	Crick Road Business Case	ITEM DEFERRED	Colin Richings		07/03/18
Cabinet	04/07/18	The Knoll, Section 106 funding, Abergavenny	DEFERRED from June	Mike Moran		
Cabinet	04/07/18	Chippenham Mead Play Area	DEFERRED from 6/6/18	Mike Moran		
ICMD	27/06/18	REALLOCATION OF SECTION 106 FUNDING, MONMOUTH		Mike Moran	08/06/18	
ICMD	27/06/18	Definitive Map Modification Order Section 53 (C) (i) Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Restricted Byway (53-16) Great Panta Devauden		Paul Keeble/Cllr B Jones	31/05/18	Report deleted from Planner 7/6/18

ICMD	27/06/18	Planning advice charges for LDP candidate sites.		Mark Hand	24/05/18	
ICMD	27/06/18	Early help Duty and Assessment – Hierarchy Update – Service Manager		Claire Robins	24/05/18	
Council	21/06/18	Corporate Parenting Strategy		Claire Marchant	07/06/18	
Council	21/06/18	Plastic Free County		Hazel Clatworthy	24/05/18	
Council	21/06/18	Joint Scrutiny of the City Deal		Hazel Ilett	30/04/18	
ICMD	13/06/18	Housing Restructure		Ian Bakewell	17/05/18	
ICMD	13/06/18	Re-fit Cymru programme	To seek approval to enter into a contract with Local Partnerships to utilise their framework to access energy efficient technologies.	Deb Hill Howells/Phil Murphy	10/05/18	
ICMD	13/06/18	Supporting People contract procurement exemptions		Chris Robinson	10/04/18	15/02/2018 Report deleted from planner
ICMD	13/06/18	Children with Disability - Hierachy Update		Claire Robins	05/03/18	
Cabinet	06/06/18	Twr Mihangel Section 106 Funding		Mike Moran	18/05/18	

Cabinet	06/06/18	Section 106 Off-Site Play Contributions		Mike Moran	18/05/18	
Cabinet	06/06/18	ADM Update		Tracey Thomas	18/05/18	
Cabinet	06/06/18	Proposed 25 year lease of Former Park Primary , Abergavenny, to Abergavenny Community Trust		Nicola Howells	15/05/18	
Cabinet	06/06/18	Council Response to the LGR Green Paper		Matt Gatehouse	14/05/18	09/03/18
Cabinet	06/06/18	Revenue and Capital Monitoring 2017/18 Outturn Forecast Statement	To provide Members with information on the outturn position of the Authority for the 2017/18 year.	Mark Howcroft	17/04/18	
Cabinet	06/06/18	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this combined report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2018/19, meeting 1 held on 19th April and meeting 2 held on 10th May 2018	Dave Jarrett	17/04/18	
Cabinet	06/06/18	Corporate Parenting Strategy		Jane Rodgers	22/03/18	07/03/18
Cabinet	06/06/18	Welsh Language Monitoring Report	Moved to Strong Communities Select	Alan Burkitt		
Cabinet	06/06/18	Kerbcraft Update	DEFERRED from May			
ICMD	23/05/18	Creation of an Asset Officer Post, Estates		Deb Hill Howells/Cllr P Murphy	03/05/18	

ICMD	23/05/18	Letting of Penarth Farm, Llanishen		Gareth King/Cllr P Murphy	03/05/18	07/03/18
ICMD	23/05/18	High Street Rate Relief Scheme for 2018/19	To adopt the scheme of 2018/19 in accordance with Welsh Government Guidance	Ruth Donovan	26/04/18	
ICMD	23/05/18	Proposed 30mph Speed Limit, Llandevenny Road, Llandevenny, Mill		Paul Keeble/Cllr B Jones	25/04/18	
ICMD	23/05/18	Transfer to Torfaen - Assessment of free school meal entitlement for MCC		Nikki Wellington/Cllr Murphy	10/04/18	
Council	10/05/18	Strategic Asset Management Plan		Peter Davies	23/04/18	
Council	10/05/18	To agree update on the Safeguarding Policy		Cath Sheen	16/04/18	
Council	10/05/18	Local Development Plan Delivery Agreement		Mark Hand	11/04/18	
Council	10/05/18	Boundary Review		John Pearson		
ICMD	09/05/18	Rural Programmes Team – ICT and Finance Apprentice Post		Michael Powell	23/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	GDPR Data Protection Policy		Rachel Trusler	20/04/18	

ICMD	09/05/18	Trellech Speed Limits		Paul Keeble	18/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	Civil Parking Enforcements	Moved from Cabinet 11/04/18	Paul Keeble	13/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	PROHIBITION OF WAITING AT ANY TIME (CHAPEL ROAD, STANHOPE STREET, CANTREF ROAD, AVENUE ROAD, HAROLD ROAD) ABERGAVENNY		Paul Keeble/Cllr B Jones	13/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	Creation of fixed term Senior Planning Policy Officer Post for 3.5 years		Mark Hand/Cllr Greenland	12/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	Amendment to existing fixed term Senior Landscape and Urban Design Officer post to make it a permanent post;		Mark Hand/Cllr Greenland	12/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	Creation of fixed term Apprentice Planner post (exact job title tbc)		Mark Hand/Cllr Greenland	12/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	Re-evaluation of Post of Lead - Community Improvement Supervisor		Nigel Leaworthy	10/04/18	
ICMD	09/05/18	Supporting People contract procurement exemptions	DEFERRED TO 13 JUNE	Chris Robinson	15/02/18	09/03/18
ICMD	09/05/18	Adoption of highway management plan including appointment of Highway Asset inspector and changes to Asset Planning Officer posts		Paul Keeble		
Cabinet	02/05/18	Adoption of Road Safety Strategy		Paul Keeble		

Cabinet	02/05/18	Social Justice Srtategy		Cath Fallon		
Council	19/04/18	Bryn Y Cwm Change of name		Matt Gatehouse	21/03/18	12/03/18
Council	19/04/18	Council Diary 2018/19		John Pearson	12/03/18	
Council	19/04/18	Sale of old County Hall Site		Roger Hoggins	16/02/18	
Council	19/04/18	Chief Officer Report CYP		Will Mclean	25/01/18	
ICMD	18/04/18	Communities for Work		Hannah Jones	22/03/18	
ICMD	18/04/18	Disposal of easement at Wonastow Road		Ben Winstanley	14/03/18	
Cabinet	11/04/18	Tree Policy		Roger Hoggins	19/02/18	
Cabinet	11/04/18	VAWDASV		Joe Skidmore	08/02/18	
Cabinet	11/04/18	Disposal of County Hall		Roger Hoggins		

Cabinet	11/04/18	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2017/18, meeting 6 held on the 22nd February 2018	Dave Jarrett		
ICMD	28/03/18	Property Maintenance Framework Agreement		Phil Kenney/P Murphy	06/03/18	
ICMD	28/03/18	Children's Services Business Support Team - Hierachy Update		Claire Robins	05/03/18	
ICMD	28/03/18	Social Care & Health - Business Support Post		Claire Robins	05/03/18	
ICMD	28/03/18	Staffing Restructure of SCH Workforce Development Team		Sian Sexton	05/03/18	
ICMD	28/03/18	Operational Changes to Trading Standards		Gareth Walters/Sara Jones	27/02/18	
ICMD	28/03/18	Section 106 Major Maintenance Capital for the repairs to the footbridge over the Gavenny at Penyval,		Nigel Leaworthy		
Council	19/03/18	City Deal Business Plan		Paul Matthews		
Council	19/03/18	LDP		Mark Hand		
ICMD	14/03/18	Future of Melin Private Leasing Scheme		Ian Bakewell	15/02/18	

ICMD	14/03/18	2nd Phase Families Support Review		Claire Marchant		
ICMD	14/03/18	Award Garden Waste Contract		Carl Touhig		
ICMD	14/03/18	S106 Transport Projects		Richard Cope		
Cabinet	07/03/18	2018/19 Education and Welsh Church Trust Funds Investment and Fund strategies	To present to Cabinet for approval the 2018/19 Investment Fund Strategy for Trust Funds for which the authority acts as sole or custodian trustee for adoption and to approve the 2017/18 grant allocation to LA beneficiaries of the Welsh Church Fund	Dave Jarrett		
Cabinet	07/03/18	Corporate Parenting Strategy		Claire Marchant		
Cabinet	07/03/18	EAS Business Plan		Will Mclean		
Cabinet	07/03/18	Proposed changes to the schools mfunding formulafor the funding of building maintenance costs	To seek approval to reduce the funding of building maintenance costs for our new schools	Nikki Wellington		
Cabinet	07/03/18	Replacement document management system for revenues		Ruth Donovan		
Cabinet	07/03/18	Review of Additional Learning Needs and inclusion services	To seek cabinet approval to commence the statutory consultation process associated with proposed changes to ALN and Inclusion Services	Matthew Jones		
Cabinet	07/03/18	Turning the World Upside Down	DEFERRED	Claire Marchant		

Cabinet	07/03/18	Whole Authority Risk Assessment		Richard Jones		
Council	01/03/18	Treasury Strategy		Peter Davies	08/02/18	
Council	01/03/18	Approval of public service board well-being plan		Matt Gatehouse		
Council	01/03/18	Area Plan - Population Needs Assessment		Claire Marchant		
Council	01/03/18	Council Tax Resolution 2018/19		Ruth Donovan		
Council	01/03/18	Pooled fund for care homes		Claire Marchant		
Council	01/03/18	Social Justice Policy	ITEM DEFERRED	Cath Fallon		
Cabinet	28/02/18	Borough Theatre		Tracey Thomas	19/02/18	
ICMD	28/02/18	Recruitment for Maternity Cover: Development Management Team		Phil Thomas	08/02/18	
ICMD	28/02/18	Restructure of Mental health Social Work Staffing		John Woods	08/02/18	

ICMD	28/02/18	Staffing Restructure of Adult Disability Service		John Woods	08/02/18	
Cabinet	28/02/18	Final Budget Proposals		Peter Davies		
ICMD	28/02/18	Charges in relation to the delivery of the auths private water supply responsibilties		Huw Owen		
ICMD	28/02/18	Fixed Penalty Notice charges for fly tipping offences		Huw Owen/Sara Jones		
ICMD	28/02/18	Gypsy and Traveller Pitch allocation policy report		Steve Griffiths		
ICMD	28/02/18	Re-designation of Shared Housing		Ian Bakewell/Greenland		
ICMD	28/02/18	Removal of under 18 burial charges		Deb Hill Howells		
Council	21/02/18	Widening of Investment definition		Mark Howcroft	29/01/19	
Council	15/02/18	Active Travel Plan and Civil Parking Enforcement		Roger Hoggins		
Council	15/02/18	Corporate Plan		Kellie Beirne		

Council	15/02/18	Pay Policy		Sally Thomas		
ICMD	14/02/18	All Wales Play opportunities grant		Matthew Lewis/Cllr Greenland		
ICMD	14/02/18	Development Management Enhanced Services proposals		Phil Thomas		
ICMD	14/02/18	Loan to Foster Carers		Jane Rodgers		
ICMD	14/02/18	Personal Transport Budgets		Roger Hoggins		
ICMD	14/02/18	Public Health Wales Act - Intimate Piercing		David Jones		
ICMD	14/02/18	Residents only parking permit scheme Usk View, Merthyr Road, Abergavenny		Paul Keeble		
ICMD	14/02/18	Usk in Bloom		Cath Fallon		03/01/18
ICMD	08/02/18	Fixed Penalty Notice charges for fly tipping offences		Huw Owen		
ICMD	31/01/18	Seasonal Garden Waste Collections		Carl Touhig		

ICMD	31/01/18	Staffing changes in Policy and Governance		Matt Gatehouse		
Cabinet	29/01/18	ADM		Kellie Beirne		
Cabinet	29/01/18	Corporate Plan		Kellie Beirne		
Council	18/01/18	Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2018/19		Ruth Donovan		
Council	18/01/18	Response to Older Adults Mental Health Consultation		Claire Marchant		
ICMD	17/01/18	Local Government (Wales) Act 1994 The Local Authorities (Precepts)9wlaes) Regulations 1995		Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft		03/01/18
ICMD	17/01/18	Supporting People Programme Grant Spendplan 2018-19		Chris Robinson		
ICMD	17/01/18	Trainee Accountant Regrade		Tyrone Stokes		
Cabinet	10/01/18	Budget Monitoring Report	The purpose of this report is to provide members with information on the forecast outturn position of the authority at end of month reporting for 2016/17 financial year	Joy Robson/Mark Howcroft		
Cabinet	10/01/18	Chepstow Cluster - proposed distribution of Section 106 monies	To agree the distribution of section 106 to the cluster	Nikki Wellington		

Cabinet	10/01/18	Re-Use Shop at llanfoist Household Recycling Centre		Roger Hoggins		
Cabinet	10/01/18	Management of obstructions in the public highway		Roger Hoggins		
Cabinet	10/01/18	Welsh Church Fund Working Group	The purpose of this report is to make recommendations to Cabinet on the Schedule of Applications 2017/18, meeting 5 held on the 14th December 2017	Dave Jarrett		
		5G				
Cabinet		Play Efficency			29/01/19	

		Museums (need workshop first)		Frances Williams	29/01/19	
		LDP		Mark Hand	29/01/19	
Council		Growth Option		Mark Hand	29/01/19	
Council		Future Econ			29/01/19	

Monmouthshire Select Committee Minutes

Meeting of Economy and Development Select Committee held at The Council Chamber, County Hall, Rhadyr, Usk, NP15 1GA on Thursday, 30th January, 2020 at 10.00 am

Councillors Present	Officers in Attendance
County Councillorr P.Pavia (Chairman)	Peter Davies, Chief Officer, Resources
	Dave Loder, Finance Manager
County Councillors: J.Becker, A.Davies,	Hazel Ilett, Scrutiny Manager
D. Dovey, D. Evans, R.Roden, B. Strong,	Robert McGowan, Policy and Scrutiny Officer
P. Murphy, L.Dymock, A. Easson and R. Harris	

APOLOGIES: Councillors M.Feakins and V. Smith

1. **Declarations of Interest.**

   No declarations of interest were made.

2. **Public Open Forum.**

   No members of the public were present.

3. **Budget Monitoring Report Month 7 - Report for quarterly scrutiny.**

   The committee was presented with a report showing significant pressures, with an unprecedented shortfall of just under £4m at this stage – this is a rare situation and challenge for the Council. Children's Services is by far the biggest pressure to contain, with an increase of looked-after children and very expensive placements, leading to a £2m overspend. Other notable areas are Adult and Social Care, and children with additional learning needs. A recovery plan has been prepared which can be put into effect quickly. The Council's ability to make in-year savings is getting harder, the £4m overspend already takes into account the savings and cuts made. All expected measures are being taken.

   Challenge:

   How confident are we that the potential surplus from the Ealing judgement, or some of it, will come back to the Council?

   There is a range of possible VAT recovery, we're forecasting £1.9m in the mid-range. The risks are more around the very old elements of the claim: the older the claim the harder it is to make it. Therefore, there's always a degree of risk that Customs will accept that position. KPMG has given reassurance that we are in a strong position. If we do go beyond the forecasted £1.9m the money will be used to benefit the end-of-

year outturn position, offset against any further pressures that may come to the fore in the remainder of the year.

Given the slippage of £171k for Crick Care Home, if, by the end of the next financial year, we haven't begun to spend money on the project, would we lose the grant from Welsh Govt?

The slippage of £171k noted in the report has been due to the planning application working its way through and being approved. There's no real concern, there are risks identified around funding but these are more to do with care home replacement on the site. Conversations are ongoing, with reassurance being given to Welsh Govt.

How is investment in Spytty Park going, how is it balancing against Castle Gate, and what are the implications for Innovation House?

The Spytty Park investment is predicated on robust business cases, and prudence. Spytty Park has a strong occupancy, levels of commercial income come through ahead of baseline projections. Castle Gate is still generating commercial income to offset overall borrowing costs, but a few things have arisen to stop the target being met. Overall though, investment is fine, the portfolio is balanced. There's a diversification of risk across the portfolio – this is the reason for investment in Spytty Park and Castle Gate. Recovery of income in Castle Gate is offset by recovery in Spytty Park. Castle Gate is running at 88% occupancy, we are working to fill the vacancies, which will then increase the income.

There have been delays in moving staff across to County Hall J Block, one consequence is it has blunted the ability to move Innovation House forward and make money from it. This has had an impact on income, but we will move quickly to fill the gap once staff have moved. Property services are now putting contracts in place to move forward with the car park work at County Hall.

How confident are we that the tenants comprising the 88% at Castle Gate will stay? What is the tipping point for concern if the occupancy were to fall?

We have one core tenant, so there is a risk being carried. There is a break point, a review point, but as things stand we don't see any real risk there: the company is performing well, and Brexit risk shouldn't unsettle the company.

Members need to be informed of how an investment is going, the returns from it. It's important that if the Council is to invest in these projects, Council receives feedback on performance.

Yes, transparency is key, the responsibility falls to the Audit Committee – a report will be presented there, which will provide openness in investments and their performance, and see if adjustments need to be made. There is Welsh Govt guidance, we'll look to reflect on that going forward.

Chair's Conclusion:

The Council is in a really challenging position. We have touched on the Ealing judgement, how much the VAT return could potentially be, and whether it can offset future pressures – hopefully it will be in the medium to top end, which would be really helpful. Crick Road was discussed, as it was in the Adult Select Committee, with the same concern over ensuring that the capital spend is not lost. The investment strategy in commercial property is very important, the public is always concerned about money not going directly to front-line services. So we need to ensure that that investment is making good returns, providing us with a strong revenue stream moving forward.

4. <u>**Scrutiny of the draft Capital and Revenue proposals for 2020-21 within the context of the four year Medium Term Financial Plan.**</u>

The committee was presented with a report that frames the current in-year challenges. As expected, many pressures are carrying through into next year amidst a set of wider challenges. The totality of pressures being managed and contained is just shy of £10m – this is significant. Adult and Social Care is the most significant aspect of the £10m pressure. ALN pressure continues and grows. The teacher pay and pension increase continues on into next year. These 3 areas make up more than £8m of the £10m.

A robust set of proposals has been brought to deal with the pressures. The core responsibility is to bring balanced proposals in March. When proposals went to consultation in December they weren't fully balanced, with £1m still to organise. Consultation continues to tomorrow, 31st Jan. Cluster meetings have been held, consultations with budget, targeted events with headteachers, events with young people, etc. As many people as possible have been met with to get feedback. The main point of the feedback is the 2% regarding the schools budget. Cabinet is considering alternative proposals. The tax increase was originally 3.95% but 4.95% is now being proposed out of necessity, given the pressures.

Challenge:

Were headteachers consulted about the 2% saving against school budgets? Was the proposal subject to an Impact assessment?

Yes, headteachers were consulted, and fed into discussions with Cabinet. Conversations have continued, feedback has been received from parents etc. Cabinet has no appetite for imposing a 2% reduction, all alternative measures are being considered.

Does the freeze on employer's pensions contributions affect the employees' pensions?

No, freezing employer's pensions contributions doesn't affect employees.

Are there details of comparisons with other authorities, in terms of the increases in fees?

When managers assess charges relating to their service areas they look at the local market, cause and effects of price increases, sensitivity in the market, etc. Yes, they

look at how they position themselves against other local authorities but equally, they will also look at how they sit alongside the private sector (depending on the nature of the fee and the charge), particularly when they're in competition. Detail is hard to supply on this point as each budget holder and manager will take a different assessment depending on the nature of the fee and the charge.

The financial documentation mentions a favourable income from house building completions – in terms of the investment strategy, have we considered revenue from sales and income tax?

A motion has been put forward and work has been undertaken to assess the feasibility of setting up a development company – that work is ongoing. Some care needs to be taken on the timing of that, as the LDP strategy is making its way through to Council in March, but that is not the end of the process, so from a commercial perspective clarity would be needed in terms of the opportunities that present to the Council – whether to go alone or work with others to develop housing. The conversations that have taken place lately are to make sure we have a clear grasp of what can and can't be done within the confines of the authority. The conclusion from earlier this week is that we seem to be fairly safe in moving forward with the strategic sites in the current LDP. We are being ambitious and creative in doing so, which will position us well. As the LDP looks to crystallise itself, we can draw those conclusions around the development company. That applies both to housing and commercial development.

Regarding the Capitalisation Directive: has the authority considered partnership-working or any other non-traditional possibilities from this for savings rather than cutting, for example, school budgets?

Our model for Welsh Govt funding is prudently set. The 3% funding we're getting through the provisional settlement sits above what we have modelled, as we have modelled at a prudent level.

Regarding the Capitalisation Directive, and displacing costs from revenue to capital associated with service reform, those aspects of the guidance were rightly pointed out. Credit to Welsh Govt for providing an array of opportunities we may want to explore. Officers were brought together from across the authority to look at that piece of work, and we can assure the committee that all conversations needed are being explored. If we think collaboration/partnership is the right solution, we are already in those discussions or have entered into those arrangements. Work is already underway on procurement.

In terms of partnership working and shared offices, we look wherever possible whether to outsource our departments to neighbouring authorities. Legal services are contracted out, for example. In certain cases we are looking at federating schools, where we have joined heads. At every opportunity a saving will be made where it can be found. The problem with Partnerships is that Partners can suddenly withdraw; this has happened before, so we need to be very careful with trusting departments to other authorities.

There is a concern regarding Pension holidays, based on previous experience – that situation needs to be monitored.

At a headline level, and with the actuary having just undertaken its tri-annual evaluation, Pension liabilities are increasing. However, what we have seen is that the significant multi-billion pound investments have outperformed significantly over that period, far in excess of the increase in pension liabilities. The actuaries, in conjunction with the Pension Fund administering authority (Torfaen), have a very clear strategy in terms of the Pension Fund, and making sure they bring it back to a position where it is fully funded. We are still paying significant employer contributions which have been held at that level for two years. They will then be re-assessed and we will go from there.

A full report into street lighting has been requested for the next Strong Communities meeting, in order to address a query about the changes in costs relating to materials i.e. the change from sodium to LED. It's not clear where the pressures have come from, given that savings are being made year on year, based on the fact that there were grants for some of these installations.

A report will certainly be done for the Strong Communities. The grants are actually interest-free loans. The last tranche that we have now means we will have replaced all of our infrastructure with LEDs, so there isn't a huge saving yet – the saving being made from energy is being used to pay back the loan. The LEDs should last 15-20 years, the loan is paid back over 10-15 years. We are therefore future-proofing our kit, the benefit will be seen when we finish repaying the loans and we'll see the benefit from the reduced energy consumption. It also helps towards off-setting the energy increase. The £25k pressure built into the report for the next financial year covers potential increases in energy costs. Hopefully, with the introduction of the LEDs our energy savings will get bigger, and will be offered as a saving in next year's account.

Is it correct that consideration of changes to the Waste Centres has been delayed?

Cabinet has made the commitment to hold the decision taken on 20th December in abeyance, whilst a further consultation and engagement exercise is undertaken. A broader consultation will be issued, and data obtained on the use of the Usk site, the facilities there, etc., to gather further information for Cabinet's consideration. The impact will need to be revised in the budget before we bring forward final papers, and the saving that's currently proposed within the budget will now need to be adjusted.

Several new buses have been bought in the last 12 months, and maintenance costs have gone up – how long can we support the Passenger Transport Unit in its current form? More money will keep having to go in every year.

There are two arms of the PTU: commissioning and operations. Operations, that we run, is where the market can't provide services for us. We put tenders out via the Dynamic Purchasing System process for the various routes that operate across the county – in the order of 300 routes that are operated across Monmouthshire. Council only operates a very small proportion of that but there are particular areas of the county, such as Caldicot, where there isn't an operator that has bid successfully for, or even wanted, those routes.

It is an area of increasing pressure, due to increasing pupil numbers. We do have an ageing fleet, so we're looking at whether we can purchase vehicles in a different way. Most of our maintenance is done in-house, but we're out to tender at the moment for

minibus and coach maintenance. We hope that in the new financial year, depending on the costs that come forward as a result of this new tender, our maintenance costs will also go down.

The grassroots minibus service can only operate within a 15-mile radius of a location. Can we look at the feasibility of increasing that? Can the local bus service be increased to ease the growing pressure on the minibuses?

We have just agreed at the programme board to do a study to review grassroots and public service transport operations across the county to look at those points. We need to maximise the use of both the public bus service and the grassroots service. The grassroots booking system also needs to be improved. The whole system needs a complete review. Route optimisation for grassroots is referred to in the budget mandate papers associated with this report.

For clarity, will waste management recycling review come to the Strong Communities committee?

That will be taken as an action.

If we're going to cover all aspects of teachers' pay, does that mean there won't be any redundancies in schools?

That is a matter entirely for the individual governing bodies of those schools. Staffing is devolved to each individual body.

Have we defined the legal position of the governing bodies in schools in regards to setting a deficit budget?

Schools can't set a deficit budget and those who have gone into deficit all have recovery plans.

Can the logic of the possibility of loans being given to schools in deficit be clarified?

Schools in deficit can access up to 10% of their annual budget and utilise that to repay the deficit. We will have to borrow some of the money, so there will be a cost to that. The intention is to make the repayments interest-free, schools can spread the payment over 10 years, or sooner if they would like. Secondary school deficit repayments over 3 years have been extended to 4. If they take out a loan to wipe out the deficit and repay it over 10 years, they can substantially reduce the amount that they need to find each year, and savings made can potentially be re-invested into standards or extra-curricular activities. Schools can therefore be far more flexible with their recovery plans. If they go into deficit once they're on a loan basis, the authority will take back their budgetary control. Most schools aren't in a downward direction and have recovery plans that they're sticking to successfully. Deficits are usually due to external factors outside a school's control.

There is a concern about how pressures are defined in these budgetary settings, that with the Ealing judgement we are pricing out community groups from using services, in direct contradiction of well-being goals.

We have had representation through David Davies MP in recent weeks on that point. There are groups and associations who previously could have recovered the VAT but now can't, post-Ealing. We're currently looking at cause and effect, and the groups affected, and will consider a response in due course.

If revenue can't be raised from parking why is income the primary concern for how we measure whether parking is working? Are pressures listed against savings drawing on the wrong metrics?

The increases in charges were agreed as part of last year's budget. It has taken time to implement those changes. Of those which are currently free, 4 will have charges introduced; signage has been ordered so this hasn't been implemented yet. We have put forward £183k of budget pressure for car park income as year on year we aren't achieving the level that has been set. Income targets for parking are set on various models but it is very hard to predict car park usage, so there are targets that have been set that we haven't achieved. We are looking at the wider picture as part of the holistic review of car parking strategy which was set in last year's budget – usage, impacts, EV charging introduction, etc. That will come to the joint Economy and Development and Strong Communities committee. Note that there are no proposals in this budget to increase car parking charges.

Is it correct that aspects of some funds, such as aggregate external funding, are unknown at present, and if that's the case, what degree of confidence do we have that we will receive them? If we don't, what will the impact be?

We haven't had the final settlement yet, which ordinarily we would have had. We have to rely on information coming from Welsh Govt. We will have to settle council tax only a few days after the settlement comes through. Welsh Govt is now not expecting any movement between the provisional and final settlement. There is a high level of certainty that the 3% figure will not change.

How long can the situation continue of cutting, and making do with reduced budgets, and having the least amount possible from Welsh Govt?

Every year new solutions are found but that is indeed running out of steam. We are trying to persuade some other authorities to help us contribute to a fund that will enable us to get an independent examination done that can be put forward to Welsh Govt to see whether they can be persuaded to look at the formula.

There are two aspects around fair funding: one is making sure that local government receives sufficient recompense for the pressures put on them. The conversation between WLGA and Welsh Govt leading up to the provisional settlement was about a fair funding package around pay and pension pressures and the pressures in adult social care and ALN. The pressures are contained in a few key areas: if they were fully funded we could have made investments in certain areas and recovered some of the position that has been lost. The other aspect is our fair funding as a result of our distribution in the formula: the WLGA Rural Forum has agreed to undertake a piece of work to look at the formula in further detail. Our disadvantage in the formula is driven

significantly by our rurality. We will continue to respond to the challenges put in front of us.

On the previous paper it was stated that the Social Care model isn't sustainable. What more can we expect? We've been given money to transform services, are there some elements that are beyond our control, in terms of engagement with the Health Board? Are we getting our share from regional partnerships boards?

There is good evidence of integration with Health – the frailty project being one example where we've worked well with Health to pool our budgets and make the most effective use of resources, with Health contributing money alongside ours. The NHS and Social Care in general need to work better together. Investment in social care can reduce the pressure on beds in hospitals. We have opened up discussions with the Health Board and neighbouring authorities around continuing health care and ensuring we are getting our fair share of income, and we aren't taking on an unnecessary share of those pressures. There are other areas where further integration can, and needs to, happen.

We're committed to the safe reduction of children coming into care, what resources do we feel need to be invested additionally into the agenda?

Preventing the influx of looked-after children is an ongoing matter of discussion at our Leadership team. Given the significance of the challenge we have monies invested in terms of front-end preventative work. We have invested in the childcare solicitors to address the judiciary aspect of more children coming into care. MyST project is another example of working initially with another authority, looking at the best outcomes for the child, which in turn can lead to reduced financial pressures on the authority. There's more awareness from the public now about alerting agencies to children who are at risk: this contributes to numbers.

What is our assumption about the central pot of money for alleviating ALN pressures?

Our understanding from Welsh Govt is that the ALN distribution formula, allocations and criteria around the use and application of that funding are due to be received imminently.

4.95% Council tax will be difficult for the public to accept. How long can this continue? Are we at the last resort of cutting services? Do we now need to think about non-statutory responsibilities, as the situation can't continue?

We're on the average line of council tax compared to the Welsh average. How long the increases can continue depends on an improvement in Welsh Govt funding – in this particular year it depends on whether we get the 4% floor. If so, we will look very seriously at dropping the possible 1% rise in tax. But we don't know how long the situation is sustainable. Dropping services is absolutely a last resort and a great deal would have to change to make us re-consider that.

Is the Cabinet going to present something but step back from it when there's heat, or drive through a difficult decision when we need to?

We have to balance our budget, and if that means raising Council tax then that's what we'll have to do. But it is the last thing that we will look to do. Hopefully the 4% funding floor will mean we won't have to.

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Chair's Conclusion:

We have scrutinised portfolio areas. We have looked at PTU along with street lighting. We have looked at waste and recycling management, with a number of concerns raised, particularly relating to Usk. We note that a review is pending. Car parking charges were considered, a review of that will come back to the Economy & Development committee. Commercial development was scrutinised, and understanding new models there, house building, etc. The Capitalisation Directive was considered. We looked somewhat outside our remit at education, ALN, school budgets, ensuring there is robust consultation taking place with headteachers. There is some comfort from the flexibility afforded by the possibility of borrowing for some schools, in terms of the potential 2% budget cut and its impact. We scrutinised Social care, and the funding pressures there. The need for transparent information for more effective scrutiny was pointed out.

Provisional funding settlement and the challenges of it being late for officers and Cabinet was discussed. Long-term sustainability was raised, and the possible increase in council tax and the sustainability of rises there. The challenges of regional working were covered: there are benefits but we need to ensure partnerships are committed to potential opportunities when they arise. Implications of the Ealing ruling were considered.

Recommendations

For Strong Communities, matters pertaining to Waste Recycling need to be followed up, as discussed.

The Council funding formula is not well understood, and it is suggested that it be reviewed. There will be a workshop seminar regarding that. Independent review has been stressed previously by Council.

It is recommended that the authority reviews its information management systems and performance management.

5. Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the previous meeting held on the 10th October 2019 were confirmed and signed as an accurate record.

6. Economy and Development Select Committee Forward Work Programme.

Councillor A. Davies suggested adding Scrutiny of the City Deal to programme, and to recognise that he is no longer on the joint committee. He proposed that Council consider a change of approach from MCC to the City Deal.

7. Council and Cabinet Forward Work Planner.

The next meeting is Thursday 27th February. There is an LDP workshop on 24th February.

8. Next Meeting

Thursday 27th February 2020 at 10.00am.

Monmouthshire Select Committee Minutes

Meeting of Joint Select Committee held at Remote Microsoft Teams Meeting on Tuesday, 21st July, 2020 at 10.00 am

Councillors Present	Officers in Attendance
County Councillor P. Pavia (Chairman)	Mark Hand, Head of Place-making, Housing, Highways and Flood
County Councillor L. Dymock (Vice Chairman)	
	Roger Hoggins, Head of Service - Strategic Projects (Fixed Term)
County Councillors: J.Becker, A.Davies, D. Dovey, A. Easson, D. Evans, R. Harris, R.Roden, B. Strong, J.Treharne and A. Webb	James Woodcock, Business Insights Manager
	Paul Keeble, Group Engineer (Highways and Flood Management)
Also in attendance:	Carl Touhig, Head of Neighbourhood Services
	Matthew Lewis (Countryside), Interim Performance, Evaluation and Programme Development Lead for MonLife
County Councillor R.J.W. Greenland , Cabinet Member	

APOLOGIES: None

1. **Election of Chair.**

   It was agreed that Councillor Pavia would chair this meeting.

2. **Appointment of Vice-Chair.**

   It was agreed that Councillor Dymock would be vice-chair.

3. **Declarations of Interest.**

   There were no declarations of interest.

4. **Reopening of Town Centres (report to follow).**

   Officer Mark Hand presented a report, "Re-opening Monmouthshire's High Streets", explaining the measures which have been taken to ensure that it is safe for shoppers and visitors to return to town centres. Each of the main towns was considered in turn, explaining the measures and reflecting on the lessons learned, changes made, successes, ongoing challenges, and next steps to be taken.

   Councillor Greenland added that even before the current crisis, town centres were facing a gradual decline due to internet shopping and malls. We have been working towards changing the fortunes of our town centres for some considerable time. What needs to be done, first and foremost, is to make shopping safe for residents, which means social distancing. All of the measures which have been put in place are temporary, and would only become permanent

following consultation. We hope that the measures will begin to show the way towards our town centres becoming successful.

Challenge:

Mark Hand, Roger Hoggins, Paul Keeble, Carl Touhig and Councillor Greenland responded to the questions.

Regarding café culture, can we dictate what sort of barriers will be used, in order to ensure that they do not present difficulties for the partially sighted?

An application process was set up for pavement café licences, prior to which press releases were issued inviting businesses to apply for a licence. We wanted to take a favourable approach to helping businesses, in particular where they could utilise roads which are now closed. The licence is £10, as it has to have a cost against it, legally. The application is checked by our Highways colleagues, before being passed to a technician who assesses the site to ensure it will be safe. A copy of the application also goes to our licensing and environmental health teams. The new legislation has reduced the time and other requirements in order to support the businesses with these licences. Control ultimately comes down to Highways. Part of their assessment would include whether the barriers present a restriction. The sort being used tend to be the same as 'crowd control' barriers, we are encouraging businesses to put a covering on them but we haven't really looked at it from a DDA-compliant approach, other than to maintain the prescribed 2-metre distance for pedestrians. It's something we can look at, and make it part of the recommendation in approving the licence when the officers make their assessment.

We aren't aware of transparent screens having been proposed, but we will keep an eye out for any. There is a distinction to be made between 'crowd' barriers and those used by businesses to demarcate their table areas. We created banners to go on highway barriers to increase their visibility, and on which advertising can be placed. Further information as to the type of screening which is a concern provided by Tony Crowhurst via Councillor Dymock will be very welcome and included in considerations henceforth.

Could the plans for Caldicot be outlined, and what are the timescales involved for implementation?

Significant changes weren't proposed, as the town centre is already pedestrianised. Primarily, the changes concern barriers to prevent vehicle access into the pedestrianised areas, as well as cycle facilities. Traffic is cut off by the cross scheme at one end, and at the other we are putting in removable bollards, and planters. Social distancing signs have also gone in. The West end scheme will follow. Traffic movement and pedestrian safety on the curb line are the key considerations. The bollards which can be dropped aren't in place yet – they have to be fixed in. Highways Operations are arranging this. The planters are in place, as is social distancing.

How much consultation has taken place with Caldicot businesses, and what has the feedback been?

There was a meeting between County Council, Town Council, the Mayor, Aaron from the Town team and business representatives, in which the detail of the changes was discussed. This was

predominantly around how to manage unauthorised traffic movement in the town centre. There hasn't been a Chamber of Commerce, feedback has come through the Town team. If any particular businesses would like to discuss the measures, we will be happy to speak to them. As things stand, the focus is mostly on vehicles coming into the centre, and encouraging cyclists to dismount.

Usk's residents are virtually unanimous in not wanting the one-way system, due to open on 29th July, including 19 out of 20 businesses which were consulted. Could an alternative placement of the traffic lights in Bridge Street (compared to the initial attempt) be considered in place of the one-way system?

Usk has been the most challenging town. Traffic lights were attempted first, as that was the Town Council's preference. Unfortunately, traffic chaos ensued and it was felt that traffic lights were not going to work. They were therefore removed. The Town Council were met with again to consider an alternative, with one suggestion being to place them on the western extreme of the bridge, but that isn't possible as the lights would be too far apart from each other, according to the regulations and the technicalities of how they operate. The Town Council proposed shrinking the area slightly; we walked the route with them, but when we reported back to the senior leadership team it was felt that the configuration would not be sufficiently different from the initial scheme.

In terms of the one-way system date, there are gas works proposed for the end of Maryport Street so we need to ensure we don't conflict with those. We have booked in review meetings for all of these projects (Abergavenny, Monmouth and Chepstow last week), with the others booked in for week commencing 27th; I have emailed this morning about the review date for Usk being later, now that the date has been pushed back to accommodate the gas works. We understand the concerns of the Town Council and Civic Society, and which the community is voicing to us, regarding the one-way system. The concern we keep returning to is that of the choke points along Bridge Street for the 24 businesses. Another option which was proposed was a pedestrian one-way system, but our experience is that these never really work – a current example being in Ross-On-Wye.

Before the current crisis there were dangers in Bridge Street. Cllr Greenland himself witnessed an elderly woman being hit in the head by the wingmirror of a passing lorry. Now that this crisis is upon us, there is the need to have social distancing in place on pavements which are mostly 1.5m – this therefore cannot be done without pedestrians stepping into the road. Last week in Bridge Street there was a near miss when a pedestrian stepped into the road to avoid other people and was nearly hit by an oncoming vehicle. We know that the one-way system worked previously as a temporary measure with the gas works, and we should reiterate that this is a temporary measure now. It's certainly not the case that we're trying to push through a town plan 'through the back door.'

The challenge is this case is drawing the line between listening to feedback, and caving at the first sign of objection. It is certainly a sustained objection in Usk but we are tied by the need to keep the residents safe. If there were another option we would take it. We also have seen on social media a post from someone saying that they are afraid to come back into Usk to shop, though they would like to, and that their friends and neighbours feel the same.

We have received messages from the public that the measures in Chepstow have made shopping there a much nicer experience. Could we have a general overview of the provision for Chepstow?

The closure is for the whole of the High Street, from the town arch (where we are proposing to install retractable bollards. Around the junction in the Moore Street/Well Street area we are going to install temporary curbing. There will be a pedestrian control point there, bringing the diagonal crossing forward from where it currently lies. The other point of closure is Station Road, which is where traffic will access High Street for deliveries (between 4pm and 10am) and disabled drivers. The direction for the one-way system is to go up High Street and at the top of the town turn around and go down Bank Street, then back on to Station Road. The original plan has been amended to accommodate parking for blue badge holders.

Through the town, a 'keep left' system has been adopted for pedestrians, particularly at the Arch. We hope to put in zebra crossings at Station Road, connecting St. Mary's Street, Beaufort Square and High Street; traffic calming measures will be needed at the approach to the crossings. A 20mph zone is being introduced for the whole town, which we understand was requested and is very welcome. Additional planters have been put in, and we are looking to provide cycle stands.

Can we be updated on refining the signage in Chepstow?

The current signage is temporary, following on from the emergency road closure. That will be replaced shortly with permanent signage. St. Mary's Street is on a different 'time zone' than High Street, and with the new powers that we have to make traffic orders simpler we are looking to bring those together so that there is a consistent arrangement for both streets.

When are the long-awaited bollards in St Mary's Street going to be installed?

We are very keen on the Town Council to help us with their volunteers who have been trained to operate the bollards. Hopefully they can also be installed in High Street at the same time. There is a meeting this afternoon with an engineer about bollards, after which they will be ordered and installed as quickly as possible (hopefully in a week or so). A protocol for how they will be managed needs to be agreed with the Town Council, though.

Is there a reason why the previous work done on making better use of Upper Nelson Street hasn't been included in these plans?

We considered putting extra disable parking in Upper Nelson Street, but otherwise it hasn't been included in these plans. We would welcome the opportunity to work with Town Council and Planning colleagues in putting measures there to enhance the area. Green infrastructure would be good there and we might be able to take that through the Air Quality steering group.

Parking on Moore Street is a concern, particularly with cars blocking the movement of coaches. Can this be addressed? Can we remove the parking on the left-hand side?

The only parking on Moore Street is for Blue Badge holders, so we will need to ask the Enforcement team to check that other motorists aren't using the parking. The Police haven't been taking any enforcement action for some time, and County Council has recently taken on on-street parking enforcement – so that's something that we can possibly improve. It would be

difficult to remove the Blue Badge spaces altogether, due to the topography of Chepstow, as mentioned earlier.

Is there a way to provide Blue Badge parking in the area where the buses and taxis park, in order to keep the passengers away from the pavement?

The taxi ranks are popular and are used well in tandem with the long-haul coaches that operate there. Some towns are able to make spaces Blue Badge by day and Taxi by night. In this location, however, the taxis are used throughout the day. We can look at this suggestion but it would be part of a larger review. Paul Keeble can meet with Councillor Dovey to discuss the idea in more detail.

The Pro-mobility group in Abergavenny has asked if there are any plans in print for the bus station?

We plan to widen the area where the coaches park, providing a more substantial loading bay and waiting area for people. This will help with disability considerations as well. The station will therefore be utilised in a different way during Covid, then longer term it will be easier for incoming coach passengers to disembark in that area.

Are there further plans to make Lower Castle Street pedestrian-friendly, specifically the introduction of barriers?

This is a difficult area. The street provides access to the rest of town, and there is currently increased traffic while Cross Street is closed. Cones are there currently to slow traffic down but as it is a very small road with residential properties, and now with increased pedestrian traffic, it is hard to envisage how barriers could be installed – they would effectively block up that end of town completely. We can of course look at it further though. It has certainly always been a problematic area for residents.

What needs to be done in Monmouth for it be considered a success, like Abergavenny and Magor?

The challenge in Monmouth has been two-fold, as there are also the Agincourt Square works. Welsh Water has been doing works on Wye Bridge Street as well. The business feedback in Monmouth has been more varied than in Abergavenny, for example, making it more complicated. Monmouth has given us the opportunity to do early work on the one-way system, and get the engagement more in advance than in other towns, but it is an added complication having two phases of the Agincourt works and two phases of the re-opening works. Another issue that is harder in Monmouth is how much on-street parking has been lost in Monnow Street: we focussed efforts on the disable parking, but the shopkeepers are telling us clearly how important free spaces are for their customers. Compared to Abergavenny and Magor, with existing pedestrianisation and one-way system, respectively, Chepstow and Monmouth are more difficult, as it will take some time for the shift to being less car-dominated to occur. We have increased on-street free parking in the Cornwall House car park from 30 mins to 1 hour. It has been called to our attention that the path linking it to Monnow Street is too narrow for social distancing; a resident has suggested a pedestrian one-way system but there isn't an obvious return on the loop.

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There is an element of confusion among shoppers and businesses in Monmouth. Are there other methods for informing them of the measures, beyond leaflets?

We, and our colleagues in the Communications team, are looking into the suggestion of using local radio stations. As we are still finalising some of the plans we haven't decided fully what we will be telling the public. In addition to the leaflet drop, which ideally would have come sooner, several Councillors will be operating booths for direct communication with the public. It has been hard to get the messaging out with such a mixture of opinions from businesses and the Town Council. The leaflets with be both digital and paper.

Are there plans to issue these instructions about parking provisions to the residents of Monnow Street (particularly Nailer's Lane), and if so, in what format and what is the timeline?

Admittedly, Nailer's Lane residents were overlooked in this initial trial. Roger Hoggins will speak to Councillor Treharne after this meeting, and happily contact any resident who has a concern.

£438K has been secured to do this work; what additional resources will be required? What about resources for enforcing the measures?

Available funding includes Welsh Government funding which was just announced – Colin Phillips is leading on that project. One of the challenges around that is balancing what we are trialling with permanent schemes. Of course, the Active Travel Re-opening fund of £438k is very helpful. Then there is the wider Covid-19 budget code, against which we are able to put some of the measures, albeit with no guarantee of what, or how much, Welsh Government will reimburse. We have been told that they will look to reimburse some things which were 'forced' on us, but they wouldn't do so in cases of policy changes which were our own choice. In addition to the money, the biggest challenge has been staff resource. Colleagues have been furloughed for a short time but are now back, while many colleagues have been redeployed to support business grants, community meals, etc. Most of the grants now allow us to charge an element of officer time, and there are other changes which will be helpful; for example, issuing press notices for traffic orders has run into the tens of thousands of pounds, but new legislation will allow us to announce those changes just on social media. Officer time should also be covered.

Linked to this is the long-term Active Travel work, which Paul Sullivan and Sue Hughes from MonLife are leading. Consultation on that work begins in August. We've just had the funding announcement of £1.8m for the current schemes, which is far higher than we've had in the past. It is our objective to knit these projects together, to make best use of the money. As many of the current measures are temporary (i.e. removable barriers), if they were to become permanent it would require a lot of further, more detailed, work (widening pavements, for example) and therefore an additional financial implication.

To clarify: the Covid-19 budget code is across the authority, not just for Highways?

Yes, there will be an overall reimbursement from Welsh Government of a particular amount; we will then need to decide, as an organisation, where it goes. Our measures will therefore be in competition with bids from Social Care, Education, etc. We know we won't get it all, so it will be a case of prioritisation.

Do we have short to medium term project timescales? What do the review gateways look like for the next 4-6 months, or to the end of the calendar year?

Successful temporary measures might become permanent, but it's currently under discussion what "successful" will mean. We don't have effective footfall data from before the pandemic, it's being gathered now, but it makes measurement difficult. We can see that car parking is beginning to increase as an indicator of people returning to the town centres. Business survival will perhaps be the best metric for success but even then, we won't know for sure the degree to which it will have been due to our measures. Determining their success will probably be on a case-by-case basis. The introduction of 20mph zones has been very well received, so that is a straightforward case; however, the Welsh Government ruling of a 20mph default for urban centres might not happen now until 2023. Because the process began at such speed, we haven't really developed that long-term project plan, in terms of review points, and when it ends. There are meetings with each town booked in the coming weeks, as mentioned earlier, and we will look to meet again in September.

Reacting to what was an emergency situation necessitated short-term measures. But, looking forward, until the effective rollout of a vaccine many of these restrictions/improvements are likely to remain in place. There will be a full consultation with town councils, businesses and any other stakeholders when the time comes to decide whether to make any of the measures permanent. The initial feedback in most towns has been that they like the greater space, and having fewer cars. Perhaps we can use this dreadful situation to glimpse a brighter future for our towns.

Returning to disability access, and some things being overlooked, was there a failure of methodology? Or, was the Equality Impact Assessment not robust enough?

The Wellbeing and Future Generations assessments were done as part of the emerging project and were concluded and published at a time of decision-making. They are also published on our website in the section about reopening our towns – so they are there for review. Advice from Legal is that what we've done is entirely proportionate, given the speed in which we've had to work, and the measures we've had to use. Part of the issue raised was in terms of the use of data, and the evidence used. As an organisation, we have all of the Blue Badge data available to us. One key learning point which has gone back to the Policy team is the suggestion that we use the information captured in the consistence data sheet, which is behind the template for these assessments: this sheet shows, in the case of disability, how many Blue Badge holders we have, projected changes to demography, etc. This will trigger us when writing the reports to think about the data a bit more. However, complaints about the data have gone to levels of details which we can't realistically know – at least in the scope of this project. Nevertheless, any mistakes made when undergoing this process for the first time will of course be rectified going forward.

Some residents are still nervous about coming back to the high street. What additional actions can be taken to allay their fears? Will we issue another survey?

Yes, we need to keep in touch with our residents about what we've done and what they think about the future. The survey we are discussing went out via social media and came back within a week with over 1400 responses. Unsurprisingly, there were not a lot of responses from the

upper age ranges (we will need to consider how to reach more people with a second survey, rather than restricting it to social media), and this is clearly the group which is most reluctant to return to our shops. We have a big job to do to convince them that the steps we have taken will make things safer for them under the current circumstances. As we work through the marketing we will undoubtedly try to impress on the public the importance of open-air towns: not just how much more pleasant they are now, but also underline that we have created safe places to shop. Councillor Greenland noted that he would like to reach, ultimately, a place where we can have mobile exhibitions in town centres, and other features which take them beyond being just destinations for shopping, starting with bars and cafés making greater use of the highways.

Chair's summary:

The Councillors expressed their thanks for the work that has been done to prepare and implement measures, especially in such a short time. We have covered the main towns, highlighting that each is unique, with unique challenges. We have made a good start in overcoming these. There is more work to be done with some of the proposals, though. Councillor Strong made a strong plea that the one-way system in Usk be re-considered. He proposed that the traffic lights in Usk are tried on the shorter distance first: if they are, and fail, then the Council will be in a stronger position to insist on the one-way system. Councillor Harris noted that it needs to be remembered that the high streets in Monmouthshire are hundreds of years old, and therefore a response that will please everyone is not possible.

It is important that proposals put forward are evidence-based and evidence-led, and that we show ourselves to be flexible when evidence-led feedback is received. We have done that, with Chepstow being a clear example. We have considered disability access, which is very important. We looked at costs and funding; moving forward, it will be interesting to see what happens with bids for future proposals, particularly as new funding models from Welsh Government come online. Timescales, and communication and engagement were also considered. These are very important.

Recommendations

In terms of communication and engagement, there is a duty on all members to feed back various views from residents and businesses from whatever platforms we can access. Those councillors which have been involved in the initial discussions in their communities will continue to be engaged and feed back. It would be really useful to have a project outline, with review points, to at least the end of the year. The Chair understands that such an outline will be tentative and subject to large change, but it would be very useful for members to use as a benchmark, and then revisit the matter in early autumn (though not necessarily in this arena).

The meeting ended at **Time Not Specified**