

**Monmouthshire**  
**Replacement Local Development**  
**Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal**  
**Scoping Report**

**Review of Plans, Policies, Programmes and**  
**Strategies**

**June 2021**

In order to establish a clear scope for the SA, it is necessary (and a requirement of SEA) to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Plan. This appendix summarises the outcome of a review of International, European, UK, National and Local plans, policies and environmental protection objectives. Summarising the aspirations of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives promotes a systematic identification of the ways in which the RLDP could help to fulfil them. The list is not exhaustive and does not provide a definitive account of their contents; however, it is considered that it provides a sufficient review of those relevant to the preparation of the RLDP and identifies any social, economic, cultural and environmental objectives that should be considered within the SA.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>1. Population (including relevant socio-economic issues)</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (2016) Habitat III (Quinto)</li> <li>• United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (1998) The Aarhus Convention</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework for promoting sustainable development within all decision making. National and local developments should take sustainability into account and openly share relevant information to the public.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals which promote sustainable development and safeguard transparency in decision making. The LDP Revision process itself must also be objective, transparent, evidence based and conducted fairly.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should provide a holistic suite of assessment criteria to determine the contribution of any RLDP to the delivery of sustainable development.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to further social cohesion,</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for relevant socio-economic</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to facilitate</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, Growth within: A Circular Economy Vision for a Competitive Europe</li> <li>European Commission (2013) Towards Social Investment for Growth and Cohesion 2014-2020</li> <li>McKinsey Centre for Business and Environment (2015)</li> </ul>	<p>freedom of information, economic growth and inclusion.</p>	<p>issues as outlined in the European Policies.</p>	<p>positive growth for the economy and improving social cohesion.</p>
<p><b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013</li> <li>The Plan for Growth (BIS, 2011)</li> <li>Equality Act 2010, Local Growth: Realising every Place's potential (BIS, 2010)</li> <li>HM Government (2013) Aviation Policy Framework</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth across all economies. They aim to encourage investment and create an equal opportunity environment.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable growth within the MCC area for the benefit of its resident population.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for the promotion of economic growth as designated by national policy.</p>
<p><b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> <li>Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li> </ul>	<p>These policies are informed by International, European and UK policies and broadly focus on progressive agendas for</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals relating to relevant socio-</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth and Competitiveness Commission (2016)</li> <li>• Cardiff Capital Region City Deal – Report and Recommendations</li> <li>• Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Our Future (July 2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government Future Trends Report (2017)</li> <li>• The Strategy for Older People in Wales: Living Longer, Ageing Well (2013-2023 (Welsh Assembly Government))</li> <li>• Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2007) One Wales – A Progressive Agenda for the Government of Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Getting On Together - a Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Play Policy Implementation Plan</li> </ul>	<p>increasing economic growth and enhancing social wellbeing in Wales.</p> <p>The Socio-Economic Duty came into force on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and is a tool for supporting the vulnerable in society. The Duty places tackling inequality at the core of all decision making at a time of uncertainty due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the departure from the European Union.</p>	<p>economic and population issues within the MCC area.</p>	<p>acceptable policies for the benefit of the population. The quality of social services, job provision, equality legislation and economic growth targets should be considered in a holistic manner.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure future – A New Strategy for Farming</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Living Well Living Independent Lives</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Economic Renewal: A New Direction</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010:2020</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Fulfilled Lives, Supportive Communities</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Welsh Medium Education Strategy 2010</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Sustainable Social Services for Wales: A Framework for Action</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Partnership for Growth: The Welsh Assembly Government Strategy for Tourism 2013 – 2020</li> </ul>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Vibrant and Viable Places New Regeneration Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Framework for Action on Independent Living</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Declaration of Rights for Older People</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Housing (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Investing in the Future</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Child Poverty Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Volunteering Policy, Supporting Communities, Changing Lives</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Strategic Equalities Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Social Services: The national outcomes framework for people who need care and support and carers who need support</li> </ul>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Early Years Outcomes Framework</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Prosperity for All :The National Strategy</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government 2015/16 Review of evidence of inequalities in Wales</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Future Trends Report (2017)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Population and Household Projections (2017)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Covid-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities (October 2020)</li> <li>A More Equal Wales; The Socio-Economic Duty, Equality Act 2010 (March 2021)</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents set out the national planning policy of the Welsh Government.</p> <p>‘Future Wales: The National Plan 2040’ is the development plan for Wales and a framework for the period up</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to relevant socio-economic and population issues within Monmouthshire.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to socio-economic issues including economic competitiveness and economic growth, employment provision,</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 2: Planning and Affordable Housing</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 4: Retail and Commercial Development</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities, Welsh Assembly Government (2009)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 13: Tourism, Welsh Assembly Government (2013)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 16: Sport, Recreation and Open Space</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 23: Economic Development</li> </ul>	<p>to 2040. Strategic and Local Development Plans are required to be in conformity with Future Wales. Future Wales provides a direction for investment, infrastructure and development for Wales and the population. Future Wales outlines that planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work proactively with the Welsh Government and other public sector bodies to identify the best potential for development.</li> <li>• Future Wales requires that settlement hierarchies and spatial strategies are developed that contribute to the Future Wales Outcomes.</li> <li>• Develop evidence based policy frameworks for the delivery of affordable</li> </ul>		<p>social wellbeing, housing and open space.</p>



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	<p>housing, identify affordable housing led developments, and explore opportunities to increase affordable housing supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use development plans to build a vision for each town supported by a spatial framework, which guides growth and provides a structure to allow settlements to evolve.</li> <li>• Use a sequential approach to ensure that new commercial, retail, health, education, public service and leisure facilities are located within town centres and make use of access to public transport.</li> <li>• Engage with digital infrastructure providers to identify</li> </ul>		

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	<p>future digital infrastructure need and create policies for delivery whereby new developments include the provision of Gigabit capable broadband from the start.</p> <p>Local Development Plans need to demonstrate how Future Wales' regional Policies have been taken into account and demonstrate how they conform with Future Wales and Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales (PPW) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. It is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs, listed in Annex 1). Procedural advice is given in circulars and policy clarification letters. It translates our commitment to sustainable development into</p>		

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	<p>the planning system so that it can play an appropriate role in moving towards sustainability. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) puts a commitment to achieving the Well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act at the centre of the planning system in Wales.</p> <p>Planning authorities should ensure that economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits are taken into account in the decision making process.</p> <p>Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures, outlines the planning policy priorities of the Welsh Government in the recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic and notes that the planning system be centre stage in the recovery, where development</p>		

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	<p>plans will need to be innovative and creative.</p> <p>The planning system should support economic and employment growth alongside social and environmental considerations within the context of sustainable development. Development plans should contribute to the Sustainable Places goal of the Welsh land use planning system. They should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• co-ordinate development with infrastructure provision;</li> <li>• support national, regional, and local economic policies and strategies;</li> <li>• align jobs and services with housing, wherever possible, so as to reduce the need for travel, especially by car;</li> <li>• promote the re-use of previously developed, vacant and underused land;</li> <li>• deliver physical regeneration and employment opportunities to</li> </ul>		

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	disadvantaged communities; and; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>control and manage the release of unwanted employment sites to other uses;</li> <li>Identify commercial and retail centres and create appropriate measures and policies to deal with increasing pressures and fluctuation as part of retail strategies.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional Plans</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011 – 2021</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> </ul>	The adopted Monmouthshire Local Development Plan and other local policies and plans with regard to the population and socio-economic issues	The RLDP should provide Land – use policies, proposals and guidance relating to the well-being and prosperity of the residents of Monmouthshire. These	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the creation of policies for the benefit of the social and economic

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Social Services and Well-being Act Population Needs Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Greater Gwent Health, Social Care &amp; Well-being Partnership Draft Well-being Area Plan 2018/19</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Destination Management Plan 2017 – 2020</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Economies of the Future Economic Baseline Report (March 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Business Growth and Enterprise Strategy, 2014-2020</li> <li>• Vision Monmouthshire 2040: Our Economic Growth and Ambition Statement (November 2019)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire 21st Century Schools</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Local Housing Market Assessment (December 2020)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire’s Gypsy &amp; Accommodation Assessment 2016 – 2021*</li> </ul>	<p>broadly address the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building sustainable and resilient communities that support the well-being of current and future generations.</li> <li>• Providing children and young people with the best possible start in life.</li> <li>• Respecting distinctiveness.</li> <li>• Responding to the challenges associated with demographic change.</li> <li>• Promoting a sustainable economy and developing opportunities for communities and businesses to be part of an economically thriving and well-connected county.</li> </ul> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being</p>	<p>should include policies for employment and economic growth, housing which addresses the needs of all sectors of the community and infrastructure.</p>	<p>well-being of the population of Monmouthshire.</p>

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	<p>of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSBs will focus on to deliver the objectives as they concern the population of the County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitable and affordable housing available to all demographic groups.</li> <li>• Potential for intergenerational living.</li> <li>• Active citizenship.</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for Monmouthshire as part of the City Deal.</li> <li>• Facilitating the sharing of knowledge and access to technology and regional opportunities.</li> <li>• Training and education links with business to identify skills needed now and in the future.</li> </ul> <p>Vision Monmouthshire 2040: Our Economic Growth and Ambition Statement (November 2019), illustrates the vision of Monmouthshire</p>		

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	<p>County Council for Monmouthshire business and enterprise and seeks to capitalise on the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and opportunities associated with the removal of the Severn Bridge tolls.</p> <p>* Draft Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment – 2020 – 2025 – submitted to the Welsh Assembly Government for approval.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		have benefits for local communities.	opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.
<b>2. Human Health</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1989) UN convention on the Rights of the Child 1989</li> <li>Guidelines for Community Noise (1999)</li> <li>United Nations 2016 Committee on the Rights of Child recommendations Report</li> <li>World Health Organisation (2004)</li> <li>Children’s Environment and Health Action Plan for Europe</li> </ul>	These documents provide the international framework which recognises the importance of the preservation and protection of human health when undertaking development activities.	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the prevention of negative effects to human health from local developments in line with international legislations.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of human health
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)</li> <li>European Commission (2002)</li> <li>Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</li> </ul>	These documents provide a European framework to reduce noise pollution and promote a strategic vision for improving health standards	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the improvement of health and wellbeing, including in	The SA Framework should include objectives for acceptable noise and other safety levels for

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2007) Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013</li> </ul>		relation to reducing noise pollution.	the protection of human health
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Protection Agency (2007) Children’s Environment and Health Action Plan</li> <li>Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the department of Health report 2001/2002, Health Protection Agency (2009) Health Strategy for the United Kingdom 2</li> <li>Health and Safety Executive (2009) The Health and Safety of Great Britain: Be Part of the Solution</li> <li>Sustainable Development Commission (2010) Sustainable Development: The Key to Tackling Health Inequalities</li> <li>The Marmot Review, The Health and Social Care Act (2012)</li> <li>Child Obesity Plan (2016)</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level to reduce health inequalities and to improve public health while promoting active lifestyles	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for access to good quality health services as set out in International and European legislation.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling health issues and creating adequate health and safety guidelines.
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2006) Climbing Higher – A Strategy for Sport and Physical Activity</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2008) Designed to Add Value - a third dimension for One Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Rural Health Plan</li> <li>• Wales Assembly Government (2010) Setting the Direction: Primary and Community Services Strategic Delivery programme</li> <li>• NHS Wales (2011) Together for Health</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Working Differently – Working Together</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Together for Mental Health: A Strategy for Mental Health and Wellbeing in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) A Noise Action Plan for Wales 2013-2018</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales (2014) Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014</li> <li>• The Active Travel (Wales) Act (2015)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level and opportunities to improve the physical and mental health of the population.</p> <p>Welsh Assembly Government Covid-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities, outlines plans aimed to address the impact on both physical and mental health caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The Socio-Economic Duty came into force on 31st March 2021 and is a tool for supporting the vulnerable in society. The Duty places tackling inequality at the core of all decision making at a time of uncertainty due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the departure from the European Union.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for key health provision for the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health Wales (2015) A Healthier, Happier and Fairer Wales</li> <li>• National Assembly for Wales (2016) Public Health (Wales) Bill</li> <li>• Children’s Commissioners for Wales (2016) Annual Report 15-16</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government/ NHS (2016) Measuring the health and well-being of a nation: Public Health Outcomes Framework for Wales</li> <li>• Public Health (Wales) Act 2017</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2018) A Heathier Wales: Our Plan for Health and Social Care</li> <li>• Welsh National Marine Plan (November 2019)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Covid-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities (October 2020)</li> <li>• A More Equal Wales; The Socio-Economic Duty, Equality Act 2010 (March 2021)</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 11: Noise</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of health.</p> <p>Future Wales suggests the planning system must contribute to a sustainable recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and contribute to building better places and health and well-being;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities must integrate new development with active travel networks and where possible, ensure that new development contributes towards their improvement and expansion.</li> <li>• Planning authorities should also promote low car and car free developments.</li> </ul> <p>PPW adds that planning authorities have a role to play in the prevention of physical and mental illnesses caused by pollution, isolation from</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the promotion of health and wellbeing and to ensure developments are planned without adverse effects in terms of noise in line with relevant regulations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of human health and wellbeing and to the mitigation of noise impacts to new development</p>

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	<p>society and activities, and must consider the impact of new development on communities and prioritise health protection.</p> <p>PPW requires planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and preserve places which reinforce active and healthy lifestyles across all socio-economic groups and ages and help to promote health and well-being as a core component of achieving the well-being goals and responding to climate change.</li> <li>• Consider the possible impacts of new developments – positive and/or negative – on existing communities and maximise well-being and health protection</li> </ul>		

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	<p>as well as safeguard amenity.</p> <p>Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures acknowledges the role of the planning system in the economic recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic but that this must not come at the cost of health and well-being.</p> <p>Development plan policies should be designed to ensure, as far as is practicable, that noise-sensitive developments, such as hospitals, schools and housing, that need to be located close to the existing transportation infrastructure to facilitate access, are designed in such a way as to limit noise levels within and around those developments.</p> <p>Development plan policies and decisions on planning applications should take into</p>		

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	<p>account national air quality objectives, EU limit and target values<sup>6</sup>, World Health Organisation guidelines on the health effects of noise and national indicators set by the Welsh Ministers under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, together with information from the local authority's annual air quality reports, national noise maps and any area statements issued by Natural Resources Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016</p> <p>Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures, outlines the planning policy priorities of the Welsh Government in the recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic. The document encourages planning effectively and thus improving the health and well-being for all in the long term.</p>		



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<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwent Childhood Obesity Strategy (July 2015)</li> <li>• Gwent Regional Partnership Board: Area Plan (April 2018)</li> <li>• Aneurin Bevan University Health Board: Integrated Medium Term Plan (March 2018)</li> <li>• Aneurin Bevan University Health Board: Clinical Futures strategy</li> </ul>	<p>These plans set out the range and level of services that are to be provided in response to population need. They include the details of specific services that are planned.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for key health provision for the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to adequate health provisions for all communities regardless of location.</p>
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Social Services and Well-being Act Population Needs Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Greater Gwent Health, Social Care &amp; Well-being Partnership Draft Well-being Area Plan 2018/19</li> </ul>	<p>The health policies relevant to Monmouthshire address issues encompassing good mental health and emotional well-being of all the population, appropriate housing for older people and independent living.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide land-use policies, proposals and guidance which promote the good health of all of the County's residents by providing new developments which foster the opportunity for healthier life styles and protecting the County's open space and countryside from unnecessary development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to tackling both health issues and their causes and consider the impacts of new developments on residents' health and well-being.</p>

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	<p>Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSB will focus on to deliver the objectives as they relate to health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling the causes of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and the perpetuation of generational problems.</li> <li>• Working to tackle physical inactivity and obesity in order to increase the health and well-being of future generations.</li> <li>• Working to ensure that schools and services for children focus on well-being and a more rounded approach.</li> <li>• Supporting the resilience of children and young people in relation to mental health and emotional well-being.</li> <li>• Developing a model of care built on well-being and</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	looking after each other rather than through formal care provision.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities	The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.	The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential opportunities for the provision of infrastructure that could have benefits for local communities.
<b>3. Biodiversity, Flora &amp; Fauna</b>			
<b>International</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) The Bonn Convention</li> <li>• AEWA (1995) Convention on the Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds The Bonn Convention</li> <li>• UNESCO (1971) The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands (1971)</li> <li>• UNESCO (1972) Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> <li>• UNESCO (1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</li> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Convention on Biodiversity</li> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Strategy – Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework to protect sites designated at the international level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and protecting important species from harm</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies, proposals and advice for the avoidance of effects on biodiversity in the Development Strategy and in allocating sites for development</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives that seek to conserve and enhance designated sites for biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p><b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b></p>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe (1981) Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - The Bern Convention</li> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2004) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</li> <li>• European Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna)</li> <li>• European Commission - EU Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC/ on the conservation of wild birds)</li> <li>• EU Biodiversity Strategy - Our Life Insurance, Our Nature Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2020), European Commission (2008) Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These policies provide a European framework to protect sites designated at the European level for reasons of biodiversity conservation and protecting important species from harm.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and, proposals for the protection of biodiversity in accordance with European legislation &amp; policy</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include appropriate objectives to assess potential habitat loss, recreational impacts, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance effects from policies, proposals, advice and guidance contained within any replacement LDP resulting from the LDP revision.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act</li> <li>• HM Government (1995) Environment Act 1995</li> <li>• The Protection of Badgers Act 1992</li> <li>• Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to provide protection for protected species and habitats.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for protection of protected habitats and species, including any special protection areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to national policy on the protection of</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</li> <li>• Defra (2007) Conserving Biodiversity the UK Approach 2007</li> <li>• Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2008) The Invasive and Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</li> <li>• Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (2010)</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) as amended (2011)</li> <li>• UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment: Understanding Nature’s Value to Society</li> <li>• The UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC, 2012)</li> <li>• Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Defra (2012) UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>• The Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA, 2012)</li> <li>• The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)</li> </ul>			Biodiversity, flora and fauna.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations), 25 Year Environment Plan (UK Government, 2018)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2009) Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Woodlands for Wales Strategy</li> <li>Wales Biodiversity Partnership (2010) Wales Biodiversity Framework</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2015) The Nature Recovery Plan for Wales – Setting the course for 2020 and beyond</li> <li>National Assembly for Wales Environment (Wales) Act, 2016</li> <li>National Action Plan for Pollinators in Wales (July 2013)</li> <li>Nature Recovery Plan for Wales (Dec 2015)</li> <li>Environment Wales Act (Section 7 – Habitats and Species of Principle Importance for Conservation in Wales) (2016)</li> <li>Welsh National Marine Plan (November 2019)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to protect biodiversity interests, including designated sites and important species.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP resulting from this LDP Review should set out policies and proposals for the protection of biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, protection and conservation of biodiversity.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5: Nature Conservation and Planning</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (1997) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 10: Tree Preservation Orders</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of Biodiversity.</p> <p>Future Wales builds upon the Natural Resources Policy and sets policies that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>safeguard areas for improving ecological network resilience, identify areas for the provision of green infrastructure, and secure biodiversity enhancement.</li> </ul> <p>Development Plans must be informed by green infrastructure assessments and contribute to goals with appropriate policies and should enhance and protect identified key ecological features and functions.</p> <p>Development Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify all international, national and local</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the protection, preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, flora and fauna in accordance with national planning policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity conservation</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that all designated sites are properly protected and managed;</li> <li>• support the conservation of biodiversity particularly wildlife and habitats;</li> <li>• provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance;</li> <li>• include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;</li> <li>• provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees;</li> <li>• clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting development that is otherwise appropriate;</li> <li>• provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks.</li> </ul> <p>Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures promotes a placemaking approach with multiple interrelated benefits, improving quality of life, tackling climate change, reducing the carbon footprint and improving biodiversity and ecological resilience.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Infrastructure Action Plan for Pollinators in South East Wales (December 2015)</li> </ul>	<p>A regional project to address the decline in Welsh biodiversity through landscape-scale projects, recognising the</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which protect and enhance the biodiversity,</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection from development and</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	interdependency of maintaining biodiversity with socioeconomic factors.	flora and fauna of the County.	enhancement of the resilience of the County's natural environment.
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Biodiversity &amp; Ecosystem Resilience Forward Plan (March 2017)</li> <li>• Living Levels Green Infrastructure Strategy (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – Volume 2 Delivery Plan (March 2019)</li> </ul>	<p>Local plans and policies with regard to biodiversity look to protect and enhance the resilience of the natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The Biodiversity &amp; Ecosystem Resilience Forward Plan has been prepared to meet the Section 6 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience duty of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and to provide a mechanism for delivering the County's requirements under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which protect and enhance the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the County.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection from development and enhancement of the resilience of the County's natural environment.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSB will focus on to deliver the objectives as they relate to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment with a focus on improving the resilience of ecosystems by working at a larger scale (landscape) to manage biodiversity and maximise benefits such as natural flood risk management and promoting well-connected habitats to promote resilience.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – Volume 2 Delivery Plan is a framework for the delivery of green infrastructure in Monmouthshire and includes</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	action plans for strategic and local project delivery.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities	The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.	The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>4. Soil &amp; Land</b>			
<b>International</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2006) European Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection European Commission (2006)</li> <li>Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable use of soil resources, soil restoration and the prevention of land degradation</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies, proposals, and guidance for the sustainable use of soils within local development</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Agency - Guiding Principles for Land Contamination (March 2010)</li> <li>HM Government (1986) Agriculture Act (with numerous revisions) 1986</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to identify and remediate contaminated land, as well as regarding the management of agricultural land.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection of agricultural land assets and land contamination policies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
			risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner.
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Nature Conservation Committee (ongoing) Geological Conservation Review</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly (2012) Contaminated Land (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act, 2016</li> <li>• The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2016</li> <li>• Welsh Government – Agricultural Land Classification Maps (November 2017)</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the avoidance and remediation of contaminated land and the creation of an geological profile of Wales	The replacement LDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for local developments which may be taking place on protected areas or contaminated land.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to contaminated land remediation, soil quality and pollution to ground receptors. Consequential human health and ecological risks and impacts should also be considered in a holistic manner
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> </ul>	Future Wales acknowledges the role that agriculture has had in shaping the Welsh land scape and supporting rural and market towns and that it must continue to be valued and protected.	The RLDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the safeguarding and efficient use of land and soil resources



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>Future Wales highlights that sites and designations in Wales provide important networks for various habitats and species and help form the Welsh landscape which should be protected for future generations.</p> <p>These documents require the preparation of LDPs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including, for example, the level of contamination and stability</li> <li>• Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with the previous land use, mine and landfill gas emissions, and rising groundwater from abandoned mines</li> <li>• Ensure new development does not take place</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>without appropriate remediation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consideration is given to the potential impacts which remediation of land contamination might have upon the natural and historic environments</li> <li>• Ensure new development is not undertaken without an understanding of the risks, including those associated with subsidence, landslips or rock falls</li> <li>• Ensure development does not take place without appropriate precautions</li> <li>• Take account of coastal / land erosion risks</li> <li>• Seek to restore unstable and contaminated land.</li> </ul> <p>Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures emphasises the importance of local food production and supply chains and community</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	growing in difficult economic times and encourages the identification of community growing spaces and protection of the Best Most Versatile (BMV) land.		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>5. Water</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1982) Convention on Law of the Sea</li> </ul>	This convention demonstrates the rights and responsibilities of nations for fair use of the world's oceans	The RLDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the objective of ensuring that all development activities adhere with the convention's guidelines.	The SA Framework should include objectives pertaining to the protection of coastal areas and the avoidance of negative effects on the sea caused by development.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (1991) The Urban Waste Water Directive 91/271/EEC</li> <li>• European Commission (1998) The Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2006) The Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2006) Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008/56/EC</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework which seek to protect the quality of the water environment, including through ensuring safe levels for bathing and drinking water and by promoting sustainable urban drainage.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies for mitigating flood risk, protecting the drinking water supply and the protection of the community from unsafe water levels.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and water resources, as well as to manage flood risks.</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1973) The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding flood risk management and the</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to the management of flood risk</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to marine guidelines for cleaner oceans and</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2003) The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• Change DEFRA (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life The Pitt Review.</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2005) Cleaner Coasts , Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy</li> <li>• HM Government (2007) Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2010)</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2007) Ports Policy Review Interim Report</li> <li>• Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008)</li> <li>• Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</li> <li>• Defra (2007) Fisheries 2027: A long-term vision for sustainable fisheries</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) Flood Risk Regulations</li> <li>• Defra (2009) Our Seas – a Shared Resource: High Level Marine Objectives</li> </ul>	<p>protection of water and coastal environments</p>		<p>provide flood risk mitigation.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Marine and Coastal Access Act</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Marine Strategy Framework Directive - putting in place the legal framework for implementation</li> <li>• DECC (2010) Marine Energy Action Plan</li> <li>• DEFRA (2010) Adapting to Coastal Change: Developing a Policy Framework</li> <li>• NERC (2010) Marine Environmental Mapping Programme (MAREMAP)</li> <li>• UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment Strategy (2010) Charting Progress 2: The State of UK Seas</li> <li>• DEFRA (2011) Marine Policy Statement</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2011) National Policy Statement for Ports</li> <li>• NI Executive, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various)</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural England and JNCC (2011) Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) Project</li> <li>Defra (2012) Marine Strategy Part 1: UK Initial Assessment and Good Environmental Status</li> <li>Environment Agency (2013) Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice (GP3)</li> <li>Healthier Seas: EA Marine Strategy 2017</li> <li>Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) Regulations 2017</li> <li>UK Marine Policy Statement, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities Bylaws (various)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government (2004) Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood risk</li> <li>Defra (2005) Safeguarding Sea Life Welsh Government (2007)</li> <li>Welsh Water (2008) Surface Water Management Strategy</li> <li>Welsh Government (2011) Strategic Policy Position on Water</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Wales level regarding flood risk management and the protection of water and coastal environments.</p> <p>The Welsh National Marine Plan outlines the long-term vision for the sustainable development of Welsh seas. It</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals relating to the management of flood risk.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the quality of the water environment and managing flood risk</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2013) Wales Marine and Fisheries Strategic Action Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Water (2014) Final Water Resources Management Plan</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2015) The Severn River Basin Management Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Water Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2015) Wales Marine Evidence Report</li> <li>• Welsh Government Environment Act 2016</li> <li>• Welsh National Marine Plan (November 2019)</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>	<p>plans for a more prosperous Wales where natural resources are sustainably managed and ecosystems supported for the benefit of current and future generations. Public authorities are responsible for assessing whether proposals are in accordance with the plan and should have regard to the plan in making decisions which may affect any part of the plan area.</p>		
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (1998) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 14: Coastal Planning</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development and Flood Risk</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy on flooding.</p> <p>The general approach of PPW, supported by the TAN, is to advise caution in respect of new development in areas at high risk of flooding by setting out a precautionary</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies and proposals relating to the precautionary approach to flood risk, protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the precautionary approach to floodrisk, protection and enhancement of water quality, water resources and the water environment.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>framework to guide planning decisions. The overarching aim of the precautionary framework is to direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take account of the physical and environmental constraints on development of land, including flood risk</li> <li>• Consider PPW (2015) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on water supply and waste water management, development plans and water and development management and water.</li> </ul> <p>Development plans should take water-related issues into account from an early stage in the process of identifying land for development and redevelopment.</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>New development should be located and its implementation planned in such a way as to allow for sustainable provision of water services, in particular minimising vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Design approaches and techniques that improve water efficiency and minimise adverse impacts on water resources, surface water quality, the ecology of rivers and groundwater should be encouraged</p> <p>As part of LDP preparation planning authorities are required to engage Natural Resources Wales and adjacent local planning authorities. When preparing LDPs, LPAs should consult with adjacent authorities and Natural Resources Wales and ensure that, as well as not being at risk itself, development does</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 2 (2017)</li> </ul>	The Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2) is a non-statutory document which outlines policies for the management of the Severn Estuary shoreline over the next 100 years.		
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood Risk Management Plan (Feb 2016)</li> </ul>	This plan recognises the challenges arising from flood risk from runoff, groundwater and water courses.	The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which guide the location and character of new development in order to avoid harm to either surface or ground water quality and minimise the risk from flooding.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the appropriate location of new developments to minimise the risks of flooding and to protect water quality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities	The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to	The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		<p>maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>	<p>addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>
<b>6. Air</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geneva Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979)</li> </ul>	<p>The aim of the Convention is that Parties shall endeavour to limit and, as far as possible, gradually reduce and prevent air pollution including long-range transboundary air pollution. Parties develop</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals to improve air quality and reduce pollution and to consider air quality in the planning of new development allocations. It</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality and associated health impacts and to</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	policies and strategies to combat the discharge of air pollutants through exchanges of information, consultation, research and monitoring.	should also promote low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes.	minimise air pollution in new development.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (1991) The Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC</li> <li>• European Commission (2005) EU Thematic Strategy on Air Quality</li> <li>• European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC and Air Quality Framework Fourth Daughter Directive 2004/107/EC 1</li> <li>• European Commission (2010) Industrial Emissions Directive (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Directive 2010/75/EU)</li> </ul>	These documents provide a European framework to protect and enhance air quality. These include measures to limit values and alert thresholds for air pollutants and a requirement for reporting of air quality and production of action plans where thresholds are exceeded.	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals to improve air quality and reduce pollution and to consider air quality in the planning of new development allocations and adhere to European legislation. It should promote low carbon initiatives and sustainable transport modes.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2001) The Clean Air for Europe Programme (CAFÉ)</li> </ul>			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Environment Act (1995)</li> <li>The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) as amended, Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</li> <li>Defra (2010) Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate</li> <li>Committee on Climate Change (2019) Net Zero The UK's contribution to stopping global warming</li> <li>Defra (2011) Air Quality Plans for the Achievement of EU Air Quality Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) in the UK: List of UK and National Measures</li> <li>UK's Air Quality Action Plan (Defra, revised January 2016)</li> <li>Revised UK Air Quality Plan for Tackling Nitrogen Dioxide (Improving air quality in the UK: tackling nitrogen dioxide in our towns and cities) (Consultation Draft May 2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a UK framework to implement objectives that promote the reduction of the levels of air pollution such as Nitrogen Dioxide.</p> <p>The Committee of Climate Change report from 2019 is in response to requests from all the Governments in the UK for the Committee to look at the UK's long-term emissions targets. The Committee has recommended a new emissions target of net-zero greenhouse gases by 2050. In Wales, the Committee recommends that there be a 95% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2050 relative to 1990. The report suggests that the recommendation is in line</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals with regard to the preservation of acceptable levels of air quality</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of and improvement of air quality and associated health impacts and to minimise air pollution in new development.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	with the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) and can deliver benefits against the resilience, health and prosperity and global responsibility well being goals in Wales.		
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations (2010)</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2018) Consultation Document ‘Tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide emissions in Wales’</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Covid-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities (October 2020)</li> <li>• A More Equal Wales; The Socio-Economic Duty, Equality Act 2010 (March 2021)</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>	<p>These regulations bring into law in Wales the limits set out in European Union (EU) Daughter Directives on Air Quality. The regulations require that Welsh Ministers divide Wales into air quality zones. There are two zones North and South Wales.</p> <p>It provides a Wales framework for the protection and improvement of air quality in accordance with limits set within European legislation.</p> <p>The Socio-Economic Duty came into force on 31st March 2021 and is a tool for</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals with regard to the preservation of acceptable levels of air quality management within the area</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of air quality and air pollution controls, and acceptable air quality levels for protection of human health purposes.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>supporting the vulnerable in society. The Duty places tackling inequality at the core of all decision making at a time of uncertainty due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the departure from the European Union.</p>		
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> </ul>	<p>PPW provides national planning policy in respect of air. Development plans are important vehicles for the promotion of environmental protection and should enable consideration of the effects which proposed developments, and transport demand associated with them, may have on air or water quality and the effects which air or water quality may have on proposed developments. Local planning authorities should take account of such quality objectives when preparing development plans and should work closely with</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies and proposals relating to air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to reducing air pollution and improving air quality.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>pollution control authorities in the preparation of these plans and when determining planning applications. The planning system should determine whether a development is an acceptable use of land and should control other development in proximity to potential sources of pollution rather than seeking to control the processes or substances used in any particular development.</p> <p>Planning authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address any implication arising from proposed development in air quality management areas and not create areas of poor air quality; and;</li> <li>• Look to incorporate measures, which reduce overall exposure to air pollution.</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 Air Quality Management Report for Monmouthshire County Council (Sept 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> <li>Monmouthshire 2020 Air Quality Progress Report (September 2020)</li> </ul>	<p>These plans recognise the challenges arising from air pollution, the impacts on health and the risks to the natural and built environment.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSB will focus on to deliver the objectives as they relate to air:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing the infrastructure needed for alternative vehicle use</li> <li>Developing public transport solutions to</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which guide new developments to locations that are accessible to pedestrians and cyclists to reduce the need for car travel in order to minimise the effects of new development on air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the appropriate location of new developments to minimise the need for car travel.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	address rural isolation and access to jobs and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting active travel – walking and cycling</li> </ul>		
<b>7. Climatic Factors</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1994), The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>United Nations (1997) Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change</li> <li>United Nations (2009) The Copenhagen Accord</li> <li>United Nations (2010) Cancun Adaptation Framework, United Nations (2016) Paris Agreement</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework identifying the need for climate change mitigation and adaptation action.	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals, that promote adaption to the effects of and mitigation of climate change effects caused by development	The SA Framework should include objectives that adapt to the effects of climate change, promote energy efficiency, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2001) National Emissions Ceiling Directive 2001/81/EC</li> <li>European Commission (2002) Energy Performance in Buildings Directive 2002/49/EC</li> </ul>	These documents provide a European framework to respond to the global challenge of climate change. They promote and seek to secure the minimisation of future climate change through	The RLDP should set out policies that adapt to the effects of climate change and contribute to mitigation of further climate change.	The SA Framework should include objectives for increasing use of low carbon and renewable energy sources, resource efficiency, sustainable

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union (2005) Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• European Commission (2007) The Integrated Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• European Commission (2009) Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2010) Energy 2020 - A Strategy for Competitive, Sustainable and Secure Energy</li> <li>• European Commission (2011) A Roadmap for Moving to a Competitive Low Carbon Economy in 2050</li> <li>• European Commission (2012) Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</li> <li>• European Council (2013) Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan (EAP) (2013-2020)</li> <li>• European Commission (2013) Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change</li> </ul>	<p>mitigation and the implementation of adaptation measures to the future effects of climate change.</p> <p>In respect of the UK a key aim is that we are required to ensure 15% of energy needs are delivered from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p>		<p>development that reduces the need to travel and to ensure new development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Commission (2013) Seventh Environmental Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'</li> <li>European Commission (2014) 2030 Policy Framework for Climate and Energy</li> </ul>			
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HM Government (2006) The Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change</li> <li>HM Government (1998) Petroleum Act</li> <li>Committee on Climate Change (2008) Building a Low-Carbon Economy - the UK's Contribution to Tackling Climate</li> <li>HM Government (2008) Climate Change Act 2008</li> <li>HM Government (2008) The Energy Act 2008</li> <li>Health Protection Agency (2008) Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 - An update of the Department of Health report 2001/2002</li> <li>DECC (2009) UK Ports for the Offshore Wind Industry: Time to Act</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a legally binding target of reducing the UK's GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 compared with 1990 and requires a programme of rolling carbon budgets to be set to achieve this.</p> <p>The Committee of Climate Change report from 2019 is in response to requests from all the Governments in the UK for the Committee to look at the UK's long-term emissions</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals to minimise environmental effects from new development and to promote use of renewable and low carbon technologies and minimising emissions of Greenhouse Gas emissions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives for increasing use of low carbon and renewable energy sources, resource efficiency, sustainable development that reduces the need to travel and to ensure new development is designed to adapt to the future effects of climate change.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DECC (2009) Framework for the Development of Clean Coal</li> <li>• HM Government (2009) The Climate Change Act 2008 (2020 Target, Credit Limit and Definitions) Order 2009</li> <li>• Environment Agency (2010) Managing the Environment in a Changing Climate</li> <li>• DECC (2011) The Carbon Plan Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</li> <li>• DECC (2011) National Policy Statements for Energy Infrastructure</li> <li>• DECC (2011) UK Renewable Energy Roadmap</li> <li>• Defra (2012) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report</li> <li>• Defra (2013) The National Adaptation Programme: Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate</li> <li>• DECC (2014) UK National Energy Efficiency Action Plan</li> <li>• HM Government (2015) Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations 2015</li> </ul>	<p>targets. The Committee has recommended a new emissions target of net-zero greenhouse gases by 2050. In Wales, the Committee recommends that there be a 95% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2050 relative to 1990. The report suggests that the recommendation is in line with the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) and can deliver benefits against the resilience, health and prosperity and global responsibility well being goals in Wales.</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</li> <li>• Committee on Climate Change (2019) Net Zero The UK's contribution to stopping global warming</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government (2006) Environment Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Climate Change Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2010) Low Carbon Revolution – the Welsh Government Energy Policy Statement</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2010), Capturing the Potential: A Green Jobs Strategy for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Marine Renewable Energy Strategic Framework</li> <li>• Welsh Government (2011) Policy Statement: Preparing for a Changing Climate</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level to respond to the need to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. The framework focuses on seeking to decarbonise key economic sectors, encouraging renewable and low carbon energy generation and enhancing the resilience of the natural environment.</p> <p>The 'Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies' report and study were undertaken in recognition that night skies free of light pollution are important to both human, wildlife and ecosystem</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals to promote reduced energy and energy usage in new development, utilisation of renewable and low carbon energy sources, and promotion of sustainable design. Minimise environmental effects from new development and promote the use of renewable and low carbon technologies and minimise Greenhouse Gas emissions</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to renewable energy use, resource efficiency, sustainable transport, GHG emissions and climate change mitigation.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Preparing Wales for Climate Change: Adaptation Delivery Plan</li> <li>Welsh Government (2012) Energy Wales: A Low Carbon Transition</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> <li>Committee on Climate Change (2017) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, Summary for Wales</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Covid-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities (October 2020)</li> <li>Natural Resources Wales and Land Use Consultants: Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies (March 2021)</li> <li>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>	<p>wellbeing. The report illustrates light pollution data captured in Wales and analyses the data within separate areas including Local Authorities, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the ‘Future Wales: The National Plan 2040’ regions.</p>		
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide the national planning policy on mitigating and adapting the effects of climate change and work towards climate resilience and decarbonisation.</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>In their land allocation policies and proposals, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change are taken into account in locating new development.</li> <li>• Use the sustainable transport hierarchy in order to reduce the need to travel and prevent car-dependent developments.</li> <li>• Establish targets for renewable energy generation as part of development plans.</li> <li>• Local planning authorities should consider the contribution that their settlement strategies can make to tackling the causes of climate change and the need to deal with the consequences of climate change</li> <li>• Local planning authorities should guide appropriate</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>renewable and low carbon energy development by undertaking an assessment of the potential of all renewable energy resources and renewable and low carbon energy opportunities within their area and include appropriate policies in development plans. Local planning authorities are encouraged to work collaboratively in order to gather evidence on a sub-regional basis wherever possible.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should consider the contribution their area can make towards reducing carbon emissions and increasing low carbon and renewable energy production.</p> <p>Local authorities should identify accessible and deliverable renewable energy resource potential.</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>The Welsh Governments objectives in relation to infrastructure and climate change to promote the generation and use of energy from renewable and low carbon energy sources at all scales and promote energy efficiency, especially as a means to secure zero or low carbon developments and to tackle the causes of climate change.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> <li>Monmouthshire Flood Risk Management Plan (Feb 2016)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents recognise that climate change presents risks to the natural and built environment and is likely to increase the risk of flooding. Commit to MCC producing ‘Green and Clean’ energy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling renewable energy schemes</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance to protect communities against flood risk and to support the movement to a lower carbon economy. This should include the provision of a supportive policy framework for</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to energy use and energy efficiency, emissions and climate change mitigation. It should also include objectives</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Climate Emergency Strategy (October 2019)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing new energy solutions including storage, smart energy, heat and local supply</li> <li>Reducing the carbon footprint of Council operations</li> <li>Encouraging residents to reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>Working collaboratively with partners across the County to develop and implement best practice methods</li> <li>Monmouthshire Climate Emergency Strategy (October 2019) outlines the aspirations of Monmouthshire County Council to reduce net carbon emissions to zero by 2030.</li> </ul>	renewable and low carbon energy generation in appropriate locations and the incorporation of appropriate renewable energy schemes within new developments. A policy framework that ensures that new development is not at risk from flooding.	which mitigate against flood risk.
<b>8. Material Assets</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>United Nations (1989) Basel Convention</li> </ul>	This convention seeks to reduce the movements of hazardous waste between nations and the	Any RLDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	amounts/toxicity of waste generated.	reduction in toxic waste generated.	management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Commission (1999) Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Environmental Noise Directive (END) 2002/49/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2003) Public Sector Information Directive (PSI) 2003/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2004) Environmental Liability Directive 2004/35/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2008) Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</li> <li>• European Commission (2011) Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area</li> <li>• Towards a Circular Economy: A Zero Waste Programme for Europe (2014)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a European framework to promote the sustainable management of waste and to move toward a circular economy on waste. All EU member states will have new recovery and recycling targets at 5 year intervals Some important targets by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of level of biodegradable waste sent to landfills will have to be reduced by 35% compared to 1995 levels.</li> <li>• By 2020, 50% of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households for re-</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals promoting sustainable waste management and the proper disposal of waste in line with European directives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Directive on the Incineration of Waste (2000)</li> <li>• EU Waste Oil Directive</li> <li>• EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Directive 2018/844)</li> <li>• European Commission (2002) Mineral Waste Directive 2006/21/EC</li> </ul>	<p>use and recycling, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK is required to source 15% of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020. The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</li> </ul>		
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1995) Environment Act 1995,</li> <li>• Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amended)</li> <li>• The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (England and Wales)</li> <li>• Landfill Regulations 2002 (England and Wales, amended 2005)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding infrastructure development, environmental permitting, waste management and energy generation</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals, for the efficient use of material assets, transport, and to facilitate renewable and low carbon energy generation sources and sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to resource efficiency, land use, transport, waste management, energy, connectivity and accessibility.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (DECC, 2007)</li> <li>• Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations</li> <li>• HM Government (2010) Waste (Wales) Measure 2010,</li> <li>• The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</li> <li>• HM Treasury (2011) UK Plan for Growth</li> <li>• The Waste Regulations 2011 (England and Wales)</li> <li>• DEFRA (2013) Reducing and Managing Waste Policy</li> <li>• DEFRA, 2013, Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</li> <li>• HM Treasury (2014) National Infrastructure Plan</li> <li>• The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016</li> <li>• National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)</li> <li>• The Waste Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations SI 2010/1155 amending The Waste</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006)			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2008) One Wales: Connecting the Nation, Welsh Assembly Government (2008)</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2009) Low Carbon Wales</li> <li>• Wales Transport Strategy, Welsh Assembly Government (2010) Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet. The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Sustaining a Living Wales: A Green Paper on a New Approach to Natural Resource Management in Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2013) Active Travel (Wales) Act</li> </ul>	These documents provide a Welsh Policy framework for the protection of natural resources, infrastructure development strategies and investment plans, and transport strategies and policies.	The RLDP should provide policies and proposals for the enhancement and protection of material assets within the County Council area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to transport, waste regulations, protection of natural resources, resource management and green growth.



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardiff Capital Region (2015) Powering the Welsh Economy</li> <li>• Active Travel Act (Wales) 2013</li> <li>• LIFE Natura 2000 Programme for Wales Natural Resources Wales (2016)</li> <li>• State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) (2016)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2015) Green Growth Wales: Local Energy</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Active Travel Action Plan for Wales</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Energy Efficiency in Wales: A Strategy for the Next 10 years 2016-2026</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2017) Natural Resources Policy</li> <li>• Llwybr Newydd, The Wales Transport Strategy (2021)</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>			
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> </ul>	These documents provide national planning policy and	The RLDP should provide policies and proposals	The SA Framework should include

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 19: Telecommunications</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2004) Minerals</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2007) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 18: Transport</li> <li>• Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 1: Aggregates Welsh Assembly Government (2004)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) Minerals Technical Advice Note (MTAN) Wales 2: Coal</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2014) Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste</li> </ul>	<p>guidance in respect of transport, waste, minerals and infrastructure. In preparation of the LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is Welsh Government Policy to require the use of a sustainable transport hierarchy in relation to new development that establishes priorities in such a way that, wherever possible, they are accessible in the first instance by walking and cycling, then by public transport and then finally by private motor vehicles. Careful consideration needs to be given to the allocation of new sites which are likely to generate significant levels of movement in Local Development Plans to ensure that access provisions which promote walking and cycling, as well</li> </ul>	<p>relating to sustainable transport infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	<p>objectives relating to the promotion of a sustainable transport hierarchy, infrastructure development, waste management and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>as by public transport are included from the outset.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities should ensure that the use, density and layout of new development supports the use of public transport.</li> <li>• Development Plans should also identify where additional public transport is needed to support new development.</li> <li>• Development Plans must set out an integrated planning and transport strategy.</li> <li>• Development Plans must ensure that strategic decisions maximise opportunities in areas that will benefit from investment in public transport and schemes such as the South East Wales Metro.</li> <li>• Planning authorities must integrate new development with active travel networks and where</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>possible, ensure that new development contributes towards their improvement and expansion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning authorities should also promote low car and car free developments.</li> <li>• Development plan strategies and policies need to be consistent and integrated with the strategies and policies contained in LTPs, Road Traffic Reduction Reports, air quality and noise action plans and local well-being plans, and take account of information from the local authority's annual air quality reports, national noise maps, the public service board's assessment of local wellbeing and any area statements issued by Natural Resources Wales under the Environment (Wales) Act 20162. Any LTP proposal that directly involves the development</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>or use of land, or has land use implications, should appear as a policy or proposal in the development plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that transport centred projects' undergo an assessment in accordance with the Welsh Transport Appraisal Guidance (WelTAG).</li> <li>• Development plans provide the main means for achieving integration between land use and transport. They must provide an explanation of the authority's transport aims and the way in which the transport policies support the other objectives of the plan. Development plans should provide the means for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• examining the relationship between transport and land use planning;</li> <li>• promoting the integration and co-ordination of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>sustainable transport and land use planning accessible for all;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting strategies to reduce the need to travel and reduce dependency on private vehicles; and;</li> <li>• Support and encourage the uptake of low emission vehicles</li> <li>• set out the land use/transportation strategy, addressing accessibility and the provision of strategic and integrated transport facilities, including roads, railways and interchanges;</li> <li>• ensure that new housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services are highly accessible by walking, cycling and public transport;</li> <li>• locate major generators of travel demand within existing urban areas, or in other locations that can be well served by walking,</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>cycling and public transport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage higher density and mixed-use development near public transport nodes, or near corridors well served by public transport;</li> <li>• ensure that development sites which are highly accessible to non-car modes are used for travel intensive uses, reallocating their use if necessary;</li> <li>• in rural areas, designate local service centres, or clusters of settlements where a sustainable functional linkage can be demonstrated, as the preferred locations for new development in line with rural place making;</li> <li>• Support improvements to connectivity between rural settlements and consider the roles that housing, employment areas, educational facilities,</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>health facilities shops and infrastructure can play in addressing challenges in more rural settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportionate and appropriate growth in rural areas that serves the immediate settlement and wider hinterland.</li> <li>• include, identify and safeguard active travel routes and networks in accordance with the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013;</li> <li>• promote and facilitate the provision and decarbonisation of high quality public transport including new and improved interchange facilities and, where appropriate, park and ride schemes;</li> <li>• include appropriate traffic management policies;</li> <li>• identify and specify the primary road network, including trunk roads, and</li> </ul>		



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>separately identify the core network;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify proposals for new roads and major improvements to the primary route network and the broad policy on priorities for minor improvements;</li> <li>• include policies and proposals relating to the development of transport infrastructure other than roads;</li> <li>• identify, and where appropriate protect, routes required for the sustainable movement of freight;</li> <li>• protect disused transport infrastructure, including railways, rail sidings, ports, harbours and inland waterways from development that would compromise their future transport use, where re-use is a possibility; and</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise the adverse impacts of transport infrastructure projects on the natural, historic and built environment and on local communities.</li>   <li>• LDPs should maximise the use of existing infrastructure and should consider how the provision of different types of infrastructure can be co-ordinated.</li>   <li>• LDPs should consider PPW (2016) 'Infrastructure and Services' objectives when considering the effects of development on the management of waste, development plans and waste planning, development management and waste planning.</li> </ul> <p>LDPs should set out policies and proposals for the location of telecommunications</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>equipment, allocating sites for major developments and including criteria-based policies to guide telecommunications developments to suitable locations.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should aim to co-ordinate development with all forms of infrastructure provision. Local Planning Authorities must develop a strategic and long-term approach to infrastructure provision when preparing development plans. They should consider both the siting requirements of the utility companies responsible for these services to enable them to meet community needs and the environmental effects of such additional uses. Development may need to be phased, in consultation with the relevant utilities providers, to allow time to ensure that the provision of utilities can be</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>managed in a way consistent with general policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>It is essential that local planning authorities consult utility companies and other infrastructure providers and Natural Resources Wales at an early stage in the formulation of land use policies. Welsh Government guidance in Local Development Plan Manual Wales (2020) provides details of the bodies which must be consulted about particular issues to ensure that plan policies are realistic and capable of implementation.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government - Turning Heads – A Strategy for the Heads of the Valleys 2020, 2006</li> <li>• South East Wales Transport Alliance Regional Transport Plan (March 2010)</li> <li>• Welsh Government - City Regions Final Report July 2012</li> </ul>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South East Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party – Regional Technical Statement – 2<sup>nd</sup> Review for South Wales 2020</li> <li>• Cardiff capital Region City Deal (2015) Powering the Welsh Economy</li> <li>• South East Wales Valleys Local Transport Plan, January 2015</li> <li>• Western Power Distribution – Innovation strategy 2017</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire County Council Local Transport Plan (May 2015)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire County Council Active Travel Integrated Network Maps (February 2018)</li> <li>• Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Oct 2007)</li> <li>• Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan Review 2016</li> <li>• Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> </ul>	<p>These plans provide guidance for road traffic reduction, road safety, public transport, parking, managing the transportation network and walking and cycling. In addition the Local Transport Plan includes a prioritised five-year programme of projects the Council wishes to see delivered between 2015 and 2020 as well as medium and longer term aspirations up to 2030. These include walking</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance which promote a safe, efficient, accessible and sustainable transport system and provide opportunities for walking and cycling.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the relative accessibility of proposed new developments and objectives to ensure that they are supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	and cycling infrastructure, bus network, station and highways improvements, Cardiff Capital Region Metro schemes, 20mph limits and road safety schemes.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>	The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities	The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.	The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>9. Cultural Heritage</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage</li> <li>United Nations (1979) Geneva Convention</li> <li>World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets, UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes</p>	<p>Any RLDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation, conservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)</li> </ul>	<p>This document provides a European framework for the protection of designated cultural and archaeological heritage sites in accordance with European legislation.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the preservation and protection of cultural and archaeological heritage within the County Council area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to protection of heritage assets</p>
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection and conservation of cultural and</p>	<p>The RLDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection,</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</li> <li>• HM Government (1996) The Treasure Act 1996</li> <li>• HM Government (2002) The National Heritage Act 2002</li> <li>• Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century</li> <li>• Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007)</li> <li>• Department for Culture, Media &amp; Sport (2013) Scheduled Monuments &amp; Nationally Important but Non-Scheduled Monuments</li> </ul>	<p>heritage assets, including listed buildings, ancient monuments and archaeological resources.</p>	<p>protection and promotion of cultural and heritage assets in the MCC area.</p>	<p>enhancement, conservation and preservation of heritage assets.</p>
<p><b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment Welsh Assembly Government (2010)</li> <li>• Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, Cymraeg 2050 A million Welsh speakers</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection of cultural heritage; including heritage assets and the use of the Welsh language</p>	<p>Any replacement LDP resulting from this LDP review should provide policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage and where possible, the inclusion of the Welsh</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection of cultural heritage assets.</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government (2017), Light Springs through the Dark: A vision for culture in Wales (2016)</li> <li>Welsh Government (2010) Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment</li> <li>Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>		language wherever relevant in the MCC area.	
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Technical Advice Note (TAN) 12: Design, (2016)</li> <li>Welsh Assembly Government Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language, (2017)</li> <li>Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy on cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local planning authorities should not repeat national policy but include clear robust policies on design in their development plans which address local issues and should be based on relevant evidence. These should set out the planning authority's design expectations. They should not impose architectural styles or particular tastes but should secure good quality design as applied to</li> </ul>	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and the promotion of the Welsh language.

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>the local context (local distinctiveness).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans may incorporate targeted design policies for major areas of change or protection, strategic sites or for certain types of development.</li> <li>• Developing Local Sustainable Building Policies - Local circumstances may provide opportunities for local planning authorities to set local requirements on strategic sites identified in LDPs that exceed the minimum required by Building Regulations.</li> </ul> <p>Provide policies relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites, archaeological remains, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens.</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>Identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment and cover those heritage assets deemed to be important considerations from a local planning perspective.</p> <p>Development plans should also set out proposals for re-use or new development affecting historic areas and buildings, which may assist in achieving the Welsh Government's objectives for urban and rural regeneration.</p> <p>Development plans must only identify locally specific policies in relation to the historic environment. Locally specific policies for the historic environment must be distinctive and only cover those heritage elements deemed as important considerations from a local planning perspective during</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>the determination of planning applications.</p> <p>In preparing plans and assessing proposals for development, local planning authorities must keep under review their access to records of the historic environment in their area.</p> <p>Historic environment records must be used as a key source of information for the formulation of development plans and advice on their use should be sought from the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.</p> <p>When preparing a development plan, local planning authorities are required to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Sustainability Appraisal. An assessment of the cultural heritage is one of the baseline studies in this process and</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>requires consultation with Cadw. In undertaking the appraisal, an up-to-date evidence base, including those provided by the HER for the local authority area and the National Monuments Record, must be used.</p> <p>Development plans must reflect that World Heritage Sites have been inscribed by UNESCO because of their Outstanding Universal Value. These sites can also contribute to a national and local sense of community and to sustainable economic development and regeneration. They can cover more than one authority's jurisdiction and there is a need to ensure there are consistent planning policies in the relevant development plans</p> <p>Provide policies and or guidance relating to the protection and preservation of world heritage sites,</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>archaeological sites, listed buildings and conservation areas, local historic assets and historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 contains provisions relating to the consideration of the Welsh language in the appraisal of development plans and in dealing with applications for planning permission. Local planning authorities must consider the likely effects of their development plans on the use of the Welsh language in the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans, and should keep their evidence up to date. All local planning authorities should include in the reasoned justifications to their development plans a statement on how they have taken the needs and interests of the Welsh language into account in plan preparation, and how any policies relating to the Welsh language interact</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	with other plan policies The sustainability appraisal is required to include an assessment of the likely effects of the plan on the use of the Welsh language .		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire Welsh Language Strategy 2017 – 2022 (Jan 2017)</li> <li>Monmouthshire County Council Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017 – 2020</li> <li>Monmouthshire Destination Management Plan 2017 – 2020</li> <li>Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement</li> </ul>	The Monmouthshire Welsh Language Strategy sets out how it will promote and protect culture, heritage and the Welsh language encouraging people to participate fully in their communities and building on the legacy of hosting the national Eisteddfod.	The RLDP should provide policies, proposals and guidance relating to the preservation and promotion of both the social and built cultural heritage of the Monmouthshire County Council area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the preservation of cultural heritage assets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> </ul>	The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities	The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are	The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		<p>identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>	<p>boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.</p>
<b>10. Landscape</b>			
<b>International</b>			
European Landscape Convention (The Florence Convention, 2000),	This document provides a European framework to define and protect important landscapes which contribute	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the preservation of landscapes within the local area and should recognise	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	to cultural and social heritage and quality of life.	the significance of landscapes during the creation of new policy.	character and visual impacts.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO (1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</li> <li>• Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention</li> <li>• UNESCO (2001) Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage</li> <li>• World Cities Culture Report 2015 – measures and cultural assets</li> </ul>	These documents provide an international framework to identify and protect cultural heritage assets. They aim to ensure the cultural heritage assets have a function in the community and are integrated into various planning programmes.	Any RLDP resulting from this LDP Revision should set out policies, proposals, advice and guidance for the protection, preservation and presentation of cultural heritage assets as set out in international policy.	
<b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1949) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</li> <li>• HM Government (1967) Forestry Act 1967</li> <li>• Hedgerow Regulations 1997</li> <li>• HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</li> </ul>	These documents provide a framework at the UK level regarding the protection of national parks, countryside and rural communities including rights of way and protection of forests.	The replacement LDP should set out policies and proposals for the protection of landscapes and hedgerows; including protected areas within the County Council area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) Commons Act 2006</li> </ul>			
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countryside Council for Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) (2001) Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest, Natural Resources Wales (ongoing) LANDMAP Programme</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act 2016</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the Welsh level regarding the protection and mapping of natural resources, protected and important landscapes of historic interest.</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies and proposals for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural resources within the MCC planning area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features, landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> <li>• Technical Advice Note (TAN) 7 Outdoor Advertisement Control</li> <li>• Technical advice note (TAN) 14 Coastal Planning</li> <li>• Technical advice note (TAN) 15 Development and Flood Risk</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide national planning policy in respect of landscape. They require in preparing LDP's to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development plans must set out the locational policy framework for the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage within the context of an integrated strategy for social, economic and</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals and guidance relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, local landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of designated landscapes, landscape character, landscape features and visual amenity.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical advice note (TAN) 24 The Historic Environment</li> </ul>	<p>environmental development in line with sustainability principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans should seek to conserve and enhance the natural heritage in ways which bring benefits to local communities and encourage social and economic progress.</li> <li>Development plans should be informed by a sustainability appraisal commencing at the outset of the plan</li> </ul> <p>LDP's should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify all international, national and local designated sites (including potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar sites);</li> <li>provide criteria against which a development affecting the different types of designated site will be assessed, reflecting their relative significance;</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include locally-specific policies for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape and amenity;</li> <li>• provide for the conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of biodiversity and landscape outside designated areas, in particular identifying opportunities to conserve important local habitats and species, and to safeguard and manage landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity;</li> <li>• make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>• include, where appropriate, locally-specific policies for conserving native woodland and protecting and planting trees;</li> <li>• clarify how biodiversity will be safeguarded outside statutory designated sites without unduly restricting</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>development that is otherwise appropriate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide for the protection and enhancement of open space of conservation value, seeking to identify opportunities to promote responsible public access for enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage where this is compatible with its conservation and existing land uses; and</li> <li>• recognise the potential of, and encourage land uses and land management practices that help to secure carbon sinks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>			
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living Levels Green Infrastructure Strategy (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Corporate Business Plan 2017 – 2022 including well-being objectives and statement.</li> </ul>	<p>The Monmouthshire Well-being Plan (2018) sets out the issues/challenges to the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of</p>	<p>The RLDP should provide policies and proposals for the preservation of protected landscapes and natural</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to landscape features,</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – Volume 2 Delivery Plan (March 2019)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Landscape Sensitivity Update Study (White Consultants – October 2020)</li> </ul>	<p>Monmouthshire residents, as required under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015). The Plan identifies the areas the PSBs will focus on to deliver the objectives as they concern the natural environment of the County.</p> <p>The Monmouthshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – Volume 2 Delivery Plan is a frame work for the delivery of green infrastructure in Monmouthshire and includes action plans for strategic and local project delivery.</p>	<p>resources within the MCC planning area.</p>	<p>landscape character and visual impacts.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Nov 2012</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons National Park Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Forest of Dean Core District Council Strategy – adopted Feb 2012</li> <li>• Newport City Council Local Development Plan – adopted Jan 2015</li> <li>• Powys County Council Local Development Plan – adopted April 2018</li> </ul>	<p>The LDPs set out the land-use planning framework for neighbouring local authorities</p>	<p>The RLDP should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to</p>	<p>The SA should seek to ensure that all significant cross boundary issues are identified and addressed. They should also seek to maximise any potential opportunities that could arise through the requirement for development plan</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Gloucestershire Council Core Strategy – adopted Dec 2013</li> <li>• Torfaen County Borough Council Local Development Plan – adopted Dec 2013</li> </ul>		those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.	compatibility and consistency. This includes potential enhancements to those designated and non-designated natural environment (landscape, biodiversity and heritage) sites and other networks that cross LA boundaries.
<b>11. Interrelated Effects</b>			
<b>International</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Nations (1992) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development</li> <li>• United Nations (2002) The World Summit on Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Communication COM (2005) 666: Taking Sustainable use of resources forward</li> </ul>	Commits to the sustainable use of resources and promotes sustainable development	The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development.	The SA Framework should include guidance for achieving sustainable development goals.
<b>European – all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level international frameworks</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Spatial Development Perspective, (May 1999)</li> <li>• European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (97/150/EC)</li> <li>• EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)</li> <li>• EU Environmental Action Programme: Living Well, Within the Limits of Our Planet</li> <li>• European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (Renewed 2006, Reviewed 2009)</li> <li>• European Commission (2009) Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy European Commission</li> <li>• European Union (2001) SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), European Union (2014) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an overarching European framework to support the delivery of sustainable development, including through spatial planning systems.</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development goals as set out by International Legislation and policy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>
<p><b>National (UK) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level European and international frameworks</b></p>			



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</li> <li>• HM Government (2000) Transport Act 2000</li> <li>• The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005)</li> <li>• Sustainable Development Commission (2005) One Future – Different Paths. Shared Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• HM Government (2006) Government of Wales Act 2006</li> <li>• Mainstreaming Sustainable Development, Department for Transport (2008) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012), Planning Practice Guidance, Defra (2011)</li> <li>• HM Government (2017) The Wales Act</li> <li>• Royal Town Planning Institute (2017) Digital Economy and Town Planning</li> <li>• Committee on Climate Change (2019) Net Zero The UK's contribution to stopping global warming</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a framework at the UK level to promote sustainable development and sustainable transport initiatives.</p> <p>The Committee of Climate Change report from 2019 is in response to requests from all the Governments in the UK for the Committee to look at the UK's long-term emissions targets. The Committee has recommended a new emissions target of net-zero greenhouse gases by 2050. In Wales, the Committee recommends that there be a 95% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2050 relative to 1990. The report suggests that the recommendation is in line with the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015) and can deliver benefits against the resilience, health and prosperity and global</p>	<p>The RLDP should set out policies and proposals for the promotion of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development targets.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	responsibility well being goals in Wales.		
<b>National (Wales) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2008) People, Places, Future – The Wales Spatial Plan</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2009) One Wales: One Planet</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2011) Rural Development Plan for Wales (2014-2020)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2012) City Regions Final Report</li> <li>• Planning (Wales) Act 2015</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government (2016) Welsh Assembly Government Prosperity for all: the National Strategy Programme for government, Taking Wales Forward 2016-2021</li> <li>• Environment (Wales) Act, 2016</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government: Wales We Want National Conversation, Reforming Local Government: Resilient and Renewed – Welsh Assembly Government Whitepaper (Jan 2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide a Welsh framework for sustainable urban and rural development, city regional development and spatial planning. The Valleys Task force document is a high level action plan for the South Wales Valleys which outlines its priorities for the future.</p> <p>The Socio-Economic Duty came into force on 31st March 2021 and is a tool for supporting the vulnerable in society. The Duty places tackling inequality at the core of all decision making at a time of uncertainty due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the departure from the European Union.</p>	<p>The replacement LDP should provide policies and proposals for adhering to sustainable development, and delivering sustainable growth opportunities within the strategy areas.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to sustainable development.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government Valleys Task Force Our Valleys, Out Future (July 2017)</li> <li>• Welsh Government A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales (2018)</li> <li>• Welsh National Marine Plan (November 2019)</li> <li>• A More Equal Wales; The Socio-Economic Duty, Equality Act 2010 (March 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Covid-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities (October 2020)</li> <li>• Llwybr Newydd, The Wales Transport Strategy (2021)</li> <li>• Natural Resources Wales and Land Use Consultants: Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies (March 2021)</li> <li>• Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</li> </ul>	<p>The Wales Transport Strategy (2021) sets out a vision for the next 20 years for the Welsh transport system and aids the delivery of transport priorities with the goal of creating a more equal, prosperous and green society.</p> <p>The ‘Tranquillity and Place – Dark Skies’ report and study were undertaken in recognition that night skies free of light pollution are important to both human, wildlife and ecosystem wellbeing. The report illustrates light pollution data captured in Wales and analyses the data within separate areas including Local Authorities, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the ‘Future Wales: The National Plan 2040’ regions.</p>		
<b>Wales National Planning Policy</b>			

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Planning Policy Wales (Edn 11, February 2021)</li> <li>• Welsh Assembly Government Building Better Places: The Planning System Delivering Resilient and Brighter Futures (July 2020)</li> </ul>	<p>The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 introduced a statutory purpose for the planning system in Wales – any statutory body carrying out a planning function must exercise those functions in accordance with the principles of sustainable development as set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The planning system is therefore necessary and central to achieving the sustainable development of Wales.</p> <p>Future Wales requires that development plans support Strategic Gateways through maximising their benefits within their respective regions.</p> <p>Local Development Plans need to demonstrate how Future Wales’ regional Policies have been taken into account and demonstrate how they</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>conform with Future Wales and Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>Development plans need to provide a framework to stimulate, guide and manage change towards sustainability. They should secure a sustainable settlement pattern which meets the needs of the economy, the environment and health, while respecting local diversity and protecting the character and cultural identity of communities. In their land allocation policies and proposals, local planning authorities should:</p> <p>Promote sustainable patterns of development, identifying previously developed land and buildings, and indicating locations for higher density development at hubs and interchanges and close to route corridors where accessibility on foot and by</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>bicycle and public transport is good;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintain and improve the vitality, attractiveness and viability of town, district, local and village centres;</li> <li>• foster development approaches that recognise the mutual dependence between town and country, thus improving linkages between urban areas and their rural surroundings;</li> <li>• locate development so that it can be well serviced by existing infrastructure (including for energy supply, waste management and water);</li> <li>• ensure that development encourages opportunities for commercial and residential uses to derive environmental benefit from co-location;</li> <li>• locate development in settlements that are resilient to the effects of climate change, by avoiding areas where environmental</li> </ul>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>consequences and impacts cannot be sustainably managed. Where development takes place in areas of known risks, ensure that the development is designed for resilience over its whole lifetime;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure that tackling the causes and consequences of climate change is taken into account in locating new development.</li> </ul> <p>Local planning authorities should consider the contribution that their settlement strategies can make to tackling the causes of climate change and the need to deal with the consequences of climate change.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should assess the extent to which their development plan settlement strategies and new development are consistent with minimising the need to travel and increasing</p>		

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>accessibility by modes other than the private car.</p> <p>Development plans should encourage a mix of uses in town centres and other appropriate places to add activity and choice of places in which to live.</p> <p>Local planning authorities need to consider establishing Green Belts and making local designations, such as green wedges. Both Green Belts and green wedges must be soundly based on a formal assessment of their contribution to urban form and the location of new development and can take on a variety of spatial forms.</p>		
<b>Regional</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (2017), Emerging Cardiff City Region (South East Wales) Strategic Development Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>The Cardiff City Region City Deal is a 20 year / £1.28 billion investment programme which aims to achieve a 5% uplift in the Region's GVA by delivering</p>	<p>The preparation of any RLDP will need to be informed by the emerging City Deal and aligned with the preparation of a future emerging Cardiff</p>	<p>A separate SA/SEA process will need to be undertaken for the</p>



Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>a range of programmes which will increase connectivity, improve physical and digital infrastructure, as well as regional business governance. Over its lifetime, local partners expect the City Deal to deliver up to 25,000 new jobs and leverage an additional £4 billion of private sector investment by 2036. It has 6 Objectives:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connecting the Cardiff Capital Region;</li> <li>2. Investing in innovation and the digital network;</li> <li>3. Developing a skilled workforce and tackling unemployment;</li> <li>4. Supporting enterprise and business growth;</li> <li>5. Housing development and regeneration; and</li> </ol>	<p>Capital Region SDP to ensure that once adopted, both documents provide a coherent framework for effectively and efficiently addressing relevant planning issues.</p>	<p>emerging Cardiff City Region SDP.</p> <p>The SA Framework proposed for use in the SA of the LDP Revision should be kept under review and tested for compatibility against the SA Framework for the Cardiff City Region SPD once this has been produced.</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>6. Developing greater city-region governance across the Cardiff Capital Region.</p> <p>At the time of writing, local planning authorities have been invited to consider the development of Strategic Development Plans in addition to their own LDP reviews currently being undertaken. 3 SPDs are proposed to cover North Wales, Mid and West Wales and South East Wales (i.e. the Cardiff City Region, including the BCBC area).</p>		
<b>Local (MCC &amp; Neighbouring Local Authorities) - all legislative and policy frameworks are informed by relevant higher level Welsh, UK, European and international frameworks</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Plan (Feb 2018)</li> <li>• Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-being Assessment (April 2017)</li> <li>• Social Services and Well-being Act Population Needs Assessment (April 2017)</li> </ul>	<p>These documents provide an assessment of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being for the area of Monmouthshire and its communities, as well as looking at the state of well-being of the people in the area. They identify the socio-</p>	<p>The RLDP resulting from this LDP revision must respond to the locally identified well-being objectives and demonstrate compliance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to all aspects of health and well-being including the well-being objectives defined within the</p>

Plans/Programmes	Overview of Purpose and Key Requirements	Key Implications for RLDP	Key Implications for SA
	<p>economic and wellbeing challenges affecting residents within Monmouthshire and identify wellbeing objectives and associated measures to address these. The aim of the assessment and the Well-being plan is to improve the well-being and future sustainability of communities across Monmouthshire.</p>		<p>Monmouthshire Well-being Plan Feb 2018.</p>