

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2021 - 2036

PRE-DEPOSIT ENGAGEMENT REPORT

October 2023



BACKGROUND PAPER - BP1



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Pre-Deposit Engagement Report has been prepared to demonstrate the stakeholder engagement that has been conducted to inform the Vision, Objectives, level of growth and strategy options considered as a part of the Preferred Strategy for the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP). It also evidences compliance with the Community Involvement Scheme, which was approved by Welsh Government on 4th May 2022 as part of the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Delivery Agreement (DA).
- 1.2. This report intends to provide a summary of the key issues raised in response to the Vision, Objectives, Growth and Spatial strategy Options, and is not intended to be a comprehensive review of each comment received.

2. DELIVERY AGREEMENT

2.1. Preparation of a Delivery Agreement is a statutory requirement of the Local Authority. The DA details the various stages involved in the RLDP preparation process, as well as the time each stage is likely to take, and the resources the Council will commit to the Plan's delivery. The DA also sets out ways in which the Council intends to involve the local community and other key stakeholders in the preparation of the RLDP.

2.2. The DA consists of two key elements:

- ***RLDP Timetable*** – sets out the timeframe for preparing and adopting the RLDP and associated documents. It provides information on the various stages of the RLDP process including the preparation and publication of the Sustainability Appraisal Report, Annual Monitoring Reports and Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- ***Community Involvement Scheme (CIS)*** - includes details of how and when the Council intends to engage with statutory and non-statutory stakeholders, partners, and members of the public throughout the plan preparation process. The CIS provides details of the form that this engagement will take, how the Council will respond to representations received, and how these representations might inform subsequent stages of plan preparation.

2.3. The Development Plans Manual (DPM) Edition 3, states that when preparing the CIS, LPAs should:

- *Create the conditions for early involvement and feedback at a stage when people can shape and influence the plan, based on the 5 ways of working, as set out in the WBFGA 2015.*
- *Encourage the commitment from all participants to an open and honest debate on realistic development alternatives in search of broad consensus.*
- *Recognise the need to adopt approaches/techniques for involving all elements of the community (age groups, local community action groups, hard to reach groups and protected characteristic groups) including business, which seeks to involve those not normally involved.*
- *Recognise that a one size fits all approach will not be appropriate.*

2.4. Table 1 summarises the CIS included within the Vale of Glamorgan DA, identifying who will be engaged as part of the RLDP's Pre-Deposit preparation and the proposed engagement methods:

Table 1 Summary of the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan CIS

Key Stage of Pre-Deposit Participation	Who will be involved?	Methods of Engagement
Delivery Agreement (DA)	LDP Team Specific Consultation Bodies General Consultation Bodies Other Consultation Bodies General Public Members Public Services Board (Key Stakeholder Group) Vale Viewpoint Citizens Panel*	Council Website Notification via email/letter Social media Press release Posters Drop-in sessions - <i>these may need to be adapted to take account of the latest government advice regarding the Covid 19 pandemic e.g. virtual engagement</i>
Review / update existing LDP evidence base (including ISA / SEA baseline and framework)	LDP Team Other relevant Council departments Consultants (where necessary) Specific / general / other consultation bodies as required ISA / SEA consultees	Notification via email/letter Council Website
Call for Candidate Sites (Regulation 14(2 & 3))	All stakeholders and interested parties who wish to promote sites for future development.	Website Notification via email/letter Social media Press release Posters
Identification / assessment of vision, issues and objectives	LDP Team Members Relevant Council departments Public Services Board (Key Stakeholder Group) Vale Viewpoint Citizens Panel* Town and Community Councils	Notification via email/letter Website Social media Workshops / meetings / drop-in sessions - <i>these may need to be adapted to take account of the latest government advice regarding the Covid 19 pandemic</i> Virtual engagement e.g. webinars / virtual exhibitions
Identification / assessment of alternative strategies and growth options.	LDP Team Members Relevant Council departments Public Services Board (Key Stakeholder Group) Vale Viewpoint Citizens Panel* Town and Community Councils	Notification via email/letter Website Social media Workshops / meetings / drop-in sessions - <i>these may need to be adapted to take account of the latest government advice regarding the Covid 19 pandemic</i> Virtual engagement e.g. webinars / virtual exhibitions

Table 1 Summary of the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan CIS

Key Stage of Pre-Deposit Participation	Who will be involved?	Methods of Engagement
Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)		
Prepare ISA Scoping Report	LDP Team Consultants (where necessary) Specific consultation bodies Neighbouring Local Authorities SEA / SA statutory consultees	Website Notification via email/letter
Consultation on ISA Scoping Report	LDP Team Consultants (where necessary) Statutory authorities (NRW and Cadw) Comments also invited from all other interested parties	Notification via email/letter Social media Press release Posters Website Deposit locations** Drop-in sessions / exhibitions - <i>these may need to be adapted to take account of the latest government advice regarding the Covid 19 pandemic e.g. virtual engagement</i>

* - Since publication of the finalised DA, the Vale Viewpoint Citizens Panel has been disbanded and replaced by a public participation platform, 'Participate Vale'. This platform notifies those registered of all current Council consultations, offering participants the chance to have their say and get involved with Council decisions and local issues in the Vale of Glamorgan.

** - The RLDP 'Deposit locations' are as follows:

- Principal Office (Civic Office, Holton Road, Barry, CF63 4RU)
- Docks Office (Barry Docks, Barry, CF63 4RT)
- Barry Library
- Cowbridge Library
- Llantwit Major Library
- Penarth Library

2.5. Before being finalised, the draft Delivery Agreement was subject to a public consultation between 5th November 2021 and 31st January 2022 to obtain the views of stakeholders.

2.6. A total of 17 respondents provided comments on the draft DA. The majority of comments received were in relation to community engagement; most respondents agreed with the general principles for engagement but there were mixed views on the engagement methods. Indeed, comments were made in respect of engagement with young people and the use of digital technology. A number of people also commented on the length of the document and its

technical nature. There was also some uncertainty regarding when and how people could get involved in the plan preparation process, whether the Delivery Agreement defined all of the main stages in the RLDP process and whether the timetable was realistic and achievable.

2.7. Other matters raised by respondents are set out below:

- Environmental protection
- Climate Change / Climate Emergency
- Development of brownfield sites
- Model Farm
- Rhoose (strategic employment allocation in the adopted LDP)
- Heritage
- Infrastructure capacity
- Traffic / sustainable transport
- Waste
- Drainage / flooding
- Land at Hensol

2.8. All comments made, and concerns raised were acknowledged and considered by the Council. Subsequently, a number of minor amendments were made to the draft DA, including extending the period for reviewing / updating the evidence base (including ISA /SEA baseline and framework) and the timeframe for preparing the Candidate Site Register and undertaking the site assessments to February 2024. However, no significant changes were made as a result of comments received as it was deemed that the updated DA is robust, realistic and covers the main plan preparation requirements. Also, a number of the issues raised can be more appropriately addressed at later stages of the RLDP preparation process. The consultation responses and proposed changes were considered and approved by Cabinet on 14th March 2022 and Full Council on 25th April 2022. The amended documents were subsequently approved by Welsh Government on 4th May 2022. Specific details of the responses received, and associated comments made by the Council can be found in the relevant Cabinet Report.

3. CALL FOR CANDIDATE SITES

- 3.1. The official Call for Candidate Sites, during which promoters were able to submit sites for consideration for potential allocation within the RLDP, took place between 20th June 2022 and 13th September 2022.
- 3.2. Overall, a total of 148 sites were submitted during this period for a range of uses including housing, employment, and renewable energy.
- 3.3. In accordance with the Council's DA, all stakeholders that had registered their interest in the RLDP process were notified of the Call for Candidate Sites via email or letter, an example of this letter is at Appendix 1. The Call for Candidate Sites was also advertised on the Council's website and social media channels, which can be seen at Appendix 2, 3 and 4. Submission of sites via the Council's online consultation portal was encouraged, but submissions via post and email to the LDP Team were also accepted.

4. INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (ISA) SCOPING REPORT

- 4.1. Preparation of the Draft ISA Scoping Report is the first stage of the ISA process and outlines the issues and objectives against which the sustainability of the RLDP will be assessed. The ISA for the Vale of Glamorgan RLDP is being conducted by specialist consultants AECOM.
- 4.2. This Scoping Report was subject to a public consultation between 24th August 2022 and 29th September 2022; an associated non-technical summary was also prepared and made available to view. Respondents were invited to submit their comments either online or via post although, use of the Council's online consultation portal was encouraged.
- 4.3. In total, 19 responses were received from a range of organisations and individuals and in relation to the content of the ISA Scoping Report comments were made in respect of:
 - Soil/Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land.
 - Small scale affordable housing to support local communities.
 - Minerals – including the need for a Minerals Background paper in support of the RLDP and dormant mineral sites.
 - Regional connectivity, housing, employment and transport.
 - Crime and disorder and secured by design.
 - Scale Housing and support for local.
- 4.4. These responses, along with the proposed changes, have been considered by the Council's appointed consultants and where appropriate, AECOM have proposed amendments to the ISA Framework. The amended ISA Framework includes changes resulting from comments made by the Mineral Product Association in respect of the requirements of Planning Policy Wales and the future safeguarding of minerals, and from Natural Resources Wales correcting terminology used within the ISA Framework assessment questions. More broadly, updated information which includes consideration of new evidence/policy context and baseline data outlined through representations received on the Scoping Report will be presented in the Initial ISA Report but not amended in the Scoping Report itself.
- 4.5. Furthermore, it is worth noting that several comments received related to existing policies or designations within the adopted LDP and sought changes that while relevant to the overall RLDP process, were not specific to the content of the ISA Scoping Report. While such matters will be considered in subsequent stages of the RLDP process, they were not directly relevant to the ISA Scoping Report consultation.

5. ENGAGEMENT ON THE RLDP ISSUES, VISION, AND OBJECTIVES

5.1. Stakeholder and Elected Member Workshops

5.1.1. To ensure that the emerging RLDP truly reflects the key Issues that need to be addressed in the Vale of Glamorgan, the Council held a series of engagement workshops with Elected Members, the Vale of Glamorgan Public Services Board (PSB) and Vale Town and Community Councils. Whilst Elected Members were invited directly, PSB members and Town and Community Council Clerks were welcomed to either attend themselves or send a representative on behalf of their organisation.

5.1.2. These workshops provided the opportunity to discuss key Issues within the Vale of Glamorgan, and for stakeholders to provide input into the development of the proposed Vision and Objectives that will set the direction of the RLDP up to 2036. In total 4 Workshops were held:

Workshop Invitees	Date	Attendees
Elected Vale of Glamorgan Councillors	05/09/22	33
Vale of Glamorgan Public Services Board	14/10/22	6
Vale of Glamorgan Community Councils	21/10/22	4
Vale of Glamorgan Town Councils	15/12/22	4

5.1.3. In advance of the workshops, the Council distributed a survey to all invitees, seeking their views on a variety of topics, ranging from housing to Climate Change. The aim of this survey was to establish the key Issues that the RLDP should address, and ambitions for the future of the Vale of Glamorgan. A copy of the survey can be found at Appendix 5. Analysis of the results revealed a number of key economic, environmental, social, and cultural Issues which stakeholders believe to be important for consideration in the Plan. Full results of the surveys can be found at Appendix 6

5.1.4. A briefing note comprising a copy of the draft Vision and Objectives was also circulated to invitees prior to each workshop, this can be found at Appendix 7. The briefing note was updated with the most recent version of the Vision and Objectives before each workshop.

5.1.5. The workshops were held virtually via Microsoft Teams, hosted by Officers from the Council's Planning Policy and Communications teams. Feedback was gathered during the workshops using the online polling service www.mentimeter.com, where attendees were asked to answer questions relating to the Vision and Objectives using a web browser or their mobile

phone. Responses could then be seen in real time on the screen, providing a prompt for discussion and the opportunity for stakeholders to share their opinion and explain why they had or hadn't chosen a certain option. The Mentimeter survey can be found at Appendix 8, and the slides presented during the workshop at Appendix 9. Feedback was also welcomed verbally and via the Teams chat function.

5.1.6. Additional surveys were circulated after each workshop, to gather any feedback which may have been missed during the session, and to offer those who were unable to attend the chance to share their views.

5.1.7. An additional note was circulated to Elected Members after the workshop on 5th September 2022, which highlighted the key findings and suggested changes from the session. This can be found at Appendix 10.

5.1.8. Through the combination of these engagement methods, the following comments were made:

5.1.8.1. Climate Change

- The Vision shouldn't be restricted to only new developments that mitigate climate change but should also include refurbishments.
- Parts of the Vision are specifically related to public sector developments; can it include more for the private sector and take a more holistic approach.
- The middle Objective should go first. Aims should be to design to mitigate climate change before designing for adaptation. Mitigation to prevent climate change impacts should come before resilience.
- Often the lowest paid cannot use active travel / public transport due to shift work and not being able to work remotely. It's important to recognise the disproportionate effect this has on certain groups.
- Brownfield sites should be prioritised for new development, maintaining green wedges, and retaining natural drainage for flood prevention.
- Need specific measures to explain how the Vision will be achieved.
- Community led/ small scale renewables.
- Investment in public transport and improved public transport links to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution related to climate change.
- Further consideration to weather changes and impact on agriculture and food production – encouraging agricultural diversification to minimise environmental impact, to sustain food sources, and maintain responsible land management.
- Consider looking at new settlement(s). This is a route that could make these goals more viable and achievable.
- If a new settlement is considered as an alternative to growth of existing settlements you could likely design in the needed sustainability and infrastructure which could be added to over several LDP cycles.

- First sentence is Council centric but should reflect the fact that the Vale at large should be Zero Carbon by 2030.

5.1.8.2. Mental and Physical Health and Well-being

- How will primary care services meet the requirements for the projected population?
- An equity lens should be applied to different components of the objectives.
- Providing the infrastructure needed to keep people healthy and well.
- Influencing healthy behaviours to prevent avoidable care.
- Paragraph 4 should be amended to 'Active and Healthy Lifestyles'
- Five ways of working to be more integrated – use key words.
- Need to reflect collaborative partnership approach.
- Can the vision include reference of working in partnership to deliver the aspirations?
- Agriculture and how that affects nutrition, access to food, food pathways.
- Within the vision statement would you not want to include access to good / nutritious food or secure food pathways within the first line? We can already see food challenges across the country and with climate change and other global issues we may experience ongoing difficulties for many years. Access to food and secure food pathways are undoubtedly a contributor / determinant of mental and physical wellbeing.
- Active travel for commuting has been left out.
- Car fumes creating unhealthy environments.
- Need to consider that older people can't always participate in active travel and may be more car reliant.
- Need to define 'placemaking'.

5.1.8.3. Homes for All

- Affordable housing to retain key workers in the Vale.
- Need to consider vulnerable residents in housing schemes and their specific needs, temporary and permanent accommodation is needed. A mixed accommodation response is required for refugees and asylum seekers.
- Should create housing that people can stay in for longer that can be adapted. The plan should encourage an adaptable design for housing. Accommodating everyone over time in a sustainable way and future proof housing.
- This shouldn't only reference older people or Gypsy and Traveller communities; it should be for anyone with all kinds of needs. To allow them to be safe and independent.
- Include digitally enabled housing.
- Service provision, accessible services to housing.

- The VOG council itself can be quite exclusive sometimes in regard to words used in literature especially in regard to the LGBTQ+ community.
We are currently in a housing crisis with people living in hotels around the Vale, so this is a premature statement to make.
- Consider community safety and amend the Vision to read “...*including safe affordable homes*”.
- Amend the Vision to read “*contributing towards diverse and cohesive communities where...*”
- Energy efficient / net zero homes
- Heavily weighted towards older people in the community - not considering everyone equally.
- Potentially missing people trying to get onto the housing ladder – specific mention of younger people?

5.1.8.4. Placemaking

- ‘Health and wellbeing’ rather than public health and wellbeing
- What is meant by ‘legible’?
- Reference to 20-minute communities should be added.
- Can we add content around community and public safety – where people feel safe and are safe.
- Objective 4 – last two paragraphs are the same.
- Include a reference to the important Tourism Industry, which seems to have been omitted.
- We need to pledge that employment, training and investment in the built environment is achieved before houses are built otherwise more people are using cars etc.
- Encourage health and wellbeing hubs where services are integrated and easier to access, where residents receive more holistic outcomes. Collaborative approaches are more like to drive increased community impacts and especially where there are identifiable disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes.
- inclusion of the words 'safe' and 'cohesive' when creating places - so that it reads "*Placemaking....creating safe cohesive places where residents have access...* "
- Definition of placemaking – ensure definition is fairly simple and easily accessible.
- Placemaking requires substantial co-operation between huge range of stakeholders – unlikely to all be involved in LDP process.
- Potentially need to evidence collaboration with other stakeholders.
- List of key definitions at the start of the RLDP e.g., placemaking.
- Needs some local context with regards to the particular placemaking priorities for the Vale specifically

5.1.8.5. Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment

- 'Green and safe' always comes up in engagement.
- Community participation in creating and maintaining green environments. Participation in developing green infrastructure leads to ownership leads to protection.
- Welsh Government talk about net biodiversity benefit instead of net gain.
- Include a reference to the Marine environment, as we are a seaside County.
- There needs to be something here around the way that we encourage agricultural diversification and land management responsibility to further minimise environmental impact and promote local wildlife.
- Consider mentioning how local biodiversity net benefit can actually be demonstrated.
- The term 'net benefit' implies that depletion of biodiversity elsewhere can be justified (personal opinion)

5.1.8.6. Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Built Environment/Culture and Heritage

- Apply an age lens to the vision. Environments at any age are inclusive, encompasses children, adults, and others.
- Adaptable places to changing characteristics of the community over time.
- Omission throughout the current document is the inclusion of the consideration of the Welsh heritage and character of communities and developments – local identity is missed.
- Increase Welsh language capability and where the placenames and new development within the Vale should reflect a greater proportion of the population living bilingually.
- There is a reference to 'cultural facilities' –define cultural/be more specific about what that refers to.

5.1.8.7. Diverse Vibrant and Connected Communities

- Can this be more concise, easier to read for the public? Objectives should have the detail.
- We suggest the town has 'safe' local retail centres. Again, we would highlight the co-location of public services at key points in these towns.
- Suggest that the word cohesive is added to read "*Facilitate the physical.....the needs and aspirations of local cohesive communities....*"
- Why is Barry named in Objective 7? The policy should apply across each of the Vale's Large Towns (such as Penarth etc.), and there should be an equality of opportunity across each of these towns. The vision is accurate otherwise, but also include a reference to the important Tourism and Visitor economy.
- Employment and Retail SPGs should be updated in line with RLDP.

5.1.8.8. Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

- Can we include links to the airport and the St Athan development in the vision.
- Transport provision to medical centres.
- Improved regional travel with transport links considered – needs to be more efficient.
- Clarify what is meant by local.
- Little thought given to extending transportation links beyond the Metro area to improve connections.
- The transport system needs to be 'affordable' and especially for low-income families. The Vision should read "*The delivery...connected by an affordable integrated transport system....*"
- "Access to locals services" doesn't recognise the inability of services to provide everything locally for everybody. Transport remains important to rural communities.
- Need to encourage behavioural changes in relation to use of active travel modes.

5.1.8.9. Building a Prosperous and Green Economy

- Broadband facilities and infrastructure that will enable growth and support employment tourism and other leisure activities.
- Need to consider land availability for supporting infrastructure as stated in the objective.
- Town centres and localism overlooked.
- There isn't anything within the 'green' vision about 'air quality' - which will affect roads, housing development and maybe especially the types of businesses and enterprise that is to be encouraged / supported.
- Include a reference to the home-based economy which supports so many well-paid jobs at present as people sell and buy online, and separately work for national companies from the privacy of their own homes, through Remote Working.
- Weighting given to tourism seems to differ between Vision and Objectives – key focus of Vision and minimal weight given to it in Objectives.

5.1.8.10. Other

- There should be threads of sustainability throughout whole vision.
- Needs to be tweaked and fine-tuned to make sure that its balanced.
- Not much mention of the coastline. Not sure if there's a need at this stage.
- Vale of Glamorgan specific overarching vision – 1 or 2 sentences – the Vale of Glamorgan is the best in Wales for ...?
Something is needed to capture the essence of the plan.
- Potentially too ambitious/aspirational – not realistic enough?
- Need to acknowledge limits of land use planning system.

- Concern – what happens to this Vision and these Objectives when the Council has to accommodate housing numbers and viability?

5.2. Officer Engagement

5.2.1. Senior Council Officers were also consulted of the Vision and Objectives during an engagement workshop focused on the Plan's potential Growth and Spatial Options on 2nd February 2023. A briefing note containing a copy of the draft Vision and Objectives was also circulated prior to this session. No comments on the Vision and Objectives were received.

5.3. Changes to Vision and Objectives

5.3.1. The engagement practices set out above have resulted in substantial changes to the draft Vision and Objectives. Appendix 11 shows a table detailing the actions and amendments made to the Vision and Objectives made as a direct result of comments received from these engagement methods. All changes between the first draft Vision and Objectives presented to Elected Members at the first engagement workshop and the final draft are detailed in Appendix 12, with Appendix 13 showing the final version of the Vision and Objectives.

5.3.2. These changes, along with the Issues Vision and Objectives Background Paper were reported to and approved by Cabinet on 27th April 2023 (Minute No. 298 refers).

6. ENGAGEMENT ON GROWTH AND SPATIAL OPTIONS

6.1. Stakeholder and Elected Member Workshops

6.1.1. A series of engagement workshops were held with stakeholders in January and February 2023 to inform the growth and spatial options taken forward and identified in the Preferred Strategy. Whilst Elected Members were invited directly, PSB members, Senior Council Officers, and Town and Community Council Clerks were welcomed to either attend themselves or send representatives on behalf of their organisation.

6.1.2. Elected Members were invited to two separate workshops with one focusing on growth options and the other spatial Options. The remaining three workshops sought feedback on both the growth and spatial options simultaneously.

Workshop	Content	Date	Invitees¹	Attendees
Elected Members	Growth Options	01/12/2022	54	18
Elected Members	Spatial Options	16/01/2023	54	25
Town & Community Councils	Growth and Spatial Options	08/02/2023	26	12
Council Officers	Growth and Spatial Options	14/02/2023	13	14
PSB	Growth and Spatial Options	15/02/2023	25	9

6.1.3. In advance of the workshops, the Council distributed a briefing note to all invitees, which outlined the four spatial strategies and potential growth scenarios considered for the RLDP. All information covered by the briefing note is detailed in the Spatial and Growth Options Background Papers.

6.1.4. The workshops were held virtually via Microsoft Teams, hosted by Officers from the Council's Planning Policy team. Officers presented an introduction to the policy context of the RLDP Preferred Strategy, and the evidence base from which the Growth and Spatial Options have been derived.

6.1.5. Officers first set out the national policy context and identified key policy considerations from this, the presentation then went on to identify the locally specific data and characteristics that inputted into the Spatial Options. Four

¹ Elected Members were directly invited to the workshop, however PSB members, Senior Council Officers, and Town and Community Council Clerks were welcomed to either attend themselves or send representatives on behalf of their organisation, explaining why the number of attendees may be higher than invitees. A full list of invited organisations and departments for all workshops can be found at Appendix 14.

different Spatial strategy options were then presented, with slides considering their advantages and disadvantages.

- 6.1.6. Attendees were then welcomed to discuss the Options and ask any questions they may have, either verbally or via the Teams chat function. Feedback was gathered during the four Spatial Options workshops using the online polling service www.mentimeter.com, where attendees were asked to answer questions relating to the four Spatial Options using a web browser or their mobile phone. Responses could then be seen in real time on the screen, providing a prompt for discussion and the opportunity for stakeholders to share their opinion and explain why they had or hadn't chosen a certain option. The Mentimeter survey can be found at Appendix 15.
- 6.1.7. The workshops then continued with a presentation of the Growth Options, outlining the national policy position, recent housing delivery, and summarising recent demographic trends in the Vale. They went on to present the various options projected by Edge Analytics, the consultant employed to consider population growth within the Authority. Eleven options were presented here and split into low medium and high growth categories. The Growth Options presentation for Elected Members also compared these options with each other. An example of the slides used during the workshops can be found at Appendix 16. Workshop attendees were once again invited to discuss the Options and ask any questions they may have, either verbally or via the Teams chat function.
- 6.1.8. Additional surveys were circulated after each workshop, to gather any feedback which may have been missed during the session, and to offer those who were unable to attend the chance to share their views. An example of these surveys can be found at Appendix 17.

6.2. Feedback and Conclusions on the Level of Growth

6.2.1. Feedback on the Level of Growth

- 6.2.1.1. As a part of the workshop, a series of population and housing and employment growth forecasts which had been tested by Edge Analytics were presented. To rationalise the projections, they were filtered into a shortlist of a Low, Medium and High growth range scenarios. These three shortlisted scenarios were justified in terms of their population, demographic, and employment implications, as well as their deliverability and accordance with national planning policy.
- 6.2.1.2. The Growth Options presentation prompted extensive discussion, with the following general comments being made:

- We speak a lot about building new houses, but do we know what options are for re-purposing existing buildings?
- Is there scope to challenge the dynamic of out-commuting to Cardiff?
- Concerns of the effects of growth on empty buildings.
- Is there a stance on second homes?
- What is the impact of the pandemic on required housing sizes? People may be looking for additional rooms in houses if they work from home, is this being considered from a land use perspective?
- Have recent and new factors been considered in the projections? Such as people moving away from cities and into the Vale due to Covid.
- How will the demographic structure be reflected in the number/type of houses we are building?
- How do pockets of deprivation effect housing allocations?
- Issues relating to lack of affordable housing – particularly for young people – a lack of affordable housing for young people will encourage outward migration.
- Cardiff's Preferred Strategy currently seems to be aiming for everyone to live and work in Cardiff, which would contradict a high growth option is the Vale. As this been considered?
- Based on a demand for affordable housing, the High Growth Option would support what the Council's Housing department are aiming for.

6.2.2. Conclusions on the Level of Growth

6.2.2.1. After hearing and discussing the Options, stakeholders were asked to complete a survey, via Mentimeter or MS Forms as outlined above. Aggregated data collected from these surveys shows that stakeholders had a clear preference for Medium Growth, over the other two options, with 72% of votes in favour of this Option, as shown by Figure 1.

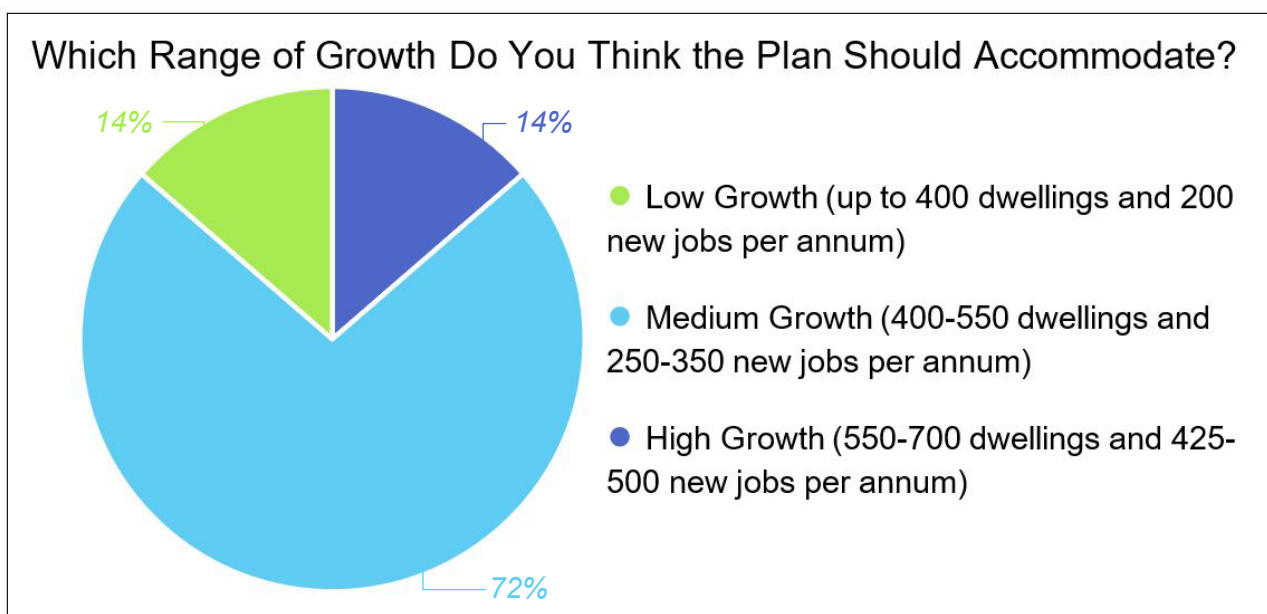


Figure 1 Pie chart showing stakeholders' responses to the question 'Which range of growth do you think the plan should accommodate?'

6.3. Feedback and Conclusions on Spatial Strategy Options

6.3.1. Feedback on Spatial Strategy Options

6.3.1.1. Through a combination of the engagement methods detailed above, and two written responses to the briefing note, the following comments were made on the four proposed Spatial Options:

6.3.1.2. Option 1 – Continuation of the Adopted LDP Growth Strategy

6.3.1.2.1. The continuation of the Adopted LDP spatial strategy would mean that development would continue to be focused in the South East Zone, as well as in the St Athan Area. Development would be targeted to settlements that are considered sustainable in the Settlements Appraisal.

6.3.1.2.2. The key issues raised were:

- The RLDP should not be focusing growth on Cardiff Airport as it is struggling.
- Has St Athan actually been successful as a development Opportunity Area?
- Growth should not just be focused on the South East Zone.
- Penllyn and Graig Penllyn, amongst others, are promoted for *some* growth even though they have been highlighted as having no facilities.
- Has not been successful in terms of the over-development of minor rural settlements and has led to a lack of capacity in schools.

6.3.1.3. Option 2 – Dispersed Growth

6.3.1.3.1. Summary: A Dispersed Growth option would provide for additional development in all settlements across the Vale. The scale of development would be proportional to the size of each settlement and its position within the settlement hierarchy, meaning that the Key Settlement Barry would need to accommodate the most growth.

6.3.1.3.2. The key issues raised were:

- Would areas outside key settlements still receive social housing, and would this still be permitted in restricted areas?
- Pressure on services is listed as a disadvantage but concentrated development could be an advantage as it provides the opportunity to offer additional services.

6.3.1.4. Option 3 – Focused Growth

6.3.1.4.1. Summary: A Focused Growth strategy would see the largest settlements in the Vale delivering most of the growth. Similarly to Option 2, the level of growth would correspond with the position within the Settlement Hierarchy, with only very limited growth within smaller villages and rural areas.

6.3.1.4.2. The key issues raised were:

- Would areas outside key settlements still receive social housing, and would this still be permitted in restricted areas?
- Pressure on services is listed as a disadvantage but concentrated development could be an advantage as it provides the opportunity to offer additional services.

6.3.1.5. Option 4 – Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth

6.3.1.5.1. Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth would see most development taking place in settlements along the Vale of Glamorgan Line as they have the greatest accessibility to sustainable transport modes. This would include the majority of the Vale's largest settlements and current strategic sites. In other areas, development would only be targeted to places with robust active travel and bus connections to services and transport nodes. Elsewhere development should be limited to small scale affordable housing, to meet demonstrated need.

6.3.1.5.2. The key issues raised were:

- How can a Sustainable Transport Oriented option be delivered if there aren't any transport options?
- Basing development on the layout of the railway line would be an unsustainable option. Cowbridge would potentially be neglected in terms of growth.
- Disagree with the idea that Cowbridge has excellent bus links – concerns that this option wouldn't actually be sustainable. Need to reduce the need to travel instead.
- Would areas outside key settlements still receive social housing, and would this still be permitted in restricted areas?
- Will encouraging the export of jobs to Cardiff be to the Vale's Detriment? Is there any consideration of new ways of working, i.e., working from home?
- What consideration will be given to the transport network and its capacity to accommodate future growth?

- Welsh Government are reviewing the funding for buses, reduced funding may mean that this option is unreliable. This is a good option from an equalities perspective as well as sustainability.
- This option aligns with the UHB's plans for providing care closer to home.
- This strategy is coincident with Option 3 in emphasising the importance of areas served by the South Wales Metro. Option 4, however, also seeks to "maximise opportunities" along the Vale of Glamorgan Line, indicating that growth will be considered according to the "capacity of each settlement to accommodate additional development" rather than being based on their position in the settlement hierarchy.
- The Vale of Glamorgan Line runs through the Rural Vale and Llandow village lies adjacent to it. The LCC is, therefore, extremely concerned that the adoption of Option 4 would leave the door open to significant development in Llandow. This would be contrary to the RLDP's Placemaking objective to protect the character of existing communities by respecting local distinctiveness and their existing setting.
- Undue emphasis is placed on one objective of Future Wales which seeks to target development to sustainable areas close to town centres and well served by the South Wales Metro, to the almost total exclusion of all other objectives in this document and associated guides.

6.3.1.6. Other key issues raised:

- Linking housing with communities needs to be prioritised in light of increased working from home.
- Concerns regarding infrastructure provision to support development.
- What land is left to develop in Penarth?
- Issue with disregarding a new settlement approach, Llandow Trading Estate is in a sustainable location in terms of the railway line.
- All settlements need the opportunity to develop affordable housing on an appropriate scale.
- There are already issues regarding specific traffic bottlenecks/pressure points which will be more difficult to address in light of growth.
- Overall sustainability is the most important factor to consider.
- These options seem to be based on housing, how are other land used accounted for?
- Local area energy planning will be important to consider.
- The Spatial strategy should allow small scale developments, particularly of affordable housing, in hamlets and smaller rural settlements.

6.3.2. Conclusions on Spatial Strategy Options

6.3.2.1. Aggregated data collected from the Mentimeter, and MS Forms surveys shows that stakeholders had a clear preference for the Spatial Strategy 4 – Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth, over the other three options, with 74% of votes in favour of this Option, as shown by Figure 2.

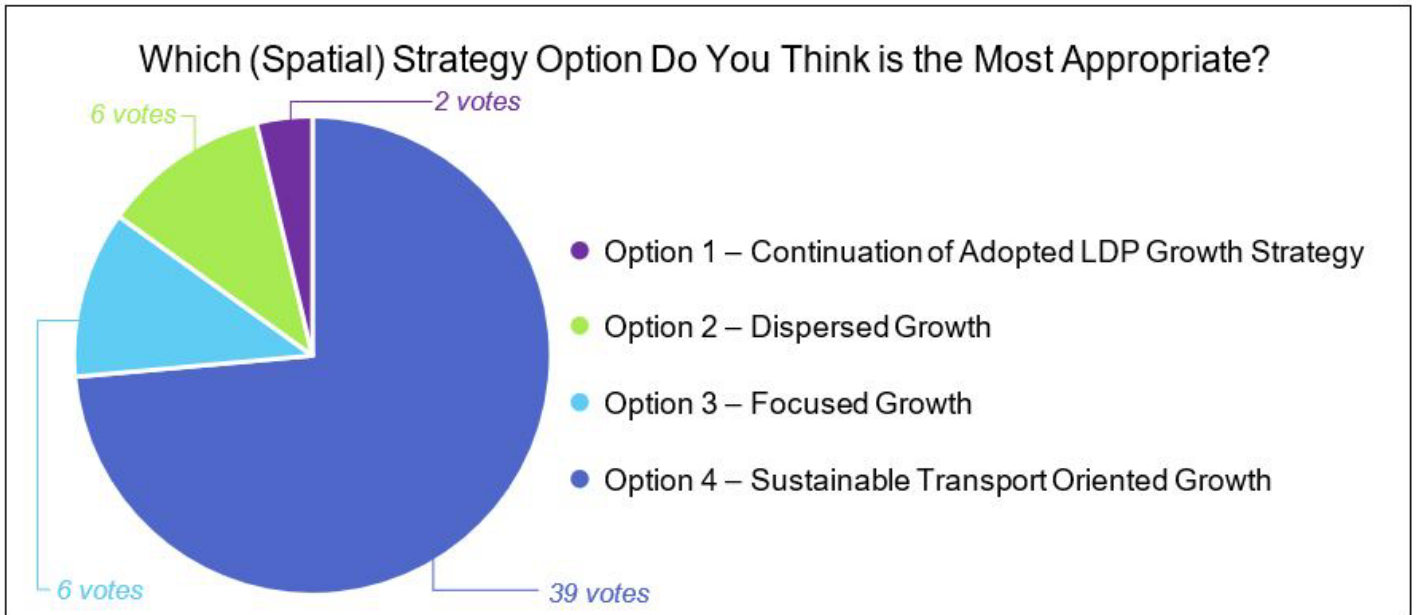


Figure 2 Pie chart showing stakeholders' responses to the question 'Which (Spatial) Strategy Option do you think is the most appropriate?'

6.3.2.2. The surveys also sought stakeholders' views on which strategy elements should form part of the Preferred Strategy. 10 elements were identified, with *targeting development to areas well served by rail, targeting areas well served by buses and affordable housing led development to meet need* recognised as the three highest priorities, as shown in Figure 3.

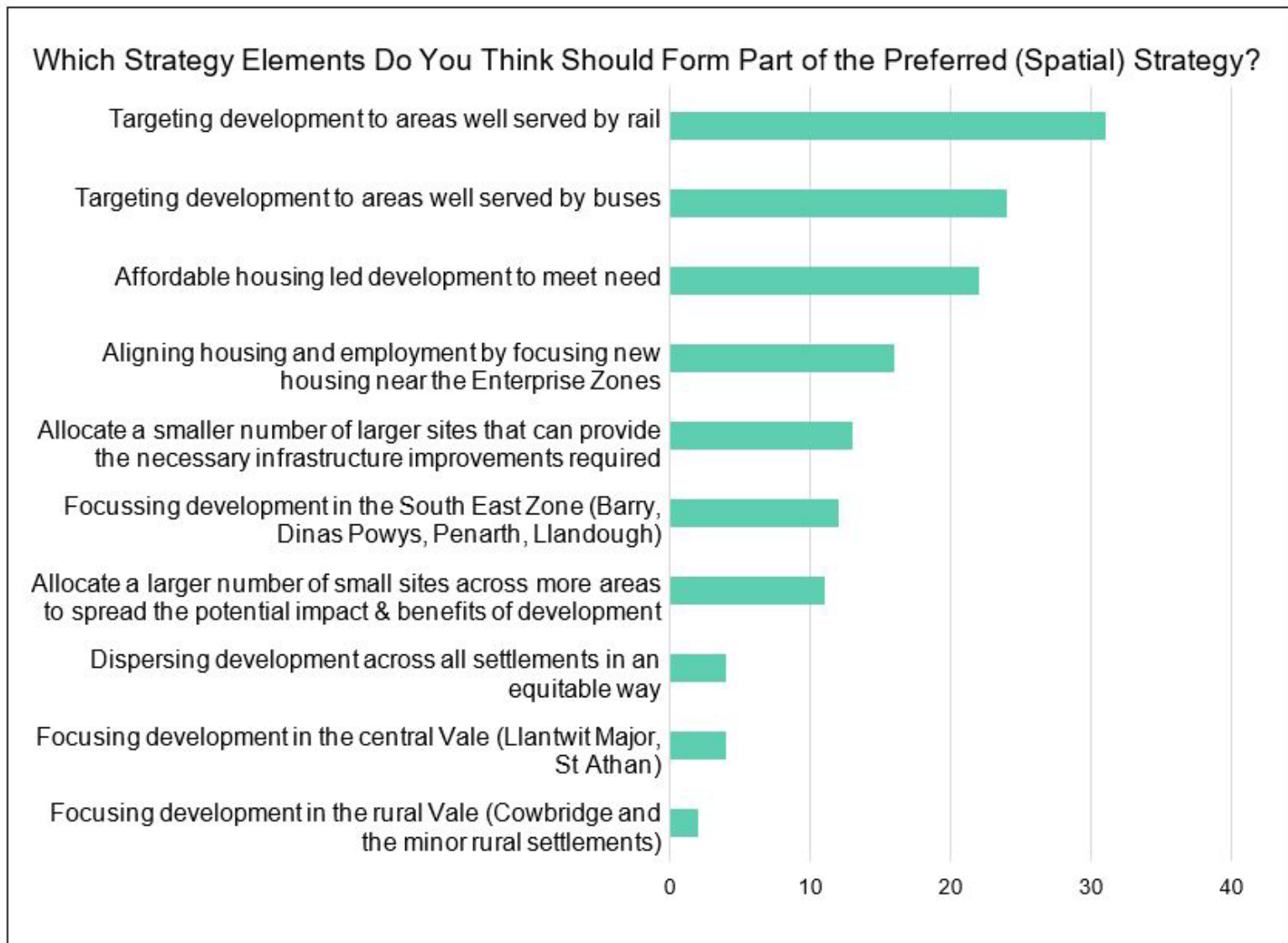


Figure 3 Bar graph showing stakeholders' responses to the question 'Which Strategy elements do you think should form part of the Preferred (spatial) Strategy?'.

6.3.2.3. The surveys also gave stakeholders the opportunity to suggest other strategy options which they thought should be considered. The following comments were received:

- Llandow Industrial site must be specifically fixed either by a new settlement or other development. It is a blot on the rural Vale landscape containing much brownfield land directly adjacent to the railway line.
- There needs to be a consideration of market led growth issues - how can the strategy help level up those areas that housing vs those that the market finds most attractive and deliver highest cost housing.
- Small scale development in ALL settlements including hamlets and smaller rural.
- Are there air quality and therefore health issues associated with the airport?

- If development occurs beyond existing boundaries Resilient Ecological Networks should be considered.
- Capacity rather than just demand should be considered.
- Deprivation profiling, existing population health profiling. Understanding challenges and barriers that exist.
- Ask the people what they really want.
- Increase the number of affordable housing (25 units) exempt from S106 contributions.
- Strategy for Affordable homes that can only be purchased by local people in Rural Vale Villages.
- Keeping developments affordable to bring down house prices and creating new transport links around the new demand.
- Ensuring that transport infrastructure and facilities are adequate and appropriate to any increases in settlements.
- Improve transport facilities to hamlets and rural settlements.
- Put in infrastructure first.
- The trains are jam packed in Dinas Powys. Many left stranded on the platform.
- Look at light rail.
- No buses! No seats in buses. Exhaust fumes dreadful in Dinas Powys. Look elsewhere. Buy a stately home and use the land there.
- Prioritise brownfield sites over greenfield sites in the first instance. Factor in previous developments. Make developers build infrastructure.
- Viability needs looking as well as sustainability.
- Availability of educational establishments in local areas.
- Consideration of green infrastructure connectivity early on.
- Conservation areas and Green Wedges should be protected.
- Preference for minor developments spread across multiple sights rather than the big eyesore of the new housing estate that's being built on the edge of Cowbridge.
- Deprivation measures should be considered.
- Large housing number sites need to consider other public sector impact such as police, health, fire etc.
- Ensuring that collections of individual developments near to each other get thought of as a whole – cumulative impact.
- Housing should be developed nearer to the A48 where residents can have better access to Barry and Cardiff, currently the B4265 is gridlocked at peak periods with queues to Barry. With more vehicles going to the Enterprise Park at Rhoose there will be chaos. We need a better rail service, but TFW are not interested in improving the railway line. In 2017 we were told a half hourly service would be in begin in September 2017, they have changed their minds four times since then.. Llantwit Major has no facilities and youths hanging around the roads.
- To consider what other Councils of a similar size across the UK are approaching these same issues and if there are best practice cases that we could utilise.

- Consider future retail situation in respect of Larger Towns. Consider a physical link between Penarth Branch Line and Barry Line at Penarth Dock/Marina. Consider impact of overdevelopment on Penarth.
- Ensure facilities in these areas, e.g., health.
- Communities need time to absorb large developments and placing large developments continually in St. Athan is destroying the fabric of the community.
- Potential for projected economic growth and jobs.
- People and Planet first.
- Need to encourage low energy development also identify all empty properties and bring them into beneficial use.
- Sustainability for all settlement sizes.
- To include Solar /Wind Farms to sit in each Community to power the new developments.
- Penarth parks are mostly Listed, so cannot build on them!
- Stop people building mini mansion for 2 people.
- Local meaningful Employment.
- Actual working patterns in relation to each area of population e.g., is there a reduction in travel.
- Linking to potential future development of employment sites.
- Mixed use developments in the plan haven't always been mixed. Clustering of types of housing at one end and this hasn't really worked.
- Change of use from commercial/industrial/retail to include mixed use residential.
- Save Village Greens!

6.4. The Preferred Strategy

6.4.1. The Preferred Strategy has been developed on the basis of the stakeholder recommendations and the conclusions drawn from engagement on the level of growth, and its spatial distribution.

6.4.2. Engagement demonstrated support for a **Medium Growth Option**, delivering between 400 and 550 new homes per annum. Detailed consideration of the options has been undertaken and it is considered that the most appropriate level of growth would be 526 new homes per annum, based on past build rates for the period 2011-2021.

6.4.3. Engagement also demonstrated a strong preference for **Spatial Strategy Option 4 – Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth**. This option is the considered to be the most suitable, and best accords with national planning policy.

7. Engagement on the Preferred Strategy

Following the above engagement sessions the Council were able to complete a draft of the Preferred Strategy, including strategic policies. We then conducted focused engagement sessions with specific consultee groups to gain expert insight into the Preferred Strategy in their topic areas. This involved concentrating specifically on the strategic policies and discussing the strategy itself more broadly. This focused engagement involved a Rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment (HIA), a presentation to the PSB and a presentation to the Equalities Consultative Forum (ECF).

The HIA was facilitated by both the Council and Cardiff and the Vale Health board. The session began with a brief overview of the RLDP process and the Preferred Strategy, and this was followed by an interactive workshop using the Wales Health Impact Support Unit (WHIASU) HIA toolkit. Further details of the session and its outcomes are identified in the Report on the Rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy of the Replacement Local Development Plan.

In the workshop with the PSB, attendees were presented with a draft of the Preferred Strategy and strategic policies, with an aim to consider how these related to the PSB's Well-being Plan, and specifically their Objectives and priority workstreams. A series of minor changes to were made to the Preferred Strategy and Strategic Policies following the session, these are documented at Appendix 18.

The final focused engagement work was held with the ECF. The ECF includes a range of organisations and has the purpose of ensuring the groups with protected characteristics are represented. Again, the Preferred Strategy was presented and several relevant strategic policies. This engagement provided several insights into the needs of groups with protected characteristics, which have been included within the Preferred Strategy and will be carried forward as we progress to Deposit Stage. Minutes from the workshop with the ECF are included at Appendix 19.

Details on the three focused engagement sessions are shown below:

Workshop	Participants	Date
Rapid Participatory Health Impact Assessment	22	27/06/2023
Public Service Board Briefing	27	14/07/2023
Equalities Consultative Forum	16	27/07/23

8. APPENDIX

8.1. Appendix 1 Letter notifying stakeholders of Call for Candidate Sites

8.2. Appendix 2 Press Release inviting submissions of Candidate Sites

8.3. Appendix 3 Facebook post inviting submissions of Candidate Sites

8.4. Appendix 4 Twitter post inviting submissions of Candidate Sites

8.5. Appendix 5 Issues Survey

This survey was distributed to Vision and Objectives workshop invitees in advance of the session, seeking their views on a variety of topics.

Participants	Responses
Elected Members	20
PSB	5
Town Councils	5
Community Councils	8

8.6. Appendix 6 Results of Issues Survey

8.7. Appendix 7 Vision and Objectives Workshop Briefing Note

This briefing note was circulated to Vision and Objectives workshop attendees prior to the session. The briefing note was updated with the most recent version of the Vision and Objectives before each workshop, below is the version of the briefing note sent to Elected Members.

8.8. Appendix 8 Vision and Objectives Workshop Poll

This survey was conducted via www.mentimeter.com during the Vision and Objectives workshops with stakeholders and Elected Members. The results shown are from the session with PSB representatives on 14th October 2022. The results are incomplete due to time constraints during the workshop. Unanswered questions were replaced by follow-up Microsoft Form, which was circulated to attendees after the meeting (see Appendix 9).

Participants	Responses
Elected Members	20
PSB	6
Town Councils	3
Community Councils	3

8.9. Appendix 9 Vision and Objective Workshop Slides

These slides were presented during each Vision and Objective workshop. The Vision paragraphs and Objectives were updated to match the briefing note for each session. This example is from the workshop for PSB members, it includes some quotes from the Issues survey which was circulated in advance.

8.10. Appendix 10 Vision and Objectives Follow Up Note for Elected Members

This note was circulated to Elected Members after the workshop on 5th September 2022 It summarises the key issues raised during the session, and suggested changes to be made to the Vision and Objectives.

8.11. Appendix 11 Table Detailing Actions and Amendments to the Vision and Objectives as a Result of Engagement Workshops and Surveys

8.12. Appendix 12 Tracked Changes of First Draft and Final Vision and Objectives

This document shows all changes between the first and final draft of the Vision and Objectives made as a result of stakeholder and Elected Member engagement.

8.13. Appendix 13 Final Vision and Objectives

The final draft version of the Vision and Objectives, as in *the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development plan 2021-2036 Issues, Vision and Objectives Background Paper and Preferred Strategy*.

8.14. Appendix 14 List of invited organisations

8.15. Appendix 15 Spatial and Growth Options Workshop Poll

This survey was conducted via www.mentimeter.com during the Spatial and Growth Options workshops on the 16th January, 8th February, 14th February and 15th February 2023. The results shown are from the workshop with Town and Community Councils on the 8th February 2023. [NB. Elected Members were not asked question 4]

8.16. Appendix 16 Spatial and Growth Options Workshop Slides

These slides were presented during the three Spatial and Growth Options workshops on the 8th, 14th, and 15th February 2023.

8.17. Appendix 17 Follow up MS Form

This survey was circulated to all those that were invited to one of the five engagement workshops related to the Growth and Spatial Options, after the session. It contains all questions which were asked during the workshop.

8.18. Appendix 18 Changes made to Preferred Strategy and Strategic Policies following PSB Workshop

8.19. Appendix 19 Equalities Consultative Forum Minutes 27-07-23

8.1. Appendix 1 Letter notifying stakeholders of Call for Candidate Sites

From: LDP
To: LDP
Subject: Invitation to Submit Candidate Sites and Consultation Portal Update/Gwahoddiad I Gyflwyno Safleoedd Ymgeisiol a'r Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf am y Porth Ymgynghori

Dear Consultee,

Replacement Local Development Plan (2021 – 2036) – Invitation to Submit Candidate Sites and Consultation Portal Update

We are writing to advise you that the Council is inviting developers, landowners and other interested parties to nominate 'candidate sites' for potential inclusion in the emerging Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP). Candidate sites can be promoted for a variety of uses such as residential, employment, retailing, recreation, transport, tourism, minerals, waste and community use.

If you wish to promote a site, you will need to complete the Candidate Site Submission Form in one of the following ways:

- online consultation portal – <https://valeofglamorgan.oc2.uk>
- post - LDP Team, Docks Office, Barry Docks, Barry, CF63 4RT

The Council's preference is for candidate sites to be submitted electronically via the new online consultation portal but candidate sites submitted via alternative means will also be accepted.

Further details regarding the submission of a Candidate Site and information relating to our new Consultation Portal can be found in the documents attached.

The closing date for submissions is **13th September 2022** although earlier submissions would be welcomed.

If you have any queries or would like any further information, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Yours faithfully,

.....
.....
.....

Annwyl Ymgynghorai,

Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd (2021-2036) - Gwahoddiad I Gyflwyno Safleoedd Ymgeisiol a'r Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf am y Porth Ymgynghori

Rydym yn ysgrifennu atoch i'ch hysbysu bod y Cyngor yn gwahodd datblygwyr, tirfeddianwyr a phartïon eraill â diddordeb i enwebu 'safleoedd ymgeisiol' i'w cynnwys o bosib yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd (CDLIN). Gellir hyrwyddo safleoedd ymgeisiol

ar gyfer amrywiaeth o ddefnydd megis preswyl, cyflogaeth, manwerthu, hamdden, trafndiaeth, twristiaeth, mwynau, gwastraff a defnydd cymunedol.

Os ydych yn dymuno hyrwyddo safle, bydd angen i chi gwblhau'r Ffurflen Cyflwyno Safleoedd Ymgeisiol gan ddefnyddio un o'r dulliau canlynol:

- porth ymgynghori ar-lein – <https://valeofglamorgan.oc2.uk>
- post - Tîm y CDLI, Swyddfa'r Dociau, Dociau'r Barri, y Barri, CF63 4RT

Dewis y Cyngor yw i safleoedd sy'n ymgeisio gael eu cyflwyno'n electronig drwy'r porth ymgynghori newydd ar-lein, ond bydd safleoedd ymgeisiol a gyflwynir drwy ddulliau amgen hefyd yn cael eu derbyn.

Mae rhagor o fanylion ynghylch cyflwyno Safle Ymgeisiol a gwybodaeth sy'n ymwneud â'n Porth Ymgynghori newydd ar gael yn y dogfennau sydd ynghlwm wrth y llythyr hwn.

Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer cyflwyno sylwadau yw **13 Medi 2022** er y byddai cyflwyniadau cynharach yn cael eu croesawu.

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau neu os ydych am gael mwy o wybodaeth mae croeso i chi gysylltu â ni.

Yn gywir,

Planning Policy Team / Tîm Polisi Cynllunio
Planning and Transportation Services / Gwasanaethau Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth
Vale of Glamorgan Council / Cyngor Bro Morgannwg
tel / ffôn: 01446 706142
mob / sym:
e-mail / e-bost: ldp@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

*Consider the environment. Please don't print this e-mail unless you really need to.
Ystyriwch yr amgylchedd. Peidiwch ag argraffu'r neges hon oni bai fod gwir angen.*

Visit our Website at www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk
Ewch i'n gwefan yn www.bromorgannwg.gov.uk

[Find us on Facebook / Cewch ddod o hyd i ni ar Facebook](#)
[Follow us on Twitter / Dilynwch ni ar Twitter](#)


Correspondence is welcomed in Welsh or English / Croesewir Gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg neu yn Saesneg.

8.2. Appendix 2 Press Release inviting submissions of Candidate Sites

Home > Council > Press Office > Latest News > Invitation to submit candidate sites opens for RDLP

Invitation to submit candidate sites opens for RDLP

The Vale of Glamorgan Council is inviting developers, landowners and other interested parties to nominate candidate sites for potential inclusion in the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP).

 Friday, 24 June 2022
Vale of Glamorgan

Sites can be promoted for a variety of uses, including residential, employment, retailing, recreation, transport, tourism, minerals, waste and community use.

Residential developments must have a minimum site size threshold of 0.3 ha or 10 dwellings, at a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare. Urban locations, such as Barry Town Centre, must have a minimum density of 50 dwellings per hectare. This is in line with the strategic placemaking principles in Future Wales.

For non-residential developments, there must be a minimum floorspace of 1,000m² or the site must have a minimum gross area of 1ha. The candidate site process is part of an information gathering exercise and should not be interpreted as a commitment from the Council that the sites will be taken forward into the RLDP.

If you wish to promote a site, you will need to complete the candidate site form and submit it in one of the following ways:

- Online consultation portal – <https://valeofglamorgan.oc2.uk/>
- Post - LDP Team, Dock Office, Barry Docks, Barry, CF63 4RT

Guidance notes on how to complete the Candidate Site Submission Form can be found online. Submitted candidate sites will be compiled into a site register which will be available to view in due course.

The closing date for submissions is 13th September 2022.

8.3. Appendix 3 Facebook post inviting submissions of Candidate Sites

 **Vale of Glamorgan Council**
26 June 2022 · 🌐

Invitation to submit candidate sites opens for RDLP 🏡🏢🏠

We're inviting developers, landowners and other interested parties to nominate candidate sites for potential inclusion in the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP).

Find out how 📌

<https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/.../Invitation-to-submit-c...>

VALEOFGLAMORGAN.GOV.UK
www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

 3  1 comment  4 shares

8.4. Appendix 4 Twitter post inviting submissions of Candidate Sites



The image shows a screenshot of a Twitter post from the official account of Vale Council (@VOGCouncil). The profile picture is the Vale of Glamorgan logo, which features a stylized green and blue landscape with the text 'VALE OF GLAMORGAN' and 'YD BORGANN' below it. The name 'Vale Council' is displayed next to the profile picture, followed by the Welsh and UK flags. The handle '@VOGCouncil' is shown below the name. To the right of the profile information are three dots indicating more options. The tweet text reads: 'Invitation to submit candidate sites opens for RDLP' followed by a globe icon and a crane icon. Below this, it says 'We're inviting developers, landowners and other interested parties to nominate candidate sites for potential inclusion in the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP)'. A link is provided: 'Find out how' followed by a hand cursor icon and the URL 'valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/our_council...'. The timestamp '3:37 pm · 2 Jul 2022' is shown below the text. At the bottom of the tweet, it indicates '2 Retweets' and '2 Likes'.

Vale Council 🇨🇪 🇬🇧
@VOGCouncil

Invitation to submit candidate sites opens for RDLP 🌐 🏗️

We're inviting developers, landowners and other interested parties to nominate candidate sites for potential inclusion in the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP).

Find out how 🖱️
valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/our_council...

3:37 pm · 2 Jul 2022

2 Retweets 2 Likes

8.5. Appendix 5 Issues Survey

This survey was distributed to Vision and Objectives workshop invitees in advance of the session, seeking their views on a variety of topics.

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Responses</i>
<i>Elected Members</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>PSB</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Town Councils</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Community Councils</i>	<i>8</i>



CM Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan (2021 - 2036) - **Issues Survey**

The Council has created a survey to give you the chance to share your views on the issues affecting the Vale and the aspirations you have for the future of the authority to ensure these factors are reflected in the new Plan.

* Required

Future Challenges

The challenge facing the Vale of Glamorgan is accommodating and managing growth in a sustainable way and providing suitable homes, employment and facilities that can benefit everyone. Therefore, as we plan for future development, we must ensure that we are building and shaping a place that addresses the needs of all generations both now and going forward. The world is also changing at a rapid rate and there are various global and local challenges that we must consider.

1. The following list highlights the key themes which the Council consider it is necessary for the RLDP Vision to focus on.

Please tick the two which are most important to you: *

- Growth and Investment (e.g. employment, retail, town centres, leisure and tourism)
- Environmental Protection (e.g. biodiversity and habitat creation, geodiversity, natural resources, landscape)
- Sense of Community (e.g. community facilities, recreation opportunities)
- Healthy Environments (e.g. access to health care facilities, promoting active travel opportunities)
- Transport and Movement (e.g. parking, public transport, congestion)
- Housing (e.g. affordable housing and homes for a growing and ageing population)
- Sustainable Places (e.g. diverse public spaces, place identity)
- Climate Change (e.g. green energy, flood protection, air pollution)
- Culture and Heritage (e.g. conservation areas, historic parks and gardens)

2. Are there any other key topics you think the Council should consider or if you would like to expand on any of the themes listed above please leave your comments below.

Place

We would like to understand what facilities are the most important to you so that we can ensure we are maintaining and improving what you really value about your communities. The following

3. Please choose 5 of the following that you would most like to see addressed by the RLDP: *

- Access to parks/green open spaces
- Access to local facilities (e.g. pub, shops)
- Affordable housing
- Availability of local employment and training opportunities
- Close proximity to key services (e.g. GPs, dentists, schools)
- Cultural facilities (e.g. theatre, museum, place of worship)
- Good transport links / frequent and reliable public transport
- Feeling safe in the community
- Footpaths & cycle paths
- Range of community spaces/facilities (e.g. playgrounds, library, village hall)
- Reducing pollution and improving air quality
- Sport & leisure facilities
- Strong sense of community
- Other

Homes

The new RLDP will need to provide new homes to meet the changing needs of current and future Vale of Glamorgan residents. We want to hear your views on what makes a good neighbourhood, what types of locations could be suitable for new housing development and how the RLDP can provide for a variety of housing types across the community. For example, it will be important to consider the needs of older residents and the elderly, as well as providing affordable housing, homes for families and smaller homes for single people. Furthermore, in parts of the Vale of Glamorgan, homes are very expensive and well out of the reach of young people wanting to set out in life; this is something we are keen to address. Also, as a Council we

4. Do you think you will want / or need to move into a new home in the next five years? *

- Yes
- Yes - First Time Buyer
- Yes - to a larger property
- Yes - to a smaller property
- Maybe
- No
- I don't know

5. We would like to know what you would consider to be the key housing priorities for the RLDP.

Please rank the following in order of preference (where 1 is the most preferred and 6 is the least): *

- New developments contain a mix of dwelling types and sizes of both market and affordable housing.
- Ensure that priority is given to affordable housing in areas of greatest need over general market housing.
- Facilitate the development of housing, such as sheltered accommodation and bungalows, that provides opportunities for older residents to down size and live independently within their community.
- Provide opportunities for self-build housing, for example provide self-build plots within development schemes.
- Ensure that provisions are made to address the specific housing needs of minority groups such as the gypsy and traveller community.
- Encourage conversion of empty or underused spaces within town centres for housing.

6. If you have any other suggestions, please give details here:

7. When identifying areas for new housing the Council will seek to provide housing in the most sustainable locations that provide access to services and facilities. In which of the following locations would you like to see new housing located?

Please rank the following in order of preference (where 1 is the most preferred and 6 is the least): *

Within existing towns and villages
Within existing towns
Close to a town
Within existing villages
Close to a village
On land which has previously been built on (brownfield land)

8. If you have any other suggestions, please give details here:

--

Work

The RLDP will also need to support economic growth across the Vale of Glamorgan throughout the plan period, facilitating the development of land for employment use, job creation and encouraging investment. Although, the RLDP will also need to consider the flexible working patterns catalysed by digitalisation and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and ensure these trends are reflected in local planning policy. In addition, it will be vital to consider trends in shopping habits, the changing nature of retail and the evolving purposes of our town and local centres. For instance, there is scope for such areas to serve as more than simply just retail hubs,

9. Which of the following should be the key priorities for the RLDP in order to create business and investment opportunities to support the local economy?

Please rank the following in order of preference (where 1 is the most preferred and 7 is the least): *

Give priority to developing the green economy and green jobs *N.B. A green economy refers to an economy that strives to reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcities and supports sustainable development.*

Enable opportunities that facilitate flexible working patterns and homeworking

Provide opportunities for creating flexible workspaces within town centres

Protecting existing employment sites such as industrial estates from redevelopment

Expansion of existing employment sites

Enable flexible use of existing community building for employment uses (such as remote working)

Secure training opportunities when delivering new developments

10. If you have any other suggestions, please give details here:

Town Centres

The Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the vital role our town and local shopping centres play in providing a range of service and facilities near to our homes, especially at a time when travel restrictions were in place and most people were working from home. However, it is anticipated that flexible working patterns will become the norm which has the potential to create additional demand for the provision of services and facilities locally, within close proximity to people's homes.

A key challenge for the RLDP will be establishing how we can support our town centres in the face of the post-pandemic recovery alongside changing shopping patterns. The new RLDP will look at the future needs of local businesses and communities and will explore how we can help support the future vitality of our town and local centres. This could include encouraging a more diverse ranges of uses in these areas so that they become attractive places to visit beyond their traditional role as retail hubs. For instance, this could involve the growth of complimentary mixed uses in town centre including leisure, health and wellness, community space, and employment. Alternatively, there may be scope to enable temporary uses of vacant/underused spaces such as pop-up uses or flexible workspaces.

11. We would like to know what you would consider to be the key priorities for the RLDP in relation to creating attractive and vibrant town and local centres across the Vale of Glamorgan.

Please rank the following in order of preference (where 1 is the most preferred and 10 is the least): *

Community Uses
Flexible use of vacant shops – e.g. pop-up shops, galleries, exhibitions spaces
Health and well-being services
More leisure uses e.g. late-night entertainment venues such as bars with later opening times
Office Spaces
Opportunities for hosting community events and markets
Outdoor dining opportunities
Pedestrianised areas
Public open spaces
Residential uses

12. If you have any other suggestions, please give details here:

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Environment and Climate Change

Climate Change is having an impact on everyone's life now and into the future. The RLDP shall need to take a comprehensive approach to this and ensure that future development plays its part in reaching carbon net zero targets. The policies we include in an RLDP for the Vale of Glamorgan could help to mitigate Climate Change. Furthermore, the Vale of Glamorgan Council has declared both a Climate and Nature Emergency and therefore, it is paramount that we consider

13. **We would like to know how important you think each of these factors is to mitigating the impacts of Climate Change and reducing our carbon footprint.**

Please rank the following in order of preference (where 1 is the most preferred and 6 is the least): *

Energy efficiency measures and low carbon energy generation in new buildings
Increase the opportunity for sustainable travel (walking, cycling and public transport)
More facilities for electric vehicles
Promote car free developments
Promote green infrastructure and enhancing biodiversity e.g. tree planting
Support the development of community renewable energy production

14. If you have any other suggestions, please give details here:

Transport and Movement

How people move around the Vale of Glamorgan to access services, facilities and employment sites will continue to be an important matter for the new RLDP. Supporting a modal shift away from reliance on private vehicles and encouraging more journeys to be taken by sustainable means such as walking, cycling and public transport will assist in meeting the Climate Change challenge as well as supporting people with leading healthier, more active lives. The new RLDP can help to ensure that adequate infrastructure is provided to cater to the needs of pedestrians

15. We would like your views on what you think the RLDP priorities should be for improving transport in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Please rank the following in order of preference (where 1 is the most preferred and 7 is the least): *

Improve bus services
Increase the availability of cycle hire schemes / car share clubs
Maximising opportunities presented by the South Wales Metro
More cycle lanes
More electric vehicle charging points
Integrated transport hubs
Wider footpaths and better facilities for pedestrians

16. If you have any other suggestions, please give details here:

17. If you have any further comments or suggestions on priorities for the Vale of Glamorgan over the next 15 years, then please describe them here:

About You

The following questions will help us ensure data is representative of population of the authority

18. ARE YOU...?

- Male
- Female
- Prefer not to say
- Other

19. WHAT IS YOUR AGE GROUP?

- Under 16
- 16 - 24
- 25 - 44
- 45 - 64
- Aged 65 or over
- Prefer not to say

20. WHAT IS YOUR ETHNIC GROUP?

- White
- Mixed
- Asian
- Black
- Chinese
- Prefer not to say
- Other

21. WHAT IS YOUR MAIN LANGUAGE?

'Other' option can include British Sign Language, large print etc.

- Welsh
- English
- Bilingual
- Prefer not to say
- Other

22. WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION OR BELIEF?

- Christian (all denominations)
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Humanist
- No religion or belief
- Prefer not to say
- Other

23. DO YOU HAVE A DISABILITY?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say

24. WHAT IS YOUR SEXUAL ORIENTATION?

- Bisexual
- Gay
- Lesbian
- Heterosexual
- Prefer not to say
- Other

25. WHAT IS YOUR LEGAL MARITAL OR SAME-SEX CIVIL PARTNERSHIP STATUS?

- Single
- Living with partner
- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Civil Partnership
- Dissolved Civil Partnership
- Surviving Civil Partnership
- Prefer not to say

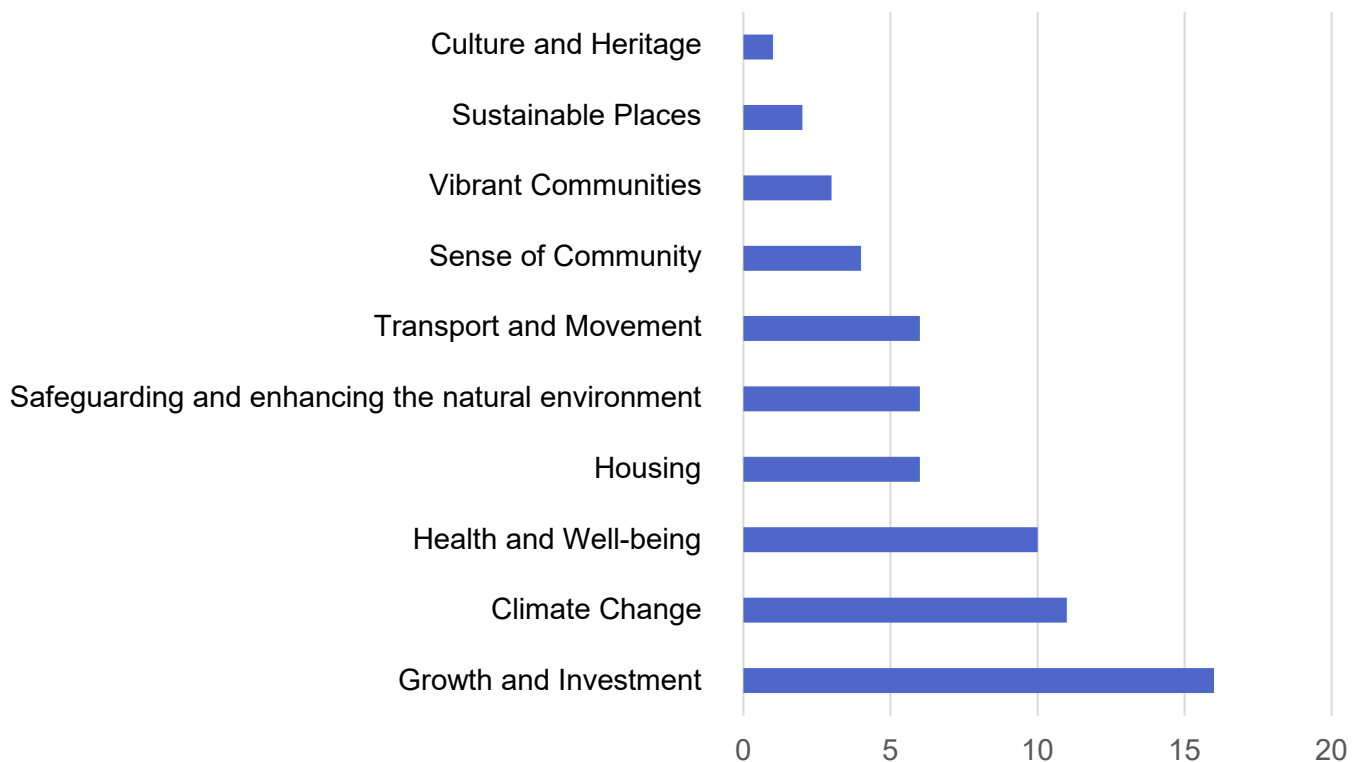
8.6. Appendix 6 Results of Issues Survey

Issues Survey Responses

I. Future Challenges

The following list highlights the key themes which the Council consider it is necessary for the RLDP Vision to focus on.

Please tick the two which are most important to you:

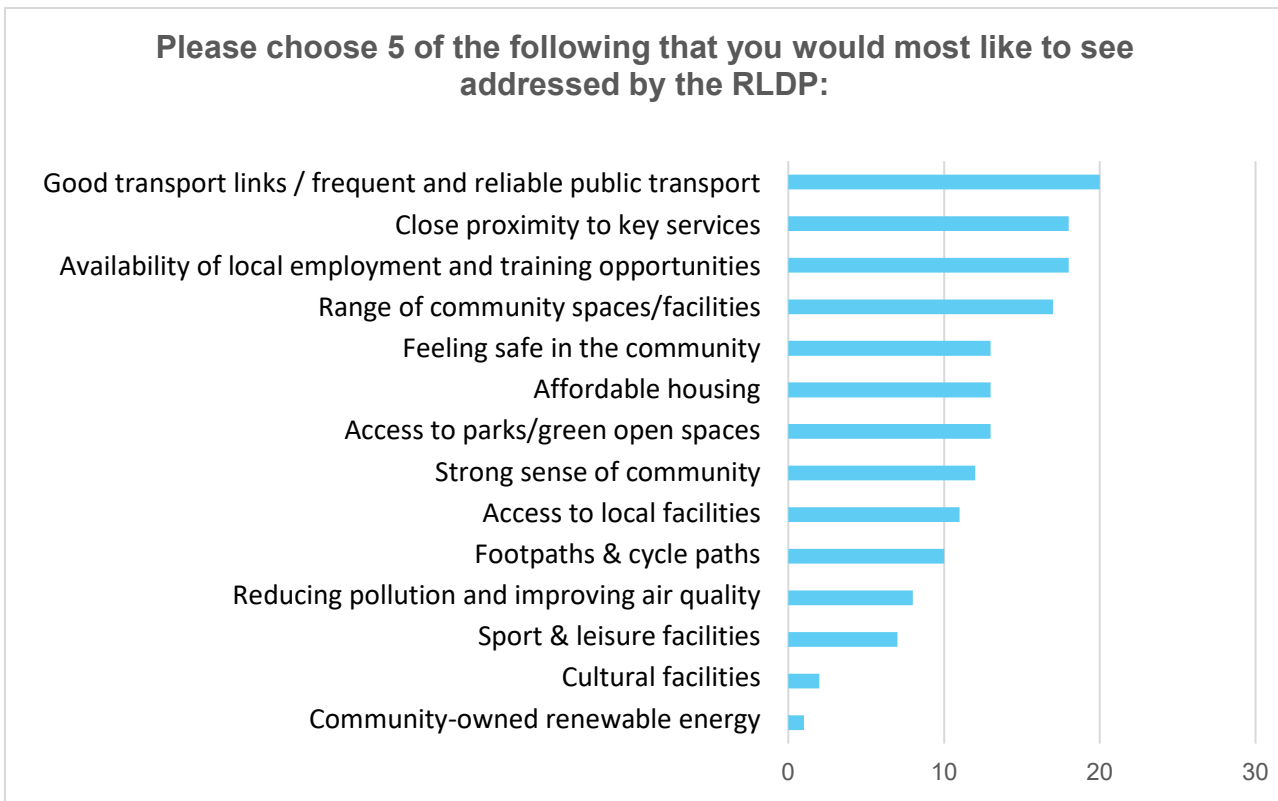


If there any other key topics you think the Council should consider or if you would like to expand on any of the themes listed above please leave your comments below:

- Viable Highstreets
- Decarbonisation and sequestration to remain aligned with the Paris Agreement and Welsh carbon budgets (to 2030)
- Consider growth and investment through the lens of sustainable development as defined by WB of FG Act.
- GP Services
- Sustainable transport
- Viable Highstreets
- Planning for an unknown & uncertain future.
- Community Safety, including issues such as Anti-Social Behaviour and other public disorders. Within this theme consider youth work, community development, increasing citizenship and local agency leadership of activities and projects. Components such as social entrepreneurs and third sector support and growth can also factor as contributors to safe and cohesive communities.

- Compassion and care within communities, recognising the challenges surrounding refugee and migrant integration within the Vale and which supports housing and other family readjustment needs.
- 'Key Worker' housing and how community critical roles are assisted to reside within (or close to) communities where needs exist.
- Community energy initiatives (e.g., localised ground source heat pumps or wind turbines)
- Connectivity between Vale Towns and other important Regional Centres.
- Social Housing
- Solar panels
- Health Care Facilities
- Protection of the Environment
- Cleaner streets and less rubbish and a better solution to weeds, and improved pavements.
- Housing mix and green spaces for leisure activities.
- A maintained commitment to achieving the aims and objectives of Project Zero when considering all existing and future developments.
- Protecting finite resources
- Sustainable materials used in the building process.
- Providing a healthy environment where there is a sense of place, employment, clean energy taking into account climate change etc.
- The need to build low energy use social housing with excellent insulation and renewable energy.
- Consider whether the goals can be achieved better by initiating new settlement(s) rather than tagging on housing to existing settlements.
- Issues specifically affecting the rural Vale.

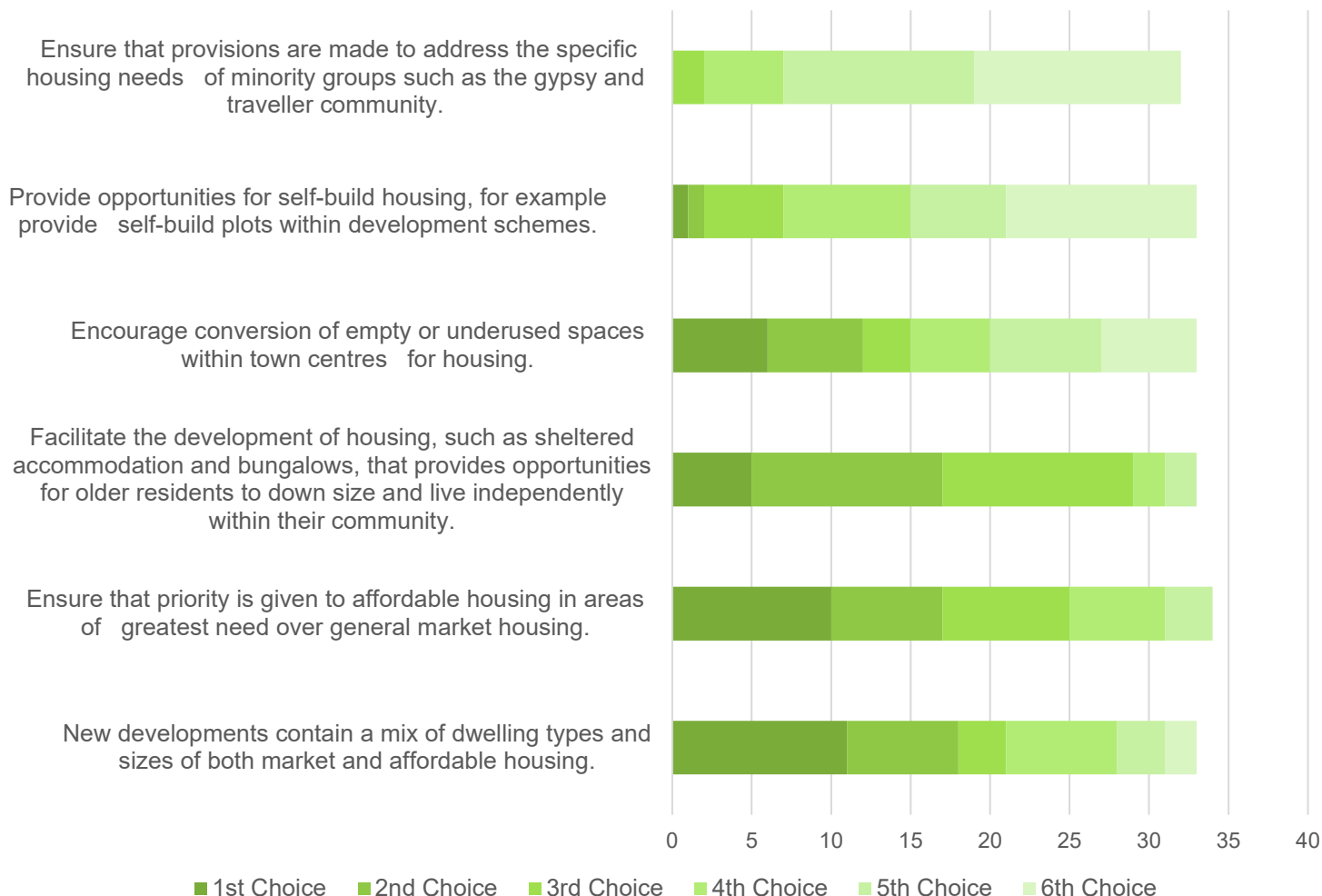
II. Place



III. Homes

We would like to know what you would consider to be the key housing priorities for the RLDP.

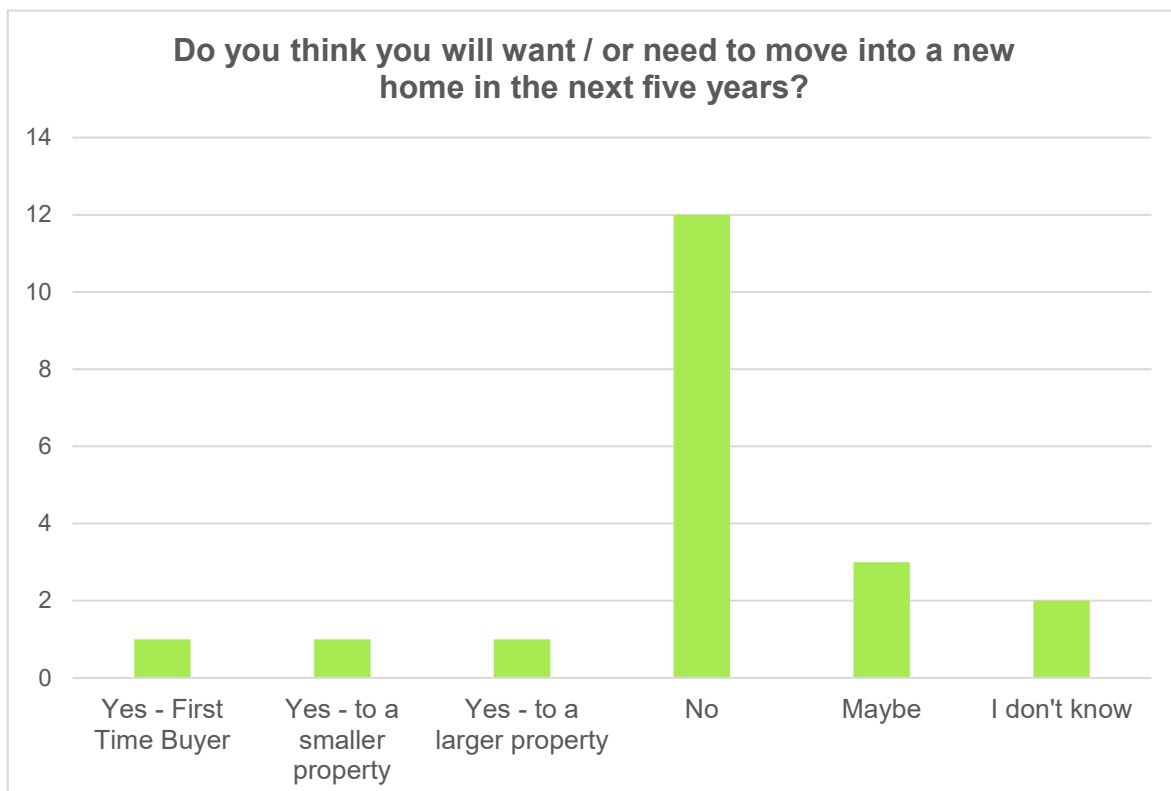
Please rank the following in order of preference:



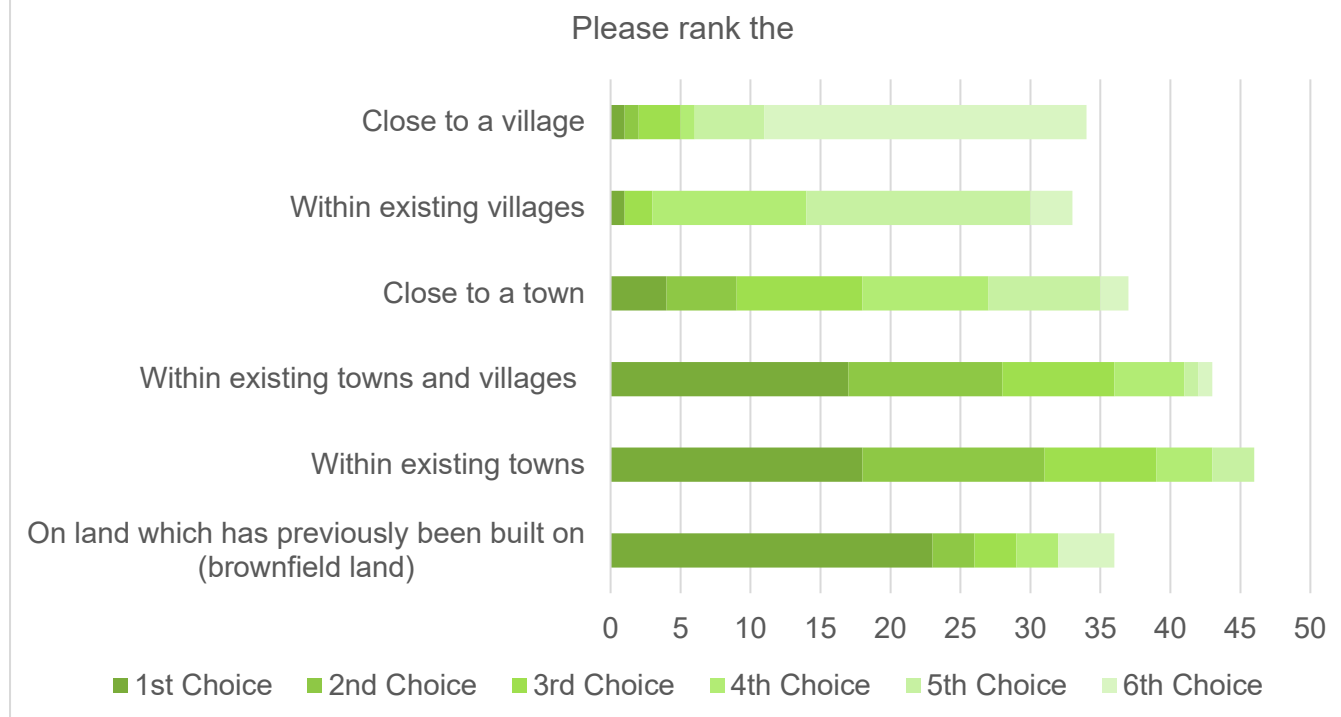
If you have any other suggestions of key housing priorities for the RLDP, please give details here:

- All housing development should move communities away from car dependency, i.e., near transport hubs, and away from environmental risks such as flood zones. The type of housing is important too; proving housing stock fit for need - not sprawling low density car dependant bungalows but mid-size higher density low impact, lower energy, sustainable communities.
- High quality energy performance should be considered.
- All new housing should be built to the highest possible environmental standards, i.e., "zero carbon". Developers should not be allowed to cut corners in this regard.
- Developing brownfield sites over greenspaces for housing is a must.
- Housing provision should be considered against priority needs. While not indicating a definitive list - this may include homes for: key workers; people escaping domestic abuse; people escaping exploitation; refugees; those returning from imprisonment and who are likely to reoffend unless housed; young people leaving care at the age of 18 (or perhaps younger).

- Regarding the 'close proximity of key services' (as identified at q3 for 'place') - we note the potentials for 'hubs' or for 'one stop shops' where multiple services (to include the police) might be co-located and accessible to residents. We would be interested in exploring the potentials for multiple services (both statutory and 3rd sector) to enjoy co-location within venues across the local authority area - which could increase the collaborative approaches of agencies to the provision of local services and community impact. The co-location of services at 'hubs' or 'one stop shops' would, we think, help make services and support more readily accessible to residents and increase service 'connectedness with communities.
- There is an increased need for both good quality temporary and permanent accommodation which may be more achievable through the leadership of responsible social landlords (i.e., Housing associations) and / or directly by council housing.
- Enable low-cost loans or grants to facilitate the proper conversion of large dwellings into sub-divisions, with adequate facilities and amenity space for each occupier.
- Build more social housing.
- Build a new village on Llandow trading estate, with facilities.
- The number of affordable homes in an area should be reviewed before further development of this type are allowed. The provision of grants for affordable housing has resulted in sites being used for this purpose where there is no need.
- Ensure investigations are carried out and proper consultation is given to the potential flood risk of each new development, with developmental conditions imposed where necessary.
- Ensure adequate amenities (health care providers, schools etc) are available within an existing community to support the proposed increase in population that a new development brings.
- Minimise the use of finite resources in construction and set a carbon budget for construction.
- Compulsory purchasing of empty homes
- For holiday homes, B&B's, and other planning applications that wish to be used for holiday accommodation, to be granted with conditions that they will facilitate emergency housing requests should the local authority require it. This would provide temporary accommodation to local people in emergency situations and will not isolate them from their support network.



When identifying areas for new housing the Council will seek to provide housing in the most sustainable locations that provide access to services and facilities. In which of the following locations would you like to see new housing located?

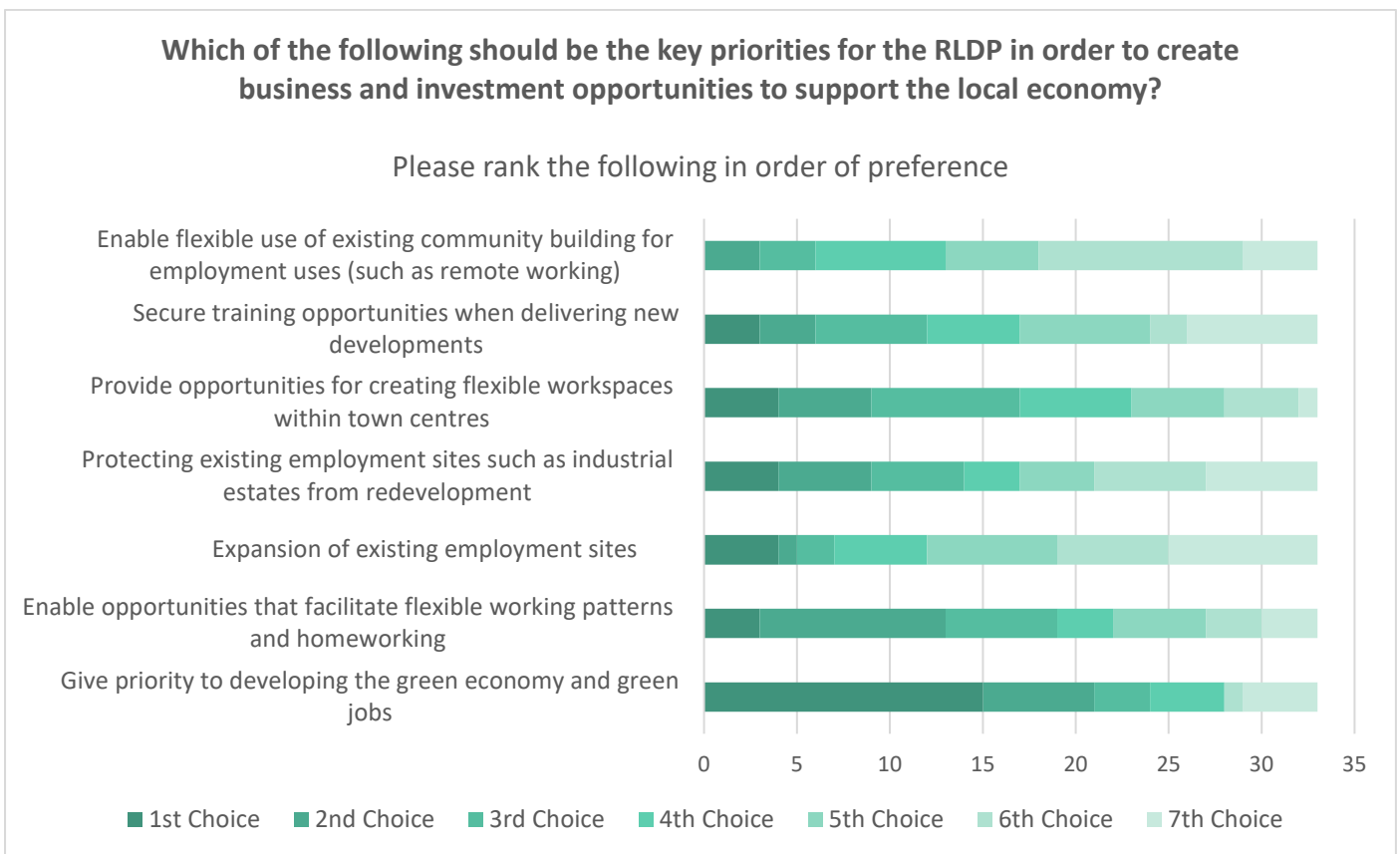


If you have any other suggestions relating to the location of new housing, please give details here:

- Llandow Trading Estate is a development opportunity for a new Community with all facilities available.
- Focus on areas with good sustainable transport hubs.
- Consider housing needs and commutes within Cardiff Capital Region.
- Villages should not be overdeveloped.
- The size and scale of developments ought then to reflect the capacity and scale of the services and facilities which are accessible - or else also see those increased to reflect an additional need.
- Housing development should consider travel and transport access at the outset when identifying locations.
- Public transport provision within the Vale is understandably a logistical difficulty and the planning of new developments may help make public transport a more viable service (through increased use) while also helping to make individual journeys to work, or to public services, more economically beneficial for people.
- The location of affordable housing needs to avoid secondary impacts to the budgets of those households such as expensive travel to work costs.
- Where developments are required in areas where public transport restrictions remain - it may be advantageous to map locations against renewable and affordable energy supply and for essential connections (e.g., electric car charging or hydrogen supply).
- Development should not be on brownfield land.
- The congestion in the Western Vale is becoming crazy, any development in the Western Vale should be at Llandow Trading Estate and as the railway line is in close proximity the station should be re-opened. Traffic should be directed to join the A48 nearby to Cardiff, Bridgend, and Barry via Five Mile Lane, taking the pressure off the B4265.
- This is difficult to answer, so many variants.

- Any Section 106 monies from larger developments seem to be allocated to larger projects away from the affected towns and villages, when improvements are urgently needed in the locality.
- Locations for new housing are accessible to services by walking or cycling, especially for older people.
- Better apartment complexes are needed - also allotments.
- Decisions on where new housing is built should consider the demand from residents on the Vale of Glamorgan's Housing Waiting list of their preferred place to live.
- Totally new settlements where there are opportunities. This would be better for the environment and for sustainability in general.
- Assurances that any development will be supported by adequate road and public transport infrastructure.

IV. Work



If you have any other suggestions relating to business and investment opportunities, please give details here:

- Growth should be considered in terms of pursuing sustainable development and the wellbeing economy.
- In pursuing sustainable development and the well-being economy towards sustainable prosperity, rather than growth alone, it is important to consider 'Multi-Factor Productivity'.
- Emphasis must be in protecting current jobs & businesses while preparing infrastructure for new & future ones.
- There may be advantages in considering the approach of some other local authorities and the development of 'live / work' spaces. Some of the 'Garden Cities' have identified the advantages of homes with workspaces located to the rear of the houses or in units at the end of street. Apart from encouraging entrepreneurship and the small business economy - there is also the advantage of better work-life balance with less travel to work and with the advantage of managing childcare and other domestic needs. These communities are also less transient and establish 'community connectedness' more quickly with the potentials for

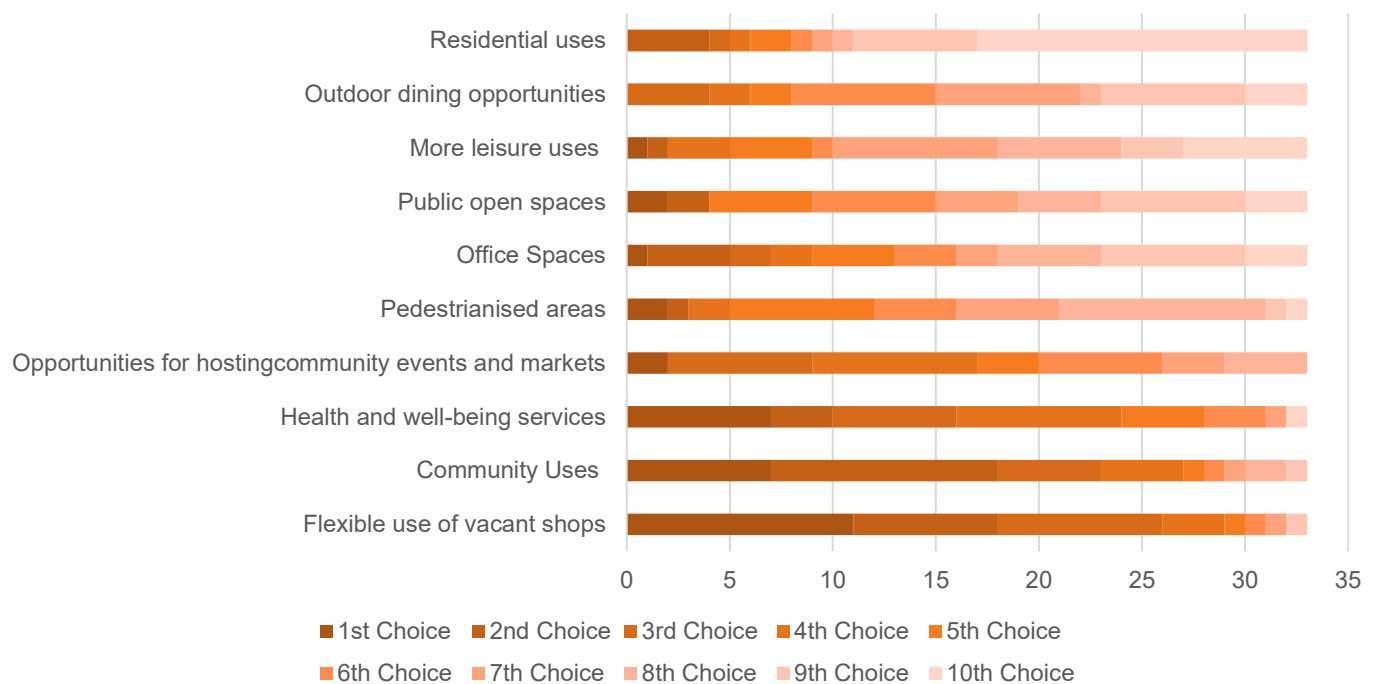
more localised corporate social responsibility by those businesses (including local apprenticeships, community sports or project support).

- High-pay jobs are particularly necessary to create in Barry to slow the brain drain.
- Consideration should be given to actual jobs and not those forecast, which often don't materialise.
- Utilise existing vacant buildings for business use where possible as opposed to building new premises.
- Remove communities from the expensive national grid.
- The Vale could become a leader in green technologies, green construction methods and sustainability.

V. Town Centres

We would like to know what you would consider to be the key priorities for the RLDP in relation to creating attractive and vibrant town and local centres across the Vale of Glamorgan.

Please rank the following in order of preference:

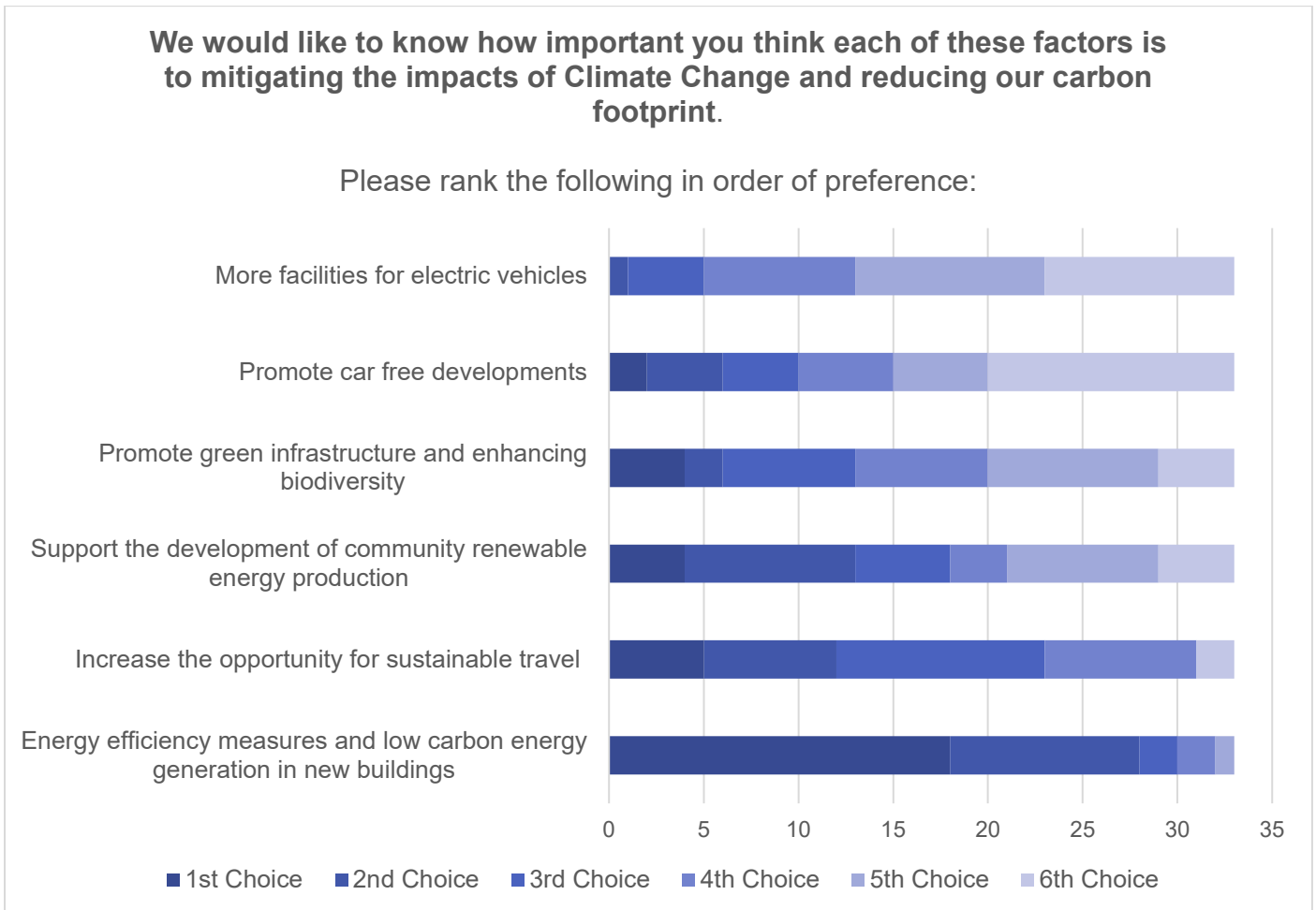


If you have any other suggestions for creating attractive and vibrant town centres, please give details here:

- Creative greenspaces such as green roof; wall; pop up small greenspaces.
- We should be using existing sites and giving cheaper opportunities to new and small businesses to boost our local economy.
- Llantwit Major needs more Entertainment Facilities.
- Town centres have to now attract people to come to them as shopping alone is not enough. More leisure and dining opportunities are needed, and vacant shops should be applied for flexible uses.
- Ensure town centres and public spaces are as green and biodiverse as possible which will improve the aesthetic appeal and air quality.
- Include plenty of public seating and disabled access.
- Discounts for new independent businesses.

- Shop fronts returned to a more traditional appearance.
- Provide atrium covering so activities can occur whatever the weather.

VI. Environment and Climate Change



If you have any other suggestions relating to the impacts of Climate Change and reducing our carbon footprint, please give details here:

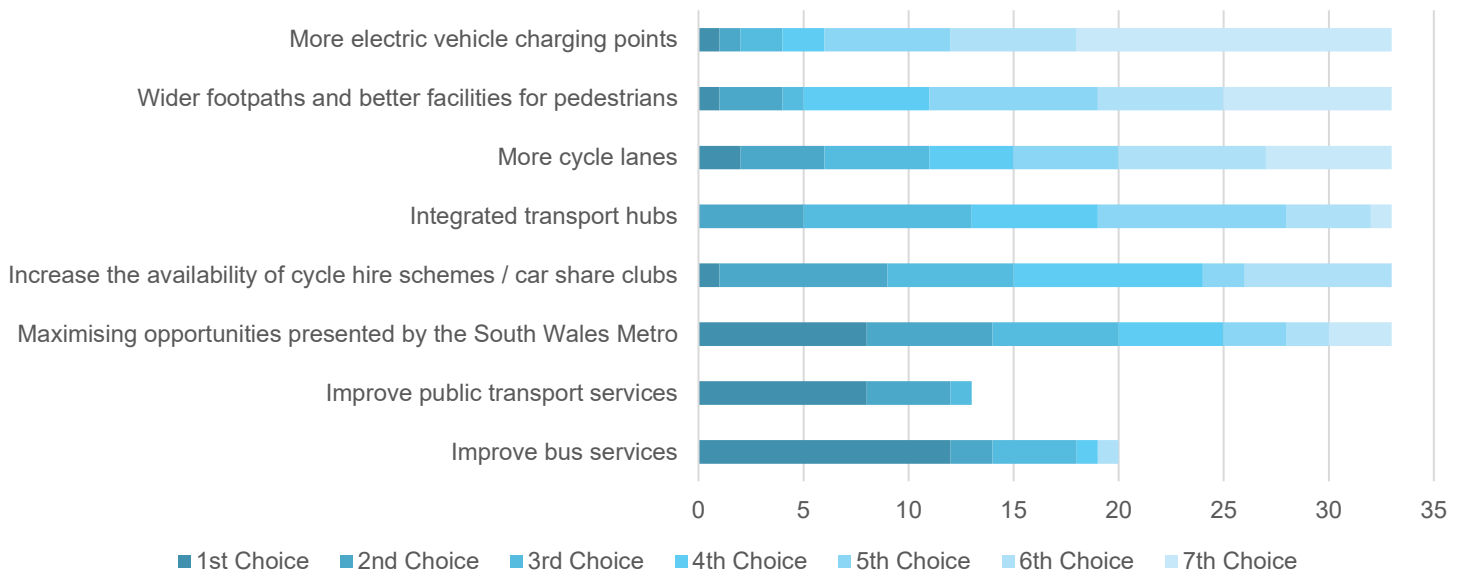
- Green infrastructure is essential to adapting to the impacts of climate change.
- This is about climate mitigation only, we should be talking about climate adaptation too e.g., how to adapt extreme weather.
- Recommendation to use NRW's energy hierarchy.
- Protecting our greenspaces from overdevelopment.
- Need to ensure existing operational needs are currently met, preferably sustainably, before embarking on an ambitious and expensive sustainability programme.
- Promoting green infrastructure needs also to mean energy networks that provide renewable energy.
- There needs to be some consideration across Public Service Board partners of the collective energy need and if there are potentials to identify collaborative approaches to our energy production and consumption.
- Green housing construction will require skills development as will the installation of green technology to home fuel needs. There is already a national shortage and increased demand for green energy installation will only be met if there is a suitable size workforce to carry out the work.

- Better Public Transport, Train Services every half hour. Buses are always late due to the amount of traffic on roads to the Western Vale, which causes people being late for appointments.
- Provide assistance in improving energy efficiency of existing buildings.
- Carbon budget for new buildings.
- Top priority to energy efficiency measures in existing buildings
- We need designated cycle routes in rural vale. Current cycle routes through country lanes are not safe.

VII. Transport and Movement

We would like your views on what you think the RLDP priorities should be for improving transport in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Please rank the following in order of preference:



If you have any other suggestions for improving transport in the Vale, please give details here:

- Pedestrianisation of built-up areas
- 20mph zones
- Reduce car dependency and commit not to building more roads.
- Optimise facilities for electric vehicles & significantly improve public transport offerings, especially in rural areas.
- New or improved cycle/ pedestrian pathways should be segregated to improve safety and accessibility.
- Less public money to support private ownership/electric vehicles.

If you have any further comments or suggestions on priorities for the Vale of Glamorgan over the next 15 years, then please describe them here:

- LDP is an important document for agriculture food sustainability.
- The Vale is also important for energy production (biomass) and solar.
- The Vale should ensure the Plan's development and land-use proposals are individually and cumulatively compatible with the scale and pace of decarbonisation and sequestration needed to remain aligned with the Paris Agreement and Welsh carbon budgets (to 2030) and targets through to the end of the plan period (near 2040).
- The climate emergency should influence all decision-making. The Plan is an opportunity to make a difference by promoting the right sort and rejecting the wrong sort of development.
- Protecting current greenspaces should be priority over housing and development.
- Urgent need to identify and address all serious current social, commercial, and industrial issues in the Vale before embarking on an ambitious, expensive and possibly improbable future Plan.
- The access to Cardiff Airport is substantially below acceptable levels, and urgently needs improved rail and vehicle access if the airport is to survive.
- The Penarth Branch rail service needs electrifying and the station itself improved to a higher degree of passenger comfort if passenger numbers are to be improved post-pandemic.
- As much housing needs to be built as possible in as short a time as possible to prevent an enormous homelessness crisis that will be triggered by the cost-of-living crisis. Enormous economic development projects need starting in North and East sides of Barry to bridge the divide.
- Crime rates and litter are significantly down (though it needs maintaining), which means the prerequisites have been met to make it an attractive place for investment.
- To prevent rampant poverty we need better, higher education service jobs in Barry to attract university-educated residents back to Barry after getting their degree.
- COVID has shown reliance on the tourism industry is unsustainable, further diversifying job sectors is necessary.
- Improved Public Transport, in particular more Trains in the western Vale. More health Care facilities.
- The rural character of the Vale should be paramount, areas should not become urbanised.
- Improve the deprived areas within Barry town.
- To include integration and collaboration with other PSB members' plans.
- Need to consider the breadth of needs of the community within the LDP.
- The environmental consequences of development and choice of materials must be considered at the heart of planning.
- Demolition must only be permitted as a last resort.
- Facilities such as outdoor gyms are needed to reduce the need to travel.
- The Plan must be fit for purpose with an ageing population.
- Undo the idea of rural vale being seen as affluent and not in need of essential services or funding.
- Look into areas in rural vale that lack in independent play facilities and independent youth provisions outside of school hours and weekends, that are easily accessible.
- Bring support services into smaller towns such as Women's Aid, Youth Services, Charitable causes, Age Concern etc.

8.7. Appendix 7 Vision and Objectives Workshop Briefing Note

This briefing note was circulated to Vision and Objectives workshop attendees prior to the session. The briefing note was updated with the most recent version of the Vision and Objectives before each workshop, below is the version of the briefing note sent to Elected Members.

Member Workshop 05/09/22

We are currently at the pre-deposit stage of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) process, which involves preparing and carrying out engagement on the draft Issues, Vision and Objectives. This briefing note provides information on what we will be doing in relation to all three with members. In summary, we are conducting a questionnaire on the Issues. The outcomes of this will be discussed at the workshop. We have also prepared a draft Vision and draft Objectives for your consideration, ahead of the workshop as set out below.

Issues

This part of the process is designed to identify the key issues that the RLDP needs to consider and seek to address. These will subsequently inform the vision and objectives.

To inform this part of the engagement workshop, please fill in our issues questionnaire using the following link: <https://forms.office.com/r/1Uvk5DiSdW>. This questionnaire will enable you to share your views on the development plan issues that affect the Vale of Glamorgan and that we should take into consideration as part of the RLDP process. We intend to discuss member's views on the key issues in the workshop, so please return the completed questionnaire by **01/09/22**.

Vision

All LDPs must contain a vision that articulates the core purpose of the Plan, provides a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy, future policies and measuring the LDP's success, as well as outlining how places will change over the Plan period. It must be ambitious but realistic.

Towards agreeing a Vision, we have drafted the following for you to consider and provide an example of what we believe a good Vision for the RLDP would be. We will discuss its merits in the workshop, as well as what type of Vision members may want to see. The draft Vision has been informed by:

- Vale of Glamorgan Council Corporate Plan 2020-25
- Climate Change Challenge Plan 2021-2030
- PSB Well-being Assessment 2022
- PSB Well-being Plan 2018-2023
- Draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Scoping Report 2022
- LDP Annual Monitoring Reports

The Objectives set out how the vision can be achieved in land use planning terms. The draft Objectives are detailed in the next section of the briefing note. However, to make it clear what Objectives relate to each part of the Vision, they are highlighted at the end of each paragraph.

In 2036:

The Council will have achieved its target of becoming zero carbon by 2030 adopting innovative techniques and efficient use of resources to mitigate its impact on the environment, implementing exemplar zero carbon projects including schools and district heating networks. Development of the Cardiff Capital Region Aberthaw Green Energy Park

has established the Vale of Glamorgan as a regional hub for innovation in renewable and green energy companies and zero carbon manufacturing. All new developments within the Vale of Glamorgan are now built to the highest standards of environmental design and performance incorporating measures to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. (Objective 1 – Climate Change)

The Vale of Glamorgan is now a healthy and inclusive place for everyone, providing equal access to services and facilities. Residents are proud of where they live and have access to the homes they need; housing growth has delivered housing which caters for all including affordable homes and older person housing contributing towards diverse communities within which older residents maintain their independence. (Objective 2 – Contribute to Health and Wellbeing) (Objective 3 – Homes for All)

Through Place making, places and spaces are accessible and inclusive, with new developments that respect local character, are valued by residents and contribute positively towards better public health and wellbeing. Positive improvements have been achieved in narrowing the disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes for residents living in the most deprived areas through better access to employment, training, and investment in the built environment. (Objective 4 – Placemaking)

The Vale enjoys a network of connected, multi-functional and accessible Green Infrastructure providing a range of enhanced leisure and health benefits within and between towns, villages and the countryside and more residents participate in active and healthy activities. Investment in green infrastructure has produced a net gain in biodiversity with enhanced habitat connectivity, the creation of new habitats, and new tree planting providing carbon storage and contributing towards climate change resilience and adaptation. (Objective 5- Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment and Heritage)

The Council's Growth and Regeneration Programme for Barry has successfully transformed the town. Its town and local retail centres are vibrant places, the new marina at Barry Waterfront, and revitalised Barry Island, now provide all year-round tourism, whilst a range of public realm schemes have enhanced the built and natural environment throughout the town. The completion of Barry Waterfront now provides residents with improved access to homes, employment, education, and training, alongside increased accessibility to active travel and integrated public transport hubs. (Objective 6- Diverse, vibrant, and connected communities)

The towns of Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth are vibrant and attractive sustainable service centres playing a vital role in the community providing a diverse range of services and facilities for its residents and those living in neighbouring villages. Town centres have adapted to reflect changes in retail behaviour and now function as multi use centres providing retail, leisure, recreation, community, and employment spaces. Enhanced public realm and active travel networks within the towns and between villages have created liveable and accessible neighbourhoods for residents linked to their surrounding rural settlements. (Objective 6- Diverse, vibrant, and connected communities)

Sustainable levels of growth within minor rural settlements have enabled the creation of balanced multigenerational communities that contribute to maintaining the viability of the rural area. Through investment in active travel, public transport, and broadband connectivity the rural vale is a living and working countryside supporting a network of sustainable and thriving rural settlements. Placemaking principles have enabled rural settlements to maintain their separate and distinct character. (Objective 6- Diverse, vibrant, and connected communities)

The delivery of the South East Wales Metro means that the Vale of Glamorgan is now well connected by an integrated transport system supporting economic growth, with existing communities having access to improved transport connectivity both locally and regionally and with economic and housing growth delivered sustainably and to the benefit of communities. (Objective 7 -Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices)

The Vale has a thriving local economy with a balanced and diversified business base. New employment growth at Bro Tathan and Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zones has attracted inward investment from knowledge-based and high-tech businesses creating high paid quality employment and training. The Vale has a skilled and adaptable workforce. The delivery of strategic and local employment sites have enabled existing businesses to grow and thrive and has contributed to a reduction in outward commuting. (Objective 8- Building a prosperous and green economy)

Through strong investment in tourism, leisure, recreation, and green infrastructure the Vale of Glamorgan is an all-year-round tourist destination. Sensitive and sustainable management of its built and natural assets including the Heritage Coast, Country Parks, its beaches, countryside and historic heritage has enabled tourism to flourish. The Vale attracts visitors from afar and tourism is an important source of local employment, investment, and enabler of rural diversification. (Objective 8- Building a prosperous and green economy)

Objectives

The purpose of the objectives is to offer greater detail on how the planning system can help to achieve the vision and respond to the key issues. As set out above, with reference to the draft Vision, we have prepared the following 8 draft objectives for consideration:

Objective 1 – Climate Change

Ensure that all new development and infrastructure is resilient to future impacts arising from climate change, directing development away from areas prone to flood risk and by incorporating measures to manage the water environment, biodiversity enhancement and adaptation.

Ensure all new development makes efficient use of natural resources, promoting sustainable design and construction techniques within new developments, and support increased generation of renewable and low carbon energy, including district heating and community led schemes.

Locating and designing new developments that reduce the need to travel by car and encourage people to actively participate in active travel and use sustainable transport.

Objective 2 – Contribute to Health and Wellbeing

Ensure that all new developments are designed so that they create inclusive and accessible environments for all ages that improve mental and physical wellbeing by enabling residents to participate in active lifestyles, through the provision of convenient access to green spaces, active travel routes, and the natural environment for leisure and recreation.

Enable the delivery of local employment, training and regeneration opportunities that can contribute to a reduction in the health and social inequalities.

Objective 3 – Homes for All

Ensure that all new residential developments include the right mix, tenure and type of homes that respond to the changing needs of the Vale's population, including homes that are affordable, accessible for older persons and that address the identified accommodation needs of the Vale's gypsy and traveller communities.

Objective 4 – Placemaking

All new development will contribute towards creating a sense of place, adopting place making principles which respect and enhance local character and improve public realm to create safe and inclusive environments.

Facilitate the provision of accessible community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community, including high quality health, education, training, cultural and recreation, and community facilities and spaces.

Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural and Built Environment

Through the development process ensure that all new development makes a positive contribution towards the development of a network of green infrastructure, protects natural habitats and provides net gain in local biodiversity.

Direct development away from areas of nature conservation interest and safeguarding areas from inappropriate development.

Recognise the value of the Vale's built heritage by embedding placemaking into the planning process so that development proposals protect the Vale's historic built environment from harmful changes, ensuring that new developments conserve and enhance the attractive qualities of the Vale's historic assets, respond appropriately to the locally distinctive context and achieve high standards of design.

Objective 6 – Diverse, vibrant, and connected communities

Facilitate the physical, economic, and social regeneration of Barry, reflecting the needs and aspirations of local communities, through the provision of new homes, employment and enhanced transport connectivity.

Enable diversification of uses within town and local commercial and service centres to offer a mix of retail, leisure, commercial and community uses and improving active travel and public transport connectivity within and between these towns and neighbouring settlements.

Provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside through the delivery of growth in sustainable locations, related to the Settlement Hierarchy, alongside the provision of supporting infrastructure.

Objective 7 – Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

Ensure new development is directed to locations that are or can be accessible by a choice of modes of transport, including walking, cycling, and public transport.

Ensure that all new development increases the opportunities for residents to engage in active travel incorporating active travel facilities and encourage modal shift towards greater use of sustainable transport.

Identify opportunities for maximising local transport investment arising from the South East Wales Metro, to strengthen transport connectivity both locally and regionally, providing management of the highways network, offering safe and effective choices for walking, and cycling alongside enhanced public transport services.

Objective 8 – Building a prosperous and green economy

Provide for a range and choice of good quality employment land and supporting infrastructure to enable local businesses to expand, create opportunities for inward investment, and enable the Vale's economy to respond to future changes in work and employment patterns.

Promote Aberthaw, Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone as important strategic employment areas, enabling delivery of high-quality jobs, training, and education opportunities.

Support diversification of the rural economy, enabling opportunities to provide employment and business premises within rural settlements and facilitate the growth in rural enterprises.

Facilitate sustainable tourism growth recognising its contribution to the Vale's economic wellbeing enabling enhanced leisure and recreation where they would promote economic activity, diversification, and sustainable development.

8.8. Appendix 8 Vision and Objectives Workshop Poll

This survey was conducted via www.mentimeter.com during the Vision and Objectives workshops with stakeholders and Elected Members. The results shown are from the session with PSB representatives on 14th October 2022. The results are incomplete due to time constraints during the workshop. Unanswered questions were replaced by follow-up Microsoft Form, which was circulated to attendees after the meeting (see Appendix 9).

Participants	Responses
Elected Members	20
PSB	6
Town Councils	3
Community Councils	3

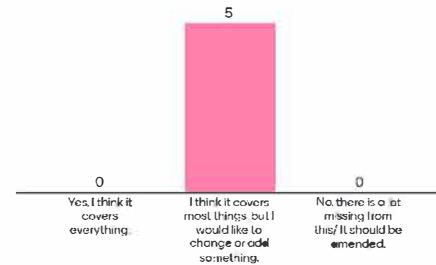
What issues do you want the Replacement Local Development Plan to address?



Mentimeter

1. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Climate Change?

Mentimeter

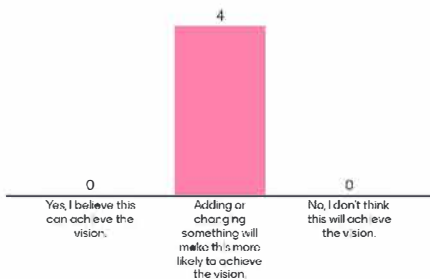


Mentimeter

Mentimeter

2. Does Objective 1 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Climate Change?

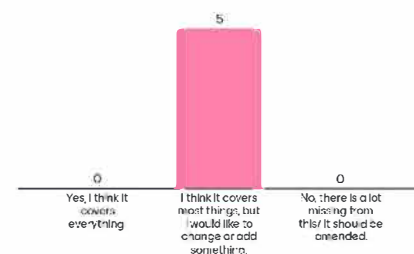
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Mentimeter

3. Are you happy with our approach to health and wellbeing?

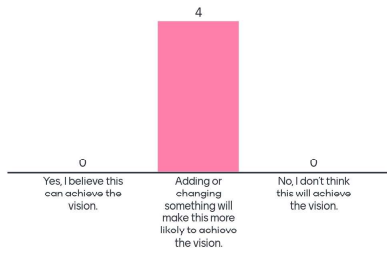
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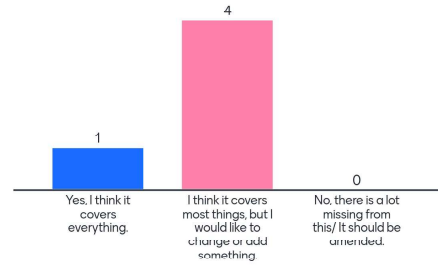
4. Does Objective 2 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Mental and Physical Health & Wellbeing?

Mentimeter



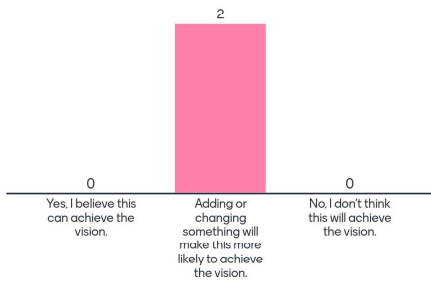
5. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Homes For All?

Mentimeter



6. Does Objective 3 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Homes For All?

Mentimeter

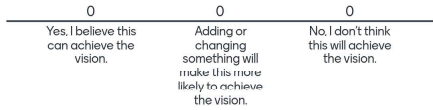


7. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Positive Placemaking?

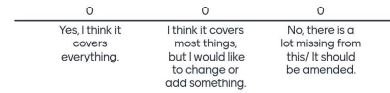
Mentimeter



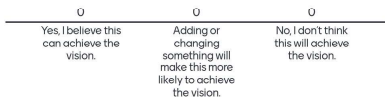
8. Does Objective 4 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Positive Placemaking?



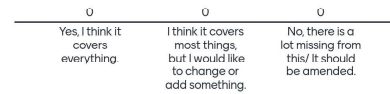
9. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment?



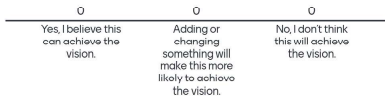
10. Does Objective 5 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment?



11. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Built Environment?



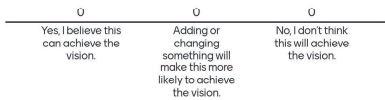
12. Does Objective 6 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Built Environment?



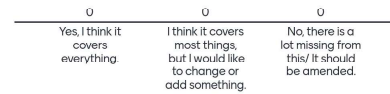
13. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Diverse, Vibrant and Connected Communities?



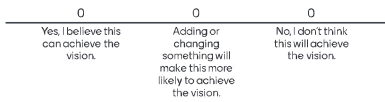
14. Does Objective 7 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Diverse, Vibrant and Connected Communities?



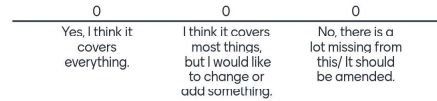
15. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices?



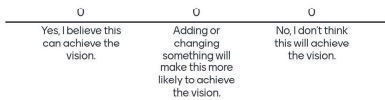
16. Does Objective 8 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices?



17. Do you think this part of the vision covers all the issues relating to Building a Prosperous and Green Economy?



18. Does Objective 8 go far enough to achieve the part of the vision relating to Building a Prosperous and Green Economy?



Do you think anything has been missed?



8.9. Appendix 9 Vision and Objective Workshop Slides

These slides were presented during each Vision and Objective workshop. The Vision paragraphs and Objectives were updated to match the briefing note for each session. This example is from the workshop for PSB members, it includes some quotes from the Issues survey which was circulated in advance.





Replacement LDP 2021 – 2036




Vision, Issues and Objectives Workshop

Planning Policy Team
October 2022

www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp

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Agenda:




- Explain the Vision Issues and Objectives stage
- Identify Key Themes of the RLDP
- Consider Issues of each Theme and Vision and Objective to address these

25/04/2023

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LDP Key Stages




1	LDP Review & Develop Evidence Base (on going)	AMW0
2	*Delivery Agreement (Timetable & Community Involvement Scheme)	
3	Preparation / Participation Undertake call for candidate sites Preferred Strategy Statutory Public Consultation (6 weeks)	
4	Deposit-Plan Update Evidence Base Statutory Public Consultation (6 weeks)	
5	Submission	
6	Examination	
7	Inspectors Report	
8	Adoption	
9	Annual Monitoring Report Review Report	

*See Chapter 8 for the Short Form Revision procedure

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3

Preferred Strategy Stage

Identify the key issues, challenges and drivers for the area (economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects) including the requirements of national, regional and local strategies. Evaluate if the key issues for the adopted plan are still relevant, to what degree and have new issues arisen.

Set out a vision for the plan, unique to local circumstances, with overarching objectives that respond to the key issues.

The Preferred Strategy must pass the gateway test set out in P-P-W incorporating the Placemaking approach and site search sequence, a clearly expressed spatial strategy and settlement hierarchy, based on the role and function of places, the Sustainable Transport Hierarchy, need and supply factors and sustainable development.

Define the proposed scale of future growth in population, housing and employment, based on an analysis of various growth options and express how it will be delivered, e.g. broad ranges of components (commitments/windfall/small sites/allocations etc.)

Express housing and economic growth levels in the settlement hierarchy and places. Key sites/growth areas to deliver the plan spatially identified on a Proposals Map, supported by master planning principles, concept diagrams and a Constraints Map




The broad timing/phasing for housing and economic growth, including infrastructure.

Key strategic policies to deliver the vision, objectives and strategy.

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Themes and Issues

A number of key themes that need to be addressed in the RLDP have been identified from relevant corporate and national documents.

Relevant Issues have also been identified within the themes to provide a focus for the development of the RLDP's draft Vision and Objectives




- Climate Change
- Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing
- Homes for All
- Positive Placemaking
- Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment
- Protecting and Enhancing the Built Environment
- Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities
- Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices
- Building a Prosperous and Green Economy

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Purpose of Vision and Objectives

Vision

All LDPs must contain a vision that articulates the core purpose of the Plan, provides a framework for developing the Preferred Strategy, future policies and measuring the LDP's success, as well as outlining how places will change over the Plan period. It must be ambitious but realistic.

Objectives

The Objectives set out how the vision can be achieved in land use planning terms.

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VALE OF GLAMORGAN
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Climate Change
Issues

Consider the scale and pace of decarbonisation and sequestration needed to remain aligned with the Paris Agreement and Welsh carbon budgets (to 2030) and targets through to the end of the plan period (near 2040)

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Climate Change
Vision Paragraph 1

By 2036:

The Council will have achieved its target of becoming zero carbon by 2030. It has adopted innovative techniques and efficient resource use to mitigate its impact on the environment, exemplar zero carbon projects including schools and district heating networks have been implemented. Development of the Cardiff Capital Region Aberthaw Green Energy Park has established the Vale of Glamorgan as a regional hub for innovation in renewable and green energy and zero carbon manufacturing. All developments within the Vale of Glamorgan are now built to the highest standards of environmental design and performance, incorporating measures to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

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Climate Change

Objective 1

Ensure that all new development and infrastructure is resilient to future impacts arising from climate change. Direct development away from areas prone to flood risk and incorporate water management, biodiversity enhancement and adaptation measures.

Ensure the efficient use of natural resources, promoting sustainable design and construction techniques within new developments. Support increased generation of renewable and low carbon energy, including district heating and community led schemes.

Encourage development that reduces the need to travel by car and encourage people to participate in active travel and use sustainable transport.

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Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing
Issues

We note the potentials for 'hubs' or for 'one stop shops' where multiple services (to include the Police) might be co-located and accessible to residents ... [this] would, we think, help make services and support more readily accessible to residents and increase service 'connectedness with communities'.

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Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing

Vision Paragraph 2
*The Vale of Glamorgan is now a **healthy** and inclusive place for everyone, with equal access to services and facilities...*

Vision Paragraph 3
*Through placemaking, places and spaces are accessible, **social and inclusive**. New developments respect local character, are valued by residents and contribute positively towards **public health and wellbeing**. Positive improvements have been achieved in **narrowing the disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes** for residents living in the most deprived areas through better access to employment, education, training, services and investment in the built environment.*

Vision Paragraph 4
*The Vale enjoys a network of connected, multi-functional and accessible Green Infrastructure, providing a range of enhanced leisure and **health benefits** within and between towns, villages and the countryside. More residents participate in **active and healthy activities**.*

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Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing

Objective 2

Ensure that all places offer inclusive and accessible environments for all ages that facilitate interaction with nature and others. Enable residents to participate in active lifestyles, through the provision of convenient access to open spaces and active travel routes, for leisure and recreation.; Enable the delivery of local employment, training and regeneration opportunities that reduce health and social inequalities.

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Homes for All
Issues

All housing development should be focussed in areas that move communities away from car dependency, i.e. near transport hubs, and away from env risks such as flood zones - types of housing important too - proving housing stock fit for need - not sprawling low density car dependant bungalows but mid size higher density low impact, lower energy, sustainable communities.

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VALE of GLAMORGAN
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Homes for All
Vision Paragraph 3

By 2036:

The Vale of Glamorgan is now a healthy and inclusive place for everyone, with equal access to services and facilities. Residents are proud of where they live and have access to the homes they need. Housing growth has delivered housing which caters for all, including affordable homes and older person housing, contributing towards diverse communities where older residents maintain their independence.

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Homes for All

Objective 3

Ensure that all new residential developments provide high quality housing that includes the right mix, tenure and type of homes that respond to the changing needs of the Vale's population. This includes homes that are affordable, accessible for people of all ages and that address the identified accommodation needs of the Vale's gypsy and traveller communities.

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Positive Placemaking
Issues

The size and scale of developments ought then to reflect the capacity and scale of those services and facilities - or else also see those increased to reflect an additional service capacity.

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VALE of GLAMORGAN
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Positive Placemaking
Vision Paragraph 4

By 2036:

Through placemaking, places and spaces are accessible, social and inclusive. New developments respect local character, are valued by residents and contribute positively towards public health and wellbeing. Positive improvements have been achieved in narrowing the disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes for residents living in the most deprived areas through better access to employment, education, training, services and investment in the built environment.

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Positive Placemaking

Objective 4

All new development will contribute towards a sense of place, adopting placemaking, which respect and enhance local character and improve the public realm, creating inclusive, accessible and legible environments.

Facilitate the provision of accessible community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community, including high quality health, education, training, cultural, recreation, and community facilities and spaces.

Support the provision of social and community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community including high quality health, education and training, cultural and recreation, and community facilities and spaces

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Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment
Issues

Things like green infrastructure are essential to adapt to impacts of climate change and placemaking.

Creative greenspaces such as green roof, wall; pop up small greenspaces.

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Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment
Vision Paragraph 5

By 2036:

The Vale enjoys a network of connected, multi-functional and accessible Green Infrastructure, providing a range of enhanced leisure and health benefits within and between towns, villages and the countryside. More residents participate in active and healthy activities. Investment in green infrastructure has produced a net gain in biodiversity with enhanced habitat connectivity, the creation of new habitats, and new tree planting provides carbon storage and contributes towards climate change resilience and adaptation.

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Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Natural Environment

Objective 5

Ensure that all development makes a positive contribution towards the development of a network of green infrastructure, protects natural habitats and assist in halting the nature emergency through the delivering a net gain in local biodiversity.

Direct development away from areas of nature conservation interest and safeguard areas from inappropriate development.

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Protecting and Enhancing the Built Environment
Vision Paragraph 6

By 2036:

The Vale continues to be a place where the culture and diversity of people, and the unique qualities of its communities, are recognised and protected. Placemaking supports a strong sense of community and has contributed to improving the quality of life for all generations, Creating places where residents have access to local facilities that are inclusive places to meet and play. New development will have respected the local character of the Vale, protecting its outstanding and distinctive historic, natural and built environment. The important historic heritage of the Vale will have been and will continue to be conserved and enhanced.

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Protecting and Enhancing the Built Environment

Objective 6

Recognise the value of the Vale's built heritage by embedding placemaking into the planning process so that development proposals protect the Vale's historic built environment from harmful changes, ensuring that new developments conserve and enhance the attractive qualities of the Vale's historic assets, respond appropriately to the locally distinctive context and achieve high standards of design.

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Diverse, vibrant, and connected communities
Vision Paragraph 7

By 2036:

The Council's Growth and Regeneration Programme for Barry has successfully transformed the town. Its town and local retail centres are vibrant places, the new marina at Barry Waterfront, and revitalised Barry Island, now provide all year-round tourism, whilst a range of public realm schemes have enhanced the built and natural environment throughout the town. The completion of Barry Waterfront now provides residents with improved access to homes, employment, education, and training, alongside increased accessibility to active travel and integrated public transport.

The towns of Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth are vibrant and attractive sustainable service centres playing a vital role in the community by providing a diverse range of services and facilities for their residents and those living in neighbouring villages. Town centres have adapted to reflect changes in retail behaviour and now function as multi use centres providing retail, leisure, recreation, community, and employment spaces. Enhanced public realm and active travel networks within the towns and between villages have created liveable and accessible neighbourhoods for residents linked to their surrounding rural settlements.

Placemaking has ensured that the individual character of the Vale's town and villages has been maintained and their sense of place enhanced. Growth within rural settlements has provided for the needs of residents and supported balanced multigenerational communities that contribute to the vibrancy of the rural area. Through investment in active travel, public transport, and broadband connectivity the rural vale is a living and working countryside supporting a network of sustainable and thriving rural communities.

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Diverse, vibrant, and connected communities

Objective 7

Facilitate the physical, economic, and social regeneration of Barry, reflecting the needs and aspirations of local communities, through the provision of new homes, employment, and enhanced transport connectivity.

Enable diversification of uses within town and local commercial and service centres to offer a mix of retail, leisure, commercial and community uses. Improve active travel and public transport connectivity within and between towns and neighbouring settlements.

Provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside through the delivery of growth in sustainable locations, related to the Settlement Hierarchy, alongside the provision of supporting infrastructure.

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Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

Issues

Public transport provision within the Vale is understandably a logistical difficulty and the planning of new developments may help make public transport a more viable service (through increased use) while also helping to make individual journeys to work, or to public services, more economically beneficial for people.

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Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

Vision Paragraph 8

By 2036:

The delivery of the South East Wales Metro means that the Vale of Glamorgan is now well connected by an integrated transport system supporting economic growth. Existing communities have access to improved transport connectivity both locally and regionally, and with economic and housing growth delivered sustainably to the benefit of communities.

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Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

Objective 8

Ensure new development is directed to locations that are or can be accessible by a choice of modes of transport, including walking, cycling, and public transport.

Ensure that all new development increases the opportunities for residents to engage in active travel, by incorporating active travel facilities and encouraging a modal shift towards greater use of sustainable transport.

Identify opportunities for maximising local transport investment arising from the South East Wales Metro in order to: strengthen transport connectivity both locally and regionally, provide management of the highways network, and offer safe and effective choices for walking, and cycling alongside enhanced public transport services.

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Building a prosperous and green economy

Issues

Contributing to a regenerative economy, achieving sustainable levels of production and consumption (Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Aim 4)

Consider growth and investment through the lens of sustainable development as defined by WB of FG Act

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Building a prosperous and green economy

Vision Paragraph 9

By 2036:

The Vale has a thriving local economy with a balanced diversified and sustainable business base. New employment growth at Bro Tathan and Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zones has attracted inward investment from knowledge-based and high-tech businesses, creating high paid quality employment and training. The Vale has a skilled and adaptable workforce. The delivery of strategic and local employment sites, alongside opportunities for rural businesses and agricultural diversification, have enabled existing businesses to grow and thrive, and has contributed to a reduction in outward commuting. Through strong investment in tourism, leisure, recreation, and green infrastructure the Vale of Glamorgan is an all-year-round tourist destination. Sensitive and sustainable management of its built and natural assets including the Heritage Coast, Country Parks, its beaches, countryside and historic heritage has enabled tourism to flourish. The Vale attracts visitors from afar and tourism is an important source of local employment, investment, and an enabler of rural diversification.

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Building a prosperous and green economy

Objective 9

Provide for a range and choice of good quality employment land and supporting infrastructure to enable local businesses to expand. Create opportunities for inward investment and enable the Vale's economy to respond to future changes in work and employment patterns.

Promote Aberthaw, Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone as important strategic employment areas, enabling delivery of high-quality and skilled jobs, training, and education opportunities.

Support diversification of the rural economy, enabling opportunities to provide employment and business premises within rural settlements and facilitate the growth in rural enterprises.

Facilitate sustainable tourism growth, recognising its contribution to the Vale's economic wellbeing; enabling enhanced leisure, recreation, economic activity, diversification, and sustainable development.

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Anything that has been missed?

- Mentimeter Comments and Questions
- Please go to: www.menti.com
- Code: **XXX XXX**

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**Many Thanks
Diolch yn Fawr**

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8.10. Appendix 10 Vision and Objectives Follow Up Note for Elected Members

This note was circulated to Elected Members after the workshop on 5th September 2022. It summarises the key issues raised during the session, and suggested changes to be made to the Vision and Objectives.



REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021-2036

DRAFT ISSUES, VISION, AND OBJECTIVES

MEMBER ENGAGEMENT SESSION 5th SEPTEMBER 2022

BACKGROUND

The Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) process is currently at the pre-deposit stage, which involves building consensus on the draft Issues, Vision, and Objectives. This note provides information on the engagement carried out with members in relation to these.

The 'Issues' are intended to identify the key land use matters that the emerging RLDP needs to address, and these subsequently inform the Vision and Objectives. An 'Issues' questionnaire was sent to members in August 2022, the outcomes of which were presented and discussed at the workshop on 5th September 2022. A draft Vision and draft Objectives were also prepared for consideration by members, ahead of the workshop as set out in the briefing note.

The RLDP must contain a Vision, articulating the core purpose of the Plan, providing a framework for developing the draft Preferred Strategy, future policies and measuring the RLDP's success, as well as outlining how places will change over the Plan period. It must be ambitious but realistic. The draft Vision circulated prior to the meeting with members was informed by various pre-existing reports, including but not limited to; LDP Annual Monitoring Reports, Public Services Board Well-Being Plan 2018-2023, and the Vale of Glamorgan Council Corporate Plan 2020-2025.

The RLDP Objectives set out how the Vision is to be achieved in land use planning terms. Similarly to the Vision, the draft Objectives were informed by a significant evidence base and circulated to members in the meeting briefing note.

This note highlights the key findings of the Member workshop. Similar sessions will be held in due course, with the Public Services Board and Town and Community Councils. The feedback received through various engagement methods at this meeting has been analysed, and where appropriate changes have been made to the draft Vision Issues and Objectives.

SURVEY

Circulated to **54** Members

23 Member responses collected

48% voted Growth & Investment as 'most important'

ENGAGEMENT SESSION

54 Members invited

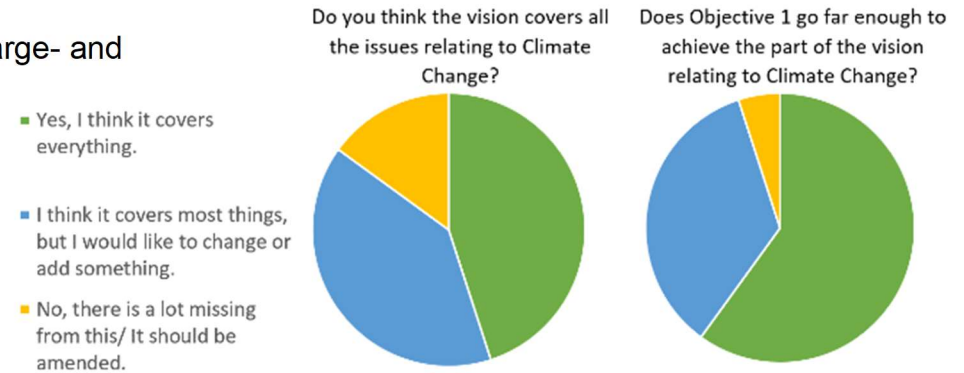
Attended by **33** Members and **6** Planning/ Communications Officers



OVERVIEW OF KEY THEMES FROM THE ENGAGEMENT MEETING

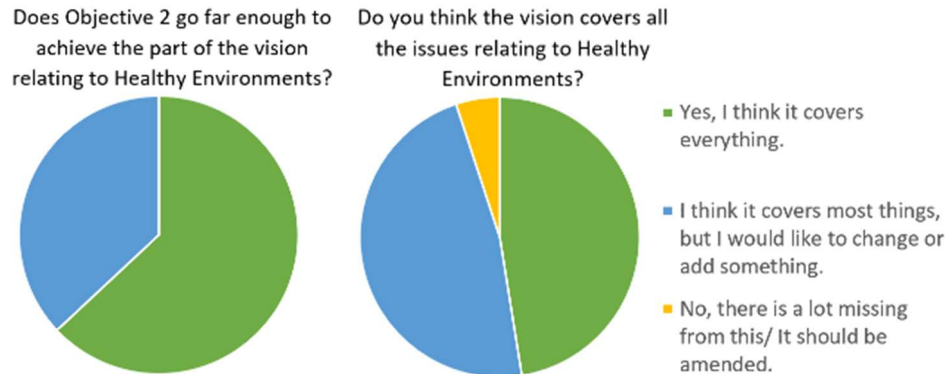
CLIMATE CHANGE

- Support was expressed for the Vision's ambition, and consideration of both large- and small-scale projects.
- The reference to the Aberthaw Green Energy Park was discussed and explained. Clarification was provided for including 2030 as a target for the Council achieving net-zero.
- The relevant changes made were semantic changes, specifically 'new development' to 'all development', this change is consistent throughout the entire vision and all objectives.



HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS

- Support was expressed for the consideration of green infrastructure and active travel.
- The relevant changes made to the Draft Vision Issues and Objectives include changing the theme of 'Healthy Environments' to 'Health and Wellbeing'. This better reflects the wider health and physical issues that the Plan seeks to address. Creating healthy environments is only one aspect of improving health and wellbeing.
- Health and Wellbeing has been highlighted throughout the Vision and will not have a specific section. This is because the health and wellbeing theme runs throughout the plan. The objective is retained but renamed, to ensure the matter is highlighted.



OVERVIEW OF KEY THEMES FROM THE ENGAGEMENT MEETING

HOUSING

- Support was expressed for highlighting a housing type and tenure mix in the vision, with specific interest expressed in respect of bungalows and self-build properties.
- It was noted that young people and people with disabilities were excluded by references to affordable housing and older persons housing. It was also agreed that the vision should mention that housing targets will have been met by 2036.
- This section has been changed to identify that housing will cater for all, and reference to specific groups have been removed.
- Age and ability references have been revised following feedback. These revisions are consistent throughout the draft Vision and Objectives.

Do you think the vision covers all the issues relating to Housing?

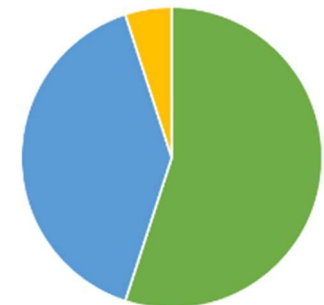


- Yes, I think it covers everything.
- I think it covers most things, but I would like to change or add something.
- No, there is a lot missing from this/ It should be amended.

SUSTAINABLE PLACES

- Support was expressed for placemaking.
- There was a discussion on including access to employment as a means of addressing deprivation. Access to employment has been retained and access to education have been added.

Do you think the vision covers all the issues relating to Sustainable Places?

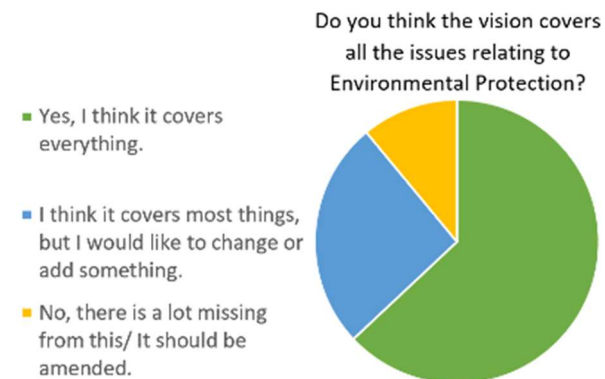


- Yes, I think it covers everything.
- I think it covers most things, but I would like to change or add something.
- No, there is a lot missing from this/ It should be amended.

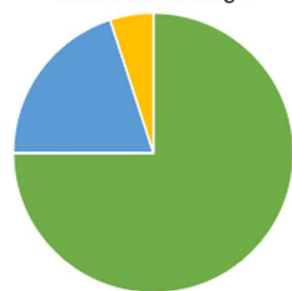
OVERVIEW OF KEY THEMES FROM THE ENGAGEMENT MEETING

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- Support was expressed for the value given to green infrastructure and the importance of compulsory net biodiversity gain for new developments.
- It was highlighted that tree planting may not be the best way to improve biodiversity, and that consideration should be given to broadening planting to include hedgerows and other native vegetation. Officers are reviewing this.
- The relevant changes made to the Draft Vision Issues and Objectives include ongoing consideration to change the theme from 'Environmental protection' to 'Environmental Stewardship' or similar.



Do you think the vision covers all the issues relating to Culture and Heritage?



- Yes, I think it covers everything.
- I think it covers most things, but I would like to change or add something.
- No, there is a lot missing from this/ It should be amended.

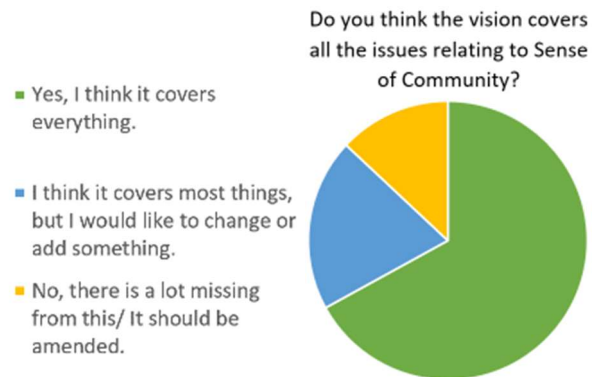
CULTURE AND HERITAGE

- Support was expressed for an objective to protect the Vale's historic built environment.
- It was suggested that the Vision may focus too much on built and historic heritage, and lacks reference to wider cultural aspects e.g. of people and communities. Additional references to youth and popular culture, e.g. skateparks, could be considered.
- The relevant changes made to the Draft Vision Issues and Objectives include the addition of a new paragraph to the vision, reflecting the cultural importance of people and communities.

OVERVIEW OF KEY THEMES FROM THE ENGAGEMENT MEETING

SENSE OF COMMUNITY

- Support was expressed in respect of the specific focus on rural communities.
- It was highlighted that young people were not considered in this section. Accordingly, a reference has been made to supporting 'multigeneration communities'.
- The relevant changes made to the Draft Vision Issues and Objectives include renaming the theme 'Sense of Community' to 'Placemaking', as this includes creating a sense of place, as well as community.

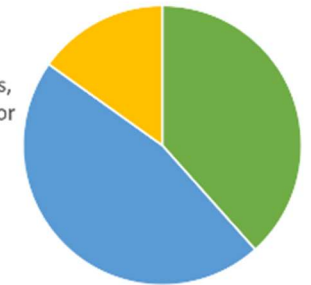


TRANSPORT AND MOVEMENT

- Support was expressed for the inclusion of public transport and active travel as a means of mitigating climate change.
- There was discussion on the merits of various modes of public transport.

- Yes, I think it covers everything.
- I think it covers most things, but I would like to change or add something.
- No, there is a lot missing from this/ It should be amended.

Do you think the vision covers all the issues relating to Transport and Movement?

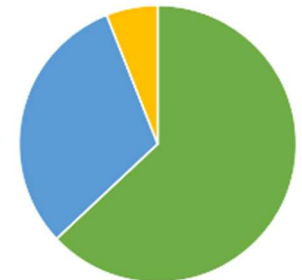


GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

- Support was expressed for the inclusion of high quality and highly skilled employment opportunities.
- The need to ensure a 'green economy', and the focus on tourism was discussed.

- Yes, I think it covers everything.
- I think it covers most things, but I would like to change or add something.
- No, there is a lot missing from this/ It should be amended.

Do you the vision covers all the issues relating to Growth and Investment?



8.11. Appendix 11 Table Detailing Actions and Amendments to the Vision and Objectives as a Result of Engagement Workshops and Surveys

RLDP Vision, Issues and Objectives Session Analysis and Actions

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
CLIMATE CHANGE			
The vision shouldn't be restricted to only new developments that mitigate climate change but should also include refurbishments.	Public Service Board	Reference of 'new development' replaced with 'all development'.	Vision: <i>All new developments within the Vale of Glamorgan are is now built to the highest standards of environmental design and performance, incorporating measures to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.</i>
Parts of the vision are specifically related to public sector developments; can it include more for the private sector and take a more holistic approach.	Public Service Board	Dealt with in the session.	No amendment necessary.
The middle objective should go first. Aims should be to design to mitigate climate change before designing for adaptation. Mitigation to prevent climate change impacts should come before resilience.	Public Service Board	Objectives reordered to demonstrate that climate change mitigation should come before adaption.	Objectives reordered no further amendments necessary.
Often the lowest paid cannot use active travel / public transport due to shift work and not being able to work remotely. It's important to recognise the disproportionate effect this has on certain groups.	Public Service Board	Noted, the plan will aim to make active travel and public transport as accessible as possible. Cars will not be restricted, however, this issue cannot be addressed specifically by the RLDP.	No amendment necessary.
Brownfield sites should be prioritised for new development, maintaining green wedges and retaining natural drainage for flood prevention.	Town and Community Councils & Members	Reference added to previously developed, brownfield land in objectives. Explain further in supporting text.	Objective 5: <i>Prioritising previously developed brownfield land for new development and directing</i>

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
			development away from areas of nature conservation interest and safeguarding areas from inappropriate development.
Need specific measures to explain how the vision will be achieved.	Town and Community Councils	Delivered through the objectives supporting text.	No amendment necessary.
Community led/ small scale renewables	Town and Community Councils	Included in objectives, explain further in supporting text.	No amendment necessary.
Investment in public transport and improved public transport links to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution related to climate change.	Members	Reflected in objectives and to be included in supporting text. Reference to air pollution added to Objective 1.	Objective 1: <i>Encourage development that reduces the need to travel by car and encourage people to participate in active travel and use sustainable transport <u>to reduce emissions and improve air quality.</u></i>
Further consideration to weather changes and impact on agriculture and food production – encouraging agricultural diversification to minimise environmental impact, to sustain food sources, and maintain responsible land management.	Public Service Board	Not within the influence of land use planning. Policies within the plan to continue to protect BMV agricultural land.	No amendment necessary.
Consider looking at new settlement(s). This is a route that could make these goals more viable and achievable. If A new settlements is considered as an alternative to growth of existing	Town and Community Councils	To be considered in the growth and spatial strategy. A new settlement may not be supported by Welsh Government as PPW par 3.53 states: 'Due to	No amendment necessary.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
settlements you could likely design in the needed sustainability and infrastructure which could be added to over several LDP cycles.		their strategic nature new settlements should only be proposed as part of a joint LDP, an SDP or Future Wales. This is due to their significance and impacts extending beyond a single local authority.'	
First sentence is Council centric but should reflect the fact that the Vale at large should be Zero Carbon by 2030	Town Councils	Consider re-wording the first sentence of the Vision section relating to Climate Change - The Council will have achieved its target of becoming zero carbon by 2030.	No action considered, this is a Council target that we feel is important to identify
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING			
How will primary care services meet the requirements for the projected population?	Public Service Board	Consider in plan preparation. Working with partners such as public health board in plan preparation.	No amendment necessary.
An equity lens should be applied to different components of the objectives.	Public Service Board	Equal replaced with equitable where appropriate.	Vision: <i>The Vale of Glamorgan is now a healthy and inclusive place for everyone, providing equal-with equitable access to services and facilities.</i>
Providing the infrastructure needed to keep people healthy and well	Public Service Board	Included within vision and objectives through active travel and healthy lifestyles.	No amendment necessary.
Influencing healthy behaviours to prevent avoidable care	Public Service Board		
Paragraph 4 should be amended to 'Active and Healthy Lifestyles'	Public Service Board	Paragraph 4 amended to read 'Active and Healthy Lifestyles'	Vision: <i>More residents participate in active and healthy activities lifestyles.</i>

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
Five ways of working to be more integrated – use key words	Public Service Board	Consider how WCFG Five ways of working can be incorporated into the plan. Action: add reference in the Preferred Strategy forward.	No amendment necessary.
Need to reflect collaborative partnership approach. Can the vision include reference of working in partnership to deliver the aspirations?	Public Service Board	Include in forward or vision strapline emphasising on partnership working.	No amendment necessary.
Agriculture and how that affects nutrition, access to food, food pathways Within the vision statement would you not want to include access to good / nutritious food or secure food pathways within the first line? We can already see food challenges across the country and with climate change and other global issues we may experience ongoing difficulties for many years. Access to food and secure food pathways are undoubtedly a contributor / determinant of mental and physical wellbeing.	Public Service Board	To be considered in specific policies/ through planning obligations.	No amendment necessary.
Active travel for commuting has been left out.	Public Service Board	Reference to active travel for commuting added.	Objective 2: Enable residents to participate in active lifestyles through the provision of ... active travel routes, for leisure and recreation and work.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
Car fumes creating unhealthy environments	Town and Community Councils	Reference to air quality and emissions added to Objective 1.	Objective 1: <i>Encourage development that reduces the need to travel by car and encourage people to participate in active travel and use sustainable transport to reduce emissions and improve air quality.</i>
Need to consider that older people can't always participate in active travel and may be more car reliant.	Town and Community Councils	The RLDP will not restrict cars, but it will promote and favour more sustainable options. The supporting text will refer to the transport hierarchy.	No amendment necessary.
Need to define 'placemaking'.	Town Councils	Concept of placemaking is already explored in greater detail within the 'Placemaking' section of the Vision and the supporting text of the associated Objective.	Add further commentary and description of placemaking in the supporting text to the objective
HOMES FOR ALL			
Affordable housing to retain key workers in the Vale	Public Service Board	The RLDP is unable to control this.	No amendment necessary.
Need to consider vulnerable residents in housing schemes and their specific needs, temporary and permanent accommodation is needed. A mixed accommodation response is required for refugees and asylum seekers.	Public Service Board / Members / Town and Community Councils	Explain in supporting text. Dealt with under housing legislation.	No amendment necessary.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
Should create housing that people can stay in for longer that can be adapted. The plan should encourage an adaptable design for housing. Accommodating everyone over time in a sustainable way and future proof housing.	Public Service Board	Reference in objectives and to be explained further in supporting text. Objective 3 amended. In supporting text explain what is meant be adaptable.	Objective 3: This includes homes that are affordable and accessible and adaptable for people of all ages and that addresses the identified accommodation needs of the Vale's Gypsy and Traveller communities through all stages of life .
This shouldn't only reference older people or Gypsy and Traveller communities, it should be for anyone with all kinds of needs. To allow them to be safe and independent.	Public Service Board	References removed.	
Include digitally enabled housing.	Public Service Board	Reference to digital connectivity added.	Vision: <i>The Vale of Glamorgan is now a healthy and inclusive place for everyone, with equitable equal access to services and facilities digitally and physically.</i>
Service provision, accessible services to housing.	Public Service Board	It is considered that this is covered in the vision.	No amendment necessary.
The VOG council itself can be quite exclusive sometimes in regard to words used in literature especially in regards to the LGBTQ+ community. We are currently in a housing crisis with people living in hotels around the Vale so this is a premature statement to make.	Members	The vision aims to be inclusive for all and will be reviewed to ensure that this is achieved. The vision is a statement of aspiration for the future. It is a vision for the Vale of Glamorgan for 2036.	No amendment necessary.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
Consider community safety and amend the Vision to read “.....including safe affordable homes.....” May we also amend the Vision to read “....contributing towards diverse and cohesive communities where.....”	Members	Amendments made to paragraph 2 and 3 of vision.	Vision: ...contributing towards diverse and cohesive communities... Through placemaking, places and spaces are safe , accessible and socially inclusive.
Energy efficient / net zero homes	Public Service Board	The vision makes reference to the highest standards of design and environmental performance, this is to acknowledge that building regulations will move towards net zero homes over the plan period.	No amendment necessary.
Heavily weighted towards older people in the community - not taking into account everyone equally	Town Councils	Second reference to older people removed in the vision statement to make it more broad	
Potentially missing people trying to get onto the housing ladder – specific mention of younger people?	Town Councils	Consider that younger people/ people trying to get onto the housing ladder would fall under the affordable homes reference. In addition, homes catering for all is considered to refer to the needs of young people.	
PLACEMAKING			
‘Health and wellbeing’ rather than public health and wellbeing	Public Service Board	Applied.	Vision: New developments respect local character, are valued by residents and contribute positively towards public health and wellbeing.
What is meant by ‘legible’. Can reference to 20 minute communities be added.	Public Service Board	‘legible’ removed from Objective 4.	Objective 4: ... improve the public realm, creating inclusive,

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
		Consider 20 minute communities in the plan and supporting text.	accessible, and legible environments.
Can we add content around community and public safety – where people feel and are safe	Public Service Board	As above, reference to safe added.	Vision: Through placemaking, places and spaces are safe , accessible and socially inclusive.
Objective 4 – last two paragraphs are the same	Town and Community Councils / Public Service Board	Paragraphs merged.	Objective 4: ... <i>Facilitate the provision of accessible community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community, including high quality health, education, training, cultural, social, recreation, and community facilities and spaces. ...</i>
Include a reference to the important Tourism Industry, which seems to have been omitted.	Members	References to tourism are included in the vision and Objective 9.	No amendment necessary.
We need to pledge that employment, training and investment in the built environment is achieved BEFORE houses are built otherwise more people are using cars etc.	Members	Will be covered within the Preferred Strategy.	No amendment necessary.
Encourage health and wellbeing hubs where services are integrated and easier to access, where residents receive more holistic outcomes. Collaborative approaches are more like to drive increased community impacts and	Public Service Board	Noted, will consider in the policy framework. Reference added to integrated services under Objective 4.	Objective 4: <u>Support the provision of integrated services such as wellbeing hubs and multifunctional community facilities.</u>

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
especially where there are identifiable disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes.			
inclusion of the words 'safe' and 'cohesive' when creating places - so that it reads "Placemaking....creating safe cohesive places where residents have access....."	Public Service Board	Vision amended to include 'safe' and 'cohesive'.	Vision: ...contributing towards diverse and cohesive communities... Through placemaking, places and spaces are safe , accessible and socially inclusive.
Definition of placemaking – ensure definition is fairly simple and easily accessible		Draw back to Placemaking Charter and explanation in supporting text of relevant Objective	As above, this will come through in the supporting text to the objective
Placemaking requires substantial co-operation between huge range of stakeholders – unlikely to all be involved in LDP process		The RLDP will comment on achieving good placemaking	
Potentially need to evidence collaboration with other stakeholders		This will be done through the Initial Consultation Report and Consultation Report	
List of key definitions at the start of the RLDP e.g. placemaking		Agreed that the RLDP will require a glossary.	
Needs some local context with regards to the particular placemaking priorities for the Vale specifically		Participants were advised that this was covered later in the Embracing Heritage and Culture theme. When this theme was covered they were happy with its content.	
PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT			
'Green and safe' always comes up in engagement	Public Service Board	Reference to both is included in the vision and objectives.	No amendment necessary.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
Community participation in creating and maintaining green environments. Participation in developing green infrastructure leads to ownership leads to protection	Public Service Board	Agreed, will be covered within the Council's Green Infrastructure Plan.	To action.
Welsh Government talk about net biodiversity benefit instead of net gain.	Public Service Board	Amended.	Vision: <i>Investment in green infrastructure has produced a net gain in biodiversity benefit...</i>
Include a reference to the Marine environment, as we are a seaside County.	Members	Reference to blue spaces added.	Vision: <i>The Vale enjoys a network ... green and blue spaces...</i>
There needs to be something here around the way that we encourage agricultural diversification and land management responsibility to further minimise environmental impact and promote local wildlife.	Members	Protection of BMV to be considered in plan and specific policies. Agricultural diversification outside remit of plan. Reference added to soil quality in objective 5.	Objective 5: Ensure that all development ... protects natural habitats and soil quality ...
Consider mentioning how local biodiversity net benefit can actually be demonstrated	Town Councils		This will come out through detailed policies, monitoring and in future applications.
The term 'net benefit' implies that depletion of biodiversity elsewhere can be justified (personal opinion)	Town Councils	MBM acknowledged the fact 'net benefit' is a technical term used in national policy	This is the terms used in the Welsh Government context.
PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT / CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
Apply an age lens to the vision. Environments at any age are inclusive, encompasses children, adults and others.	Public Service Board	Vision includes all generations.	No amendment necessary.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
Adaptable places to changing characteristics of the community over time	Public Service Board	Applied under housing objective.	Objective 3: This includes homes that are affordable and accessible and adaptable for people of all ages and that addresses the identified accommodation needs of the Vale's Gypsy and Traveller communities through all stages of life.
Omission throughout the current document is the inclusion of the consideration of the Welsh heritage and character of communities and developments – local identity is missed Increase Welsh language capability and where the placenames and new development within the Vale should reflect a greater proportion of the population living bilingually	Public Service Board	It is considered that culture, heritage and identity are included in the vision and under Objective 6 – Culture and Heritage. This issue will be covered in more detail in the policy framework.	No amendment necessary.
There is a reference to 'cultural facilities' – define cultural/be more specific about what that refers to	Town Councils		This should be covered in the supporting text
DIVERSE VIBRANT AND CONNECTED COMMUNITIES			
Can this be more concise, easier to read for the public. Objectives should have the detail.	Town and Community Councils	Agreed, vision amended to be more succinct and concise.	Vision amended as described.
We suggest the town has 'safe' local retail centres. Again, we would highlight the	Public Service Board	Reference to safe places added.	Vision: <i>Through placemaking, places and spaces are safe, ...</i>

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
colocation of public services at key points in these towns.			
Suggest that the word cohesive is added to read "Facilitate the physical.....the needs and aspirations of local cohesive communities...."	Public Service Board	Reference to cohesive communities added elsewhere, where more appropriate.	Vision: Housing growth has delivered housing which caters for all ... contributing towards cohesive communities ...
Why is Barry named in Objective 7? The policy should apply across each of the Vale's Large Towns (such as Penarth etc.), and there should be an equality of opportunity across each of these towns. The vision is accurate otherwise, but also include a reference to the important Tourism and Visitor economy.	Members	Agreed, changes made. Tourism included.	Objective 7: Facilitate the physical, economic, and social regeneration of Barry , reflecting the needs ...
Employment and Retail SPGs should be updated in line with RLDP	Town Councils	Acknowledged that other Planning Policy documents will be reviewed and updated during the preparation of the RLDP where appropriate	Not relevant to the Vision and Objectives. Participant was advised that SPGs will be updated as we create new policy.
PROMOTING ACTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL CHOICES			
Can we include links to the airport and the St Athan development in the vision.	Public Service Board	This is considered as part of the metro element of the vision. Discussing specific transport routes would be too detailed for the vision.	No amendment necessary.
Transport provision to medical centres.	Town and Community Councils	The vision includes 'access to services and facilities' which includes transport to medical centres. This will be explained in further detail in the supporting	No amendment necessary.

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
		statement and policies within the plan.	
Improved regional travel with transport links considered – needs to be more efficient	Town and Community Councils	Covered under metro references.	No amendment necessary.
Clarify what is meant by local	Town and Community Councils	Expand in supporting text. Local refers to the Vale of Glamorgan area.	No amendment necessary.
Little thought given to extending transportation links beyond the Metro area to improve connections.	Members	Addressed under objective 8.	No amendment necessary.
The transport system needs to be 'affordable' and especially for low-income families. The Vision should read "The delivery...connected by an affordable integrated transport system...."	Public Service Board	Noted. Can't be addressed through plan.	No amendment necessary.
"access to locals services" doesn't recognise the inability of services to provide everything locally for everybody. Transport remains important to rural communities	Public Service Board	Noted. The plan seeks to address these concerns.	No amendment necessary.
Need to encourage behavioural changes in relation to use of active travel modes	Town Councils	We consider that this is what the Vision and Objective on transport is aiming to achieve.	
BUILDING A PROSPEROUS GREEN ECONOMY			
Broadband facilities and infrastructure that will enable growth and support employment tourism and other leisure activities.	Public Service Board	Add reference to digital infrastructure under economy section of the vision.	Vision: <i>The delivery of strategic and local employment sites, alongside opportunities for rural businesses, agricultural diversification and digital connectivity, has enabled</i>

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
			<i>existing businesses to grow and thrive and has contributed to a reduction in outward commuting.</i>
Need to consider land availability for supporting infrastructure as stated in the objective.	Public Service Board	Noted.	No amendment necessary.
Town centres and localism overlooked	Town and Community Councils	Town centres considered to be included within the Vision.	No amendment necessary.
There isn't anything within the 'green' vision about 'air quality' - which will affect roads, housing development and maybe especially the types of businesses and enterprise that is to be encouraged / supported.	Public Service Board	The plan hopes to contribute to improved air quality through sustainable transport and zero carbon developments. Reference to air quality added to Objective 1. Factors contributing to improved air quality included throughout the vision and objectives.	Objective 1: ... <i>encourage people to participate in active travel and use sustainable transport <u>to reduce emissions and improve air quality.</u></i>
Include a reference to the home-based economy which supports so many well-paid jobs at present as people sell and buy online, and separately work for national companies from the privacy of their own homes, through Remote Working.	Members	Home economy included in wider 'economy' – the objectives consider work patterns.	No amendment necessary.
Weighting given to tourism seems to differ between Vision and Objectives – key	Town Councils	MBM explained that employment is a larger field than tourism in	A separate Objective 'Promoting Sustainable Tourism' has been

Discussion Points	Session	Action	Agreed Amendment to Vision or Objectives
focus of Vision and minimal weight given to it in Objectives		planning policy, which may explain why this is the case.	created to emphasise the importance of tourism.
OTHER			
There should be threads of sustainability throughout whole vision.	Public Service Board	It is considered that the vision considers sustainability throughout.	No amendment necessary.
Needs to be tweaked and fine-tuned to make sure that its balanced.	Public Service Board	The vision and objectives will be tweaked and fine-tuned before finalising.	Amendments following vision and objectives review.
Not much mention of the coastline. Not sure if there's a need at this stage.	Public Service Board	Consider adding green and blue infrastructure. Address further in supporting text.	Vision: <i>The Vale enjoys a network of connected, multi-functional and accessible Green and Blue spaces.</i>
Vale of Glamorgan specific overarching vision – 1 or 2 sentences – the Vale of Glamorgan is the best in Wales for ...? Something is needed to capture the essence of the plan.	Town and Community Councils	Comments noted – team will discuss in preparation of plan.	
Potentially too ambitious/aspirational – not realistic enough?	Town Councils	We have had to balance this between realistic and aspirational. Our view is that this is appropriate.	
Need to acknowledge limits of land use planning system	Town Councils	The purpose of the Objectives are to identify how the Vision can be achieved through land use planning. They do not go beyond the limits of planning.	
Concern – what happens to this Vision and these Objectives when the Council has to accommodate housing numbers and viability?	Town Councils	The purpose of the plan is to balance all of these considerations. There will be conflict and decisions which best reflect the Vision and Objectives should be made.	

8.12. Appendix 12 Tracked Changes of First Draft and Final Vision and Objectives

This document shows all changes between the first and final draft of the Vision and Objectives made as a result of stakeholder and Elected Member engagement.

In By 2036:

The Council will have achieved its target of becoming zero carbon by 2030 ~~adopting~~. It has adopted innovative techniques and efficient resource use ~~of resources~~ to mitigate its impact on the environment, implementing and exemplar zero carbon projects including schools and district heating networks. ~~have been implemented~~. Development of the Cardiff Capital Region Aberthaw Green Energy Park has established the Vale of Glamorgan as a regional hub for innovation in renewable and green energy ~~companies~~ and zero carbon manufacturing. ~~All new~~ developments ~~development~~ within the Vale of Glamorgan are ~~is~~ now built to the highest standards of environmental design and performance, incorporating measures to mitigate and adapt to ~~and mitigate~~ the impacts of climate change.

The Vale of Glamorgan is ~~now~~ a healthy and inclusive place for everyone, providing equal with equitable access to services and facilities. ~~both physically and digitally~~. Residents are proud of where they live and have access to the homes they need; housing. Housing growth has delivered housing homes which caters for all, including affordable homes and older person person's housing; contributing towards diverse and cohesive communities ~~within which older where~~ residents can maintain their independence.

Through Place making ~~placemaking~~, places and spaces are safe, accessible and socially inclusive, ~~with new developments that respect~~. Development respects local character, ~~are and sense of place is~~ valued by residents and contribute ~~contributes~~ positively towards ~~better public~~ health and wellbeing. Positive improvements have been achieved in narrowing the disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes for residents living in the most deprived areas through better improved access to employment, education, training, services and investment in the built environment.

The Vale enjoys a network of connected, multi-functional and accessible Green Infrastructure green and blue spaces, providing a range of enhanced leisure and health benefits within and between towns, villages and the countryside ~~and more~~. More residents participate in active and healthy activities ~~lifestyles~~. Investment in green infrastructure has produced a net gain in biodiversity benefit with enhanced habitat connectivity, the creation of new habitats, enhanced connectivity and ~~new tree~~ planting providing carbon storage and contributing towards climate change resilience and adaptation.

The Vale continues to be a place where the culture and diversity of people, and the unique qualities of its communities, are recognised and protected. Placemaking supports a strong sense of community and has contributed to improving the quality of life for all generations. Residents and visitors have access to local facilities and inclusive places to meet and play. New development will have respected the local character of the Vale, protecting its outstanding and distinctive historic, natural and built environment. The important historic heritage of the Vale continues to be conserved and enhanced.

The Council's Growth and Regeneration Programme for Barry has successfully transformed the town. ~~Its~~ The town and local retail centres are vibrant places, while

the new marina at Barry Waterfront, and revitalised Barry Island, ~~now~~ provide all year-round tourism, ~~whilst a~~ A range of public realm schemes have enhanced the built and natural environment throughout the town. ~~The completion of Barry Waterfront now provides residents with improved access to homes, employment, education, and training, alongside increased accessibility to active travel and integrated public transport hubs.~~

The towns of Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth are vibrant and attractive sustainable service centres playing a vital role in ~~the community~~ providing a diverse range of services and facilities for ~~its~~their residents and those living in neighbouring villages. Town centres have adapted to reflect changes in retail behaviour and now function as multi use centres providing retail, leisure, recreation, community, and employment spaces. ~~Enhanced public realm and active travel networks within the towns and between villages have created liveable and accessible neighbourhoods for residents linked to their surrounding rural settlements.~~

~~Sustainable levels of growth~~ Growth within ~~minor~~ rural settlements ~~have enabled~~has provided for the ~~creation of~~needs of residents and supports balanced multigenerational communities that contribute to ~~maintaining~~ the ~~viability~~vibrancy of the rural area. ~~Through investment in active travel, public transport, and broadband connectivity the rural vale is a living and working countryside supporting a network of sustainable and thriving rural settlements. Placemaking principles have enabled rural settlements to maintain their separate and distinct character.~~ communities.

~~The delivery of the South East Wales Metro means that the Vale of Glamorgan is now well connected by an integrated transport system supporting economic growth, with existing communities having. Communities have~~ access to improved transport connectivity both locally and regionally ~~and~~, with economic and housing growth delivered sustainably ~~and~~ to the benefit of communities. Enhanced active travel networks within and between towns and villages have created liveable and accessible neighbourhoods for residents linked to their surrounding rural settlements. communities.

The Vale has a thriving local economy with a balanced ~~and~~, diversified business base. New employment growth at Bro Tathan and Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zones has attracted inward investment from knowledge-based and high-tech businesses, creating high ~~paid~~ quality employment and training. The Vale has a skilled and adaptable workforce. ~~The delivery of strategic and local and employment sites have, alongside opportunities for rural businesses, agricultural diversification and digital connectivity, has~~ enabled existing businesses to grow and thrive and has contributed to a reduction in outward commuting.

Through strong investment in tourism, leisure, recreation, and green infrastructure, the Vale of Glamorgan is an all-year-round tourist destination. Sensitive and sustainable management of its built and natural assets including the Heritage Coast, Country Parks, ~~its~~ beaches, countryside and historic heritage has enabled tourism to flourish. The Vale attracts visitors from afar and tourism is an important source of local employment, investment, and an enabler of rural diversification.

Objective 1 – Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

Ensure the

~~Ensure that all new development and infrastructure is resilient to future impacts arising from climate change, directing development away from areas prone to flood risk and by incorporating measures to manage the water environment, biodiversity enhancement and adaptation.~~

~~Ensure all new development makes~~ efficient use of natural resources, promoting sustainable design and construction techniques within new developments, ~~and support.~~ Support increased generation of renewable and low carbon energy, including district heating and community led schemes.

Locating and designing new developments Encourage development that ~~reduced~~ reduces the need to travel by car and encourage people to actively participate in active travel and use sustainable transport. to reduce emissions and improve air quality.

Ensure that all new development and infrastructure is resilient to future impacts arising from climate change. Direct development away from areas prone to flood risk and incorporate water management, biodiversity enhancement and adaptation measures.

Objective 2 – Contribute to Improving Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing

Ensure that all new developments are designed so that they create places offer inclusive and accessible environments for all ages that improve mental and physical wellbeing by enabling facilitate interaction with nature and others, and access to necessary healthcare facilities. Enable residents to participate in active lifestyles, through the provision of convenient access to green open spaces, and active travel routes, ~~and the natural environment~~ for leisure ~~and~~, recreation and work.

Enable the delivery of local employment, training and regeneration opportunities that can contribute to a reduction in the reduce health and social inequalities.

Objective 3 – Homes for All

Ensure that all new residential developments include provide high quality housing that includes the right mix, tenure and type of homes that respond to the changing needs of the Vale's population, ~~including.~~ This includes homes that are affordable, accessible and adaptable for older persons people of all ages and that address the identified accommodation needs of all the Vale's gypsy and traveller communities. through all stages of life.

Objective 4 – Placemaking

~~All new development will contribute towards creating a sense of place, adopting place making principles which respect and enhance local character and improve public realm to create safe and inclusive environments.~~

Through placemaking, ensure that all development will contribute positively toward creating a sense of place. All new development will be appropriately located and contribute toward creating active, safe, and accessible places that contain a range of uses. The character of existing communities will be protected and enhanced by developing places that respect local distinctiveness and the existing setting.

Facilitate the provision of accessible community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community, including high quality health, education, training, cultural ~~and~~, social, recreation, and community facilities and spaces.

Objective 5 – ~~Protecting and~~ Enhancing the **Quality of the** Natural **and Built** Environment

~~Through the development process ensure~~ Ensure that all ~~new~~ development makes a positive contribution towards the development of a network of green infrastructure, ~~protects~~, Development must also protect natural habitats and ~~provides net gain~~ soil quality, and assist in halting the nature emergency by delivering a local net biodiversity benefit.

~~Direct~~ Prioritising previously developed brownfield land for new development, directing development away from areas of nature conservation interest and ~~safeguarding areas from~~ safeguard the sensitive natural environment from inappropriate development.

Objective 6 – Embracing Culture and Heritage

Recognise the value of the Vale's built heritage by embedding placemaking into the planning process ~~so, to ensure~~ that development proposals protect the Vale's historic built environment from harmful changes, ~~ensuring~~, Ensure that new developments conserve and enhance the attractive qualities of the Vale's historic assets, respond appropriately to the locally distinctive context and achieve high standards of design. ~~—~~

Maintain and enhance the Vales cultural facilities, and where appropriate secure opportunities for cultural enrichment within new developments, the public realm and through the provision of multi-purpose community spaces and buildings.

Objective 6–7 – Fostering Diverse, **vibrant** Vibrant, and **connected communities** Connected Communities

Facilitate ~~the~~ physical, economic, and social regeneration ~~of Barry~~, reflecting the needs and aspirations of local communities, through the provision of new homes, employment, and enhanced transport connectivity.

Enable diversification of uses within town and local commercial and service centres to offer a mix of retail, leisure, commercial and community uses ~~and improving~~. Improve active travel and public transport connectivity within and between ~~these~~ towns and neighbouring settlements.

Provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside through the delivery of growth in sustainable locations, related to the Settlement Hierarchy, alongside the provision of supporting infrastructure.

Objective 78 – Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

Ensure new development is directed to locations that are or can be accessible by a choice of modes of transport, including walking, cycling, and public transport. ~~..~~

Ensure that all new development increases the opportunities for residents to engage in active travel, ~~by~~ incorporating active travel facilities and ~~encourage~~encouraging a modal shift towards greater use of sustainable transport.

Identify opportunities for maximising local transport investment arising from the South East Wales Metro, ~~in order to~~: strengthen public transport connectivity both locally and regionally, ~~providing~~provide management of the highways network, ~~offering and offer~~ safe and effective choices for walking, and cycling alongside enhanced public transport services.

Objective 89 – Building a prosperousProsperous and green economyGreen Economy

Provide for a range and choice of good quality employment land and ~~supporting~~support infrastructure to enable local businesses to expand, ~~create~~. Create opportunities for inward investment, and enable the Vale's economy to respond to future changes in work and employment patterns.

Promote Aberthaw, Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone as important strategic employment areas, enabling delivery of high-quality and skilled jobs, training, and education opportunities.

Support diversification of the rural economy, enabling opportunities to provide employment and business premises within rural settlements and facilitate the growth in rural enterprises.

Facilitate sustainable tourism growth, recognising its contribution to the Vale's economic wellbeing ~~enabling~~. Enable enhanced leisure ~~and~~, recreation ~~where they would promote~~, economic activity, diversification, and sustainable development.

Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism

To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable tourism and high-quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents.

8.13. Appendix 13 Final Vision and Objectives

the final draft version of the Vision and Objectives, as in the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development plan 2021-2036 Issues, Vision and Objectives Background Paper and Preferred Strategy.

Vision

By 2036:

The Council will have achieved its target of becoming zero carbon by 2030. It has adopted innovative techniques and efficient resource use to mitigate its impact on the environment, and exemplar zero carbon projects including schools and district heating networks have been implemented. Development of the Cardiff Capital Region Aberthaw Green Energy Park has established the Vale of Glamorgan as a regional hub for innovation in renewable and green energy and zero carbon manufacturing. All development within the Vale of Glamorgan is now built to the highest standards of environmental design and performance, incorporating measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The Vale of Glamorgan is a healthy and inclusive place for everyone, with equitable access to services and facilities both physically and digitally. Residents are proud of where they live and have access to the homes they need. Housing growth has delivered homes which caters for all, including affordable homes and older person's housing; contributing towards diverse and cohesive communities where residents can maintain their independence.

Through placemaking, places and spaces are safe, accessible, and socially inclusive. Development respects local character and sense of place is valued by residents and contributes positively towards health and wellbeing. Positive improvements have been achieved in narrowing the disparities in the quality of life and health outcomes for residents living in the most deprived areas through improved access to employment, education, training, services, and investment in the built environment.

The Vale enjoys a network of connected, multi-functional and accessible green and blue spaces, providing a range of enhanced leisure and health benefits within and between towns, villages, and the countryside. More residents participate in active and healthy lifestyles. Investment in green infrastructure has produced a net biodiversity benefit with the creation of new habitats, enhanced connectivity and planting providing carbon storage and contributing towards climate change resilience and adaptation.

The Vale continues to be a place where the culture and diversity of people, and the unique qualities of its communities, are recognised and protected. Placemaking supports a strong sense of community and has contributed to improving the quality of life for all generations. Residents and visitors have access to local facilities and inclusive places to meet and play. New development will have respected the local character of the Vale, protecting its outstanding and distinctive historic, natural and built environment. The important historic heritage of the Vale continues to be conserved and enhanced.

The Council's Growth and Regeneration Programme for Barry has successfully transformed the town. The town and local retail centres are vibrant places, while the new marina at Barry Waterfront and revitalised Barry Island provide all year-round tourism. A range of public realm schemes have enhanced the built and natural environment throughout the town.

The towns of Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth are vibrant and attractive sustainable service centres playing a vital role in providing a diverse range of services and facilities for their residents and those living in neighbouring villages. Town centres have adapted to reflect changes in retail behaviour and now function as multi use centres providing retail, leisure, recreation, community, and employment spaces.

Growth within rural settlements has provided for the needs of residents and supports balanced multigenerational communities that contribute to the vibrancy of the rural area. Through investment in active travel, public transport, and broadband connectivity the rural vale is a living and working countryside supporting a network of sustainable and thriving rural communities.

The delivery of the South East Wales Metro means that the Vale of Glamorgan is now well connected by an integrated transport system supporting economic growth. Communities have access to improved transport connectivity both locally and regionally, with economic and housing growth delivered sustainably to the benefit of communities. Enhanced active travel networks within and between towns and villages have created liveable and accessible neighbourhoods for residents linked to their surrounding rural settlements.

The Vale has a thriving local economy with a balanced, diversified business base. New employment growth at Bro Tathan and Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zones has attracted inward investment from knowledge-based and high-tech businesses, creating high quality employment and training. The Vale has a skilled and adaptable workforce. The delivery of strategic and local employment sites, alongside opportunities for rural businesses, agricultural diversification, and digital connectivity, has enabled existing businesses to grow and thrive and has contributed to a reduction in outward commuting.

Through strong investment in tourism, leisure, recreation and green infrastructure, the Vale of Glamorgan is an all-year-round tourist destination. Sensitive and sustainable management of its built and natural assets including the Heritage Coast, Country Parks, beaches, countryside, and historic heritage has enabled tourism to flourish. The Vale attracts visitors from afar and tourism is an important source of local employment, investment, and an enabler of rural diversification.

Objectives

Objective 1 – Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

Ensure the efficient use of natural resources, promoting sustainable design and construction techniques within new developments. Support increased generation of renewable and low carbon energy, including district heating and community led schemes.

Encourage development that reduces the need to travel by car and encourage people to participate in active travel and use sustainable transport to reduce emissions and improve air quality.

Ensure that all new development and infrastructure is resilient to future impacts arising from climate change. Direct development away from areas prone to flood risk and incorporate water management, biodiversity enhancement and adaptation measures.

Objective 2 – Improving Mental and Physical Health and Wellbeing

Ensure that all places offer inclusive and accessible environments for all ages that facilitate interaction with nature and others, and access to necessary healthcare facilities. Enable residents to participate in active lifestyles, through the provision of convenient access to open spaces and active travel routes for leisure, recreation, and work. Enable the delivery of local employment, training and regeneration opportunities that reduce health and social inequalities.

Objective 3 – Homes for All

Ensure that all new residential developments provide high quality housing that includes the right mix, tenure and type of homes that respond to the changing needs of the Vale's population. This includes homes that are affordable, accessible, and adaptable for people of all ages and that address the identified accommodation needs of all the Vale's communities through all stages of life.

Objective 4 – Placemaking

Through placemaking, ensure that all development will contribute positively toward creating a sense of place. All new development will be appropriately located and contribute toward creating active, safe, and accessible places that contain a range of uses. The character of existing communities will be protected and enhanced by developing places that respect local distinctiveness and the existing setting.

Facilitate the provision of accessible community infrastructure that is tailored to meet the needs of the community, including high quality health, education, training, cultural, social, recreation, and community facilities and spaces.

Objective 5 – Enhancing the Natural Environment

Ensure that all development makes a positive contribution towards the development of a network of green infrastructure. Development must also protect natural habitats and soil quality and assist in halting the nature emergency by delivering a local net biodiversity benefit.

Prioritising previously developed brownfield land for new development, directing development away from areas of nature conservation interest and safeguard the sensitive natural environment from inappropriate development.

Objective 6 – Embracing Culture and Heritage

Recognise the value of the Vale's built heritage by embedding placemaking into the planning process, to ensure that development proposals protect the Vale's historic built environment from harmful changes. Ensure that new developments conserve and enhance the attractive qualities of the Vale's historic assets, respond appropriately to the locally distinctive context, and achieve high standards of design.

Maintain and enhance the Vales cultural facilities, and where appropriate secure opportunities for cultural enrichment within new developments, the public realm and through the provision of multi-purpose community spaces and buildings.

Objective 7 – Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities

Facilitate physical, economic, and social regeneration, reflecting the needs and aspirations of local communities, through the provision of new homes, employment, and enhanced transport connectivity.

Enable diversification of uses within town and local commercial and service centres to offer a mix of retail, leisure, commercial and community uses. Improve active travel and public transport connectivity within and between towns and neighbouring settlements.

Provide for vital and vibrant rural communities whilst protecting the countryside through the delivery of growth in sustainable locations, related to the Settlement Hierarchy, alongside the provision of supporting infrastructure.

Objective 8 – Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices

Ensure new development is directed to locations that are or can be accessible by a choice of modes of transport, including walking, cycling, and public transport.

Ensure that all new development increases the opportunities for residents to engage in active travel, by incorporating active travel facilities and encouraging a modal shift towards greater use of sustainable transport.

Identify opportunities for maximising local transport investment arising from the South East Wales Metro in order to: strengthen public transport connectivity both locally and regionally, provide management of the highways network, and offer safe and effective choices for walking and cycling alongside enhanced public transport services.

Objective 9 – Building a Prosperous and Green Economy

Provide for a range and choice of good quality employment land and support infrastructure to enable local businesses to expand. Create opportunities for inward investment and enable the Vale's economy to respond to future changes in work and employment patterns.

Promote Aberthaw, Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone as important strategic employment areas, enabling delivery of high-quality and skilled jobs, training, and education opportunities.

Support diversification of the rural economy, enabling opportunities to provide employment and business premises within rural settlements and facilitate the growth in rural enterprises.

Facilitate sustainable tourism growth, recognising its contribution to the Vale's economic wellbeing. Enable enhanced leisure, recreation, economic activity, diversification, and sustainable development.

Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism

To create an attractive tourism destination with a positive image for the Vale of Glamorgan, encouraging sustainable tourism and high-quality facilities to enrich the experience for visitors and residents.

8.14. Appendix 14 List of invited organisations

List of invited organisations

Town and Community Councils

Barry Town Council	Colwinston
Cowbridge with Llanblethian Town Council	Dinas Powys
Ewenny	Llancarfan
Llandough	Llandow
Llanfair	Llangan
Llanmaes	Llantwit Major Town
Michaelston le Pit and Leckwith	Council Penarth Town
Pendoylan	Council Penllyn
Peterston-Super-Ely	St Athan
St Brides Major	St Donats
St Georges and St Brides-Super-Ely	St Nicholas with Bonvilston
Sully and Lavernock	Welsh St Donats
Wenvoe	Wick

Public Services Board

Cardiff and Vale University Health Board	South Wales Fire and Rescue Service
Natural Resources Wales	South Wales Police
Glamorgan Voluntary Services	South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner
Cardiff and Vale College	National Probation Service
Welsh Government	

Vale of Glamorgan Council Departments

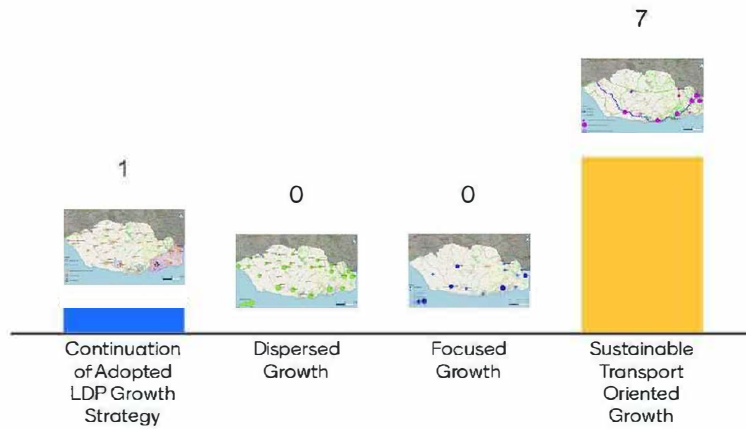
Countryside Services	Development Management
Ecology	Education
Engineering	Housing
Landscapes	Neighbourhood Services
Project Zero	Property
Public Housing Services	Regeneration
Transport Services	

8.15. Appendix 15 Spatial and Growth Options Workshop Poll

This survey was conducted via www.mentimeter.com during the Spatial and Growth Options workshops on the 16th January, 8th February, 14th February and 15th February 2023. The results shown are from the workshop with Town and Community Councils on the 8th February 2023. [NB. Elected Members were not asked question 4]

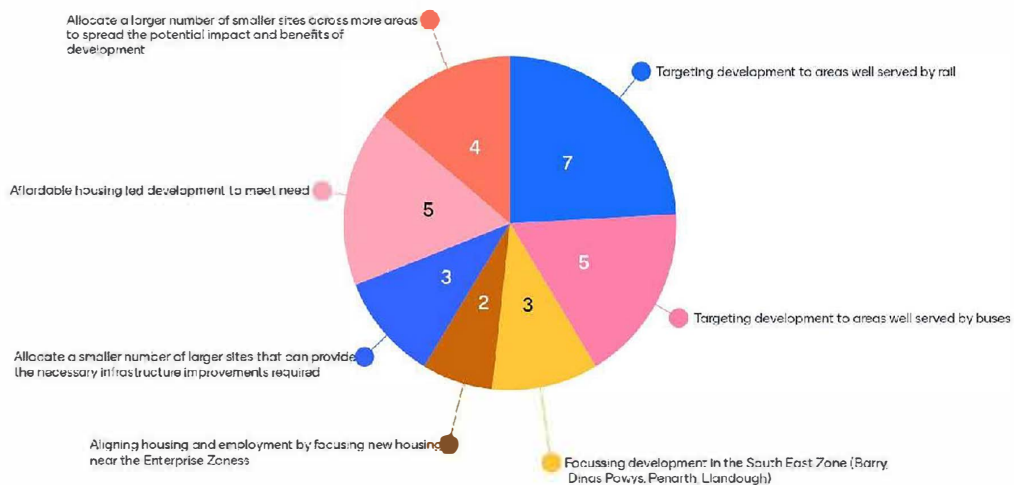
Which strategy option do you think is the most appropriate?

Mentimeter



Which strategy elements do you think should form part of the Preferred Strategy?

Mentimeter



Are there any other strategy options that you think should be considered?

Mentimeter

Small new settlement on site of Llandow Trading Estate besides railway line

Llandow - brownfield development ..small scale development in ALL settlements including hamlets and smaller rural

llandow is a blight. it is an existing development, not a new one. it also contains much brownfield land. its directly adjacent to the railway line. this should be included as part of any growth plan. its crazy to not consider it

Llandow Industrial site must be specifically fixed either by a new settlement or other development. It is a blot on the rural Vale landscape.

Ensuring that transport infrastructure and facilities are adequate and appropriate to any increases in settlements.

Llandow industrial estate investment to improve services

i would also prefer to see minor developments spread across multiple sights rather than the big eyesore of the new housing estate thats being built on the edge of cowbridge

Retention of Green Wedges to be maintained

Improve transport facilities to hamlets and rural settlements



Are there any other strategy options that you think should be considered?

Mentimeter

Llandow should be considered. Also there needs to be a consideration of market led growth issues - how can the strategy help level up those areas that housing vs those that the market find most attractive and deliver highest cost housing.

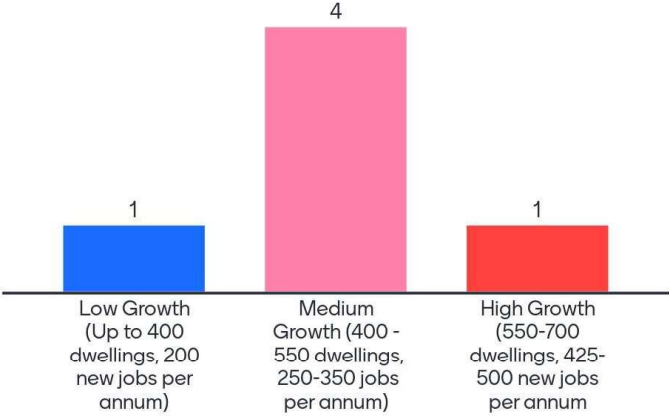
Conservation areas should be protected

Sustainability for all settlement sizes

Local meaningful Employment



Which range of growth do you think the Plan should accommodate?

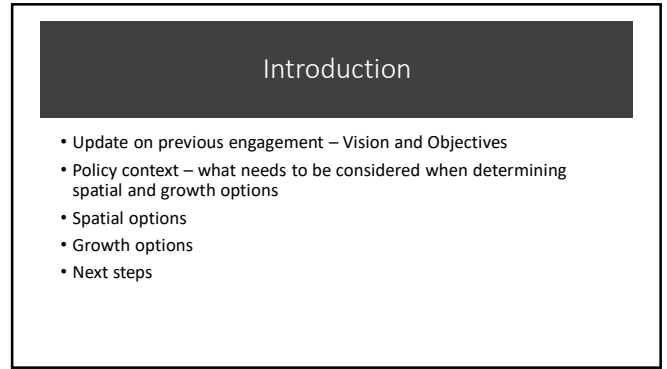


8.16. Appendix 16 Spatial and Growth Options Workshop Slides

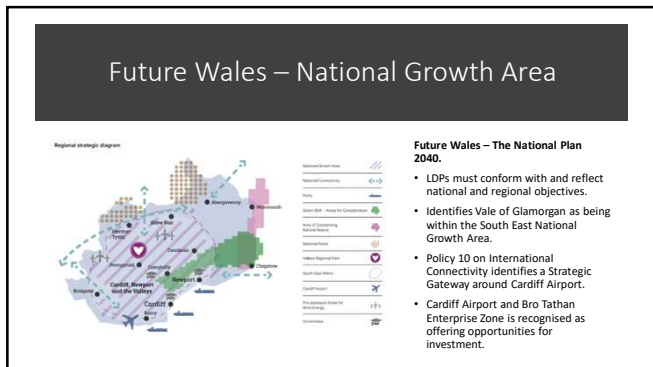
These slides were presented during the three Spatial and Growth Options workshops on the 8th, 14th, and 15th February 2023.



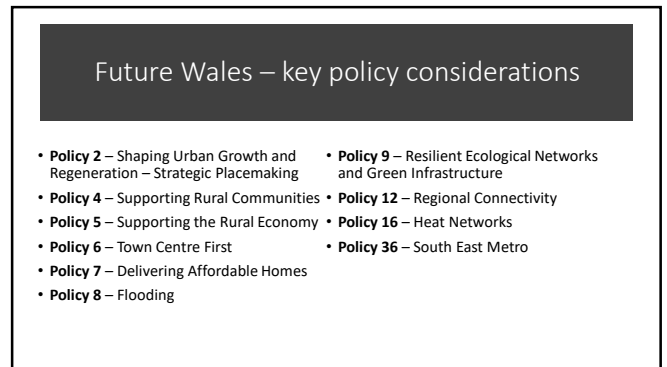
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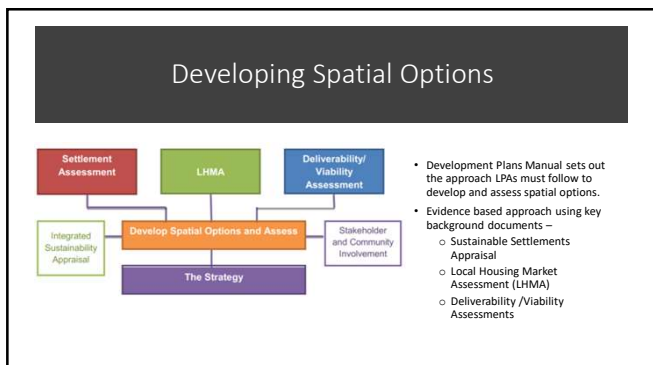
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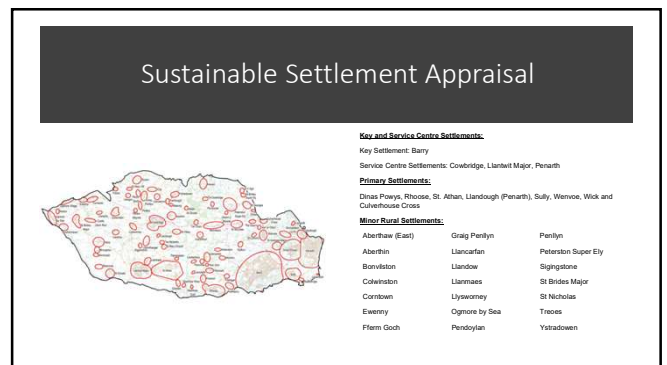
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Affordable Housing



- Adopted LDP Affordable Housing requirement
- 30% - Barry
 - 35% - Central Vale (Llantwit Major, Rhoose, St Athan)
 - 40% - Rural, East Vale, Penarth/Landough
 - Targets will need to be reconsidered as part of RLDP process

7

Components common to all strategy options

- Utilise previously developed land before greenfield sites in the first instance
- Address climate change through mitigation and adaptation
- Promote placemaking principles
- Promote sustainable transport and modal shift
- Maximise opportunities for green infrastructure enhancement
- Respond to the nature emergency through biodiversity net gain

8

Spatial Options

9

Strategy Options to be considered

Strategy Options Considered

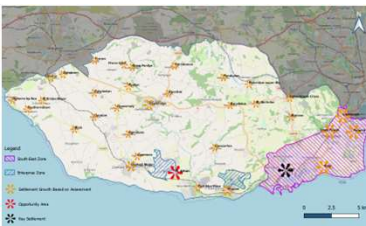
- Continuation of the adopted LDP Growth Strategy
- Dispersed Growth
- Focused Growth
- Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth

Strategy Options Discounted

- New Settlement – contrary to national planning guidance – new settlements can only be identified in a joint LDP with a neighbouring authority or in a strategic or national development plan
- Brownfield only strategy – cannot be delivered as insufficient brownfield sites are available

10

Spatial Option 1: Continuation of Adopted LDP Growth Strategy



- This strategy focuses growth within:
- The South East Zone
 - Other sustainable settlements
 - St Athan as a Key Development Opportunity
 - Cardiff Airport as an Employment and Transport Opportunity

11

Option 1: Continuation of Adopted LDP Growth Strategy

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This strategy has been highly successful with housing, including affordable housing, being delivered in accordance with the housing trajectory and the majority of allocations being progressed • Offers to opportunity to address affordable housing need where it is most acute (SE Zone) • The identification of St. Athan as an opportunity area means there is a strong correlation between new housing and employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some minor rural settlements experienced significant growth in adopted plan period. Accommodating further growth could change the character of these areas further. • There may not be appropriate sustainable sites available within each of the settlements identified. • Focusing development in settlements in communities with limited sustainable transport options would be contrary to Future Wales, which seeks to target development to sustainable areas close to town centres and well served by the South Wales Metro.

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Spatial Option 2: Dispersed Growth



- Growth distributed across the Vale based on settlement size
- All settlements regardless of size would accommodate an element of development
- The Key Settlement of Barry would need to accommodate the most growth, with the Service Centres of Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth also being required to accommodate a significant share.
- Primary Settlements and Minor Settlements would be required to take a smaller share proportionate to their size.

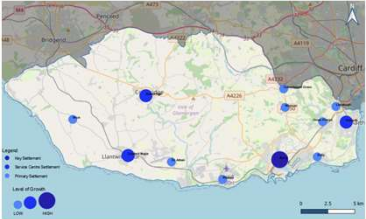
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Option 2 Dispersed Growth Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development would be shared equitably across the Vale, proportionate to the size of settlement. • A number of smaller sites may place less pressure on services and facilities than a few larger sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No consideration given to the character and environmental constraints of a settlement. • Development would potentially be targeted to areas that score poorly in the settlement appraisal. • No alignment between employment and housing • Ability to deliver infrastructure improvements more difficult on smaller sites. • There may not be available sites within each of the settlements identified. • Could potentially limit the ability for affordable housing in areas of most acute need. • Contrary to Future Wales which seeks to target development to sustainable areas close to town centres and well served by the South Wales Metro.

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Spatial Option 3: Focused Growth



- Growth targeted to the largest settlements, best served by services and facilities
- The level of growth would accord with their position within the settlement hierarchy – Barry, as a key settlement, and Cowbridge, Llantwit Major and Penarth, as service centres, would have the most.
- Restricted growth in other settlements that are considered sustainable.


15

Option 3: Focused Growth Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would accord with Future Wales which seeks to target development to sustainable areas close to town centres and well served by the South Wales Metro. • Significant development would be targeted in those areas with the most acute affordable housing need (Barry and Penarth market areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussing significant development on a smaller number of settlements will place pressure on services and facilities in these areas. • Limited opportunities for affordable housing delivery outside of key areas. • Does not consider the capacity of these communities to accommodate additional development. • There may not be available sites within each of the settlements identified.

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Spatial Option 4: Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth



- Development focused in areas that are best served by sustainable travel routes – Vale of Glamorgan rail line
- Consideration of capacity of settlements to accommodate new development, not just position in hierarchy
- Maximise opportunities for new station at St Athan
- Maximise opportunities settlements with frequent bus links to key locations
- Small-scale affordable housing development only on appropriate sites in minor rural settlements

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Option 4: Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would accord with Future Wales which seeks to target development to sustainable well served by the South Wales Metro. These are also generally towns so would accord with the town centre first policy. • This approach would allow for modal shift, encouraging journeys to be made by means other than the car. • Significant development would be targeted in those areas with the most acute affordable housing need (Barry and Penarth market areas). • Limited affordable housing growth in minor rural settlements where appropriate to help address need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussing significant development on a smaller number of settlements will place pressure on services and facilities in these areas. • There may not be available sites within each of the settlements identified.

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Which spatial option do you think is most appropriate?

- Option 1 – Continuation of the adopted LDP Growth Strategy
- Option 2 – Dispersed Growth
- Option 3 – Focused Growth
- Option 4 – Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth

19

Which strategy option do you think is most appropriate?

Mentimeter Poll

20

Mentimeter Poll

- Option 1 – Continuation of Adopted LDP Growth Strategy
- Option 2 – Dispersed Growth
- Option 3 – Focused Growth
- Option 4 – Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth

21

Which strategy elements do you think should form part of the Preferred Strategy?

Mentimeter poll

22

Mentimeter Poll

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targetting development to areas well served by rail • Targetting development to areas well served by buses • Dispersing development across all settlements in an equitable way • Focussing development in the South East Zone (Barry, Dinas Powys, Penarth, Llandough) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing development in the central Vale (Llantwit Major, St Athan) • Focusing development in the rural Vale (Cowbridge and the minor rural settlements) • Affordable housing led development to meet need • Aligning housing and employment by focusing new housing in near the Enterprise Zones • Allocate a smaller number of larger sites that can provide the necessary infrastructure improvements required • Allocate a larger number of smaller sites across more areas to spread the potential impact and benefits of development
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Are there any other strategy options that you think should be considered?

Mentimeter Poll

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Growth Options

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Identifying Future Housing and Employment Growth

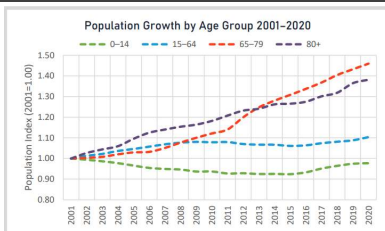
Planning Policy Wales indicates that when assessing the level of growth, the following matters should be considered:

- The latest Welsh Government Projections
- Local Housing Market Assessment and need for affordable housing
- Well-being plan
- Links between homes and jobs
- Welsh language considerations
- Deliverability
- Wider social, economic, environmental, and cultural factors

BE Group commissioned to prepare an employment study, and Edge Analytics to consider population, household and dwelling growth options

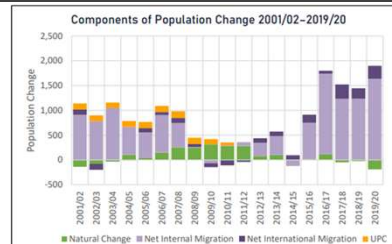
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Context: Demographic Profile



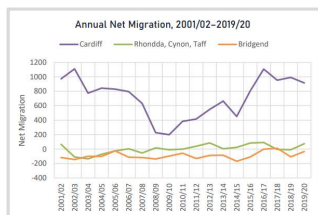
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Context: Components of Change



28

Context: Demographic Profile- Net Migration Internal

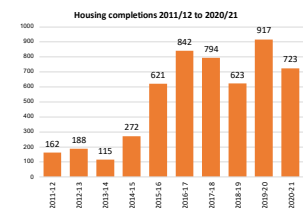


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LDP Housing Delivery

- Adopted LDP Housing Requirement –**
- 9,460 dwellings or 630 dwellings annually
 - 10% flexibility used in the LDP = 946 units dwellings
 - Total Dwelling Allowance: 10,408 dwelling
 - LDP Allocations = 8,525 units
 - Windfall Allowance = 1,883 units

- Actual Dwellings Delivered 2011: 2021- 5,257 dwellings**
- Allocations = 3,968 dwellings
 - Windfalls: 1,289
 - Average: 525 Dwellings Per Year



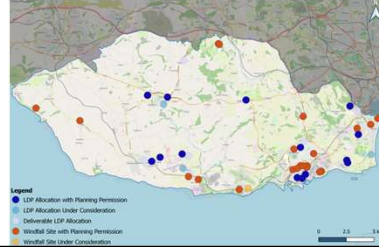
30

Housing Land Supply

Land supply component	Number of units in plan period	Explanation
Total completions (small and large sites)	431	Completions in first year of plan period (1 st Apr 21 to 31 st Mar 22).
Units under construction	499	Units on large sites that were being built (1 st Apr 2022).
Units with planning permission	1,595	Units that have the benefit of an outline, full or reserved matters planning permission and are realistically likely to be delivered.
Rolled forward allocations	1,873	Sites in the adopted LDP that are considered realistically likely to be delivered.
Large windfall sites (10+ units)	962	The number of units expected to be delivered on large unallocated sites based on past trends, extrapolated over plan period (74 units per annum multiplied by 13 years).
Small windfall sites (Less than 10 units)	770	The number of units expected to be delivered on small sites based on past trends, extrapolated over plan period (55 units per annum multiplied by 14 years).
Existing Supply	6,130	

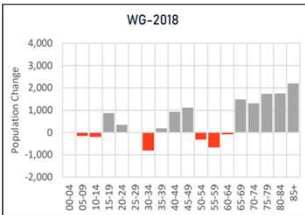
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Existing Commitments



32

Welsh Government 2018-based Projections



- Trend based – assume migration births and deaths from 5 years prior to 2018 will continue over projection period
- Over plan period, this would mean a 7.3% increase in population
- 6,465 dwellings, or 431 per annum
- Demographic profile would mean less children and working age people and more older people

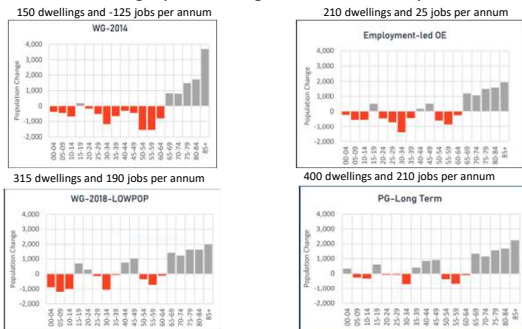
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Other tested scenarios

WG-2014	Replicates WG 2014-based projection	Dwelling-led 5Y	Models population impact of average housing completions over last 5 years
WG-2018-HIGHPOP	Replicates WG 2018 based projection with assumptions for high fertility, mortality and migration	Dwelling-led 10Y	Models population impact of average housing completions over last 10 years
WG-2018-LOWPOP	Replicates WG 2018 based projection with assumptions for low fertility, mortality and migration	Employment-led OE	Models the population growth impact of an average employment growth based on Oxford Economics Forecast
PG-5Y	Migration based on 5-year historical period	Employment-led EIR	Models the population impact of an average annual employment growth based on the employment capacity associated with the Employment Land Requirement.
PG-Long Term	Migration based on 5-year historical period	Employment-led EIR (CR 1-1)	Models the population impact of an average annual employment growth based on the employment capacity associated with the Employment Land Requirement. Commuting ratios adjusted to 1:1 ratio

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Demographic Change -Low Growth Option



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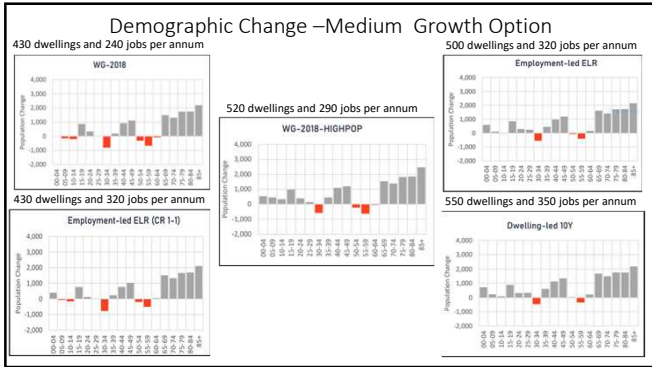
Low Growth Options Summary

Low Growth Scenarios

- Range from 150 to 400 dwellings per annum
- Lowest option would require no new jobs as there would be a surplus, increasing to 210 new jobs per annum

- Decline in both the school and working age populations, and an increase in the older population.
- The large proportion of over 65's would have an impact of demand for key services in the Vale such as health and social care.
- Decline in the working age population alongside the increased demand for older person accommodation.
- Decline in school age groups could have a negative effect on a reduction in the capacity of existing schools.
- Dwelling requirement could be satisfied within the existing housing land supply.
- All scenarios would a decline in the working age population which would result in reduced jobs potential capacity that could be supported by the required employment land, leading to a mismatch in housing and economic growth.
- Low growth would be contrary to the growth aspirations of Future Wales, and the Vale's contribution towards the South East Growth Area.

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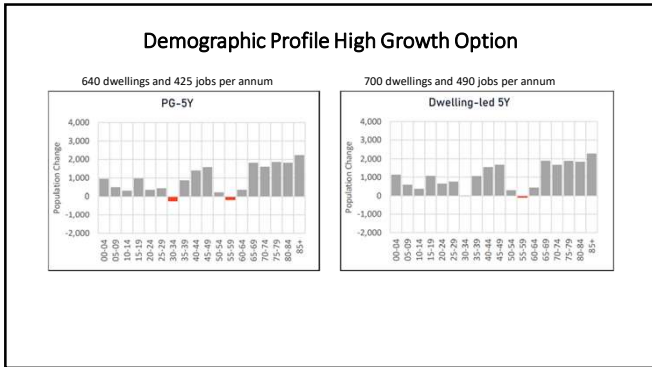
Medium Growth Options Summary

Medium Growth Scenarios

- 430 to 550 new dwellings per annum (6,450 – 8,250 dwellings over plan period)
- 250 to 350 jobs per annum (3,750 – 5,250 jobs over plan period)

- These options would see a continued growth in 65+ age groups, but there would be less decline in the working age groups than in the low growth scenarios.
- Medium growth would stabilise school age population
- Housing and jobs would be well aligned with the findings of the Employment Land Review
- Existing land supply of 6,000 dwellings – this level of growth would exceed that require a modest level of new sites
- An initial review of candidate sites indicates that this could be delivered in sustainable locations
- New housing at this level would facilitate opportunities to deliver new affordable housing and infrastructure improvements
- The provision of new housing and employment at an appropriate level would accord with Future Wales.

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High Growth Options Summary

High Growth Scenarios

- Between 550 and 700 new dwellings per annum (8,250 dwellings to 10,500 over plan period)
- 425 to 500 jobs per annum (6,375– 7,500 jobs over plan period)

- Higher levels of housing growth would maximise opportunities to deliver affordable housing and infrastructure
- High levels of inward migration would present a more balanced demographic profile, although continued aging population would continue.
- Levels of employment growth would be greater than the potential that could be supported by the employment land need, creating a mismatch between housing growth and employment.
- Higher growth would accord with the Vale's position in a national growth area, but this needs to be balanced against other objectives – climate and nature emergencies
- High levels of inward migration from Cardiff would likely continue and a negative impact on the growth aspirations for the city contrary to Future Wales.
- More sites would need to be allocated – potential for greater environmental harm

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Which range of growth do you think the plan should accommodate?

Mentimeter Poll

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Mentimeter Poll

- Low Growth (Up to 400 dwellings, 200 new jobs per annum)
- Medium Growth (400 - 550 dwellings, 250-350 jobs per annum)
- High Growth (550-700 dwellings, 425-500 new jobs per annum)

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Next Steps

- Further engagement with stakeholders on growth and spatial options
- Preferred Strategy Pre Consultation Briefing – date to be confirmed
- Preferred Strategy consultation – late summer/Autumn 2023

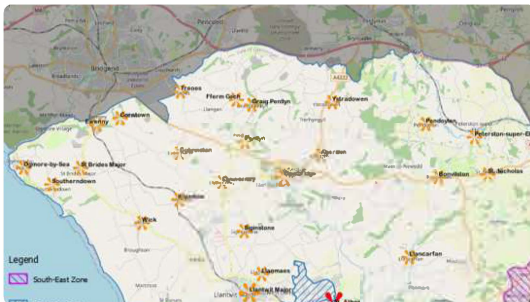
8.17. Appendix 17 Follow up MS Form

This survey was circulated to all those that were invited to one of the five engagement workshops related to the Growth and Spatial Options, after the session. It contains all questions which were asked during the workshop.

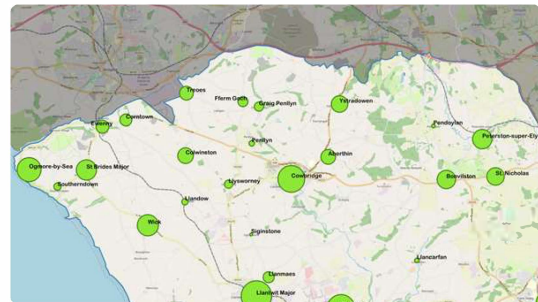
RLDP Growth & Spatial Options (T&CC)



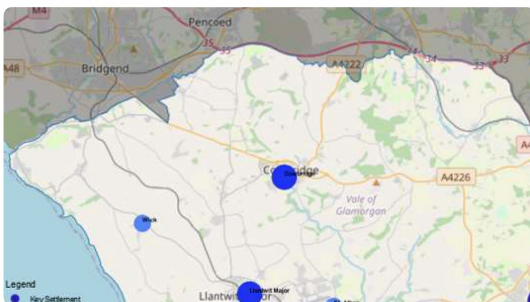
1. Which strategy option do you think is the most appropriate?



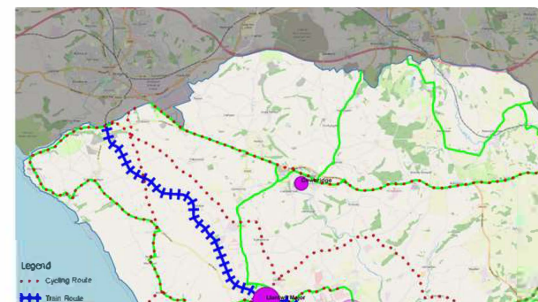
Continuation of Adopted LDP Growth Strategy



Dispersed Growth



Focused Growth



Sustainable Transport oriented Growth

2. Which strategy elements do you think should form part of the Preferred strategy

Select multiple

- Targeting development to areas well served by rail
- Targeting development to areas well served by buses
- Dispersing development across all settlements in an equitable way
- Focussing development in the South East Zone (Barry, Dinas Powys, Penarth, Llandough)
- Focusing development in the central Vale (Llantwit Major, St Athan)
- Focusing development in the rural Vale (Cowbridge and the minor rural settlements)
- Aligning housing and employment by focusing new housing near the Enterprise Zones
- Allocate a smaller number of larger sites that can provide the necessary infrastructure improvements required
- Affordable housing led development to meet need
- Allocate a larger number of smaller sites across more areas to spread the potential impact and benefits of development

3. Are there any other strategy options that you think should be considered?

4. Which range of growth do you think the Plan should accommodate?

- Low Growth (Up to 400 dwellings, 200 new jobs per annum)
- Medium Growth (400 - 550 dwellings, 250-350 jobs per annum)
- High Growth (550-700 dwellings, 425-500 new jobs per annum)

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Microsoft. The data you submit will be sent to the form owner.



8.18. Appendix 18 Changes made to Preferred Strategy and Strategic Policies Following PSB Workshop

Changes to the draft RLDP Preferred Strategy in light of stakeholder comments

Comment	Change to the Preferred Strategy
Have any measures been taken to prevent settlement coalescence?	Statement added to reference the green wedge study that will form part of the evidence base at Deposit stage
SP19 could add reference to 'Ecosystem Resilience' in policy title – <i>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</i>	SP19 Policy name amended to <i>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</i>
Reiterate the importance of cultural identity and heritage throughout these proposals, particularly the Welsh language.	Policy SP5 criterion A – reference cultural identity rather than just identify. Reference Welsh language in supporting text.
Concern about the inclusion of Cowbridge as it has no rail connectivity	Strengthen reference to Cowbridge to explain that it is within the strategic growth area due to sustainable nature of the settlement rather than just its sustainable transport credentials.
There is no reference to avoiding car dependency in Policy SP5 on placemaking	This is addressed within a number of other policies but will also be included in the placemaking policy to reinforce the importance of this to the plan's strategy.
Policy SP6 suggest rewording 'areas of acute concern' perhaps to 'in response to local health need'.	Amended as suggested
In relation to SP12 Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations - Suggest adding reference to remote working hubs, in line with WG policy	Reference to working hubs included under criterion O

8.19. Appendix 19 Equalities Consultative Forum Minutes 27-07-23

Equalities Consultative Forum – Minutes of Meeting 27 July 2023

Replacement Local Development Plan

Members of staff from the Vale of Glamorgan Council Planning department delivered a presentation on the Replacement Local Development Plan.

The slides are attached.

Slide 1 gives background.

The Local Development Plan was agreed in 2017 up to 2026. There is a requirement to review it regularly. A replacement plan began in 2021 covering up to 2036. It is not a complete replacement as some policies are continuing, but the plan must respond to an additional tier for the Future Wales development framework as well as working towards objectives of the Public Services Board wellbeing plan.

An integrated sustainability appraisal (ISA) will be carried out at every stage which considers sustainability, health impact assessments, equality impact assessments, and Welsh language assessments. Equalities are also being considered in a qualitative format such as through consultation with ECF members.

Slide 2 shows a timetable of the key stages of the process.

Seldom heard groups need to be identified and included in the formal consultation process. The Preferred Strategy is currently being prepared, after consultation with engagement groups to get their views.

Slide 3 covers the Preferred Strategy and vision.

It doesn't allocate every single site but shows the key significant sites on a map as well as displaying strategic policies.

Slide 4 shows the ten objectives of the preferred strategy.

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Objectives 2 and 7 are particularly important in terms of equalities.

Slide 5 shows the four spatial options considered by the preferred strategy.

Stakeholder engagement revealed option 4 was the preferred option: settlements serviced by rail and other good public transport links. This also best aligns with the Welsh Government sustainable transport strategy and targets areas with the highest affordable housing need.

Twelve growth options were considered, and stakeholder engagement showed that the medium level of growth would best achieve the plan. This level would be sufficiently ambitious to reflect the Council's plan and the Future Wales national plan, but less ambitious than the current development plan. It is also reflective of trends over the last ten years so is deliverable, and not so high that there would significant impact. More growth also equates to more affordable housing. It is also important to balance the need for development against existing environmental constraints.

Slide 6 shows the six key elements of the preferred strategy.

Slide 7 shows a diagram of the plan on a map which summarises the Preferred Strategy.

Settlements are shown in shades of grey and black. Barry is at the top of the settlement hierarchy, in black. Most settlements follow the rail line to the south, except Cowbridge, which is regarded as a sustainable community so negates the need to travel. There is scope for development in areas including Barry Docks and St Athan.

Discussions are being held with Transport for Wales and the Cardiff Capital Region regarding a possible new rail station in St Athan. This would be supported with critical mass development in the area.

It was commented that there was an interesting mix of locality and sustainability, and a question was raised about how the airport fits with this. It was agreed that this is a

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difficult issue but fundamentally if Cardiff Airport was not there, then people would have to travel further afield to use a different airport which in itself goes against sustainability.

A further query was raised regarding retrofitting poor-quality housing in some more deprived areas and how this is addressed in the plan. The Planning Team responded that open spaces and facilities are considered in the Preferred Strategy but that it is primarily concerned with new developments. Retrofitting existing housing may come under other building programs.

It was stated that Welsh Government have advised there will be improvements to building regulations for new developments to get them close to zero carbon over the next ten years. The Council wants to do feasibility work to see if we can achieve this before the new regulations come into force. This needs to be considered along with other priorities such as delivering affordable housing.

A point was raised about accessibility at rail stations in the Vale of Glamorgan such as bridges over railway lines at Cogan, Eastbrook and Llantwit Major with step-only access and no lifts. It was asked whether this would be considered as part of the plan. The Planning Team confirmed they have no control over that or delivering adaptations to existing stations, but they appreciate the scale of the issue. By facilitating a strategy that talks about accessibility and sustainable transport, they ensure it is key to the planning agenda. Other organisations such as Transport for Wales need to be involved and ensure plans align with each other.

It was agreed that whilst some changes have been made in the Vale of Glamorgan such as lifts in stations in Cadoxton and Barry, accessibility is still a key concern for many and subsequently an important aspect of the plan.

Slide 8 gave the opportunity for questions. Slide 9 asked members to consider which groups could be affected by the Preferred Strategy, listing the different protected characteristics.

It was confirmed that the public sector equality duty was also being considered.

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It was commented that everything should be designed to allow older people and disabled people to be able to participate in daily life, so due consideration given to danger zones, safe pavements, crossings, and roads.

The plan overlaps with placemaking plans, which cover a much wider remit. It was agreed that the World Health Organisation Age Friendly framework would be shared with Planning, as it has already been shared with Placemaking.

A question was asked about the Welsh language, in particular, in terms of schools. The Welsh Education Promotion Strategy does not include plans to increase capacity of Welsh medium education in Llantwit Major, and children in Cowbridge attending Welsh medium primary school do not tend to go onto Welsh medium secondary school as that involves travelling to Barry. The Planning Team confirmed that colleagues from education have been involved in the plan looking at how schools would accommodate new development and available funds for school improvements. The Preferred Plan is not final so discussions will take place if and where housing developments will impact schools, including Welsh medium schools.

There was a question about how retail, financial services, and community facilities get considered in the plan. The Preferred Plan looks at large sites so a mix of uses can be identified within them, encouraging a 'village centre' and flexible community spaces such as employment and hub developments. It aims for every development to have considered active travel links making it easier to travel by sustainable means, rather than cars.

A point was raised about affordability of transport from young people's perspective and that it would be good to get their views.

Slide 10 shows the strategic policies of the Preferred Plan that were deemed to have the most significant implications in terms of equalities.

Additional points were raised about the policies:

- High quality design.

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- Prioritising health and wellbeing.
- Range of housing types, recognising that different people need different types of housing and encouraging wider choice of dwelling types.
- Accessibility to transport and facilities.
- Need higher density in fewer sites, in the right areas.
- Smaller gardens are acceptable if there are good green open spaces.
- Fewer car parking spaces if in good accessible locations.

A point was raised about toilet provision and how public toilets are a real accessibility issue. This was noted by the Planning team.

Slide 11 shows another discussion point: what impact could the policies have on the groups identified?

Provision for trans people was mentioned, and the Planning Team were advised to consult with Stonewall. Due consideration is required when the Preferred Strategy is looked at in more detail, as it is currently a high-level plan.

It was suggested that allotments and community gardens should be considered, from both a community space and food poverty perspective. Whilst charges for allotments have increased, they are still highly desirable. An example was given of the Waterfront, where residents are asking for community garden and allotment spaces.

The affordability of allotments was discussed, following a recent increase in allotment fees. It was commented that the Council has a difficult job to balance budgets and services that sometimes restricts amounts for non-statutory services. Increased costs for security and damage repairs have been noted, which in itself highlights food poverty.

It was then queried what data the Council uses to justify increasing budgets for social care and education, in terms of population increases and decreases, and

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whether this data is included in the plan. The Planning Team acknowledged this was an interesting point and that population growth is key to the Preferred Plan. From a policy perspective, economic balance needs to be achieved and is a key driver of population balance. Figures do not necessarily support the picture of older people moving into the Vale to retire, as there are more working-age families migrating into the Vale.

Facilities and amenities were mentioned as essential to future developments. St Athan was discussed as an area with particular problems in terms of employment opportunities and transport links. The lack of affordable shopping amenities in the area is also a concern, as residents need to travel to either Barry or Bridgend for fresh produce, yet St Athan was not included in a recent Lidl consultation. The Planning Team stated that they could only influence to a certain extent but appreciate that facilities and services need to be taken into account when building new communities.

Slide 12 shows the next steps, including the dates of public consultation in December / January.

Members were invited to submit comments on the Preferred Plan.



The Vale of Glamorgan Council

Directorate of Place
Dock Office
Barry Docks
Barry CF63 4RT

LDP@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk
www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

