



VALE OF GLAMORGAN
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUSTAINABILITY
APPRAISAL
OFFICER
WORKSHOP

REPORT OF CONSULTATION

October 2006



Executive Summary

The Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) process is important in ensuring the Vale of Glamorgan Local Development Plan (LDP) is developed in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The first phase of SA is to establish the context and this is done through consultation with stakeholders.

The SA officer workshop was held on 19th October 2006 involving officers representing a range of service areas across the Vale of Glamorgan Council (see Appendix D). The aim of the workshop was to discuss the issues and objectives raised by the external stakeholders at an earlier workshop and their relevance to the Vale of Glamorgan. This was also an opportunity to add any other relevant issues, which had not been previously raised. Issues and objectives are addressed in Chapters 2 and 3 of the report.

On the whole, the officers present agreed with the views of the stakeholders with only a few anomalies. There were several suggestions with regards to new objectives that are listed in Chapter 4 of this report.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report summarises the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Officer Workshop held on 19th October 2006 at the Civic Offices, Barry. This was following the external stakeholder workshop held on 11th October 2006 at The YMCA Hub, Barry.
- 1.2 The previous workshop had involved various external stakeholders in setting the context for the sustainability appraisal. It was split into two group discussions; the first discussion allowed the attendees to air their views on what they considered to be sustainability issues affecting the Vale of Glamorgan. The second discussion asked the attendees to consider what could be done about those issues with a view to forming the SA objectives.
- 1.3 The Officer Workshop followed a similar format and took the issues raised by the stakeholders and allowed officers from a diverse range of service areas within the Council, the opportunity to agree or disagree with the issues / objectives raised by the external stakeholders and given an opportunity to add additional issues.

2.0 Sustainability Issues

2.1 The group considered the issues that were raised in the stakeholder workshop and attendees were asked to comment on their relevance to the Vale of Glamorgan. The attendees were also able to expand on and make additional notes as necessary. The issues raised at the external stakeholders workshop are listed at Appendix A, and a graphical representation of the officer's views can be seen at Appendix C. The summary of issues is shown below.

2.2 Transport and Accessibility Issues Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact of transport

2.2.1 All of the attendees at the workshop agreed that transport and accessibility are a sustainability issue. Many of the issues raised were duplicated by several of the officers. The key issues raised can be categorised as follows:

- Availability of public transport particularly in the rural Vale.
- Effects of growth in private car use.
- Car parking and infrastructure provision.
- Congestion.
- Environmental impact of transport.
- Potential impact on land values and development opportunities.

2.3 Lack of Housing (especially affordable) Increasing housing demand from demographic change, increasing house prices and lack of affordable housing

2.3.1 All of the attending officers agreed that lack of housing is an issue but one stated that was probably an issue but they had "...no personal knowledge of this". A number of officers mentioned that they felt this was a national issue. The main issues regarding housing and the lack of in the Vale are summarised below:

- House prices are high in the Vale particularly the rural Vale.
- Town centre and brownfield redevelopment.
- Pressure for new housing development.
- Changing demographic structure.
- Urban/rural shortage of affordable housing.
- Market forces and patterns dictating high prices.

2.4 Land Use A Self-Reliant Vale or Commuter Belt? Lack of facilities / services/ employment etc. within villages

2.4.1 62% of the attendees agreed that land use is a sustainability issue, 17% disagreed and 21% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Lack of employment and services provision in rural Vale.
- Some major employment sites but need for more local elements
- Individual choice to locate – it's a regional issue
- The prospect of home working
- Villages should be maintained

- Need for self-reliance v commuter belt for Cardiff/Bridgend
- Need to develop both
- Changing expectations of citizens.
- Maximise use of brownfield sites

2.5 Employment and Location Poor accessibility to employment in the Vale

2.5.1 54% of the attendees agreed that employment and location is a sustainability issue, 29% disagreed and 17% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Low unemployment rate in the Vale.
- Limited employment opportunities in rural Vale.
- Reliance on Cardiff/Bridgend as an employment location.
- Travel to work issues – reliance on car.
- Importance of St Athan and Rhoose

2.6 Economic Change Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change

2.6.1 88% of the attendees agreed that economic change is a sustainability issue, 4% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- The impact of service provision.
- Regional manner of economic change.
- Flexibility especially concerning developing technologies.
- Reservations on how LDP can achieve this.
- Need to attract future growth/development

2.7 Tourism Missed opportunity for more tourism (economic growth) in Vale.

2.7.1 79% of the attendees agreed that tourism is a sustainability issue, 13% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Lack of quality facilities for visitors.
- Opportunities to exploit – e.g. Heritage Coast, Historic Environment.
- Development of a marketing scheme.
- Focus on maximum value added type.
- Over exploitation could cause further harm.
- Need to be balanced against aspiration of local community

2.8 Health Lack of care and health facilities throughout Vale.

2.8.1 46% of the attendees agreed that health is a sustainability issue, 25% disagreed and 29% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Aging population
- Split between NHS trusts
- Trend towards centralised services
- Reliance on facilities in Cardiff/Bridgend

- Many officers (15) felt unable to comment on this issue.

2.9 Education Lack of educational facilities – conversion of schools to alternative uses.

2.9.1 29% of the attendees agreed that education is a sustainability issue, 46% disagreed and 25% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Smaller class sizes.
- Improved provision for pre-school children.
- Alternative (community) use of schools during non-school periods.
- Quality of school buildings
- Pressure on school sites from developers.
- Many officers (12) felt unable to comment on this issue.

2.10 Disability/Accessibility Issues Not enough provision for special needs groups (e.g. Life-time homes, railway stations, public buildings, insufficient disabled parking etc)

2.10.1 54% of the attendees agreed that disability/accessibility is a sustainability issue, 25% disagreed and 21% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Aging population.
- Particularly at transport facilities.
- Several officers identified that the issue is addressed by legislation.
- Quality of sheltered accommodation.

2.11 Lack of Sustainable Communities Need for rural employment, development and housing

2.11.1 75% of the attendees agreed that a lack of sustainable communities is a sustainability issue, 8% disagreed and 17% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Need for flexibility.
- Vitality of towns/village at risk.
- Particular impact on rural Vale.
- Concentration of resources in urban areas.
- Community development
- Realism due to commuter nature of Vale.
- Requirement for services v the need to protect rural Vale.
- Current rural employment under pressure. Diversification.

2.12 Deprivation Isolated areas of deprivation in Barry and Penarth

2.12.1 92% of the attendees agreed that deprivation is a sustainability issue, no one disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Communities first areas.
- Targeted focus of resources in these areas.
- Some officer's thought that improvements have been made already, perhaps focus should switch to groups rather than areas.
- Gentrification of Barry may cause conflict.

- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.13 Lack of Community Spirit Missed potential to work together as a community to improve things

2.13.1 42% of the attendees agreed that lack of community spirit is a sustainability issue, 25% disagreed and 33% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Dependant on location (rural/urban).
- Isolation of some communities.
- Make better use of community facilities.
- Involve community in decision-making.
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.14 Pressure from Development Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development

2.14.1 92% of the attendees agreed that pressure from development is a sustainability issue, no one disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Pressure on open spaces/countryside.
- Need to balance against other issues.
- Encourage brownfield site development
- Future role of Development Control
- Wider impact of development – e.g. transport, health etc
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.15 Waste disposal and pollution Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water

2.15.1 88% of the attendees agreed that waste disposal and pollution is a sustainability issue, 4% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Regional issue
- Lack of landfill sites in the Vale.
- Need to promote recycling.
- Reduce waste and reliance on fossil fuels
- Need for Environment Agency involvement
- Economic benefits of chemical industry in Vale.
- Waste processing treatment
- Fly tipping issues
- Noise pollution is also an issue
- More enforcement required

2.16 Cultural Heritage Threatened by development pressure

2.16.1 71% of the attendees agreed that cultural heritage is a sustainability issue, 21% disagreed and 8% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- To include culture in general – e.g. theatres, galleries etc.
- Some key elements – e.g. historic towns.
- Good policies in place at present.

- There is now increased awareness.
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.17 Climate Change Causes and consequences

2.17.1 All of the attendees agreed that climate change is a sustainability issue. The main issues are summarised below:

- Concerns in floodplains and coastal locations.
- Central Government matter but LDP can play a part.
- A need to be proactive.
- Is the LDP able to deliver this?
- Need to upgrade older buildings.
- Several officers agree it is an issue but did not comment further.

2.18 Open Spaces Lack of management and maintenance

2.18.1 54% of the attendees agreed that open spaces are a sustainability issue, 17% disagreed and 29% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Need to prioritise.
- Attracts fly tipping.
- Encourage more open spaces in new developments.
- Resource issue.
- Small pockets rather than a Vale wide issue.
- Access to open space – e.g. Heritage Coast.
- Bring park managers.

2.19 Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water Threatened by development pressure

2.19.1 92% of the attendees agreed that are Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water a sustainability issue, 4% disagreed and 4% provided no firm answer either way. The main issues are summarised below:

- Extent legislation and EIAs cover this.
- Pressure from development
- Dredging off coast
- Balance is needed.
- Treat as a resource in its own right.

3.0 Sustainability Objectives

3.1 The second phase of the workshop was to consider the objectives that were established in stakeholder workshop and to make comment on them, and make additions as necessary. The objectives can be seen at Appendix B. The summary of issues is below.

3.2 Transport and Accessibility issues

3.2.1 On the whole the objectives were agreed with by the Officers, however, the following points were raised:

- To be considered as a core issue.
- “Too many road safety measures increase traffic congestion”.
- Congestion is a localised issue.
- Infrastructure to include parking provision.
- Improvements to public transport provision.
- Reliability and efficiency.
- “Cycling is not well served or comprehensively considered”.
- Improvements to facilities for walkers. Footpaths and pavements.
- Sustainable transport must be quality not “...more of the same”.
- Air Quality Management Areas

3.3 Lack of Housing (especially affordable)

3.3.1 The following points were raised in relation to lack of housing:

- Demand is a key issue
- “...’demand’ in VOG insatiable” so an increase would not be beneficial.
- Regional demand could be met by the Vale of Glamorgan, which would trigger growth, but this might not solve affordability issues.
- Regeneration/redevelopment of redundant buildings/brownfield sites.
- Locate near public transport nodes.
- Locate near ‘cottage industry’ and allow for home working.
- Population moving out of Vale due to lack of affordable housing.
- New homes provided should be sustainable in nature.
- Affordable housing as a separate objective.
- Mixed tenure developments
- Locating new housing near existing services etc may exclude the rural Vale.

3.4 Land Use

- 3.4.1 The following points were raised in relation to land use:
- Promote Vale but accept that commuters are inevitable.
 - Viability of local services over long term.
 - Respect the character of any settlement when providing new services.
 - Encourage regeneration and reduce 'leakage' though retail provision.
 - Balance of protecting rural Vale against development pressure from large conurbation.
 - Need for Regional overview.
 - One officer thought that both objectives were irrelevant.
 - Loss of facilities due to economic viability issues.

3.5 Employment and Location

- 3.5.1 The following points were raised in relation to land use:
- Interlinked with Housing, Transport and Land Use.
 - Balance of protecting rural Vale against need to provide employment opportunities.
 - Difficulties in ensuring take up of employment opportunities.
 - Accessibility of the motorway.
 - Lorry/rail transfer facilities.
 - Should be viewed in terms of character of local employment.
 - Diverse range of employment.
 - Encourage inward investment.

3.6 Economic Change

- 3.6.1 The following points were raised in relation to economic change:
- Use of technology should be encouraged.
 - Care not to compromise SEA.
 - Difficulties in achieving this over the plan period.
 - Should not be concentrated too locally.

3.7 Tourism

3.7.1 The following points were raised in relation to tourism:

- Resource issue of enhancing public transport for tourism purposes.
- Improvements to accessibility in rural areas.
- Care should be taken to ensure the special interest of the area is maintained.
- Tourism by its nature may be inherently 'unsustainable'
- Some tourism facilities are in 'unsustainable locations'.
- Promotion of eco-tourism.
- Concentrate resources on more urban tourism facilities where economic regeneration is needed most such as Barry Island, or historic towns.
- Ensure additional employment
- Barry Island could be marketed as a regional (SE Wales) asset.

3.8 Health

3.8.1 The following points were raised in relation to health:

- More than a land use issue.
- Difficult to achieve through land use policy.
- Resource limitations.
- Access to primary care should be ensured.
- Targeting provision on need.
- Open space and opportunities for 'healthy' activities should be increased.
- Regeneration of run down areas.

3.9 Education

3.9.1 The following points were raised in relation to education:

- Relevance to land use planning was questioned.
- Improved facilities and management.
- Community focused establishments.
- Pressure should be applied to developers to provide educational facilities.
- Resource limitations.
- All levels – all ages.
- Potential for a school of excellence for top achievers.

3.10 Disability/Accessibility Issues

3.10.1 The following points were raised in relation to disability and access issues:

- May be dependant on location of facilities.
- Statutory duty and guidance in place.
- Better provision of sheltered accommodation.

3.11 Lack of Sustainable Communities

3.11.1 The following points were raised in relation to the lack of sustainable communities issues:

- A strategic option to adopt.
- Dependant on several other issues being controlled. Eg transport, development in the countryside etc.
- Encourage mixed developments.
- Issue of commuter belt status of the Vale.
- Difficulties in achieving this in rural Vale.
- Fundamental issue is reducing the need to travel.

3.12 Deprivation

3.12.1 The following points were raised in relation to deprivation issues:

- Should be targeted not just by area but also by group.
- Extent of deprivation is small but significant
- Linked to overall quality of life, health and well-being.
- Encourage urban regeneration.

3.13 Lack of Community Spirit

3.13.1 Views ranged from “crucial” to “not a land use planning issue” whilst some officers thought that this was an ambiguous objective. The following points were raised in relation to a lack of community spirit issues:

- Community facilities/events with capacity building activities for local groups.
- Involving the community in decision-making.
- Improved ‘ownership’ of communities e.g. best kept village/area etc.
- A forum for the community – although wariness of an ‘alternative agenda’ was raised by one officer.

3.14 Pressure from Development

3.14.1 The following points were raised in relation to pressure from development issues:

- A key policy.
- Encourage brownfield developments although the number of sites is diminishing.
- Establish difference between sensitive areas and greenfield sites.
- Minor rural developments can contribute to other sustainability objectives e.g. construction of a village shop.
- Protect pockets of green space to maintain open space in built environment.

3.15 Waste disposal and pollution

3.15.1 The following points were raised in relation to waste disposal and pollution issues:

- Landfill in the Vale is not the answer.
- Encourage local produce, which uses less packaging/transport.
- Waste treatment.
- One response to location of land fill sites was “NO, NO, NO!!”
- Education to promote “reduce - reuse - recycle”.
- Communal recycling facilities in new developments.

3.16 Cultural Heritage

3.16.1 The following points were raised in relation to cultural heritage issues:

- Importance role of Development Control.
- Link to tourism – footpath/cycle route.
- Existing listed buildings policies are strong.
- Role of ‘County Treasures’ as a local list and opportunity to protect through policy.
- Important for tourism, could be linked to eco-tourism.
- Can be widened to include ‘culture’ such as theatre and the arts.
- Need to ensure degradation is prevented

3.17 Climate Change

3.17.1 The following points were raised in relation to climate change issues:

- Higher level strategic policies required. E.g. Building regulations and planning considerations that is linked to many other issues.
- Need to address small-scale renewables e.g. solar panels, wind turbines. Particularly an issue in conservation areas – the new satellite dish?
- Developers should be encouraged to build energy efficient/eco-homes.
- Encouragement of alternatives to travel by private car.
- Flood protection

3.18 Open Spaces

3.18.1 The following points were raised in relation to open space issues:

- Resource issue for maintenance and promotion.
- Incorporate into biodiversity balanced with recreational needs.
- Opportunity for community ownership of smaller, local open spaces.
- Use school playing fields as an open space resource.
- Linked to health and wellbeing
- Better provision within new developments.

3.19 Wildlife, Biodiversity and Water

3.19.1 The following points were raised in relation to wildlife, biodiversity and water issues:

- Buffer zones concept already in place through countryside policy?
- Buffer zones should only be used where essential.
- Restrict development that causes harm.
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 to provide guidance.
- Wildlife corridors just as important as buffer zones – to include hedgerows, roadside verges, streams etc.
- Protection of existing trees and inclusion of new trees in new developments.
- Other statutory bodies deal with water and air pollution.
- Increasing buffer zone sizes may shift problems elsewhere rather than dealing with them.

4.0 New Issues and Objectives

- 4.2 The following have been identified as potential new objectives:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Transport and Accessibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The use of Air Quality Management Areas in congestion 'hot spots'. |
| Lack of Housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of demand required.• Make beneficial use of brownfield sites where possible.• Encourage mixed use and mixed tenure developments. |
| Land Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain balance between development and intrinsic value of the Vale. |
| Employment and Location | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain balance between development and intrinsic value of the Vale.• Encourage inward investment.• Encourage use of new technologies.• Protect, enhance and promote as regional asset.• New tourism uses to include eco-tourism. |
| Economic Change | |
| Tourism | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of urban regeneration in health and wellbeing.• Community role for schools facilities for all members of the community.• In line with statutory guidance. |
| Health | |
| Education | |
| Disability/Accessibility | |
| Lack of Sustainable Communities | |
| Deprivation | |
| Lack of Community Spirit | |
| Pressure from Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage rural developments that contribute to sustainability of the rural Vale.• Delete landfill in the Vale. |
| Waste Disposal and Pollution | |
| Cultural Heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote culture as a whole in the Vale. To include the arts etc. |
| Climate Change | |
| Open Spaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incorporate open space and biodiversity. |

Wildlife, Biodiversity and
Water

- Adopt guidelines from Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

4.3 Many of the objectives by their nature are crosscutting and will apply to more than one issue. This will obviously need to be considered further in the SA process.

Sustainability Issues from Stakeholder Workshop

Transport and Accessibility

Congestion, traffic, lack of public transport and parking, environmental impact of transport

Lack of housing (especially affordable)

Increasing housing demand from demographic change, increasing house prices and lack of affordable housing

Land Use

A Self-Reliant Vale or Commuter Belt? Lack of facilities / services/ employment etc. within villages

Employment and Location

Poor accessibility to employment in the Vale

Economic Change (Unpredictable)

Vale needs to be able to respond to unpredictable economic change

Tourism

Missed opportunity for more tourism (economic growth) in Vale.

Health

Lack of care and health facilities throughout Vale.

Education

Lack of educational facilities – conversion of schools to alternative uses.

Disability / Accessibility Issues

Not enough provision for special needs groups (e.g. Life-time homes, railway stations, public buildings, insufficient disabled parking etc)

Lack of Sustainable Communities

Need for rural employment, development and housing

Deprivation

Isolated areas of deprivation in Barry and Penarth

Lack of Community Spirit

Missed potential to work together as a community to improve things

Pressure from Development

Protection of open space (urban and rural) from development

Waste disposal and pollution

Fly-tipping, waste disposal, gaseous emissions, waste water

Cultural heritage

Threatened by development pressure

Climate Change

Causes and consequences

Open Spaces

Lack of management and maintenance

Wildlife, biodiversity, water

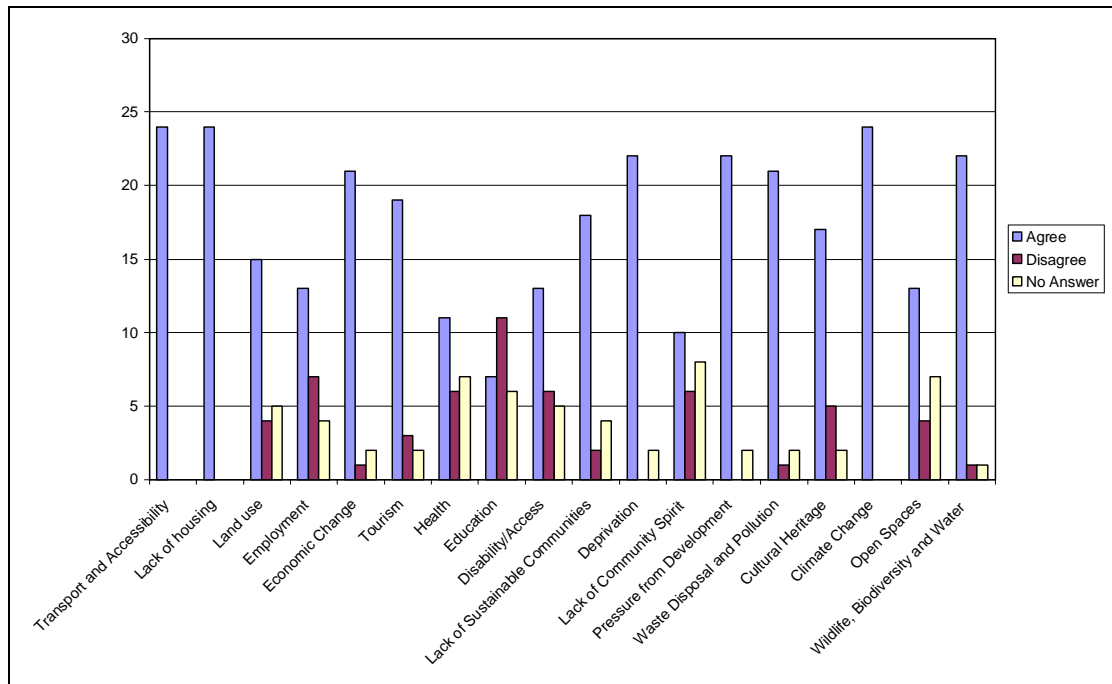
Threatened by development pressure

Sustainability Objectives from Stakeholder Workshop

Issue	Objective
Transport and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce congestion • Reduce need to travel • Promote sustainable travel alternatives • Improve existing infrastructure • Improve safety on roads
Lack of housing (especially affordable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase supply of housing to meet demand • Locate new housing near employment, transport, services and facilities.
Land Use (A Self-reliant Vale or Commuter Belt?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a more self-reliant economy, so that the Vale does not act merely as a commuter belt for Cardiff • Provide more facilities within the settlements to reduce the need to go elsewhere
Employment and Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase employment opportunities where there is demand • Locate employment near existing transport links and near communities
Economic Change (Unpredictable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to acknowledge and respond to economic and market changes • Need flexibility to respond to unexpected changes during the Plan period
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance existing tourism uses • Provide for new tourism uses where they are accessible by public transport
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve health and well-being of the Vale's community • To improve access to health facilities, green spaces, footpaths etc.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational achievement at all levels
Disability / Accessibility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access for all users to public facilities, services, transport, housing etc.
Lack of Sustainable Communities Deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide integrated housing, employment and services throughout the Vale • Reduce deprivation in need areas through focussed investment and support
Lack of Community Spirit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage a sense of community throughout the Vale to empower local communities to make positive improvements
Pressure from Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target development to suitable areas, prioritise brownfield sites and protect sensitive areas
Waste disposal and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sensitive and local location of landfill sites • Encourage waste minimisation

Issue	Objective
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect and enhance cultural heritage sites• Encourage appropriate re-use of heritage buildings
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote the cultural heritage of the Vale• Reduce the causes and protect against the consequences of climate change• Promote renewable energy, sustainable drainage, eco-homes etc.
Open Spaces Lack of management and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain, protect and enhance existing recreation facilities• Improve access to open spaces etc
Wildlife, biodiversity, water Threatened by development pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect and enhance all designated sites and increase buffer zones around them• Reduce water and air pollution to protect biodiversity• Spread awareness and educate about sensitive sites

Graphical Representation of Officers Views



Attendees

Marcus Goldsworthy	Development Control
Bob Guy	Economic Development
John Gleeson	Building & Vehicle Services
Kristian James	Regulatory Services
Gareth Bisset	Property
Kate Pryor	Ecologist
Phil Beaman	Parks & Grounds
Martin Lucas	Minerals Officer
Paul Gay	Engineering Design & Procurement
Mike Matthews	Learning & Development
Mike Ingram	Housing & Community Safety
Helen Moses	Corporate Policy & Communications
Nicola Williams	Waste Management & Cleansing
Tom Bevan	Engineering Design & Procurement
Bev Noon	Corporate Policy & Communications
Frank Coleman	Countryside & Environmental Projects
Dorrett Thompson	Legal
Nick Lloyd	Conservation & Design
Jane Crofts	Development Control
Candido Choo Yin	Environmental Health
Lucy Turner	Facilitator
Andrew Wallace	Facilitator
Victoria Abraham	Facilitator
John Marks	Scribe
Richard Cole	Scribe
Peter Thomas	Scribe

VALE OF GLAMORGAN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**Sustainability Appraisal Workshop
Officer Group 19th October 2006 at 9.45 a.m.
Corporate Suite, Civic Offices**

A G E N D A

- 9.45 Arrival and Coffee.
- 10.00 Welcome and Introduction to the Vale of Glamorgan LDP.
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning and Transportation
- 10.10 Question and Answer
- 10.15 Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal
Emma Harvey – Operational Manager, Planning and
Transportation Policy
- 10.25 Question and Answer
- 10.30 Group Discussion 1 – Sustainability Issues
- 11.00 Break – Tea and Coffee
- 11.10 Group Discussion 2 – Sustainability Objectives
- 11.45 Close and Way Forward
Rob Thomas – Head of Planning and Transportation,
Vale of Glamorgan Council



The Vale of Glamorgan Council
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