

APPENDIX 1: Replacement LDP Issues

Table 1: RLDP Issues Revisit in Light of Covid 19

A Prosperous Wales (Well-being Goal 1)	
Employment & Economy	
Issue	Revisit in Light of Covid 19 May 2020 – Comments:
<p>Issue 1 - There has been a slow uptake of employment land in the past. There is subsequently a need to consider whether existing available land is suitably located and fit for purpose for appropriate growth sectors. There is also a need to consider potential future demand for employment land along with Council aspirations for innovation across Monmouthshire in light of the recent removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCD).</p> <p>Issue 2 - While unemployment is low there is a net-outflow of commuters, both levels of out commuting and distances travelled to work are relatively high. There is a need to provide support for inward investment and local employment growth/opportunities.</p> <p>Issue 3 - Wage levels available for local jobs are lower than the average for Wales and the UK. Evidence continues to suggest that the income for economically active women who both live and work within the County is significantly lower than that of men within the same category. This coupled with high property prices makes it difficult for young people and future generations to live and work locally. Additional employment opportunities for young people are required to help reduce the numbers of this age group leaving the County.</p> <p>Issue 4 - Monmouthshire has a dual economy. The qualifications, skills and earnings of the residents are above the regional and national average, however, for those working in the area earnings are lower and employment is relatively less skilled.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The economic impacts of COVID-19 are not yet known for the short, medium or long term, however the planning system has an important role to play in supporting economic recovery should there be an economic downturn. The provision of a range of suitable employment sites throughout the county will continue to be necessary to 2033 to enable economic growth and prosperity. An increase in agile/home working could alter office space requirements and potentially result in demand for new types of office space e.g. more serviced local agile working space /shared space. Demand for B8 buildings and land may increase with an increase in online shopping and associated delivery hubs. Emerging research by Lichfields suggests growth sectors are likely to be: logistics in the M4 corridor; medi-tech and life sciences; IT due to increased home working and on-line retail; energy and the environment linked to a green recovery; and tourism and hospitality. There are synergies between these growth sectors and the Cardiff Capital Region’s growth sectors and they present opportunities for Monmouthshire. The acceptance of and adaptation to home/agile working might make quality of life an increasingly important factor in business location decisions for new investment and expansion of existing businesses, which will be to Monmouthshire’s benefit. 2. Despite significant business grant support, unemployment is likely to increase in the short-term. The longer term picture is

Issue 5 - The increasing ageing population and shrinking working age population (the relative absence of 20-40 year olds and our median age of 48 years, compared to a median age of 34 years in Cardiff) is limiting employment growth within Monmouthshire and social sustainability of communities. This is exacerbated by limited Job opportunities and affordable housing availability.

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

Issue 7 - Higher levels of those in employment work at home compared to the Welsh average. Efficient digital infrastructure is essential to support home working and the general connectivity of the County's rural areas and to support economic growth¹.

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

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

unknown at this time. There could be a reduction in out-commuting and in-commuting due to an increase in home working (at least in the short-term: will communities retain these new habits/work patterns?). It is essential that the RLDP provides a positive planning policy framework to support and enable sustainable economic growth over the Plan period.

3. Provision of employment opportunities for young people remains a key issue. There may be increased employment in agriculture although these are not well paid jobs. There may be a review of salary levels for jobs previously deemed by some as 'low skilled' such as care workers, but now recognised for the skilled and high value jobs that they are. COVID-19 has promoted a local response in which communities have supported local businesses/economy which will be very positive if it endures.
4. Issues/challenges in relation to the dual economy remain relevant.
5. This issue is of increased relevance. Without a readjustment of the demography, a smaller cohort of younger people will be supporting a significantly larger cohort of older people and communities will be unsustainable COVID-19 has demonstrated the importance of community volunteering and support.
6. Rural economy – potential for increased demand for local food production and land needed to support /enable this, however the additional built-urban land-take of the RLDP Preferred Strategy is approximately 0.4% of the County's land area, meaning just 3.4% of the County would be 'built urban' (as

¹ The current situational analysis of Superfast Broadband Next Generation Access (NGA) coverage in the Cardiff Capital Region, based on the OMR/SAPC undertaken prior to the Superfast Cymru Phase 2 (SFC2) Procurement, paints a stark picture in terms of the current lack of coverage in Monmouthshire in comparison to our other nine Local Authority partners - currently 12.56% of premises in Monmouthshire are NOT covered in comparison to 3-4% in the other nine Local Authorities within the region.

<p>million compared to £58 million in 2017: Monmouthshire STEAM Report 2017) highlighting the continued need for visitor accommodation.</p>	<p>defined by the Corine land categorisation) at the end of the Plan period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Efficient digital infrastructure requirements are more essential in view of increased home working patterns that are likely to continue. Work is needed to identify gaps in digital infrastructure. 8. High Streets will continue to change especially in the short-term due to the increase in online shopping associated with COVID-19. Potential increase in vacant units in our centres in the short-term. Longer-term impacts are more difficult to predict. Links to business rates. Re-imagining the high street will require flexible planning policies in our central shopping areas. Role for more independent retail offer in high streets e.g. around local food produce? 9. Increased importance of local tourism economy (self-catering accommodation in particular in short term). Visitor numbers likely to increase given Monmouthshire's tourism offer (landscape, open spaces, historic towns and heritage offer) – key asset to draw on.
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>A(i) The Replacement LDP can encourage a vibrant economy within the County, specifically by ensuring that sufficient employment sites are suitably located in attractive, accessible and sustainable locations and are of an appropriate size and type to meet the needs of the market/key employment/growth sectors, including, through support of start-up and growing businesses to help diversify the economy.</p> <p>A(ii) The Replacement LDP can aim to ensure that there is a portfolio of sites available which is appropriate to market conditions and the needs of the Monmouthshire economy along with the wider Cardiff Capital Region.</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>

Consideration can be given to using CPO powers to ensure sites come forward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A(ix) The Replacement LDP can contain policies that encourage tourism development while at the same time ensuring that the natural and built heritage that attracts visitors to the area is preserved and enhanced.

A Resilient Wales (Well-being Goal 2)

Air	
Issue	
<p>Issue 10 - While air pollution is not a major problem in Monmouthshire it can cause significant problems for people's health. The greatest problems associated with air quality in the County are caused by vehicle emissions, this is particularly apparent in the two Air Quality Management Areas in the County at Usk and Chepstow.</p>	<p>Remains an issue but radical change is possible if continued significant change in people's working, leisure and shopping habits.</p>
How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?	
<p>B(i) The Replacement LDP can seek to minimise any polluting effects that might arise from new development in the County by encouraging appropriate patterns of development that seek to reduce the usage of private vehicles and to allow for increased walking, cycling and use of public transport (active travel). It can also take measures to ensure that the location of new development does not worsen conditions in existing Air Quality Management Areas or result in new ones.</p>	<p>Remains relevant.</p>
Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity & Landscape	
Issue	
<p>Issue 11 - Monmouthshire is renowned for its beautiful landscapes and major biodiversity resources. The best of these assets should be protected, managed and enhanced for future generations.</p> <p>Issue 12 - There is a need to improve connectivity within the landscape through protecting and improving existing wildlife networks and corridors, including both green and blue infrastructure, and creating new linkages to allow species to move and adapt to climate change impacts. GI is also beneficial to human well-being.</p>	<p>These issues remain relevant. Enhanced importance of green /open spaces to enjoy locally to support and enhance well-being (importance of place-making, active travel in creating sustainable and resilient communities). An increased acceptance of/adaptation to home working means quality of life and environment might become increasingly important factors in decisions of where people buy homes or set up or expand their business.</p> <p>Links to Issue 9 Tourism.</p>
How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?	

<p>C(i) The Replacement LDP should ensure that new development is sustainable, does not cause harm to international, national and locally protected sites and species and, that where appropriate, necessary mitigation measures are taken to avoid any such adverse effects.</p> <p>C(ii) The Replacement LDP must ensure biodiversity is considered in any development in order to protect any interest on the site and encourage biodiversity enhancements where necessary.</p> <p>C(iii) It will be necessary to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Replacement LDP to ensure that any cumulative effects of development in Monmouthshire and adjoining areas does not result in harm to internationally designated nature conservation sites.</p> <p>C(iv) The Replacement LDP can contain policies to protect and enhance the green and blue infrastructure networks across the County.</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>
<p>Flooding</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 13 - Parts of the County are vulnerable to flooding. Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding, as well as many other risks, so mitigating climate change and building resilience is crucial.</p>	<p>Albeit not as a result of COVID-19, the recent flooding events in October 2019 and February 2020 have increased the relevance and importance of this issue. Amended national planning policy on flood risk is awaited.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>D(i) The Replacement LDP must ensure new development is located away from flood risk areas and has a role to play in terms of reducing the risk from present day flood risk, as well as in relation to climate change adaptation and resilience.</p>	<p>Remains relevant.</p>
<p>Minerals & Waste</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	

<p>Issue 14 - Monmouthshire has made good progress in the promotion of the recycling and composting of waste, and the elimination of waste to landfill. Monmouthshire also has to make an appropriate contribution to the regional requirement for waste management.</p> <p>Issue 15 - Mineral extraction plays a limited role in Monmouthshire's economy but there is a need to safeguard the County's resources in order to make an appropriate contribution to the sustainable supply of aggregates to the South Wales economy as a whole.</p>	<p>These issues remain relevant.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>E(i) The Replacement LDP can identify sites that are appropriate for waste management or disposal facilities to meet local or regional requirements.</p> <p>E(ii) The Replacement LDP can ensure that mineral resources are safeguarded and exploited in a sustainable fashion that also enables Monmouthshire to meet its obligation to make a contribution to the requirements of the South Wales region.</p>	<p>Remains relevant.</p>
<p>Land</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 16 - There are limited opportunities for brownfield development within the County's existing urban areas.</p> <p>Issue 17 - Monmouthshire has a significantly high percentage of best and most versatile agricultural land (i.e. Grade 1, 2 or 3a). While there is a need to conserve these resources, there are limited opportunities within the County for brownfield development and development on lower grades of agricultural land (i.e. Grade 3b, 4 and 5).</p>	<p>16. This issue remains relevant. With level of support being given to local business we would hope they remain solvent and there'll continue to be few brownfield opportunities throughout Monmouthshire.</p> <p>17. This issue remains relevant. Potential for increased demand for local food production and land needed to support /enable this, however the additional built-urban land-take of the RLDP Preferred Strategy is approximately 0.4% of the County's land area, meaning just 3.4% of the County would be 'built urban' (as defined by the Corine land categorisation) at the end of the Plan period.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	

<p>F(i) The Replacement LDP will seek to prioritise the use of previously developed land where opportunities arise.</p> <p>F(ii) The Replacement LDP should seek to protect best and most versatile agricultural land whilst at the same time recognising that this will not always be possible where there is an overriding need for development.</p>	<p>Remains relevant.</p>
<p>A Healthier Wales (Well-being Goal 3)</p>	
<p>Human Health</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 18 - While Monmouthshire performs relatively well on indicators relating to health, there is a need to promote opportunities for healthy living particularly in the context of an ageing population.</p> <p>Issue 19 - While an ageing population brings many opportunities, it also brings challenges and increases in the number of people living with long term conditions can create pressures on existing health care provision.</p> <p>Issue 20 - On the whole Monmouthshire's residents have good access to public open space, however, there are deficiencies in many of the County's communities in relation to community and recreational facilities. This can contribute to rural isolation in certain areas.</p> <p>Issue 21 - Obesity is a growing problem throughout Wales. Although obesity rates in Monmouthshire are below the Welsh average consideration should be given to promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>18. This issue remains relevant. Increased focus/importance of well-being and enabling provision of local green /open spaces for everyone to use.</p> <p>19. This issue remains relevant. Importance of ensuring our County has balanced communities – younger people are needed to support older people in our communities, as demonstrated by the current pandemic.</p> <p>20. This issue remains relevant. Increased focus/importance of well-being and enabling provision of local green /open spaces for everyone to use</p> <p>21. This issue remains relevant. Increased focus/importance of well-being and enabling provision of local green /open spaces for everyone to use to enable and encourage healthier lifestyles.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>G(i) The Replacement LDP can assist in creating a healthier Monmouthshire by ensuring sufficient policies are in place to support the provision of blue and green infrastructure and retention of the existing resource.</p> <p>G(ii) The Replacement LDP can provide policies to ensure health care provision is supported.</p> <p>G(iii) The Replacement LDP can affect the provision of public open space and recreation by protecting, where necessary, existing open space and facilities</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>

<p>as well as requiring new development to make a contribution to the provision of additional facilities.</p>	
<p>A More Equal Wales (Well-being Goal 4)</p>	
<p>Population</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 22 - Monmouthshire is a predominantly rural county with almost half (47%) of the total population living in wards defined as being in rural areas (i.e. with a population of less than 10,000).</p> <p>Issue 23 - The population of Monmouthshire has shown a steady increase over a ten year period to 2011, although more recently the rate of growth has slowed. This growth is being fuelled by in-migration.</p> <p>Issue 24 - Monmouthshire has a significantly higher proportion of older age groups (65+) and lower proportion of young adults (16 – 44) compared to the Welsh average, the sharpest decline of which is in the working age population. The relative absence of young adults is often linked to the affordability of housing across the County and has an impact on future prospects of economic growth.</p>	<p>These issues remain relevant. Importance of ensuring our County has balanced communities – younger people are needed to support older people in our communities, as demonstrated by the current pandemic.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>H(i) The Replacement LDP must decide on the level of growth appropriate for Monmouthshire and the spatial distribution of this growth between different urban and rural communities to address the challenges we face (including demography and affordability), balancing the greater</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>

<p>sustainability of urban settlements with the difficulties of maintaining services in rural areas.</p> <p>H(ii) There is a need to achieve a more balanced population structure to ensure there is a sufficient population of working aged people to support the Monmouthshire economy and to provide more opportunities for young people to both to stay within and move to the area. The Replacement LDP needs to take a role in strengthening the local economy, ensuring an appropriate economic base to enable people to live and work in the County and ensuring that demand for homes is satisfied by providing good quality affordable homes for those who need them.</p> <p>H(iii) The Replacement LDP can help to address issues surrounding the ageing population through facilitating the provision of accessible services supported by connective infrastructure to meet local population growth needs.</p>	
<p>A Wales of Cohesive Communities (Well-being Goal 5)</p>	
<p>Housing</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 25 - Average house prices in the County are high at £301,642 when compared to the Welsh average of £187,139 (Hometrack January 2019). The most significant increases have been experienced in recent years. There is a need to consider the potential impact on house prices arising from the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls, the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro, together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.</p> <p>Issue 26 - House prices are also high in relation to earnings and there is a pressing need for additional affordable housing in the County in both urban and rural areas to assist in ensuring a balanced population.</p> <p>Issue 27 - A range and choice of housing is needed to both meet the needs of an ageing population and to attract and retain the younger age groups.</p>	<p>25. House prices could reduce but this is unknown at present. They would remain well above the Wales average and with the house price to salary ratio being out of reach for many. Potential for increased demand to live in Monmouthshire, given our rural areas, open spaces/ landscape.</p> <p>26. House prices are likely to remain significantly above Wales average so affordability will remain a key issue. Unemployment could exacerbate this. Importance to communities of lower paid jobs e.g. carers, and need for housing (e.g. key worker housing).</p> <p>27. Enabling a range and choice of homes (housing mix) in future housing developments remains a key issue. The Care Homes model might change, and there may be greater desire to live well at home. Age- and lifestyle-appropriate housing will be needed. COVID-19 has revealed a greater level of homelessness than previously known. The Welsh Government's clear ambition is to provide permanent accommodation</p>

<p>Issue 28 - There is limited scope for significant or long term expansion of the existing urban areas within the County due to a mix of physical, environmental and policy constraints.</p>	<p>for all those temporarily accommodated during COVID-19, with a move away from shared accommodation to one bed homes. Affordable housing provision will continue to be critical, as is the need for balanced communities (range of ages) to create sustainable and resilient communities.</p> <p>28. This issue remains relevant.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>I(i) The Replacement LDP will affect the amount of housing to be provided by both deciding on overall levels of growth/spatial options and by setting thresholds and proportions to determine the amount of this residential development that is affordable. It can also ensure a range and choice of homes are available in new developments and influence the type, tenure and nature of housing built within the County.</p> <p>I(ii) The Replacement LDP will have to resolve the amount of housing to be built in rural areas, balancing the need to sustain rural settlements by supporting services and enabling people to remain in their communities with the need to protect the countryside and ensure sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>I(iii) The Replacement LDP process must balance the extent to which the Main Towns and Severnside area can continue to accommodate further growth in the medium to long term against the potential for a new settlement in order to facilitate the creation of sustainable resilient communities.</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>
<p>Infrastructure</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 29 - Poor access to community facilities and declining local service provision is a particular issue for rural communities.</p> <p>Issue 30 - Limited public transport, particularly in rural areas makes it harder to access jobs, services and facilities, which could be exacerbated by rising fuel prices. There are nevertheless future opportunities for investment in</p>	<p>29. This issue remains relevant.</p> <p>30. This issue remains relevant. Future demand for public transport is likely to reduce in the short term given social distancing and associated health concerns. More people working from home or local hubs will</p>

<p>public transport through the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and advances in technology.</p> <p>Issue 31 - There is a need to ensure that adequate physical, digital and social infrastructure is provided to support new development. This includes: broadband infrastructure, the provision of sufficient water and sewerage infrastructure, transport infrastructure and active travel to support non-car modes of travel.</p>	<p>reduce congestion (at least in short-term) and increase demand for active travel routes.</p> <p>31. This issue remains relevant. Digital infrastructure and active travel demand will increase due to increase in agile /home working.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>J(i) The Replacement LDP can consider allocating land for housing and employment in rural areas in an attempt to sustain existing rural community facilities and services, weighing this against the need to avoid unsustainable travel patterns.</p> <p>J(ii) The Replacement LDP can help ensure adequate provision of infrastructure to serve new development and can contain support policies to enable improvements or enhancements for existing development, e.g. provision of electric vehicle charging (EVC), broadband connectivity and renewable energy.</p> <p>J(iii) The Replacement LDP will contain allocations and policies to support the priorities of the emerging local transport plan and cycling strategy.</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>
<p>A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language (Well-being Goal 6)</p>	
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	
<p>Issue</p>	
<p>Issue 32 - Monmouthshire has a significant built heritage resource in terms of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas,</p>	<p>32. This issue remains relevant.</p>

<p>historic parks and gardens and archaeologically sensitive sites that, together with their settings, require protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Issue 33 - There is a need to protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.</p> <p>Issue 34 - The distinctive settlement pattern of Monmouthshire relates to historic towns and villages and their relationship with the surrounding rural areas. There has nevertheless been substantial suburban expansion in the South of the County, particularly adjacent to the M4 corridor. This area is likely to receive further pressure for growth due to the recent removal of the Severn Bridge Tolls and the ambitions and opportunities associated with the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the South East Wales Metro, together with the economic growth of the Bristol/SW region and the opportunities for Monmouthshire as a border county and its location between Bristol and Newport and Cardiff, the 'Great Western Cities'.</p>	<p>33. Increased emphasis on importance of our heritage as a tourist attraction with links to Issue 9, with a likely increase in staycations and fewer holidays abroad at least in the short term. Monmouthshire's heritage sites are likely to be a popular destination compared to crowded beaches or urban locations.</p> <p>34. This issue remains relevant.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>K(i) The Replacement LDP can contain measures to preserve and enhance the built heritage and best of the historic environment of Monmouthshire.</p> <p>K(ii) The Replacement LDP can help protect, promote and enhance the best of our landscape and heritage which are an important part of our culture and play a key role in tourism and economic growth, along with providing support for the Welsh Language to ensure it is safeguarded and supported.</p> <p>K(iii) Community involvement provides an opportunity to seek views on how Welsh language and culture interact with LDP policies and proposals. The future of the Welsh language depends on a range of factors beyond the planning system, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities. The planning system can contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language by creating conditions for well-paid employment</p>	<p>All remain relevant.</p>

<p>opportunities and a range of quality housing options resulting in sustainable communities. Planning policies must not seek to control housing occupancy on linguistic grounds².</p> <p>K(iv) The Replacement LDP can play a key role in promoting good quality sustainable design that will enable new development and future growth to respect and enhance the existing distinctive character of Monmouthshire.</p>	
Landscape	
Issue	
<p>Issue 35 - Monmouthshire has a rich and diverse landscape that brings wider benefits to the local economy particularly through tourism and health and well-being. Monmouthshire as a whole incorporates parts of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Brecon Beacons National Park and the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>35. This issue remains relevant. Increased emphasis on importance of our landscape given links to health and well-being. And links to tourism (Issue 9), with a likely increase in staycations and fewer holidays abroad at least in the short term. Monmouthshire’s open countryside is likely to be a popular destination compared to crowded beaches or urban locations.</p>
How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?	
<p>L(i) The Replacement LDP must seek to protect high quality landscapes throughout the County, paying particular attention to those contained in the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Blaenavon World Heritage Site and in the setting of the Brecon Beacons National Park.</p>	<p>Remains relevant.</p>
A Globally Responsible Wales (Well-being Goal 7)	
Climatic Factors	
Issue	
<p>Issue 36 - The volume of traffic in the County has continued to increase, up nearly 10% in the seven years to 2017 (<i>StatsWales, August 2018</i>). There is a pattern of relatively long travel to work distances, high levels of car ownership and reliance on the private car.</p>	<p>36. This could change with increased home working patterns but could be a short-term change. Impact on car sharing – people less likely to car share due to social distancing etc. in the short-term? Reliance on private car use could increase if people are concerned about using public transport.</p>

² Technical Advice Note 20 paragraphs 1.7.3, 2.2 and 2.6.4

<p>Issue 37 - Small Scale and Local Authority wide Renewable Energy schemes are generally supported across Monmouthshire, however, a more proactive approach should be undertaken for schemes of a local authority scale (i.e. 5MW - 25MW).</p> <p>Issue 38 - Monmouthshire's rurality, limited public transport, high levels of car ownership and the subsequent reliance on the private car, combined with high energy consumption and waste management can all contribute to carbon emissions. MCC recognises that we are in a climate emergency and has committed to strive to limit the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C.</p>	<p>37. This issue remains relevant. Increased emphasis on renewable energy/demand for solar panels etc. Links to climate emergency agenda. Potential increased energy demand from increased home working but offset by reduced energy demand from office space as more people work from home.</p> <p>38. This issue remains relevant. There is huge potential for a radical shift in how we live and work and spend our leisure time. If office workers routinely work from home 50% of the time, commuting levels and congestion will reduce considerably. If both parents are not commuting to work every day, children might be walked to school on those home working days, reducing rush hour traffic further. The rurality of the County limits the applicability of this option, however. Culturally, some are seeing COVID-19 as the Earth releasing a safety valve and people are rethinking priorities and how they live and how they support their local community. This new approach may have very positive implications in terms of carbon emissions, climate change and quality of life.</p>
<p>How can the Replacement LDP Influence these Issues?</p>	
<p>M(i) Concerns about climate change require that efforts are made to reduce the reliance on the private car and the consequent impact of carbon dioxide emissions. The Replacement LDP needs to consider appropriate patterns of development that promote a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system that provides opportunities for walking and cycling and encourages active travel in order to support carbon reduction. The RLDP will provide a mix of employment and housing allocations with the aim of reducing the need to travel, acknowledging however that the reasons why people live where they do is complex.</p> <p>M(ii) A renewable energy assessment will be undertaken to identify areas of potential for local authority and strategic renewable energy development.</p>	<p>M(i) Could prove challenging to reduce reliance on private car in view of concerns over public transport use (short-term). But if home working patterns continue over longer term commuting levels will reduce with positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>M(ii) Remains relevant.</p> <p>M(iii) Remains relevant.</p>

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