VALE OF GLAMORGAN
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY
APPRAISAL
STAKEHOLDER
WORKSHOP

REPORT OF CONSULTATION

October 2006

Executive Summary

This Consultation Report outlines the findings of the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 11th October 2006, at the YMCA Hub, Barry.

The purpose of the stakeholder workshop was to engage relevant stakeholders in initial discussions to provide a foundation upon which the Council could base its sustainability framework against which the Plan can then be appraised. The stakeholders were asked to:

- Identify the Sustainability Issues for the Vale of Glamorgan; and

- Discuss ways in which the LDP can address these issues.

The workshop had 43 attendees representing a wide variety of interests from the Vale and neighbouring areas (see Appendix A). The aim of the workshop was to determine key sustainability issues for the Vale relating to the economy, the environment and the society, and to establish objectives for these issues.

The findings from the discussions show that the key sustainability issues for the Vale, according to stakeholders at the workshop include:

- Transport and accessibility;

- Employment related issues;

- Housing provision, especially affordable housing;

- Increasing development pressures;

- Community cohesion;

- Waste disposal and pollution; and

- Threats to cultural heritage, biodiversity and landscape.

Participants gave feedback on the stakeholder workshop and 93% felt their overall experience of the day was neutral to excellent.

The findings provide the foundation on which the Council will develop the Sustainability Objectives against which the LDP will be appraised. These will be outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will be drafted for wider written consultation prior to the final approval of the Sustainability Appraisal framework.

Contents

1   Introduction

The Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) will govern how land within the Vale of Glamorgan is used between 2011 and 2026.

An integral part of preparing the LDP is carrying out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Plan, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC), to ensure that it is consistent with the principles of Sustainable Development. In particular, the purpose of the SA is to assess the economic, environmental and social effects of the LDP.

To assist in carrying out the SA of the LDP, the Vale of Glamorgan Council has appointed specialist consultants, Hyder Consulting, to provide expert advice throughout the process to ensure that best practice is followed and the legal requirements are satisfied.

One of the first parts of the SA process is to establish the Sustainability Appraisal framework against which the LDP can be assessed. The Council recognised in its LDP Delivery Agreement, the importance of stakeholder involvement in the process. Therefore, the Council felt it appropriate to seek stakeholder participation prior to drafting its Sustainability Appraisal framework, so that the views of stakeholders provide the foundation for the framework.

To establish the Sustainability Appraisal framework, an external stakeholder workshop was held on Wednesday 11th October 2006, at the YMCA Hub in Barry, to:

- Identify the Sustainability Issues for the Vale of Glamorgan; and

- Discuss ways in which the LDP can address these issues.

Invitations were sent out to over 250 relevant external stakeholders from the LDP contact database, of which 43 attended, representing a wide variety of interests from the Vale and neighbouring areas, including: secondary school pupils, Town and Community Councillors, community groups, environmental consultation bodies, business and developer interests and local societies. A list of attendees is provided in **Appendix A**.

Prior to the workshop, attendees were allocated a topic area, either 'Our Economy', 'Our Environment' or 'Our Society'. They were given background information on baseline data for the Vale to help them identify sustainability issues, and a summary of key objectives from relevant policies, plans or programmes to base their discussions on. The background information is attached at **Appendix B.**

1.1   Workshop structure

As an introduction to the workshop, Rob Thomas, Head of Planning & Transportation for the Vale of Glamorgan Council, gave a presentation outlining the Local Development Plan and the aims of the Sustainability Appraisal Workshop. This was followed by a presentation by David Hourd of Hyder Consulting, explaining the need for a Sustainability Appraisal of the LDP. The presentations were followed by the main workshop discussions.

The workshop was sub divided into two groups for each of the three categories of interest: 'Our Economy', 'Our Society' and 'Our Environment' (six groups in total).

Each group had a facilitator and scribe to ensure that discussions were focused, provided the essential feedback required, and were accurately recorded. The workshop was structured to hold two discussion sessions.

The first session encouraged each group to "mind-map" and suggest sustainability issues relating to the Vale of Glamorgan. Each group was asked to identify which were the five

main issues pertaining to their category (economy, society or environment), outlining for each issue:

- Where the issue is occurring?

- When the issue is happening?

- Who the issue relates to and who can affect it?; and

- Why the issue is deemed to be a problem?

The second session was focused on determining the objectives for dealing with and addressing each of these five issues.

The full agenda, and participant instruction sheets for the Workshop are provided in **Appendix C**.

The results of the discussions from each of the groups at the workshop are summarised within this Consultation Report. This feedback provides the foundation on which the Council will write the Sustainability Objectives against which the LDP will be appraised. These will be outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will be drafted for wider written consultation prior to the final approval of the Sustainability Appraisal framework.

2   Sustainability Issues and Objectives

This section of the report outlines the Sustainability Issues that the stakeholders felt were pertinent to the Vale of Glamorgan and ways in which they might be tackled. It should be noted that these comments reflect the views of the workshop participants and not necessarily the views of the Vale of Glamorgan Council. In due course the Council will produce its Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will clarify the Council's position in respect of these matters.

The following tables outline the main Sustainability Issues identified by the stakeholders, alongside the aims and objectives derived by them to tackle these issues. The discussions expanded on each issue identified to consider where the issue is most apparent, when the issue has occurs, whom it affects and why it's happening.

ISSUE 1: **Transport and Accessibility** *Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact*	Economy Environment Society

Where?	▪ Traffic congestion
	   - on routes to and from Cardiff
	   - on all routes to and from schools (e.g. Cardiff Road during school term time)
	   - Culverhouse Cross, Barons Court roundabout, Penarth (worsened by current traffic works), Dinas Powys, town centres
	   - Barry: outgoing traffic congestion in the mornings and incoming traffic in the afternoon
	▪ Parking in town centres (Penarth, Barry etc.)
	▪ Rural areas – poor public transport provision leading to isolation and a lack of integration

When?	▪ Peak periods at Culverhouse Cross and Barons Court roundabouts ▪ Anticipated to get worse when International Sports Village and other developments in Cardiff are completed ▪ Worse at peak periods for school run / commuting. Noticeably better during school holidays
Who?	▪ Non car owners (elderly, young, low income groups) ▪ Students, commuters and the school run ▪ Rural communities
Why?	▪ General development of Cardiff. An excessive economic focus on Cardiff increases the pressure on the transport network within and around the city ▪ A perceived lack of traffic planning for new developments ▪ Low frequency and unreliability of public transport services particularly in the evening and weekend. It was considered that the public is less likely to use public transport services where the frequency is less than 15 minutes (particularly to existing employment sites) ▪ Increasing levels of employment increases pressure on transport infrastructure. There is also an increase in commuting distances to work and school, resulting in "commuter villages" ▪ Increase of car ownership as cars have become more affordable, and there is a dependence on the private car for access to core services such as schools, health facilities, shopping, leisure and places of employment. ▪ Cycle routes throughout the Vale are thought to be unsafe and have inadequate linkages into adjoining areas ▪ Conflict was highlighted between the provision of public transport and the car parking facilities in the rural parts of the Vale. There is also a lack of parking, Park and Ride facilities, and 'park and share' sites. Parking facilities have not increased to reflect the increase in traffic volume. Car park charges at service stations discourage car sharing. ▪ The barriers to improvements in transport infrastructure (including development at the airport) were identified as being: noise, land take and emissions.

Objective	▪ Reducing Congestion:
	   - Improve road network.
	   - By pass congestion hot spots.
	
	▪ Reducing the need to travel:
	   - Reduce the need to travel to jobs/services etc.
	   - Improve access to services including health.
	   - Provide localised services to discourage longer distance private transport.
	   - Concentrate development around public transport nodes.
	   - Encourage working from home through provision of IT and telecommunications services.
	
	▪ Promoting sustainable travel alternatives:
	   - Provision of bus lanes/car share lanes.
	   - Promote green travel plans
	   - Address school transport congestion by promoting alternatives to car e.g. walking and cycling – safe routes to schools initiatives.
	   - Prioritise alternative modes of transport other than the car
	   - Increase provision of Park and Ride schemes.
	   - Make use of Barry Docks for bringing in raw materials.
	   - Increase use of rail for transportation of industrial freight.
	   - Provide safe walking and cycle routes.
	
	▪ Improving existing infrastructure:
	   - Provide flexible transport facilities both locally and on a regional basis.

	- Integrated transport plans are key. - Review existing provision. - Improve quality of existing infrastructure. - Realise potential to link capital city, airport, tourism, employment and housing. - Ensure access for emergency services. - Increase frequency of existing public transport facilities. - Focus on problem routes. ■ Improving safety: - Address the perception of crime. - Ensure walking, cycling routes and green spaces are safe for users. - Improve public information, including safety information. - Control speed and weight on rural roads.

ISSUE 2: **Housing** *Increasing Housing demand, increasing house prices and lack of affordable housing*	Economy Environment Society

Where?	■ Throughout the Vale there has been an increase in house prices ■ Communities (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth) were described as being commuter settlements and this is deemed as being undesirable. ■ Throughout the Vale there is an under occupancy of some properties from a poor range of property types.
When?	■ Last decade ■ Since 1980s (right to buy policy) ■ Cost of housing currently 36% higher than previous years (the comparator was not specified)
Who?	■ Young people, particularly 20 to 40 year olds ■ Low income households that cannot afford to buy property ■ Those on a medium income who cannot afford to move up the property ladder ■ Persons relocating to the Vale, especially from elsewhere in Wales ■ Single person households ■ Elderly and disabled people ■ Homes are not currently provided for all sectors of society. ■ The strength of Cardiff's economy has had an impact on house prices/housing demand.
Why?	■ There is a lack of supply to meet the demand / need and lack of more affordable housing throughout the Vale (including Council housing). There is not enough new housing land available, particularly in rural areas, and there is a change in household structure with more single households than before. The 'Right to buy' also had a direct impact on the availability of affordable housing and has also led to a view that society encourages owner occupancy. A lack of affordable housing also leads to problems of homelessness. ■ The Vale is being affected by people moving out along main corridors as a result of high costs in Cardiff. ■ There is a need to balance housing supply against environmental issues e.g. loss of countryside and landscape, as protection of the countryside prevents development or change of use particularly around nature/development borders ■ Where land is required for commercial development or has tourism potential (e.g. Penarth and Barry) there is a conflict with the demand for housing development. (e.g. housing/flats etc. on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast) ■ There is a loss of the younger population due to high property prices, which is resulting in an ageing population although higher prices in Cardiff are forcing some people to move to the Vale ■ There is a general lack of temporary housing (e.g. bed and breakfast) as well as housing for the less able. The existing housing stock is not currently suitable for the ageing population and those that are disabled.
Objective	■ Increase housing supply and the mix of house type and tenure to meet the need ■ This is a cross boundary issue that needs to be addressed through cooperation with Cardiff City Council. ■ A clear definition is needed for affordable housing and then specific allocations for affordable housing, including Council housing should be provided so that a higher percentage of all housing is affordable ■ Adopt a flexible approach to new rural housing ■ Convert and renovate existing buildings (in rural areas employment facilities should come first).

	■ The Council needs to take a more proactive position in determining the quantity and location of affordable housing whilst encouraging a range and choice of housing ■ Regulate provision of suitable types of housing for elderly and disabled groups ■ Formulate policy for new and redeveloped housing to adhere to certain baseline standards in terms of quality and energy efficiency whilst meeting the needs of society ■ Ensure appropriate location and design of housing to be near existing facilities for employment, transport (public) and leisure and ensuring that new developments do not lead to isolation of communities and individuals ■ Reconsider affordable housing legislation to include more flexible solutions to cater for all needs and not simply for the limited section of the public who qualify for affordable housing. ■ Provide or encourage employment housing (e.g. farmers employ staff and provide accommodation) ■ Increase consultation with the public throughout the planning process

ISSUE 3: **Role of the Vale of Glamorgan** *Issue of being just a Commuter Belt for Cardiff*	Economy
Where?	■ Throughout the Vale ■ Coastal strip (employment) ■ Towns and Village centres – a lack of local services (i.e. shops, pubs, employment and community facilities)
When?	■ Now and set to worsen as Cardiff expands
Who?	■ Everyone
Why?	■ National policy/influences ■ Demise of local facilities and growth of out of town developments ■ Decline in rural economy ■ The Vale's economy is dominated by that of Cardiff's and other near by centres, and the Vale faces competition for investment and expenditure (especially retail expenditure) from these centres
Objective	■ To develop a more self-reliant economy that does not merely act as commuter belt. ■ Regenerate town centres to provide both services and employment. ■ Create sustainable communities (have facilities for people to live and work in the Vale). ■ Provide youth facilities e.g. cafés for young people to socialise in the Vale. ■ Maintain and improve employment stock. ■ Discourage out of town development sites (e.g. shopping and office developments). ■ Promote economic diversity through tourism related land uses, farm diversification, and allowing changes of use of existing buildings (i.e. barns to residential/other industrial uses).

ISSUE 4: **Employment and Location** *Location, Accessibility, Availability of jobs, training and skills*	Economy Society
Where?	■ Existing employment sites where there is a lack of road infrastructure/access, poor public transport to sites e.g. Llandow Industrial Estate, and poor vehicular access for HGVs (no bypass alternative). ■ Rural areas, villages, farms, tourist areas, town centres, retail areas ■ Communities located further away to employment hubs (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth etc.) ■ There are inadequate employment opportunities in the Vale as a whole but particularly in villages and for young persons who are therefore being forced to find employment elsewhere e.g. Cardiff
When?	■ Now and future implications
Who?	■ Current population and future generations ■ Small businesses
Why?	■ Aging population ■ There is a lack of skills and training provision to ensure that the local community has the

	right skills for local jobs. Transport problems also affect access to training
	▪ Family commitments
	▪ Commuting
	▪ Decline in historic industries (e.g. Barry's coal export industry)
	▪ A lack of facilities in new developments is a cause for settlements becoming "commuter villages" which has a significant impact on transport requirements
	▪ Farm diversification and agglomeration is an issue for the rural parts of the Vale.
	▪ The protection of the countryside in the Vale as a whole prevents development or change of use, which has a direct impact on employment
	▪ Home working was recognised as becoming more popular in the future, which would assist in transport issues but could result in a social issue due to isolation.
	▪ There has been pressure on traditional farming practice/land use from development of 'urban' uses e.g. golf courses and tourism. Some farmers have been going out of business
	▪ Airport access – improving but still needs better road and public transport access
	▪ Decline of town centres has led to a lack of employment in service sector for less qualified persons
Objective	▪ Provide and increase local employment opportunities especially in existing town centres and close to rural villages so that the labour force is employed locally
	▪ Match employment to skills of the Vale population and skills education to employment requirements. A Council Partnership with local employers would also ensure that suitable training is made available
	▪ Build new houses closer to employment sites and locate employment development near existing transport links and residential populations
	▪ Nurture small businesses to encourage employment and encourage business start-ups
	▪ Develop a culture of lifelong learning.

ISSUE 5: **Unpredictable Economic Change** *Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change*	Economy

Where?	▪ Throughout the Vale but particularly closer to Cardiff where pressure for economic growth is stronger and more influenced by regional economy
When?	▪ Currently and in future.
Who?	▪ Current and future residents ▪ Adjoining authorities
Why?	▪ Welsh Assembly Government Policy (e.g. Wales Spatial Plan) ▪ Convergence funding ▪ Economic growth ▪ Changes in markets ▪ The Vale is experiencing fast economic growth ▪ The expansion of existing employment sites e.g. airport, chemical plants, St Athan (MOD)
Objective	▪ Recognise the shift from a focus on manufacturing to services industries. ▪ Acknowledge and respond to economic and market changes. ▪ Adopt a flexible approach to addressing economic changes. ▪ Skills need to match changes in the economy. ▪ Accommodate unforeseen changes in the LDP ▪ New direction and vision are needed to encourage the development of new industries to replace Barry's historic coal export industry.

ISSUE 6: **Tourism** **A missed opportunity**	Economy Environment

Where?	▪ Throughout the Vale, particularly historic towns (Llantwit Major and Cowbridge) ▪ Glamorgan Heritage Coast, particularly Barry Island and Penarth seafront ▪ Barry, where long stay has declined significantly and there are seasonal fluctuations ▪ Cowbridge, as it is a specialist area
When?	▪ Seasonal Influence
Who?	▪ Everyone in the Vale

Why?	- Barry not viewed as a long stay location - Multiple trips from Cardiff sub region, primarily for 'days out'. - Development of residential uses on Barry Island and Penarth waterfront has restricted focus on tourism. There is a general conflict between the development of the tourism potential and demand for housing. - Current retail viability of town centres and congestion problems act as a deterrent to potential visitors. - Transport issues including congestion, reliability and currently poor airport linkages e.g. Airport Access Road - Lack of a tourism strategy - There is excessive economic focus on Cardiff with consequent issues for transport and local employment and vitality. - Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained. Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast. - Issues with maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs. - Public transport affects the development of the tourism industry. - Not capitalising on the proximity of Cardiff.
Objective	- Develop a high profile marketing strategy for the Vale to raise its profile and highlight Vale attractions separately from neighbouring areas. - Protect current attractions with investment and invest in new attractions. - Integrate variety in tourism attractions throughout the entire Vale. - Focus on Barry's industrial heritage as a tourism attraction. - Link various services through strong public transport links. - Create new transport links to encourage tourism, but be sympathetic to local residents needs - Avoid land uses that are likely to discourage tourism. - The development of heritage and cultural tourism needs to be encouraged - Ensure the development of a market that is active all year round

ISSUE 7: **Health** *Lack of care and health facilities*	Society
Where?	There is a lack of care and health facilities throughout the Vale. Most people currently need to travel outside the Vale for healthcare facilities.
When?	Currently
Who?	- The elderly - Those that have long term health problems - The less abled requiring special care
Why?	- People tend to live longer - People are not actively encouraged to have healthy lifestyles leading to arise in obesity and general lack of fitness - Unhealthy lifestyles are exacerbated by insufficient provision of sports facilities (e.g. outdated Colcot Sports Centre) - Insufficient investment for local clinics and GP surgeries - Although we now have EU working time regulation, people living in the Vale still tend to work long hours.
Objective	- Encourage people to develop healthy life-styles. - Improve access to health facilities, green spaces, footpaths and cycle ways. - Monitor and maintain the quality of open space. - Encourage communities to take ownership of open space and community facilities after development. - Carry out local surveys and registers of GP surgeries and dental practices.

ISSUE 8: **Loss of local facilities e.g. schools, shops, pubs etc. and lack of new provision**	Society Economy
Where?	- A lack of facilities in new developments (e.g. Rhoose Point) was also identified as being a cause for settlements becoming "commuter villages". - Church School on Placey Street granted permission for housing development

	▪ High vacancy rates of retail spaces within Barry, Penarth and Llantwit Major were highlighted. ▪ Poor quality community facilities e.g. Colcot Sports Centre which is outdated
When?	Currently
Who?	Entire communities
Why?	▪ Focus has been on housing development without the associated services and facilities e.g. schools ▪ Under-use of local facilities affecting economic viability ▪ There has been a change in the patterns of land use in urban areas (e.g. out town retail/employment). ▪ Access to training/jobs is affected by transport problems. ▪ The lack of suitable properties for retail to relocate i.e. lack of larger retail units for typical 'out-of-town' stores (bulky goods stores) within town centres. ▪ Housing development throughout the Vale has increased but no related increase in retail provision. ▪ Lack of provision of services and infrastructure for new development, particularly waste disposal and recycling facilities, sewerage infrastructure and power supply. The cost implications for the Council in providing waste facilities, especially exporting to landfill sites, were also noted. ▪ Congestion and parking problems affect the use of local facilities. ▪ Lack of crematoria and shortage of burial land (especially green burial sites) in the Vale
Objective	▪ Actively and positively encourage the UWIC development proposal. ▪ Encourage the use of community centres in villages as training facilities. ▪ Increase provision of broadband. ▪ Encourage centres of excellence. ▪ Basic services e.g. shopping, leisure, need to be a walking distance from places of residence. ▪ Provide an all weather leisure facility for Barry and surrounding areas.

ISSUE 9: **Disability / Accessibility Issues – Not enough provision for special needs groups**	Society Environment

Where?	▪ Public buildings / facilities e.g. some railway station platforms and town centres ▪ Throughout the Vale ▪ Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained. Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast.
When?	▪ At all times
Who?	▪ Lack of access for disadvantaged e.g. disabled, non-car owners, the elderly, other infirm, single parents and families with pushchairs.
Why?	▪ System 'loaded' toward car use and individual mobility. ▪ Prejudice against those disadvantaged, mentioned above. ▪ Historic lack of facilities for less mobile and lack of investment to improve situation ▪ Insufficient disabled parking ▪ Housing not suitably adapted ▪ Issues relating to the elderly and less abled throughout the Vale include: access to buildings; facilities such as hearing loop systems in public buildings; access to services; provision of suitable residential accommodation (e.g. blocks of flats need to have lifts); and access needs of those providing care ▪ There is generally limited consultation with the elderly and less abled
Objective	▪ Improve access to services within each community. ▪ Provide facilities within housing development and enhance existing facilities in local areas ▪ Improve local access for public transport through effective design. ▪ Provide improved land use patterns to improve accessibility. ▪ Ensure convenient location of housing sites in relation to employment sites. ▪ Improve the design of the local environment to sustain walking/cycling/local access. ▪ Improve the design and layout of facilities such as pedestrian access: (e.g. improved lighting and surveillance).

ISSUE 10: **Lack of Sustainable Rural Communities**		Society Economy
Where?	▪ Rural Vale	
When?	▪ Ongoing, particularly since the growth of Cardiff	
Who?	▪ Local farmers and low income workers ▪ New residents / existing residents ▪ Younger people	
Why?	▪ Changing patterns of employment (decline of agricultural industry) ▪ The success/influence of the Cardiff sub region creates community demand, high land values ▪ Home working throughout the Vale was recognised as becoming more popular in the future.	
Objective	▪ In promoting rural development, ensure flexible use of surplus buildings (e.g. barn conversions) for local employment needs. ▪ Promote affordable housing in villages as a priority. ▪ Encourage the development of 'brownfield' sites (e.g. disused barns). ▪ Target special villages for wider development need (employment / housing). ▪ Need to address price issues of 'local need' e.g. housing in villages for local people ▪ Preventing "commuter villages" (e.g. Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth) ensuring there is adequate housing provision in the vicinity of employment sites. ▪ Continue to use planning gain to secure benefits for communities affected by development e.g. provision of new recreation and education facilities.	

ISSUE 11: **Pockets of Deprivation**		Society Economy
Where?	▪ Barry and some areas of Penarth ▪ Isolated areas in the Vale ▪ Barry needs to be the focus of efforts to reduce deprivation and crime. ▪ Drug abuse / disruption / crime are of concern in some areas.	
When?	▪ At present	
Who?	▪ Local residents of Barry ▪ Elderly, young people, ethnic groups, families, single parents.	
Why?	▪ Lack of local opportunities possibly due to lack of education / training, transport / access. ▪ Lack of local employment is a cause of deprivation and crime problems. ▪ Furthermore there is a lack of European funding support to assist such areas due to general affluence of Vale of Glamorgan	
Objective	▪ Encourage sustainable investment and positively favour land use change in deprived areas. ▪ Make community services more accessible. ▪ Consider subsidising community facilities. ▪ Relaxation of planning control in deprived areas ▪ Recognise that poorer areas sometimes have lower education standards and endeavour to reverse this trend.	

ISSUE 12: **Lack of Community Spirit – missed potential to work together and use the community resource**		Society
Where?	▪ Throughout rural Vale, but particularly relevant to Barry and Dinas Powys ▪ Communities such as Cowbridge, Llantwit Major, Penarth etc. were described as being commuter settlements. ▪ Isolation and a lack of integration were highlighted as key issues for rural parts of the Vale. ▪ Community spirit in towns and villages is also affected by tourism, particularly in Barry, Cowbridge and Penarth. ▪ Strong local identity in Barry caused by strong local population	
When?	▪ At present	
Who?	▪ All residents in the areas involved ▪ Minority groups, e.g. the elderly and infirm	

Why?	- Reduced social mix in villages with an increase in the number of upper middle class and a fall in the number of young people living in the villages - Some rural areas are only suitable for those that are highly mobile - Home working was recognised as becoming more popular in the future in some parts of the Vale. This would assist in reducing transport issues but could result in a social issue due to isolation. - There is an increase in focus on the Welsh language, particularly in schools, which is an issue for some communities. - High levels of mobility mean that there is very little community spirit in most settlements. - Problems observed are partly due to a lack of community pride and ownership.
Objective	- Teach sustainability within schools. - Encourage young people to become involved in their local communities. - Technology should be used to help achieve environmental sustainability. - Encourage the development of eco schools. - Encourage the Alley Gates Scheme. - Encourage safe communities by design (secure by design). - Lesser focus on Welsh ethnicity - Consideration of penalising "bad" behaviour to in local communities to reduce environmental impacts

ISSUE 13: **Pressure for and impact of Development** *Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development*	Environment
Where?	- Urban fringe - Rural area / Farms - St Athan - Flood plains - Woodlands e.g. Pencoedtre - The historic landscape
When?	- Ongoing
Who?	- Residents - Tourists - Regulatory bodies
Why?	- Increase in population, mainly due to in migration and an increase in the number of households - Profit for developers - Continued pressure for farmers to diversify - Employment needs - Tourism - Government policy (e.g. Structural reorganisation of MOD) - Design (building) - Lack of appreciation of the quality of the local environment in local communities. - Homes are not currently provided for all sectors of society. - Increase in the risk of flooding, exacerbated by development in floodplains. - Insensitive infilling within settlements, in relation to both the range of uses available and the character of the built environment. - Developmental pressure more recently on historic buildings and sites within the Vale - The lack of suitable properties for retail to relocate i.e. lack of larger retail units for typical 'out-of-town' stores (bulky goods stores) within town centres.
Objective	- Target development to suitable areas, prioritising brownfield sites and protecting sensitive areas (e.g. greenfield). - Population control (possibly through policy) e.g. migration and industry. It should be acknowledged that there is no unlimited scope for growth. - Protect urban fringe; cultural heritage, recreation areas; land for other uses; open space, heritage coasts; environmentally sensitive areas; designated areas. - Proactively encourage the reuse of previously developed land and proper use of existing buildings. - Maintain residential boundaries. - Continue to use planning gain to secure benefits for communities affected by development e.g. provision of new recreation and education facilities. - Ensure availability of services and infrastructure. - Encourage high energy standards for new development through design standards. - Protect flood plains and agricultural land from development pressures. - Avoid development in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. housing/flats on the Glamorgan Heritage Coast).

• General standards of building design need to be improved, with attention being paid to imaginative designs, quality of design and sustainability. • There is a need to protect agricultural land from development pressures. • There must be a holistic approach to development of the Vale – not only cooperation within but also the surrounding authorities. • Improve understanding of the effect on the quality of life of the local environment • New or redeveloped homes should meet local needs & be environmentally efficient.	

ISSUE 14: **Waste disposal and pollution** *(Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water)*	Environment
Where?	• Aberthaw (gaseous emissions) • Throughout the Vale • Emissions from industries in the Vale, including the power station, cement works and chemical works.
When?	• Continuous
Who?	• Impact on Wildlife • Residents in and around the Vale
Why?	• High levels of waste generation • Flytipping is increasing due to limited waste disposal facilities. • Existing waste disposal and recycling facilities within the Vale are inadequate. • Perceived lack of capacity of wastewater treatment works, with the increasing population and development. • There is currently much overuse of natural resources (energy, water, aggregates).
Objective	• Ensure landfill and other waste facilities are located locally and sensitively • Proactively encourage waste minimisation (e.g. packaging waste). • Increase the provision of recycling facilities (possibly through planning gain). • Use civic amenity sites for waste management. • Explore the use of alternative methods for waste disposal. • Encourage home composting. • Improve the capacity of wastewater treatment facilities. • Reduce energy consumption.

ISSUE 15: **Cultural heritage threatened by new development**	Environment
Where?	• Historic towns such as Cowbridge, Llantwit Major also Barry and Duffryn • Glamorgan Heritage Coast • Conservation areas • Historic buildings, sites, parks and gardens, landscapes and woodland areas • Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments • There are issues with the maintenance of Penarth Pier and environs.
When?	• When there is development pressure
Who?	• Everyone
Why?	• Neglect • Lack of funding • Lack of education and appreciation of cultural heritage • Cultural heritage has not been prioritised in practice • Development pressure • There is a general lack of investment in cultural heritage.
Objective	• Encourage appropriate reuse of buildings. • Give consideration and protection to cultural heritage sites as a whole (integrated approach). • Improve the livelihood in cultural heritage areas. • Actively promote awareness of cultural heritage through education and tourism using informal education facilities. • Protect cultural heritage sites including coastal areas. • Protect traditional historic buildings, parks and gardens. • Encourage the use of the Welsh language.

	Preserve industrial heritage buildings within communities. Build on culture and heritage to encourage tourism development.

ISSUE 16: **Climate Change – causes and consequences**	Environment
Where?	• Throughout the Vale
When?	• All the time
Who?	• Everyone
Why?	• Various sources of greenhouse gases e.g. transport • There is a general lack of renewable energy provision in the Vale. Development of renewable technologies is not actively encouraged.
Objective	• Climate change: the threat posed by climate change is a serious one and ways of reducing the impact from the Vale should be explored and encouraged. • Encourage the use of renewable energy sources and decentralised generation of electricity. • Encourage the development of combined heat and power. • Provide a flexible approach to energy generation. • Prevent inappropriate development in flood plain issues. • Reduce energy consumption. • Promote sustainable urban drainage. • Promote eco-homes – BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method). • Introduce stringent planning conditions to promote renewable energy and sustainability.

ISSUE 17: **Open Spaces** *Lack of management and maintenance, provision and access*	Environment
Where?	• Access to countryside • There is a lack of mixed use of spaces within the Vale's town centres. • Coastal paths in particular, suffer from rock falls along the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan coast. • Footpaths in the Vale are not well maintained.
When?	At present
Who?	• Local Authorities • Residents • Developers
Why?	• Lack of management of open space by Local Authorities including areas of formal recreation and areas of incidental green space • Issues with park safety and littering • An increasing pressure for development now affects the urban fringe/green field sites and open countryside. Within settlements, this pressure affects the availability of open green spaces. • There is a lack of public recreation facilities and where these are available, they are difficult to access. • There are some designated sites that are in poor condition. • Insensitive infilling within settlements in relation to both the range of uses available and the character of the built environment.
Objective	• Maintain, protect and enhance existing recreation facilities. • Protect parks for their own sake, for the community and community health. • Improve access to services through public transport and other alternative modes of transport. • Support and integrate a Rights of Way Improvement Plan, improving coastal access. • Integrate recreation with new developments. • Include provision for a coastal trail. • Make open spaces accessible to all. • Address imbalance in scale of provision of open spaces. • Set aside areas within new developments for wildlife. • Maintain /enhance opportunities for water based recreation (e.g. Angling and canoeing).

ISSUE 18: **Impact on Wildlife, biodiversity, water from development pressure** *Protect and enhance; Efficient use of resources*	Environment

Where?	▪ Near Vale border ▪ Throughout Vale
When?	▪ Ongoing
Who?	▪ Vale and other LA's – cross boundary issue
Why?	▪ There is a concern that loss of biodiversity may result from continued development pressure ▪ Climate change. ▪ There is an issue with invasive plant species in some areas of the Vale
Objective	▪ Ensure the protection of all designated sites and increase the buffer zones around them. ▪ Make provision for buffer zones for wildlife along key wildlife corridors (e.g. rivers). ▪ Seek to ensure all habitats achieve "favourable conditions" by 2020 (designated sites by 2013 – SSSIs/SACs). ▪ Enhance areas for wildlife / halt the loss of biodiversity. ▪ Efforts need to be made to meet national targets for biodiversity. ▪ Reduce water and air pollution to protect biodiversity. ▪ Prevent erosion of protected essential areas. ▪ Educate children and their parents about our fragile natural environment. ▪ There is a need to protect agricultural land from development pressures.

3   Conclusion

The workshop highlighted a range of perceived key issues in the Vale of Glamorgan and devised objectives to tackle these issues. This provides the foundation on which the Council will write the Sustainability Objectives against which the LDP will be appraised. These will be outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, which will be drafted for wider written consultation prior to the final approval of the Sustainability Appraisal framework.   The Council will take these findings into consideration whilst developing the Local Development Plan and in undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal.

Feedback from participants

Following the workshop discussions, the attendees were asked to complete feedback sheets to express their opinions on the stakeholder workshop to enable any necessary improvements to be made for future consultation exercises.

The overwhelming response from the participants was positive with 93% saying their overall experience of the day was neutral to excellent.

Name	Organisation
Kath Coleman	Barry Town Council
Stuart Ingram	Bridgend County Borough Council
Viv Pritchard	British Horse Society
Mrs Lisa Roberts-Clarke	CADW: Welsh Historic Monuments
Robin Simpson	Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales
Barbara Chick	Cardiff & Vale S. E. Wales Beekeepers Association
Roger Thorney	Cardiff Harbour Authority
Steve Hodgetts	Cardiff International Airport
Nia Williams	Countryside Council for Wales
Dr. C. A. Pearce	Cowbridge and Llanblethian Residents Group
Cllr Mrs Linda Adams	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Cllr A Williams	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Cllr Mrs Gwen Batty	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Cllr Mrs Sue Cox	Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council
Mr. A. L. J. Raum	CPRW
Dave Norton	Environment Agency Wales
John Harrison	Environment Agency Wales
Jonathan Goldsworthy	Environment Agency Wales
Claire McCorkindale	Environment Agency Wales
Lucy Turner	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Victoria Abraham	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Andrew Wallace	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Emma Harvey	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
John Marks	Facilitator (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Bev Searle	Facilitator (Planning Information Officer, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Judith Doyle	Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Name	Organisation
J. R. Hardman	Green & Clean 'PULP' project
Richard Price	Home Builders Federation
David Hourd	Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd
George Smith	Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd
Cllr Jeff Robinson	Llanmaes Community Council
Lesley Stokes	Llantwit Major Town Council
Janice Tse	Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
Tim Gilbert	NCH
Andrew Davies	NFU Cymru
Chris Hunt	Old Penarth Community Forum
Mr. J. Homewood	Penarth Hard of Hearing Club
Mr. I. Davis	Penarth Hard of Hearing Club
Cllr Val Hartrey	Penarth Ramblers Association
Edward Vick	Penarth Town Council
Kate Wiltshire	Pupil – St. Cyres School, Penarth
Caroline Musgrove	Pupil – St. Cyres School, Penarth
Nicola Gulley	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
Nick Lloyd	Scribe (Conservation and Design, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Peter Thomas	Scribe (Conservation and Design, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Marlene Chitonga	Scribe (Hyder Consulting)
John Raine	Scribe (Planning & Transport Policy, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Andy Eccleshare	Scribe (Public Transport, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Clare Cameron	Scribe (Public Transport, Vale of Glamorgan Council)
Ian Barlow	Sully Community Council
Rachel Connor	Vale Centre for Voluntary Services
John Mudford	Vale of Glamorgan 50+ and Senior Citizen's Forum
Rob Thomas	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Dr Jane Wilkinson	Vale of Glamorgan Local Health Board
Janet Small	Vale of Glamorgan Railway Co. Ltd.
Janet Williams	Welsh Historical Gardens / Cowbridge & Llanblethian Residents Group

Name	Organisation
Nigel Ajax Lewis MBE	Wildlife Trust for South and West Wales
R. L. Pittard	Youth Hostel Association

Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Workshop

Background Information for Stakeholders

Sustainability Issues - OUR ECONOMY

Indicator	Issues derived from baseline data collection	Source
Employment land supply and demand	Range and choice of vacant allocated employment land in the Vale of Glamorgan for companies to locate. Allocated employment sites being developed for alternative uses e.g. Hotel, Retail etc.	VOG UDP 1996-2011. Planning applications and enquiries.
Skills & Education	Overall good level of educational achievement in Vale. Isolated wards of underachievement, i.e. Court and Gibbonsdown.	VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) WAG Baseline Data (2004)
Economic Activity	High number of inactive retired people throughout the Vale, and pockets of economically inactive (unemployed) in Barry. Pressure on facilities for economically inactive population e.g. leisure / community facilities, transport, health care etc.	VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) NOMIS Census 2001 NAW, Economic Inactivity In Wales 2003
Employment patterns	Declining jobs in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public administration industries. More home working in rural areas than urban areas - Implications for transport and IT infrastructure.	NOMIS Census 2001 VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005)
Agricultural Industry	The Vale has a significant agricultural industry – employment and land use implications. Decline in traditional agricultural industry alongside growth in farm diversification e.g. tourism, holiday lets etc.	VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005) Planning applications and enquiries.

	Pressure for development on / adjoining agricultural land.	
Tourism Industry	Growth in tourism has potential conflict with other land uses e.g. farming, and biodiversity, landscape designations etc.	VOG Council STEAM Report 2005
	Tourism uses are generally accessed by the private motorcar, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment.	Wales Tourist Board (2004)
Retail Industry	Higher proportion of vacant retail units within Barry Town Centre than other town centres e.g. Cowbridge.	VOG Surveys
	Out-of-town shopping is increasing, especially for food goods.	
Income	There are disparities between levels of income throughout the Vale. Gibbonsdown and Court ward salaries average approximately £22,000 less than Peterston-Super-Ely.	Local Government Association, CACI – PAYCHECK data (2004)
	Lowest 6 wards for Income are all in Barry.	Living and Working in Rural Wales (2004)
	As a rural authority, the Vale of Glamorgan compares well with a lower % of low-income households than other rural welsh authorities.	
Housing Need	Shortage of temporary accommodation	JHLA Studies
	Shortage of affordable housing	VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-9
	Pressure for new housing – potential conflict with other land uses and protective designations.	
Housing tenure	Fewer residents in rented accommodation than elsewhere in Wales and higher proportion of 'owned with a mortgage'.	ONS, Derived from 2001 Census
House Price	House prices in the Vale of Glamorgan are 36% higher than the Welsh average for all house types.	VOG, Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009
	Pressure for housing development in Countryside and potential for town-cramming within settlements	Planning applications and enquiries
Access to services	Poor perception of access to services (e.g. local hospital) amongst residents, especially in the rural Vale.	VOG Council Opinion Survey
Movement	High level of outward movement for services, retail spend, employment etc., especially to Cardiff and Bridgend.	NAW, Economic Inactivity In Wales 2003
Car ownership and travel patterns	Growth in car ownership and car use year on year, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment.	Census 1971-2001

	Increased reliance upon private car for access to goods and services. Most people commute to work by car, which causes harmful impacts upon the environment. 57% of all car trips are less than 5 miles. Link between increased car use and increased road accidents.	VOG Cycling Strategy (1997)
Parking	Parking problems and lack of car parking within town centres – high circulation of traffic and congestion in town centres.	VOG Town Centre Parking Study (2005)
Congestion	Congestion is a daily problem at peak times at the two main gateways to the Vale of Glamorgan from Cardiff, i.e. Culverhouse Cross and Baron's Court junctions.	VOG Council Surveys
Bus Service provision	Some settlements are lacking adequate bus service provision: Aberthaw (West), Welsh St. Donats, Cog, Llancarfan, Penmark, Colwinston, Corntown, Llanblethian, and Llanmaes.	VOG, Assessment of Bus Service Provision (2005).
Train service	No rail services in much of rural Vale and larger settlements of Sully, Cowbridge and Wenvoe.	VOG Public Transport Guide 2006
Cycling provision	Lack of designated cycle paths and parking in the Vale No network of designated cycle routes within the Vale.	VOG Cycle Study Report (1997) Sewta Transport Survey (2005)
Air Travel	Continued growth in air freight and passenger travel – implications for the environment. Potential pressure for airport related development – may conflict with other land uses / designations. Airport has a positive economic impact providing employment within the local economy. Access to airport for employees and passengers.	Cardiff International Airport Master Plan (2006)
Freight	Increase in total freight movements but decline in rail freight over long period.	DFT Statistics

Background Information for Stakeholders

Sustainability Issues - OUR SOCIETY

Indicator	Issues derived from baseline data collection	Source
Population Change and Composition	Higher proportion of children (aged 0-15 years) than UK average. Fewer persons aged 20-40 than UK average. Aging population in line with UK. Range, choice and type of housing. Provision of and access to community facilities / services particularly for young and old e.g. schools, libraries, health care, public transport.	Census 2001
Ethnicity	Predominantly White British, which reflects the overall picture in Wales. Provision of and access to community facilities / services.	Census 2001
Welsh Language	Number of Welsh speakers is steadily increasing but figure is still low compared to rest of Wales. Cultural heritage and equality issues.	Census 2001
Approximated Social Grade	Large percentage of people in professional, managerial and administrative posts. Proportion of those working in skilled trades, plant and machine operation and elementary occupations (i.e. farming, quarrying etc) is amongst the lowest in Wales. Skill levels and training, barriers to learning, range and choice of employment opportunities.	Census 2001
Deprivation	Most deprived wards in the Vale are Castleland and Gibbonsdown in Barry. (Deprivation refers to problems caused by a general lack of resources and opportunities. Measures are derived from several factors, namely income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services and environment). Access to employment, shops, cultural and leisure opportunities.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005
Housing Need	House prices have risen sharply in the last 5 years in line with UK.	VOG Local Housing Strategy 2004-2009

	Average house prices in the Vale are significantly greater than Wales average. Shortage of affordable housing, especially in Rural Vale. Increase in the total number of households as average household size falls. Pressure for new housing- potential conflict with other land uses and protective designations.	
Housing Conditions	Low proportion of unfit housing compared to the rest of Wales although pockets of high percentages of unfit houses in Barry. Relationship between housing conditions and health/wellbeing.	Welsh House Condition Survey 1998
Access to Services / Public Transport	Access to local services (e.g. hospital) is perceived as poor, particularly in the Rural Vale. 11 settlements have lower bus service provision than the recommended level in the Local Authority Bus Strategy (LABS). Much of the Rural Vale together with some larger settlements such as Cowbridge, Sully and Wenvoe are not served by rail. High percentages of journeys are made by car. Few designated cycle paths and cycle parking facilities. Pollution, congestion, road safety, social exclusion issues evident	VOG Council and LHB, Health, Social Care and Well being Assessment (Draft) 2003 VOG Council Opinion Survey 2003 VOG Council, Assessment of Bus Service Provision 2005 Sewta Transport Survey 2005
General Health	Personal health generally perceived as being good but pockets of poor health perception in Penarth, Barry, St.Athan, St. Brides and Hensol (which reflects former Hensol hospitable operational in 2001). Provision and access to health and leisure facilities.	Census 2001
Crime	Lower levels of reported crime than national average but perception of crime remains high.	Home Office Crime Statistics. Vale of Glamorgan Council

		Crime and Disorder Strategy
Skills and Education	Overall good level of education achievement in the Vale. Isolated wards of underachievement e.g. Court and Gibbonsdown. High concentrations of full time students in east and west Vale. Lifelong learning, student accommodation and social exclusion.	VOG, Local Area Economic Data Comparison 2005 WAG baseline data
Arts and Cultural Provision	Relatively good provision of local galleries, museums, castles, theatres etc. Access to and protection of existing arts and cultural facilities.	VOG Leisure and Tourism department
Recreational Land Provision – Parks and Open Space	Lack of formal Public Open space (such as parks and playing fields) but a large amount of informal open space (such as the open countryside, coastal strips and woodlands). However access is limited in some areas to informal open space placing pressure on the limited formal Public Open spaces. Health and wellbeing benefits attributed to access to open space.	Vale of Glamorgan Council

Background Information for Stakeholders

Sustainability Issues - OUR ENVIRONMENT

Indicator	Issues derived from baseline data collection	Source
Natural Environment		
Nature Conservation	Large number and range of sites important for nature conservation including International, National and Local sites e.g. Special Areas of Conservation, SSSIs, Nature Reserves. Threat from development and informal recreation.	CCW, JNCC, Vale of Glamorgan Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
Development in the Countryside	Continued pressure for development in open countryside especially around the urban fringe. Loss of flora and fauna, landscape, views, high quality agricultural land, public rights of way, informal recreational space, light pollution, road traffic etc.	Planning enquiries and applications
Agricultural Land	Large proportion of agricultural land within the Vale of Glamorgan. Pressure for development on agricultural land, especially around the urban fringe. Farm diversification, removal of agricultural land from farming to other uses.	Digest of Welsh Local Statistics 2004. Planning applications and enquiries.
Recreation	Changing leisure habits have brought about an intensification of use of existing sites for informal for recreation. Inappropriate use and management issues on common land. Good Public Rights of Way Network. Threats to recreational sites, designated site(s) and habitats e.g. Glamorgan Heritage Coast. Litter and vandalism.	Vale of Glamorgan Council. Vale of Glamorgan Council Register of Common Land
Public Open Space	Lack of public open space within many areas of the Vale of Glamorgan. Development pressure on existing areas of public open space. Issues for recreation, health and well-being, flora and fauna.	Adopted Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan 1996 – 2011 Planning applications and enquiries.
Minerals	Continued demand for minerals supply throughout South Wales. Vale of Glamorgan area is a net supplier of minerals and aggregates to the region.	South Wales Regional Aggregates Working Party, Annual Report (2004)

| | Long-term demand for quarry extensions and/or new sites, need to ensure continuance of supply.

Impact upon the environment e.g. noise, visual intrusion, and loss of agricultural land, vehicle movements. | |
|---|---|---|
| Energy | Increase in energy consumption. Over reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels with low levels retrieved from renewable energy sources.

Impact upon the global environment. Resource depletion. Implications for energy efficient construction. | DTI, Vale of Glamorgan Council. |
| Flooding | A number of rural villages and areas of main settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan at risk of flooding.

Damage to property and sterilisation of land for development. Minimal risk to life and disruption to way of life. | Environment Agency Development Advice Maps (2004). |
| Water Quality | Positive general increase in bathing water and river water quality at monitored sites in the Vale of Glamorgan. | VOG Council – Bathing Water Archive

Environment Agency |
| Air Quality | Air quality generally good in most of the Vale however pockets of air pollution especially within the eastern Vale.

Levels of road traffic, congestion, location of development. | Air quality archive. |
| Transport | Continued reliance upon the private car for access to services, employment and recreation. Congestion of major roads in eastern Vale.

Increasing use of air travel for business, pleasure and freight.

Continued use of road for movement of freight.

Impacts upon the environment through air pollution, noise, congestion. Impacts on health and well being. | Census (2001)

VOC Council, Report of Study – Local Area Economic Data Comparison (2005).

Cardiff International Airport Master Plan (2006). |
| **Built Environment** | | |
| Historic Environment | Large number of historic buildings, designations and features of historic importance within the Vale of Glamorgan e.g. Parks & Gardens, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments etc.

General degradation of historic environment through piecemeal development and infrastructure provision e.g. traffic schemes, small-scale development, overhead power lines etc.

Continued pressure for development. | CADW, Vale of Glamorgan Council. |

Housing Development	Pressure for housing development. Insensitive infilling and development, especially within rural villages. Loss of character of rural villages and impact upon services.	Planning applications and enquiries.
Brownfield Development	The majority of housing (60%) in recent years has been built on brownfield sites. Dwindling resource, increased pressure on Greenfield sites.	JHLA Studies 2001 - 2005
Waste	Increased levels of municipal waste produced year on year despite increases in level of recycling. Increasing pressure on existing disposal sites. Difficulty in finding alternative disposal sites. No landfill sites within the Vale of Glamorgan.	Municipal Waste Management Strategy for the Vale of Glamorgan (2004)

Sustainability Objectives - OUR ECONOMY

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Economic Development & Regeneration	To promote the spread of economic prosperity through facilitating economic development and stimulating economic regeneration in priority areas.	European	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999) The European Employment Strategy
		Welsh specific	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Wales: A Better Country – The Strategic Agenda of the Welsh Assembly Government (2003) A Winning Wales - The National Economic Development Strategy of the Welsh Assembly Government (2002) Wales: A Vibrant Economy – The Welsh Assembly Government Strategic Framework for Economic Development Consultation (November 2005) TAN 3: Simplified Planning Zones (1996) TAN 19: Telecommunications (2002)
		Regional	An Economic Development Framework for South East Wales Vision & 10-year Strategy (2005)
		Local	Building A Brighter Barry - Regeneration vision and strategic framework for the Greater Barry Area 2006 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Retail	To support the viability and vitality of retail centres at the national, local and regional level.	Welsh Specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 4: Retailing and Town Centres (1996)

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Rural Economy	To enhance the quality of life in rural areas by encouraging a sustainable, diverse and viable rural economy.	European	EU Rural Development Policy
		Welsh specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) The Wales Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 (Draft) Farming for the Future: A New Directions for Farming in Wales (2001)
Sustainable Development	To encourage development that maximises economic prosperity whilst minimising any harmful impact on the environment.	European	The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
		UK-Wide	UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005
		Welsh specific	People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Planning Policy Wales (2002) The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –2007
Tourism	To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector through maximising economic and social benefits whilst safeguarding cultural and environmental assets.	Welsh specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002) Achieving our Potential-National Tourism Strategy (2000) Cultural Tourism Strategy for Wales (2003) TAN 13: Tourism (1997)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Tourism Strategy (2006)

Sustainability Objectives - OUR SOCIETY

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Accessibility	To provide accessible essential services and facilities.	Welsh Specific	The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001)Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003) People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan (2004) Planning Policy Wales (2002)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan 2001 Vale of Glamorgan Draft Walking Strategy Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy 2003
Affordable Housing	To meet local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home.	Welsh Specific	TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (June 2006) TAN 2: Planning and Affordable Housing (2006) Better Homes for People in Wales: A National Housing Strategy for Wales 2001
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Housing Strategy 2004-
Community Involvement Social Inclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	International	Agenda 21 (1992)
		European	Aarhus Convention (2001)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013
Crime Reduction & Community Safety	To reduce crime and fear of crime.	Local	Vale of Glamorgan Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2002-2005 Vale of Glamorgan Community Strategy 2003-2013

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Culture	To create and sustain vibrant communities.	Welsh Specific	Iath Pawb - A National Action Plan for A Bilingual Wales (2003) TAN 20: The Welsh Language - Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control (2000)
Education	To raise educational achievement levels and provide the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	Local	Children & Young People Strategy
Health & Well Being	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	Welsh Specific	Well Being in Wales (2002) TAN 16: Sport and Recreation (1998)
		Local	A Healthy Vale- Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy 2005-2009

Sustainability Objectives - OUR ENVIRONMENT

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	International	The Convention on Biological Diversity
		European	EU Biodiversity Strategy (Feb 1998) EU Wild Birds Directive 1979/409 EC
		UK-Wide	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
		Local	Severn Estuary Strategy 2001
Habitat protection	To protect and enhance wildlife habitats	European	EU Habitats Directive 1992/43/EC
		Welsh Specific	TAN 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (1996)
		Local	Vale Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2002
Climate Change	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases	International	Rio Declaration on Environment and Climate and Development United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1994 (UNFCC) Kyoto Protocol 1997
		European	EU Climate Change Programme
		UK-Wide	UK Climate Change Programme (2000/2006)
Design	Encourage sustainable design solutions, enhance the built environment and ensure ease of access for all.	Welsh Specific	TAN 12: Design (2002) TAN 7: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1996)
		Local	Strategy for the Integration of Artworks in the Public Realm 2006

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Flooding	To reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on public well-being, the economy and the environment.	Welsh Specific	Planning Policy Wales (2002) TAN 15: Development and Flood Risk (2004)
Human Health	To reduce health inequalities and safeguard against the potential negative effects of development on health.	European	EU Directive Assessment & Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49 EC
		Welsh Specific	TAN 11: Noise (1997)
Landscape	To protect and enhance landscape character	European	Pan- European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
		Welsh Specific	TAN 10: Tree Preservation Orders (1997) TAN 14: Coastal Planning (1998)
Natural Resources: Soil	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources	European	EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (July 2002) 1600/2002/EEC
Natural Resources: Air Quality	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	European	EU Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
		UK-Wide	UK Air Quality Strategy (2000/2003)
Natural Resources: Water	To maintain and improve water quality and to achieve sustainable water resource management.	European	EU Water Framework Directive 200/60/EC Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC
		UK-Wide	Water resources for the Future: Strategy for England & Wales
Sustainable Development		International	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
	To maintain sustainable and equitable economic development whilst recognising the need to protect the environmental alongside the carefully management of natural resources.	European	Agenda 21 (1992) The European Sustainable Development Strategy (May 2001)
		Welsh Specific	Starting to Live Differently (2004) The Sustainable Development Action Plan of the Welsh Assembly Government 2004 –07 The Welsh Assembly Government's Environment Strategy People, Places, Futures - The Wales Spatial Plan Planning Policy Wales (2002)
Sustainable Resources: Energy	To promote energy efficiency development, address energy poverty and encourage renewable sources of energy generation.	UK-Wide	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003) The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2001)
		Welsh Specific	TAN 8: Planning for Renewable Energy (2005)
Sustainable Resources: Minerals	To encourage the prudent use of natural resources through efficient use and recycling.	Welsh Specific	Minerals Planning Policy Wales (MPPW) 2000. MTAN 1: Aggregates (2004)

Theme	Overarching Principles	Context	Key Documents
Sustainable Resources: Waste	To achieve a reduction in waste production and disposal through encouraging sustainable waste management.	European	EU Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC) Waste To Landfill Directive 1999/31/EEC
		UK-Wide	UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)
		Welsh Specific	Wise about Waste -The National Waste Strategy for Wales (2002)
		Regional	South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (2004)
Transport	To reduce the impact that transport has on the environment by tackling reliance on car use, encourage public transport and ensuring good access to essential services and facilities for all.	European	European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)
		UK-Wide	The Future of Transport White Paper (DETR, 2004)
		Welsh Specific	The Transport Framework for Wales (November 2001) Trunk Road Forward Programme (2002) update 2004 Walking and Cycling Strategy for Wales (2003) Road Safety Strategy for Wales (2003) Wales Transport Strategy 'Connecting Wales' July 2006 TAN 18: Transport (1998)
		Local	Vale of Glamorgan Local Transport Plan (2001) Vale of Glamorgan Bus Strategy (2003) Vale of Glamorgan Cycling Strategy (1997) Vale of Glamorgan Walking Strategy (Draft not published)

9.00   **Arrival, Registration and Coffee**

9.15   **Welcome and Introduction to the Vale of Glamorgan LDP**

Rob Thomas – Head of Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council

9.30   **Question & Answer**

9.35   **Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal**

Specialist SA Consultants - Hyder Consulting

9.50   **Question & Answer**

10.00   **Group Discussions – Sustainability Issues**

Stakeholders divided into areas of interest, i.e. Our Economy, Our Society or Our Environment.

11.15   **Break – Tea and Coffee**

11.30   **Group Discussions – Sustainability Objectives**

Stakeholders divided into areas of interest, i.e. Our Economy, Our Society or Our Environment.

12.45   **Close and way forward.**

Rob Thomas – Head of Planning & Transportation, Vale of Glamorgan Council

Buffet lunch.

Group Discussion 1 – Sustainability Issues

<u>Instruction sheet</u>

The discussion should be informed by the baseline information provided as well as your own knowledge of the issues as they affect the Vale of Glamorgan.

1. Use flip chart and pens to 'mind-map' ideas of what the sustainability issues are for the Vale of Glamorgan for your topic area (Approx 30 minutes).

If basing issues on your own experience please say so and provide names.

2. Decide amongst you what the main five sustainability issues are and write them on the sheet provided. (Approx 15 minutes)

If you feel there are more than five main issues – please add more.

3. Discuss the main issues and determine who they affect and when / where they happen. (Approx 30 minutes)

Group Discussion 2 – Sustainability Objectives

"An objective is a statement of what is intended, specifying a desired direction of change." (ODPM, SA Guidance 2005)

<u>Instruction sheet</u>

The discussion should be informed by the policies, plans and programmes overview provided as well as your earlier discussions about what the main sustainability issues for the Vale of Glamorgan are.

1.   Use the flip charts and pens to discuss what should be done about the five main sustainability issues raised in Discussion 1. Try to write aims / objectives between you. (Approximately 45 minutes)

E.g. If a trend shows a noticeable increase in an issue – should we seek to promote the increase, halt the increase, or reverse the trend?

Think about whether the objectives you derive are:

- *Consistent with the national and local policy context (from the PPP review)?*

- *Achievable within the land use planning framework?*

2.   Once you have agreed the main objectives think about how we could measure these objectives to monitor the effects of the Plan (i.e. what indicators / targets)? (Approximately 30 minutes)

The Vale of Glamorgan Council
Directorate of Environmental & Economic Regeneration
Dock Office
Barry Docks
Barry CF63 4RT
LDP@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk
www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk