

MONMOUTHSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



MONMOUTHSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

Draft Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Scoping Report

Appendix 2 – Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies

March 2008

Appendix 2: Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies.

1. International and European Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies.

<p>The Convention of Wetlands of International Importance especially as a Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) (February 1971 as amended):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Ramsar Convention requires Member States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ designate wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; ▪ promote the wise-use of all wetlands; ▪ further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources. <p>The UK ratified the Ramsar Convention in 1976 and has generally chosen to underpin the designation of its Ramsar sites through prior notification of these areas as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	
<p>EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (April 1979):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It seeks to protect, manage and regulate all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States, including the eggs, nests and habitats; and also regulate the exploitation of these species.</p> <p>Member States must also conserve, maintain or restore the biotopes and habitats of these birds by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ creating protection zones ▪ maintaining the habitats ▪ restoring destroyed biotopes ▪ creating biotopes 	
<p>EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) (as amended by 91/156/EEC) (March 1991):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) sets out to protect public health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Member States are required to encourage the prevention and reduction of waste production and its harmfulness by promoting clean technologies, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their re-use, the re-use of waste as a source of energy and to promote products that can be re-cycled and re-used. Member states are also required to establish a network of disposal facilities.</p> <p>Article 4 states that Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering public and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without risk to water, air or soil, or to plants and animals 	
<p>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</p> <p>The LDP should take into consideration the objectives of the Ramsar Convention and recognise the specific areas of importance (Sites of Special Scientific Interest).</p> <p>Consideration of the appropriate measures to protect the habitats will be undertaken within the SA.</p>	
<p>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</p> <p>The LDP should take into consideration the objectives of the Directive and recognise the specific areas of importance (Special Protection Areas).</p> <p>Consideration of the appropriate measures to protect the habitats will be undertaken within the SA.</p>	
<p>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</p> <p>The LDP must incorporate the requirements of the WFD into its objectives.</p> <p>The recycling and reuse of waste is key to sustainability principles and should therefore be integrated within the SA and LDP.</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours ▪ Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest ▪ Member States shall also take the necessary measures to prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste. 	
<p>EU Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC) (May 1991): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i> The LDP should take into consideration the overall requirements of the EU Urban Waste Water Directive. The provision of sustainable water should be encouraged through the LDP including the promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) within all new developments.</p>
<p>EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) (Dec 1991): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Nitrates Directive is an environmental measure designed to reduce water pollution by nitrate from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution occurring in the future. Member States are required to report every four years on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designated vulnerable zones, and the measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surface freshwater which contain or could contain, if preventative action is not taken, nitrate concentrations greater than 50mg/l. ▪ Groundwater which contain or could contain, if preventative action is not taken, nitrate concentrations greater than 50mg/l ▪ Natural freshwater lakes, or other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters which are eutrophic or may become so in the near future if protective action is not taken. 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i> The provision of sustainable water should be encouraged through the LDP including the promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) within all new developments.</p> <p>The overall requirements of the EU Nitrates Directive should be incorporated into the LDP and the SA including objectives on water quality.</p>
<p>The EC Habitats Directive- the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/CEE) (May 1992): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The EC Habitats Directive main aim is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, through conservation of fauna and flora and important natural habitats, whilst taking into account; economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p> <p>The Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas; 'Natura 2000' sites across the European Union, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs).</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i> Relevant habitats will be identified and where necessary designated appropriately within the LDP. Consideration of the appropriate measures to protect the fauna, flora and habitats within the SA will be undertaken.</p> <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) should be undertaken during the LDP preparation in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive to assess the implications of the plan for European sites (including any sites within neighbouring authorities) whose integrity may be adversely affected by the plan.</p>
<p>Agenda 21 (June 1992): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro to reflect a global consensus and political commitment at the highest level on development and environment cooperation. It identifies that it is the</p>	

<p>responsibility of individual governments to achieve the successful implementation of sustainable development into strategies, plans, policies and processes to achieve a balance between the environment and development.</p>	
<p>The UN Convention on Climate Change (March 1994):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognises that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.</p> <p>The Convention's objective is non-legally binding but it has a target to stabilise greenhouse gas emissions in the developed world. A key implementation mechanism as a result of the Convention is the Kyoto protocol.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should encourage reduced emissions of greenhouse gases in order to address the issue of climate change.</p> <p>Climate change should be addressed and incorporated into the principles of the SA.</p>
<p>The EC Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management (The Air Quality Framework Directive) (96/62/EC) (Sept 1996):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Air Quality Framework Directive aims to define and establish objectives for ambient air quality to prevent, avoid or reduce harmful effects on public health and the environment as a whole. The Directive defines the policy framework for 12 Air pollutants (Pollutants governed by existing ambient air quality objectives: Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter, suspended particulate matter, lead and ozone. Other air pollutants: benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury), a series of daughter directives have been produced (1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC and 2002/3/EC) and set the limit values for the specific pollutants.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should consider the potential impacts new developments can have on air quality.</p> <p>The requirements of the Air Quality Framework should be incorporated as objectives of air quality into the SA.</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol (Dec 1997):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol was agreed in 1997, it has since been ratified by over 166 countries, and became legally binding in February 2005. The aim of the protocol is to limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-2012.</p> <p>The UK has a target to reduce emissions by 12.5% by 2012 and also has a goal to achieve a reduction of CO₂ emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The causes of greenhouse gas emissions should be addressed and incorporated into the SA to reduce the threat to climate change.</p> <p>The LDP must seek to support the overall objectives and requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.</p>
<p>The European Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>This strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. The strategy is developed around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity ▪ Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources ▪ Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information ▪ Education, training and awareness 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP and SA should include the conservation of, and sustainable use of biodiversity within its overall objectives.</p>

<p>One of the key objectives is to 'Protect and restore habitats and natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010'</p>	
<p>EU Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) (April 1999): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>
<p>The main aim of the Waste to Landfill Directive is to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of landfilling of waste on the environment and public health by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. Recycling and recovery should also be promoted and each Member State should establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU.</p> <p>The Directive sets targets for the total quantity of biodegradable waste sent to landfills (in order to reduce the methane emissions from landfills and thus reduce the impact on the ozone layer). The Member States are obliged to achieve a reduction of 1995 levels of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of weight by 2006, to 50% by 2009, and to 35% by 2016.</p>	<p>The LDP should promote the recycling and reuse of waste within its overall objectives.</p> <p>The LDP and SA should also include objectives to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill sites, in line with the targets set by the Waste to Landfill Directive.</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (May 1999): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>
<p>The Member States and the Commission adopted the ESDP and by doing so, reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union.</p> <p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the EU. The ESDP sets out three objectives of European Policy which should be achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	<p>The ESDP states that the three objectives should be pursued together, taking into account their interactions, to achieve more spatially balanced development.</p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (Oct 2000): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires all Member States to achieve good ecological and chemical status of all inland waters by 2015. The WFD also limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to only the portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology. The UK can achieve this by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.</p>	<p>The requirements of the Water Framework Directive should be incorporated into the LDP and SA.</p>
<p>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme) (Jan 2001): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>
<p>The Sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP) sets out the environmental objectives and priorities that will be integral to the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for Environmental Policy over the period 2001-2010. Four environmental areas for priority</p>	<p>The 6th EAP sets out the priorities for sustainable development and sets the priority areas for action that should be incorporated into the LDP and SA.</p>

<p>action have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change ▪ Nature and biodiversity ▪ Environment and health and quality of life ▪ Sustainable use and management of natural resources and waste <p>The 6th EAP, requires the European Commission to prepare Thematic Strategies covering seven areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air pollution ▪ Prevention and recycling of waste ▪ Protection and conservation of the marine environment ▪ Soil protection ▪ Sustainable use of pesticides ▪ Sustainable use of natural resources ▪ Urban environment 	
<p>EU Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) (June 2002): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The European Environmental Noise Directive relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise. The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. This will be implemented through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The production of noise maps ▪ Informing the public on environmental noise and its effects ▪ Adoption of action plans based on the outcomes of the noise mapping exercise. 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The Directive applies to environmental noise to which the public are exposed in particular in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive buildings and areas.</p> <p>The LDP should support the overall objectives of the Directive.</p>
<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Sept 2002): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This declaration was signed at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg 2002 and reaffirms an international commitment to sustainable development.</p> <p>It requires a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – at local, national, regional and global levels. Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The requirements of the Johannesburg Declaration and Agenda 21 should be incorporated into the LDP.</p> <p>The sustainability objectives should be addressed and incorporated into the SA.</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed June 2006): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The EU Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) sets out priorities for action on sustainable development focusing on the need to:</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should aim to promote sustainable development where possible throughout the whole plan.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns ▪ Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy ▪ Address threats to public health ▪ Create a socially inclusive society ▪ Manage natural resources more responsibly ▪ Improve the transport system and land use management 	
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2. National Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies (UK)

UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Partnership and the UK Government Jan 1994):	
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators: <p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It sets out to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.</p> <p>The UKBAP also requires Local Authorities to create their own detailed Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) for the protection of species and habitats.</p>	Implications for the LDP and the SA: <p>The LDP and SA must ensure that within SSSIs or in areas likely to affect SSSIs certain land uses or developments may detrimentally affect the SSSI and should therefore be avoided.</p> <p>Policies or objectives preventing unnecessary developments in the countryside should be included within the LDP to help protect biodiversity.</p> <p>Local Authorities should undertake an environmental appraisal of all policies within the LDP.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000):	
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators: <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. This Act is the means of implementation of the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats.</p> <p>The Act aims to prevent loss of diversity of flora and fauna by making it illegal to intentionally damage wild plants and animals or their habitats.</p>	Implications for the LDP and the SA: <p>The LDP must provide objectives to protect Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and promote the conservation and enhancement of its features where appropriate.</p> <p>International, national and locally designated sites should be identified in the LDP.</p> <p>The SA should consider the effects of the LDP on wild plants, animals and their natural habitats.</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (Nov 2000):	
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators: <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernises the rights of way system, gives greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provides better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.</p>	Implications for the LDP and the SA: <p>The LDP and SA must consider that certain land uses and development may have detrimental effect on accessibility to the countryside.</p> <p>The LDP and SA should support the overall requirements of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>
Energy White Paper Our energy future- creating a low carbon economy (DTI Feb 2003):	
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:	Implications for the LDP and the SA:

<p>The Energy White Paper- Our energy future seeks to define a long term strategic vision for energy policy. There are four goals set out within the energy white paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, as recommended by the RCEP, with real progress by 2020; ▪ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; ▪ to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve productivity; ▪ to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency are a high priority within the Energy White Paper; these should be promoted and encouraged within the LDP.</p> <p>Reduction of greenhouse emissions and the efficient use of natural resources are key to the aims of sustainability and should therefore be included within the SA.</p>
<p>Securing the Future: UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA March 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant Objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This Strategy is a review of the original sustainable development strategy in 1999. The overall aim of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p>There are five guiding principles within the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>Sustainable development should be placed at the heart of the LDP.</p> <p>The LDP should ensure that developments are located in sustainable locations and that land should be used in ways which take into account the sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>The LDP should promote and encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments.</p>
<p>Climate Change: The UK Programme (HM Government March 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant Objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme sets out the policies and priorities for action in the UK relating to climate change. It covers a wide range of sectors across the economy as well as the 'individual' and includes policies and measures to achieve the set targets.</p> <p>A target is set within the UK Programme for a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. The targets of the Energy White Paper are reaffirmed within the UK Programme for a 60% reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>Climate change should be considered in LDP preparation. Sustainable forms of development and renewable energy should be promoted, where appropriate within the LDP to contribute to the reduction of emissions.</p> <p>The reduction of greenhouse emissions and sustainable economic activity should be included within the objectives of the SA as well as the consideration of overall impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DEFRA July 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant Objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This strategy published by the UK Government and the devolved administrations sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>LDPs should contain air quality policies to set a strategic framework to deal with air quality.</p> <p>Sustainable forms of transport can help reduce emissions and should be promoted in relation to all new developments through policies within the LDP.</p>
<p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations (as amended August 2007)</p>	

<p>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</p> <p>The Habitats Regulations transpose the requirements of the Habitats Directive in England and Wales on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>The Habitats Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</p> <p>The LDP must provide objectives to protect statutory designated sites and species; policies should be included to promote the conservation and enhancement of these species and sites where appropriate. International, national and locally designated sites should be identified in the LDP.</p> <p>The SA should consider the effects of the LDP on wild plants, animals and their natural habitats.</p> <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment should be undertaken during the LDP preparation in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive to assess the implications of the plan for European sites (including any sites within neighbouring authorities) whose integrity may be adversely affected by the plan.</p>
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3. National Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies (Wales)

<p>Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Assembly Government March 2002):</p> <p>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</p> <p>Planning Policy Wales (PPW) outlines the land use policies of the Welsh Assembly Government and also provides the strategic policy framework for the effective preparation of local planning authorities' development plans. PPW is supplemented by the Technical Advice Notes (TANs). Numerous objectives are set out including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of resource-efficient settlement patterns ▪ Minimising the demand for travel ▪ Contributing to climate protection and promotion of renewable energy ▪ Minimising the risk of flooding on developments ▪ Securing the provision of infrastructure and promotion of sustainable communities ▪ Contribution to the protection and improvement of the environment, to improve the quality of life and protect local and global ecosystems ▪ Assisting in the conservation of the historic environment and cultural heritage ▪ Minimising the use of non-renewable resources and where it is necessary to use them, maximising the efficiency of their use ▪ Encouraging the reduction of waste and all forms of pollution ▪ Ensuring a sufficient supply of good quality housing for all ▪ Promoting access to a range of community facilities, employment and open/green space ▪ Improving transport facilities and accessibility for all ▪ Fostering social inclusion by creating a more accessible environment for all ▪ Promotion of flexible, quality, lasting and environmentally sound employment 	<p>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</p> <p>The SA and LDP should consider the spatial implications of the WSP to ensure compatibility.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting initiative and innovation and avoidance of unnecessarily burdening small and medium sized enterprises ▪ Respecting and encouraging diversity in the local economy ▪ Promoting a greener economy and social enterprises ▪ Contributing to the protection and improvement of people's health and well-being as part of sustainable development 	
<p>Planning Policy Wales Companion Guide (Welsh Assembly Government June 2006): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Planning Policy Wales Companion Guide provides guidance on how to apply national planning policy set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) to the new system of Local Development Plans. The guidance is designed to be read literally side-by-side with PPW, in each chapter subjects that should inform locational and topic-based policies in LDPs are set out in tables.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i> The locational issues listed within the Planning Policy Wales Companion Guide should inform the overall LDP strategy and its site specific proposals. National Development Control policy should not need to be repeated as a local policy in LDPs, therefore topics related to the local area can be mentioned with a cross-reference to PPW rather than in separate policies</p>
<p>People, Places, Futures- The Wales Spatial Plan (Welsh Assembly Government Nov 2004): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Wales Spatial Plan (WSP) is a 20 year plan for the sustainable development of Wales. The Country has been split into six identifiable areas; Monmouthshire falls under the South East- 'The Capital Network'.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i> The SA and the LDP should consider the spatial implications of the LDP to ensure compatibility with the WSP.</p>
<p>The overall national 'vision' of the Wales Spatial Plan states: <i>'We will sustain our communities by tackling the challenges presented by population and economic change; we will grow in ways which will increase our competitiveness while spreading prosperity to less well-off areas and reducing negative environmental impacts; we will enhance our natural and built environment for its own sake and for what it contributes to our well-being, and we will sustain our distinctive identity'</i></p>	
<p>There are five key themes within the WSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building sustainable communities ▪ Promoting a sustainable economy ▪ Valuing our environment ▪ Achieving sustainable accessibility ▪ Respecting distinctiveness 	
<p>The vision for the South East states that the area as a whole is: <i>'An innovative skilled area offering a high quality of life - international yet distinctively Welsh. It will compete internationally by increasing its global visibility through stronger links between the Valleys and the coast and with the UK and Europe, helping to spread prosperity within the area and benefiting other parts of Wales.'</i></p>	
<p>People, Places, Futures- The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update Consultation (Welsh Assembly Government January 2008): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>

<p>The Wales Spatial Plan 2008 Update Consultation sets a vision for how each part of Wales should develop economically, socially and environmentally over the next 20 years.</p> <p>Fourteen hub settlements have been provisionally identified as having a critical role to play in the success of the city-region. Two of these settlements are located within Monmouthshire; Abergavenny and Chepstow.</p> <p>The fourteen settlements must be successful in their own right and should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ function as service and employment hubs for surrounding settlements (where appropriate); ▪ provide the central framework around which high capacity sustainable transport links will be developed; ▪ have a wider range of facilities and services to reduce the overall need to travel. 	<p>The SA and the LDP should consider the spatial implications of the LDP to ensure compatibility with the WSP 2008 Update.</p>
<p>Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2001):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This strategy translates the vision for housing in Wales into an overarching framework that can be utilised by authorities at a local level.</p> <p>The vision states:</p> <p><i>‘We want everyone in Wales to have the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable, housing; to be able to choose where they live and decide whether buying or renting is best for them and their families’</i></p> <p>The main objectives are; to provide homes that are in a good condition in safe neighbourhoods and also to give a greater choice for people over the types of housing and locations they live in.</p>	<p>The LDP should identify an overall housing requirement for the plan period. Policies should be established for the provision of affordable housing where a need has been identified.</p> <p>Housing sites should be allocated within the LDP and recognised within the SA using a ‘search sequence’ method with the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the re-use of previously developed land and buildings within settlements ▪ settlement extensions ▪ new development around settlements with good public transport links.
<p>Wise about Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government 2002):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>Wise about Waste promotes actions to improve the management of waste in Wales including; measures to increase the use of recycled and composted materials, the minimisation of waste and educating people and businesses to raise awareness and understanding of the need to manage waste in a more environmentally friendly manner. The strategy sets targets and actions for local authorities for the reduction of municipal waste and increase of recycling.</p> <p>The two primary objectives of the waste strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to make Wales a model for sustainable waste management by adopting and implementing a sustainable, integrated approach to waste production, management and regulation (including litter and fly-tipping) which minimises the production of waste and its impact on the environment, maximises the use of 	<p>The LDP must pay regard to the strategy and where appropriate incorporate its aims and objectives into the formulation of policies.</p> <p>Sites must be identified within the LDP for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The location of waste sites should be assessed in the SA to ensure environmental, social and economic considerations are taken into account. The impact of waste on people’s health should be a key consideration within the SA.</p>

<p>unavoidable waste as a resource, and minimises where practicable, the use of energy from waste and landfill;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to comply with the requirements of relevant European Council (EC) waste Directives and UK legislation 	
<p>Wales: A Better Country (Welsh Assembly Government 2003):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>Wales: A Better Country sets out the strategic agenda for the Welsh Assembly Government for health, education and employment in Wales.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP and SA should take into consideration the social, economic and environmental objectives and vision in the formulation of policies and objectives of the LDP.</p>
<p>The vision is for a sustainable future for Wales where action for social, economic and environmental improvement work together to create positive change through the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promoting a diverse, competitive, high added-value economy, with high quality skills and education, that minimises demands on the environment; ▪ action on social justice that tackles poverty and poor health, and provides people and their communities with the means to help themselves and break out of the poverty trap; ▪ action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, supports bio-diversity, promotes local employment and helps to minimise waste generation, energy and transport demands; ▪ strengthening Wales' cultural identity and helping to create a bilingual country; ▪ ensuring all our children and future generations enjoy better prospects in life, and are not landed with a legacy of problems bequeathed by us; ▪ supporting people to live healthy and independent lives; ▪ promoting openness, partnership and participation. 	
<p>Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government December 2003):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The aims of the walking and cycling strategy for Wales are; to increase opportunities for walking and cycling for work-related journeys and for leisure and to integrate walking and cycling more fully with public transport.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP and the SA should consider ways in which walking and cycling may be encouraged as a means of transport, as well as a means of promoting more healthy lifestyles and reducing the polluting effects of the use of the private car.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Scheme and associated Action Plan: Starting to Live Differently (Welsh Assembly Government March 2004)</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The scheme sets out the commitments the Assembly Government is making towards sustainable development, the principles it will observe and some of the processes it will apply to promote sustainable development in all its work. The Action Plan is intended to implement the Sustainable Development Scheme and monitor progress.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP must promote sustainable development in line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Scheme.</p> <p>The policies set out in the LDP should conform to the Welsh Assembly's sustainability objectives and targets.</p>
<p>The Assembly will pursue a sustainable future for Wales based upon numerous principles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promoting a diverse, competitive, high added value economy, with high skills and education, that responds to sustainable development opportunities, minimises 	<p>The SA should have regard to the principles set out within the Sustainable Development Scheme.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ demands on the environment and maximises the distribution of the benefits action in our built and natural environment that enhances pride in the community, promotes biodiversity, promotes local employment and minimises waste generation, energy, water and transport demands ▪ supporting people to live healthy and independent lives, irrespective of income, location or disability 	
<p>Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) Regulations (Welsh Assembly Government August 2004): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) implements the UK Article 5 of the EC Directive on the landfill of waste. Waste disposal authorities are required to limit the quantities of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that they landfill in accordance with allowances set by the Welsh Assembly Government.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should promote the recycling and reuse of waste within its overall objectives.</p> <p>The LDP and SA should also include objectives to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill sites, in line with the targets set by the Waste to Landfill Directive.</p>
<p>Wales: A Vibrant Economy- The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development (Consultation document) (Welsh Assembly Government 2005): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This strategy sets out the Welsh Assembly Governments Strategic Framework for Economic Development. The vision of Wales: A Vibrant Economy (WAVE) is 'of a vibrant Welsh economy delivering strong and sustainable economic growth by providing opportunities for all'. WAVE has two priorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increase employment still further, so that over time the Welsh employment rate matches the UK average, even as the UK employment rate itself rises; and ▪ raise the quality of jobs, so that average earnings increase and close the gap with the UK average. 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should assist the priorities and actions of the WAVE strategy by encouraging sustainable forms of employment growth in its policies and plans.</p> <p>Sustainable locations for employment land should be considered in the SA.</p>
<p>Energy Wales: Route Map to a Clean, Low-Carbon and More Competitive Energy Future for Wales (Consultation document) (Welsh Assembly Government 2005): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Energy Route Map sets out a vision for Wales to become a global showcase for clean energy production and energy efficiency by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Securing 4TWhr per annum of renewable energy production by 2010 and 7TWhr by 2020. ▪ Increasing greater energy efficiency in all sectors and more electricity generation from cleaner, higher efficiency fossil-fuel plants. ▪ Improving energy infrastructure ▪ Achieving measurable carbon dioxide emission reduction targets for 2020. 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>Renewable energy and energy efficiency should be promoted and encouraged within the LDP.</p> <p>Reduction of greenhouse emissions and the efficient use of natural resources are key to the aims of sustainability and should therefore be included within the SA.</p>
<p>Play in Wales: Play Policy Implementation Plan (Welsh Assembly Government Feb 2006): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	

<p>The Play Policy implementation plan sets out guidance on how the principles of the play policy will be implemented. The policy is based upon the principles that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ every child is entitled to respect for their own unique combination of qualities and capabilities; ▪ the perceptions of the child, their views and opinions should always be respected for each child is connected to, and a bearer of, a wider culture; ▪ the child's free choice of their own play is a critical factor in enriching their learning and contributing to their well being and development. 	<p>The LDP should provide objectives to address the needs of children and young people and should ensure that there is sufficient provision of facilities for play and exercise.</p> <p>The views of children and young people should be incorporated into the LDP and therefore should engage the views of children and young people throughout the preparation of the Plan.</p>
<p>Environment Strategy for Wales (Welsh Assembly Government May 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Environment Strategy is the long term strategy for the environment of Wales, setting the strategic direction for the next 20 years. It provides the framework within which to achieve a vision for the environment of Wales. The Strategy has five main environmental themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing climate change – covers climate change mitigation and adaptation. ▪ Sustainable resource use – covers material consumption and waste; water; soils; minerals and aggregates. ▪ Distinctive biodiversity, landscapes and seascapes – covers biodiversity; the marine environment; landscapes and seascapes and their historic component. ▪ Our local environment – covers the built environment and access to green space; environmental nuisances; walkability in urban areas and access to the countryside and coast; and flood risk management. ▪ Environmental hazards – covers pollution and chemicals and radioactivity. 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should take into consideration targets set out in the strategy throughout the Plans preparation to ensure it is contributing to Welsh sustainability aims.</p>
<p>Climbing Higher: a strategy for sport and physical activity (Welsh Assembly Government Jan 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>Climbing Higher is a sport and physical activity strategy which sets out a twenty year vision for increasing participation levels in sport and physical activity across Wales. The strategy aims to maximise the contribution that sport and physical activity can make to health and well being.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should encourage the development of sport and recreation whilst ensuring existing allocations are preserved.</p>
<p>Welsh Coastal Tourism Strategy (Draft Final Strategy Consultation Document) (Welsh Assembly Government Jan 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Coastal Tourism Strategy identifies a clear way forward for the development of Coastal Tourism, which realises and builds on the economic potential of the coastline of Wales whilst respecting its environmental quality and recognising the importance of achieving community benefits. The strategy will also provide spatial guidance for the future allocation of funds to support coastal tourism in the regions of Wales through the Spatial Plan.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should promote sustainable tourism within its policies and objectives in appropriate locations to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the environment or local communities.</p>
<p>TAN 1- Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (Welsh Assembly Government June 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>	

<p>TAN1 provides advice on the Joint Housing Land Availability studies (JHLA); the main aim of which is to monitor the availability of land and provide an agreed statement of genuine residential land availability to provide a 5 year supply of land for housing.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities are advised to integrate the development plan and JHLA processes. The JHLA holds a significant part of the evidence base for plan preparation. Housing land supply can change rapidly and it is therefore necessary to produce the Housing Land Availability study (HLA) on an annual basis.</p>	<p>The LDP must ensure a sufficient 5 year land supply for housing, using data collected within the HLA as an evidence base for the strategy.</p> <p>The SA should include criteria to ensure that housing allocations are provided in sustainable locations.</p>
<p>Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 01/2006- Housing (Welsh Assembly Government June 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement (MIPPS) 01/2006 for Housing replaces Chapter 9 of Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>The main objectives are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ homes that are in good condition, in safe neighbourhoods and sustainable communities ▪ greater choice for people over the type of housing and the location they live in, recognising the needs of all, including those in need of affordable or special needs housing in both urban and rural areas 	<p>The LDP should identify the quantity of housing required over the plan period. The LDP should set a target for affordable housing and must include policies where a need is identified.</p> <p>Housing sites should be allocated within the LDP and recognised within the SA using a 'search sequence' method with the following order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the re-use of previously developed land and buildings within settlements ▪ settlement extensions ▪ new development around settlements with good public transport links. <p>Policies should also be included indicating where developer contributions are expected toward infrastructure, community facilities and affordable housing.</p>
<p>TAN 2- Planning and Affordable Housing (Welsh Assembly Government June 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>TAN2 defines affordable housing and gives advice on how this should be provided in relation to land use planning. It provides guidance on assessing local housing markets and how this assessment relates to the Development Plan and the affordable housing target.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities must include an affordable housing target in the development plan based on the housing need identified in the local housing market assessment.</p>	<p>The LDP must ensure there is a sufficient affordable housing supply and set targets for the requirement at suitable sites.</p> <p>The SA should recognise that the supply of affordable housing helps maintain sustainable communities.</p>
<p>TAN 4- Retailing and Town Centres (Welsh Assembly Government Nov 1996):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>TAN4 provides guidance on how to assess retail and town centre developments. It also states that information on the retail industry in a local planning authority's area together with information on the functioning of their town centres will assist the preparation of development plans and the consideration of planning applications. Baseline information and time series data can provide a picture of change and a guide to future trends.</p>	<p>The baseline information will provide a background to the LDP retail policies. The vitality, viability and attractiveness of town centres should be monitored throughout the LDP process.</p> <p>The SA should assess the overall approach to new retail development to help maintain sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 02/2005- Planning for Retailing and Town Centres (Welsh Assembly Government Nov 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	

<p>The Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement (MIPPS) 02/2005 Planning for Retailing and Town Centres replaces Chapter 10 of Planning Policy Wales.</p> <p>The objectives of MIPPS 02/2005 are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ secure accessible, efficient, competitive and innovative retail provision for all communities both urban and rural ▪ promote established town, district, local and village centres as the most appropriate locations for retailing and leisure ▪ promote access to centres by public transport, walking and cycling <p>LPA's are advised to adopt a sequential approach to selecting sites where a need has been identified for new development.</p>	<p>The LDP should identify a retail hierarchy of the main centres and establish the strategic role to be played by the centres. Policies should be included to promote the vitality, attractiveness and viability of centres.</p> <p>Sites should be allocated within the LDP for new retail/ leisure facilities and other uses best located in town centres where there is identified need.</p> <p>A criteria based policy should be included for the assessment of proposals on unallocated sites.</p> <p>The development of sustainable forms of retail should be considered within the SA.</p>
<p>TAN 5- Nature Conservation and Planning (Welsh Assembly Government Nov 1996):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>TAN5 provides guidance on how nature conservation issues should be integrated into development plans. It also provides advice on how Local Authorities should consider any negative effects proposed development schemes could have on statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites, such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).</p> <p>Nature Conservation Policies should indicate the criteria against which a development should be judged, having regard to the relative significance of international, national and local designations.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP must include reference to the SPAs, SACs, SSSIs and LNRs.</p> <p>Nature Conservation issues and surveys should be included in the preparation of the LDP to ensure a sufficient evidence base.</p> <p>The SA should have regard to the statutory and non- statutory nature conservation designations.</p>
<p>Draft Revised TAN 5- Nature Conservation and Planning (Consultation Document) (Welsh Assembly Government January 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This TAN has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>
<p>TAN 6- Agricultural and Rural Development (Welsh Assembly Government June 2000):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>TAN6 provides advice on agricultural considerations including the re-use and adaptation of rural buildings and agricultural and forestry workers dwellings. Guidance is also given in regard to development relating to farm diversification, agriculture, forestry and also horses. LPAs are advised within this TAN to consider the quality of agricultural land and be aware that once land is developed, the restoration of former habitats and landscape features is often unachievable.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should promote within its policies the need to reduce unnecessary development within the open countryside.</p> <p>Farm diversification and sustainable rural development should be promoted throughout the preparation of the LDP.</p>
<p>TAN 8- Renewable Energy (Welsh Assembly Government July 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>TAN8 provides advice on renewable energy in relation to planning. The Welsh Assembly Government has a target of 4TWh of electricity per annum to be produced by 2010 and 7TWh by 2020.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP and SA should promote high standards of energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable energy where appropriate, whilst taking into account the potential environmental impacts of such developments.</p>

LPA's are advised to consider the local availability of renewable energy resources and develop policies to promote their implementation.	
Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 01/2005- Planning for Renewable Energy (Welsh Assembly Government Jan 2005):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:	
The Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement (MIPPS) 01/2005 Planning for Renewable Energy amends Sections 12.8-12.10 of Planning Policy Wales.	Policies within the LDP can contribute to national renewable energy targets by promoting within its objectives renewable energy and energy efficiency and conservation in all new developments.
The Welsh Assembly Government Aims to secure an appropriate mix of energy provision for Wales, whilst minimising the impact on the environment by strengthening renewable energy production and through energy efficiency and conservation.	The LDP should also promote the integration of energy efficiency and conservation measures as part of the design of new developments.
Draft Ministerial Interim Planning Policy on Climate Change (Consultation Document)	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:	
This TAN has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.	
TAN 11- Noise (Welsh Assembly Government Oct 1997):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:	
TAN11 provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business. Noise exposure categories are also provided within this TAN.	Where it is particularly difficult to separate noise sensitive development from noisy activities, plans should contain an indication of any general policies which the LPA proposes to apply in respect of conditions or planning obligations.
	Policies that are specific to certain noise areas may be necessary in some circumstances.
TAN 12- Design (Welsh Assembly Government 2002):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:	
TAN12 provides definitions of design and suggests that Local Planning Authorities should incorporate design issues into the development process at an early stage.	The LDP must provide policies setting out the planning authority's design expectations, reflecting national policy to secure good quality design in all forms of development whilst also applying it to the local context.
TAN12 has 9 objectives of good design; achieving sustainable design solutions, sustaining or enhancing character, promoting innovative design, promoting a successful relationship between public and private space, promoting high quality in the public realm, ensuring ease of access for all, promoting legible development, designing for change and promoting quality, choice and variety.	
Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 01/2008- Planning for Good Design (Welsh Assembly Government Jan 2008):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:	
The Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement (MIPPS) 01/2008 Planning for Good Design provides a revised section 2.9 of Planning Policy Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government advocates that the design process should promote the efficient use of resources, including land. To ensure that all development is sustainable, design must go beyond aesthetics and include the social, environmental and economic aspects of the development.	The LDP should encourage a good quality design of buildings and spaces in its policies and guidance in order to eliminate poor quality development.
The LDP should provide clear policies, supported where appropriate by supplementary	

planning guidance, setting out the design expectations of the local planning authorities for various places and development proposals.	
TAN 13- Tourism (Welsh Assembly Government Oct 1997):	
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	<i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i>
TAN13 provides advice about different forms of tourist accommodation. While tourism cannot be regarded as a single or distinct category of land use, the issues it raises should be addressed in preparing development plans. Development plans may provide guidance on opportunities for larger scale or innovative projects, appropriate facilities for the countryside or designated areas and the provision of facilities in historic towns and seaside resorts.	The LDP should promote tourism within its policies and objectives in appropriate locations. The SA should have regard to the promotion of sustainable tourism.
Draft Revised TAN 13- Tourism (Consultation Document) (Welsh Assembly Government July 2006):	
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	<i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i>
This TAN has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.	
TAN 14- Coastal Planning (Welsh Assembly Government March 1998):	
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	<i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i>
TAN14 sets out advice on planning in relation to the coastal zone. The Local Planning Authority should consider and define the most appropriate coastal zone in its area. Local planning authorities should ensure that they have adequate information and advice to decide land allocations in the coastal zone. It is important to recognise that on-shore development can often have an impact off-shore. When preparing development plans local authorities are advised to undertake, in consultation with the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency, a general assessment of coastal physical and biological conditions, concentrating on risk, sediment budgets and sensitivity issues.	The LDP must take nature conservation interests along with the physical and biological conditions of the coast fully into account in the preparation of coastal policies. The LDP should consider the sensitive nature of the coastal environment and within its aims avoid/reduce/mitigate impacts of developments on protected stretches of coast. The SA should consider the conservation, enhancement and preservation of the coast.
TAN 15- Development and Flood Risk (Welsh Assembly Government July 2004):	
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	<i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i>
The main aim of TAN15 is to ensure development is restricted in areas at risk of flooding (coastal, river or tidal). A precautionary framework has been set to guide planning decisions of which the overarching aim is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ direct new development away from those areas which are at high risk of flooding. ▪ where development has to be considered in high risk areas (zone C) only those developments which can be justified on the basis of the tests outlined in section 6 and section 7 (of TAN15) are located within such areas. 	The LDP should aim to guide development to areas where little or no flooding occurs. The management of flooding is an important part of contributing towards achieving sustainable development. The LDP must include policies which promote the use of sustainable drainage systems where appropriate.
TAN 16- Sport and Recreation (Welsh Assembly Government March 1998):	
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	<i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i>
TAN16 provides guidance on recreational space in relation to planning. It is noted that playing fields are of special significance for their recreational and amenity value and, in	The LDP should encourage the development of sport and recreation whilst ensuring existing allocations are preserved. Open space has a positive community value and

towns and cities, for their contribution to the urban environment.	should be retained.
Undeveloped land which has recreational or amenity value should be protected if it can be demonstrated that there is (or would be) a deficiency in accessible public open space in the area.	The development of sustainable forms of sport and recreation will be considered within the SA.
The Government however does not prescribe national standards of recreational provision; Annex A of TAN16 contains guidance from the National Playing Fields Association.	
Draft Revised TAN 16- Sport, Recreation and Open Space (Consultation Document) (Welsh Assembly Government July 2006):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	
This TAN has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.	
TAN 18- Transport (Welsh Assembly Government March 2007)	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	
The main aim of TAN18 is to provide advice on how to integrate land use planning and the development of transport infrastructure whilst addressing wider environmental aspects of sustainable development.	The LDP must include policies to promote the use of sustainable forms of transport. Policies and proposals in the LDP should address the overall development of the transport network and related services.
By influencing the location, scale, density and mix of land uses and new development, land use planning can help reduce the need to travel and length of journeys, whilst making it easier for people to walk, cycle or use public transport.	The SA should consider the relative accessibility of sites to minimise social exclusion and maximise the choice of services, employment and recreation.
TAN 19- Telecommunications (Welsh Assembly Government August 2002):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	
TAN19 provides advice of the growth of the telecommunications industry and technology, the new social and economic demands for communication and of the Welsh Assembly Governments environmental policies.	Policies within the LDP should consider the need to minimise the impact of telecommunications development and in particular the need to protect the best and most sensitive environments.
Development Plans should cater for telecommunications development by taking into account the strategic requirements of telecommunication networks.	The SA should consider the sustainability impacts of telecommunications balancing economic growth with social and environmental impacts.
Site sharing should be encouraged where appropriate for major telecommunications development.	
TAN 20- The Welsh Language (Welsh Assembly Government June 2000):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	
The main aim of TAN20 is to provide advice on how local planning authorities should consider how planning policies and proposals take into account the needs and interests of the Welsh language.	The Council should have regard to the needs and interests of the Welsh language throughout the preparation of the LDP.
TAN 21- Waste (Welsh Assembly Government Nov 2001):	Implications for the LDP and the SA:
<i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i>	
TAN21 provides advice about how the land use planning system should contribute to sustainable waste resource management. The Assembly's preference is to maximise	Policies must be included within the LDP to ensure all major development schemes consider waste generation in a holistic way.

<p>waste prevention, recycling and composting and to minimise incineration and disposal of waste to landfill.</p> <p>Adequate provision should be made for waste resource management facilities to meet the needs of society for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste.</p>	<p>Waste management and minimisation techniques should be considered in the SA.</p>
<p>Minerals Planning Policy Wales (Welsh Assembly Government Dec 2000): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>Minerals Planning Policy Wales outlines land use guidance in relation to mineral extraction and related development, which includes all minerals and substances in, on or under land extracted either by underground or surface working.</p> <p>The key principles of MPPW are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide mineral resources to meet society's needs and to safeguard resources from sterilisation • protect areas of importance to natural or built heritage • limit the environmental impact of mineral extraction • achieve high standard restoration and beneficial after-use • encourage efficient and appropriate use of minerals and the re-use and recycling of suitable materials 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should provide a clear guide to where mineral extraction is likely to be acceptable and should include policies which protect sensitive environmental features and provide environmental and resource protection.</p>
<p>MTAN Wales 1- Aggregates (Welsh Assembly Government March 2004): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>MTAN Wales 1 gives advice on providing mineral resources to meet society's needs including the current aggregates production and the future supply and demand.</p> <p>The overarching objective in planning for aggregates provision therefore is to ensure supply is managed in a sustainable way so that the best balance between environmental, economic and social considerations is struck, while making sure that the environmental and amenity impacts of any necessary extraction are kept to a level that avoids causing demonstrable harm to interests of acknowledged importance.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>Aggregate resources should be provided in a sustainable way. Secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste should be encouraged within the LDP where possible.</p>
<p>Draft Ministerial Interim Planning Policy Statement 02/2006- Planning, Health and Wellbeing (Consultation draft) (Welsh Assembly Government July 2006): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The aim of the DMIPPS for Planning, Health and Well-being is to promote improved health and well-being through the provision of sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>Development plan policies should facilitate the provision of well located, and designed, housing, employment and social facilities, including those for sport, recreation and open space, in attractive, accessible, safe, secure sustainable environments which benefit people's physical and mental health and well-being.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should include policies to facilitate the provision of sustainable forms of development in secure environments and consider the impact of such developments on people's health and well-being.</p> <p>The SA should identify areas or policies and objectives in relation to which LDPs are assessed with regard to public health and well-being, including the possible effects of strategic options and policies on human health.</p>
<p>Welsh Office Circular 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment- Archaeology (Welsh Office 1996): <i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>

<p>This Circular sets out advice on legislation and procedures relating to archaeological matters and planning. Development Plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeological.</p>	<p>The LDP should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.</p> <p>Archaeological remains and sites of archaeological importance should be identified on the proposals maps of the LDP.</p>
<p>Welsh Office Circular 61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment- Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas (Welsh Office 1996):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This Circular sets out advice on legislation and procedures relating to historic buildings and conservation areas. Development Plans should ensure that conservation policies are co-ordinated and integrated with other policies affecting the historic environment.</p> <p>The re-use of historic buildings or historic areas should be encouraged by LPA's, especially where a change of use would have a positive effect on the regeneration of the area or building.</p> <p>LPA's should take into consideration the location of listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens and their settings in the preparation of their development plans, and should include policies resisting new developments which would have a detrimental impact on them.</p>	<p>The LDP must take into consideration the importance of conservation of the historic environment. Policies must be included to promote the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>Policies promoting the re-use of historic buildings/areas should be included where the proposal will have a positive effect on the building and surrounding area.</p>
<p>Planning and inclusive Design (Access Statements)- Consultation Document (Welsh Assembly Government 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This guidance has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>

4. Regional Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies.

<p>South East Wales Strategic Planning Guidance Volume 1 (South East Wales Strategic Planning Group Jan 2000):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The South East Wales Strategic Planning Guidance intends to serve the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide a context for the preparation, consideration and revision of UDP's ▪ minimise delays and conflicts between planning authorities at the public inquiry stage. ▪ identify areas of agreement on common issues. ▪ identify strategic spatial policy issues that may need resolution and identify the mechanisms for resolving them. ▪ provide an opportunity for interested organisations to contribute to the Regional Planning process. 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should consider the recommendations set out within the guidance and any other guidance that the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group produces during the preparation of the Plan.</p> <p>Local Authorities should undertake an environmental appraisal of all policies within development plans.</p> <p>Sustainable development underpins the majority of topics covered in the guidance and therefore each topic should be considered within the SA.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to achieve the 2020 Landfill Directive targets by 2013 ▪ achieve this principally through maximising recycling and composting ▪ deal with residual waste by Mechanical Biological Treatment ▪ choose between either sending the residual waste from MBT to landfill or using it as Refuse Derived Fuel ▪ limit the amount of waste going to landfill to that which can not be dealt with acceptably in any other way. 	<p>Development Plans should also include a statement explaining how the Regional Waste Plan impacts on the development plan policies and proposals and similarly how the policies and proposals of the development plan help to facilitate the implementation of the Regional Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Consultation Draft of revision of South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (South East Wales Regional Waste Group due 2007-2008):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This revision has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	
<p>Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2004-2009 (Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature, the Countryside Agency with local authorities 2004):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Wye Valley AONB Management Plan sets out the vision of the area and priorities for its management for the period to 2009. The plan seeks to:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ conserve and enhance the unique landscape and natural beauty of the AONB ▪ guide change that is sensitive to the area's special qualities and resources ▪ manage the area in a sustainable way ▪ enable present and future generations to appreciate, conserve, understand and enjoy the AONB, whilst integrating the needs of local communities and visitors. 	
<p>South East Wales Regional Development Strategy (South East Wales Economic Forum 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This strategy sets out a strategic economic framework mapping out a comprehensive approach to achieving the following vision for South East Wales:</p>	
<p><i>'a region on the way to becoming one of the most prosperous in Europe, and providing opportunities for every individual, enterprise and community to share in that prosperity.'</i></p>	
<p>South East Wales Transport Alliance: Outline of the Regional Transport Plan (South East Wales Transport Alliance Jan 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This plan produced by South East Wales Transport Alliance (SEWTA) is an outline of the Regional Transport Plan containing a clear picture of the regional priorities. The vision of the Regional Transport Plan (RTP) is:</p>	
<p><i>'to provide a modern, integrated and sustainable transport system for south east Wales that increases opportunity, promotes prosperity and protects the environment; where public transport, walking, cycling and sustainable freight provide real travel alternatives'.</i></p>	
<p>There are a total of nine priorities including to:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improve access to services, facilities and employment, particularly by public 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ transport, walking and cycling ▪ provide a transport system that increases the use of sustainable modes of travel ▪ ensure that land use development in south east Wales is supported by sustainable transport measures. 	
<p>South East Wales Transport Alliance Regional Transport Plan (South East Wales Transport Alliance due March 2008):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>Once the Regional Transport Plan is finalised, it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	<p>Transport Alliance due March 2008):</p> <p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>

5. Local Plans, Policies, Programmes and Strategies.

<p>Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan (Monmouthshire County Council June 2006):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted on 22nd June 2006 and covers the period up until January 2011. All policies and proposals were subject to a Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>Three guiding principles underpin the strategy of the UDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Development ▪ Viable Communities ▪ Environmental Quality <p>The aims of the UDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To play a role in the planning and development of South East Wales; ▪ To meet Monmouthshire's development needs according to the principles of sustainable development; ▪ To make best use of existing resources, facilities and infrastructure and not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; ▪ To reduce excessive patterns of travel and make Monmouthshire more self sustaining; ▪ To reduce social exclusion and promote balanced communities; and ▪ To protect special features, character and amenity and promote local distinctiveness. <p>The UDP covers a wide range of topics and has specific objectives and policies for each of the following topic areas: The Environment, Design, Housing, Industry and Employment, Rural Economy, Tourism, Shopping, Movement, Conservation of the Historic Environment, Countryside, Nature Conservation, Recreation and Leisure, Community Facilities, Minerals and Waste Planning Management.</p> <p>A Community Strategy for Monmouthshire 2004- 2008 (The Monmouthshire Partnership August 2004):</p> <p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p> <p>The Community Strategy is one of the four strategic plans for Monmouthshire. The</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The aims, objectives and policies of the UDP will be reconsidered in the production of the LDP and SA.</p> <p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>A requirement is set out within Section 62 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act</p>
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<p>plan has been produced through the Monmouthshire Local Strategic Partnership and forms part 1 of a 15 year vision for Monmouthshire (to take the Council up to 2019). There are four area action plans to support the overall strategy providing an area-focus and include projects based on the needs and wishes of each individual area. There are five themes in the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving Monmouthshire's health and well being ▪ Valuing and enhancing the environment ▪ Making Monmouthshire's communities stronger and feel safer ▪ Developing a sustainable local economy ▪ Creating learning opportunities for all <p>Six issues have also been identified within the Community Strategy that cut across all five themes; Sustainability, Equality, Social Justice, Cultural Development, Transport and Information.</p>	<p>for Local Authorities to have regard to the Community Strategy of the area throughout the LDP.</p> <p>The Community Strategy provides an overarching framework for all other strategies within the County including the LDP and SA. The overall vision and themes set out within the strategy should therefore be directly linked to the LDP.</p> <p>The LDP should express in land use planning terms where appropriate, those elements of the strategy that relate to the development of land, as long as they conform with national and international policy and obligations.</p> <p>The preparation of the LDP and its policies should engage the views of local communities who will be included in the consultation process.</p>
<p>A Community Strategy for Monmouthshire 2008-2011 Consultation Version (Monmouthshire Local Service Board January 2008):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Community Strategy for Monmouthshire 2008-2011 has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p>
<p>Countryside Strategy (Monmouthshire County Council 1988):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Countryside Strategy for Monmouthshire requires review particularly to reflect the changes in the CROW Act of 2000, however the strategies vision still applies to the context of the work within this area:</p> <p><i>"We want to sustain a countryside of great natural diversity, in which those local characteristics giving Monmouthshire its special environmental qualities are safeguarded, and in which wildlife is protected and encouraged to increase to sustainable levels. All people should have the opportunities to derive enjoyment from a better understanding of and access to the countryside and to be involved directly in its protection and enhancement."</i></p>	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should consider the vision and aims of the Countryside Strategy within the formulation of its objectives and policies.</p>
<p>The aims of the Countryside Strategy are to be revised and put forward in a business plan for Countryside in late 2007.</p>	
<p>Monmouthshire Local Transport Plan (Monmouthshire County Council August 2000):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This document sets out the vision, aspirations and strategy of the Council in creating transport options intended to improve the quality of life of the people of Monmouthshire.</p> <p>It provides a policy framework for movement together with an action plan focusing on the following four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Travel demand 	<p><i>Implications for the LDP and the SA:</i></p> <p>The LDP should promote a within its policies and objectives an integrated transport system that is safe, efficient, clean and accessible to everyone.</p> <p>The LDP must include policies or objectives to promote the use of sustainable forms of transport.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Travel demand 	<p>The SA should consider the relative accessibility of proposed new development sites to</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport infrastructure ▪ Travel education ▪ Integration of land use and transport 	<p>ensure that they are supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>
<p>Monmouthshire LANDMAP (Draft Landscape Study) Volumes 1-6 (Monmouthshire County Council October 2001):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>LANDMAP was devised by the Countryside Council for Wales and the Wales Landscape Partnership Group to cover the whole of Wales. The purpose of the Monmouthshire LANDMAP study is to expand on design, environmental and other policies in the Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan and assist decision making. The guidelines also address wider landscape management issues which are important to the character of the county.</p> <p>LANDMAP separates the landscape into five aspects, evaluates them individually and through analysis identifies Landscape Character areas. 80 Landscape Character Areas have been identified and are summarised with their key qualities.</p>	<p>The key recommendations and issues contained within the study will need to be considered throughout the preparation of the LDP.</p> <p>The key issues of the LANDMAP study should be considered as part of the SA.</p>
<p>Monmouthshire LANDMAP (Draft Landscape Study) Volume 7 (Monmouthshire County Council Dec 2003):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>Volume 7 of Monmouthshire LANDMAP is a Special Landscape Area (SLA) study for the County based on the LANDMAP process. A total of 9 Special Landscape Areas have been identified and derive from Landscape Character areas where their component visual aspect areas have a high or outstanding value.</p>	<p>The key recommendations and issues contained within the study should be considered within the LDP.</p> <p>The key issues of the LANDMAP study should be considered as part of the SA.</p>
<p>Monmouthshire Local Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan 'Fresh Directions' 2004-2008 (Monmouthshire Economic Development Forum 2004):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The vision for the Monmouthshire Local Economic Development Strategy is:</p> <p><i>'to raise the prosperity and quality of life in Monmouthshire by developing a more sustainable local economy utilising its natural resources and encouraging indigenous growth'</i></p> <p>There are eight objectives in total that underpin the strategy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to have an adequate supply of land and premises available to meet local needs ▪ to support businesses to start up and grow within the County ▪ to rejuvenate the rural economy 	<p>The LDP should ensure there is an adequate supply of land allocated for economic development and employment in accessible locations.</p> <p>The LDP should promote sustainable forms of rural development in its policies and objectives.</p>
<p>Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Monmouthshire (Monmouthshire County Council 2004):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The preferred strategy for waste in Monmouthshire is for 'expansion of recycling and reuse schemes for municipal waste such that the waste strategy targets for each of the target years of 2003/04, 2006/07 and 2009/10 are met and in fact exceeded. All residual waste would be sent to a Mechanical Biological Treatment plant. Continued landfill of waste residues will be required'.</p>	<p>The LDP should ensure there is an adequate supply of land identified for waste handling and treatment in sustainable locations.</p> <p>The LDP should include policies to promote the provision of 'Bring Sites' and other forms of community based recycling centres.</p>
<p>The strategy incorporates ten key elements including 'identifying appropriate waste</p>	<p>The SA should consider the relative accessibility of proposed waste handling and</p>

<p>handling and treatment infrastructure for residual waste' and the 'enhancement of the existing network of 'Bring Sites', to include the provision of a number of strategically located community based recycling centres'.</p>	<p>treatment sites to ensure that they are supported by sustainable transport links.</p>
<p>Monmouthshire Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy 2005-2008 (Monmouthshire County Council 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Monmouthshire Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy has been created in partnership with Monmouthshire Health Alliance, the overall vision is 'Working together with the community to improve health and well being for all people living and working in Monmouthshire'</p>	<p>The LDP should guide all new developments to locations that are accessible to pedestrians and cyclists to reduce the need to travel by car.</p>
<p>The strategy has seven strategic outcomes that it is seeking to achieve over the next fifteen years:</p>	<p>The LDP should promote access to a wide range of facilities including employment, education, health and leisure facilities where appropriate. Access to open space and the countryside should also be promoted within the LDP and protected from unnecessary development.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individuals and communities are able to take greater responsibility for themselves and others ▪ More people are helped to live at home independently for longer and return there (from care) sooner ▪ People find healthy choices easier to make ▪ People benefit from living and working in circumstances that are conducive to good health and quality of life ▪ People are able to access high quality services and benefit from agencies working together well, doing things that are based upon evidence of what is needed and what works best ▪ The public get better value for money because more cost-effective use is made of our total shared resources ▪ That our most vulnerable groups benefit from supportive, well-targeted services 	<p>The LDP and SA should consider the impact new developments may have on people's health and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Older Peoples Strategy 2005-2008 (Monmouthshire County Council and partners 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The Older Peoples Strategy aims to provide people over the age of fifty with the best possible quality of life; including good access to services, strong communities and a genuine sense of involvement and equality. There are many objectives set out within this strategy including:</p>	<p>The LDP should provide objectives and policies to address housing needs of older people and increased access to key services.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ increased engagement and involvement of older people ▪ improved access to services through better transport facilities 	<p>The views of older people should be incorporated into the LDP and therefore should engage the views of older people throughout the preparation of the Plan.</p>
<p>Monmouthshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (Monmouthshire Biodiversity Partnership July 2005):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	

<p>The Monmouthshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) is a strategic document that identifies the most urgent priorities for wildlife conservation in the county. It contains strategic Action Plans that set objectives and targets for the conservation, protection and enhancement of priorities. The LBAP also identifies the habitats and species thought to be of local importance.</p> <p>Section A – Introduction to Biodiversity. Section B – Habitat and Species Action Plans. Section C – Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>	<p>The LDP should include objectives and policies (where appropriate) to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity and key habitats in the Monmouthshire area. The LDP should identify on the proposals map the areas to which policies apply.</p>
<p>Adopted School Organisation Plan 2006-2011 (Monmouthshire County Council April 2006):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>The aim for Education in Monmouthshire is to 'Create Learning Opportunities For All' through accessible, high quality education and training, provided through formal and informal learning opportunities.</p> <p>The School Organisation Plan addresses a number of specific issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategies for identifying and meeting demand for support across a full range of Special Educational Needs; ▪ The impact policies and developments elsewhere in the County Council will have on school organisation and places, in particular from the Environment Directorate (Planning & Housing Sections). 	<p>The LDP should promote the use of Section 106 Planning Agreements, where appropriate, to secure financial contributions from developers towards the provision of additional/enhanced local education facilities necessitated by developments.</p>
<p>Adventa Local Development Strategy- Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 (Adventa in partnership with Monmouthshire County Council 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This strategy lays out an approach to developing vibrant and confident rural communities in Monmouthshire, the vision aims for:</p> <p>'a county where an active partnership makes full and sustainable use of local resources to enhance rural enterprise and prosperity to build stronger communities'</p> <p>There are seven objectives that complement the vision including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rejuvenate our rural economy through diversification and adding value to our local products. ▪ increase sustainable tourism, building upon our natural asset base. 	<p>The LDP should support a diverse economy and promote increased employment opportunities within rural areas.</p> <p>The LDP should promote additional rural services and include measures to protect existing community facilities within rural areas in its policies.</p> <p>Sustainable tourism should be promoted within the objectives of the LDP.</p>
<p>Local Air Quality Management Progress Report (Air Quality Consultants Ltd on behalf of Monmouthshire County Council 2007)</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	

<p>The Local Air Quality Management Progress Report fulfils the Council's continuing obligations under Part IV of the Environment Act 1985 to review and assess air quality within its' area.</p> <p>Monmouthshire complies with the objectives, apart from the annual mean level of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), at certain locations. Taking into account the amount of traffic, the main cause of the NO₂ levels, and the air quality monitoring data, the following roads in the County have been considered as liable to cause possible exceedances of this NO₂ level in recent years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bridge Street, Usk ▪ A48, Hardwick Hill/Mount Pleasant at Chepstow ▪ The junction of the A40 and A466 Wyebridge Street in the vicinity of Monmouth Boy's School. 	<p>The LDP should guide all new developments to locations that are accessible to pedestrians and cyclists to reduce the need to travel by car in order to minimise the effects of new development on air quality.</p> <p>The LDP and SA should consider the impact new developments may have on air quality.</p>
<p>Draft Housing Strategy for Monmouthshire 2007-2012 (August 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This strategy has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	
<p>Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) (Monmouthshire County Council in partnership with Monmouthshire Local Access forum, October 2007):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This ROWIP is the means by which Monmouthshire County Council will identify, prioritise and plan for improvements to the current access available in the County. The plan will set out the priorities and objectives for countryside access in Monmouthshire.</p>	
<p>Review of Monmouthshire Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy 2008-2011 Consultation Draft (Monmouthshire County Council January 2008):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This review has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	
<p>Monmouthshire Children and Young People's Plan 2008-2011 Consultation Document (Monmouthshire County Council January 2008):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This plan has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	
<p>Strategic Education Review (Monmouthshire County Council due 2008 calendar year):</p>	
<p><i>Relevant objectives, targets and indicators:</i></p>	
<p>This review has not yet been finalised; once it is published it will be taken into full consideration in the production of the LDP.</p>	