

VALE OF GLAMORGAN  
REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2021 - 2036

# ASSESSMENT OF DEPOSIT PLAN AGAINST THE TESTS OF SOUNDNESS AND FUTURE WALES

November 2025



BACKGROUND PAPER - BP4B



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- i. This Background Paper has been published alongside the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) Deposit Plan. A key element of the development plan preparation process is to demonstrate that the Plan is 'sound'. This Background Paper assesses the Deposit Plan (DP) against the tests of soundness set out by the Welsh Government as detailed in the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 – March 2020).
- ii. The Background Paper also outlines the relationship between the Strategic Policies and the RLDP Objectives as well as the Public Service Board Well-being Plan and the Council's Corporate Plan, (see Appendix 1 – 3). In assessing the link between these policies and the RLDP Objectives, the extent to which the Plan is reflective of the Key Planning Principles from Planning Policy Wales (PPW) has also been considered.
- iii. Furthermore, a detailed assessment of the Deposit Plan's conformity with Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Welsh Government, February 2021) has been undertaken and can be found at Appendix 4.
- iv. It is considered that the self-assessment conducted by the Council demonstrates that the Deposit Plan, stages undertaken, and the processes followed to reach this stage are 'sound'. This self-assessment of the Deposit Plan against the three Tests of Soundness is set out below. The overall soundness of the Plan will continue to be assessed against these tests as it progresses and eventually at an Examination by a Planning Inspector.

## Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE DEPOSIT PLAN AGAINST THE TESTS OF SOUNDNESS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3. APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>31</b>
Appendix 1: Comparison of RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies against the RLDP Objectives .....	31
Appendix 2: Comparison of RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies against the PSB Well-being Plan Objectives and Priority Workstreams ..	39
Appendix 3: Comparison of RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies against the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Corporate Plan Objectives .....	45
Appendix 4: Comparison of RLDP Policies against the RLDP Objectives and general conformity with Future Wales - The National Plan 2040 .....	49
Appendix 5: Relevant Background Documents .....	78

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Background Paper has been published alongside the Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) Deposit Plan. A key element of the development plan preparation process is to demonstrate that the Plan is 'sound'. This Background Paper assesses the Deposit Plan (DP) against the tests of soundness set out by the Welsh Government as detailed in the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 – March 2020).
- 1.2 The Background Paper also outlines the relationship between the RLDP Policies and the RLDP Objectives as well as the Public Service Board Well-being Plan and the Council's Corporate Plan, (see Appendix 1 – 3). In assessing the link between these policies and the RLDP Objectives, the extent to which the Plan is reflective of the Key Planning Principles from Planning Policy Wales (PPW) has also been considered.
- 1.3 Furthermore, a detailed assessment of the Deposit Plan's conformity with Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (Welsh Government, February 2021) has been undertaken and can be found at Appendix 4.
- 1.4 It is considered that the self-assessment conducted by the Council demonstrates that the Deposit Plan, stages undertaken, and the processes followed to reach this stage are 'sound'. This self-assessment of the Deposit Plan against the three Tests of Soundness is set out below. The overall soundness of the Plan will eventually be assessed at an Examination by a Planning Inspector.

## 2. SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE DEPOSIT PLAN AGAINST THE TESTS OF SOUNDNESS

<b>Test of Soundness Development Plans Manual (Edition 3, March 2020)</b>	<b>Response: This self-assessment has been undertaken to monitor consistency with the Tests of Soundness at the Deposit Plan stage of the Replacement Local Development Plan process.</b>
<p><b>Preparation Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has preparation of the plan complied with legal and regulatory procedural requirements? (LDP Regulations, CIS, SEA Regulations, SA, HRA etc.?)</li> <li>• Is the plan in general conformity with the NDF (now referred to as Future Wales: The National Plan 2040) and/or SDP? (when published or adopted respectively)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Has preparation of the plan complied with legal and regulatory procedural requirements? (LDP Regulations, CIS, SEA Regulations, SA, HRA etc.?)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan has been prepared in accordance with the necessary procedural requirements. In particular, it is important to note the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) (2025) and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (2025) which have been published as supporting documents to the Deposit Plan. Both of these background documents build upon the ISA Scoping Report (June 2022), ISA for the Vale of Glamorgan's Replacement Local Development Process (RLDP) (October 2023), Initial Habitats Regulations Assessment Scoping Report (May 2023) and HRA of the Vale of Glamorgan's RLDP Preferred Strategy prepared earlier in RLDP process.</li> <li>• All consultation arrangements and associated documents were prepared and delivered in accordance with the LDP Regulations (2005 as amended 2015). The scope of all consultations as well as the engagement methods used, outcomes and reporting mechanisms are consistent with the Community Involvement Scheme (CIS) set out in the Council's Delivery Agreement (DA) (January 2026). The CIS identifies the Council's commitment to engagement with a wide range of stakeholders including Elected Members, statutory consultees, the public, the Public Services Board (PSB) (the Key Stakeholder Group for the RLDP) and relevant Council departments amongst others.</li> <li>• It should be noted the May 2022 version of the DA references the 'Vale Viewpoint Citizens Panel' as a stakeholder forum. This group has now been disbanded and replaced by 'Participate Vale', for which people can register their contact details in order to be notified of all Council-run consultations. This service presents opportunities for people to get involved with Council decisions and local issues in the Vale of Glamorgan. All RLDP public consultations will be advertised to 'Participate Vale' members. This change is reflected in the Revised Delivery Agreement (December 2023).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of virtual engagement methods adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic have been retained in order to provide the chance for stakeholders to engage with various RLDP consultations in a virtual manner through the use of the RLDP consultation database, attendance at online workshops and the completion of online surveys alongside scheduled face to face drop-in sessions at strategic locations. Full details of the Deposit Plan consultation can be viewed on the Council's website.</li> <li>• The RLDP Preferred Strategy was subject to a 10-week public consultation between December 2023 and February 2024 which identified the preferred level of growth and its spatial distribution, as well as key allocations and strategic policies. In preparation of this, non-statutory consultation exercises were undertaken with various stakeholders to enhance the Council's understanding of the key issues, aspirations and options relevant to the authority. Comments received during these consultations significantly influenced the Vision and Objectives as well as the selected Spatial and Growth Options for the Preferred Strategy.</li> <li>• Following the Preferred Strategy consultation, The RLDP Initial Consultation Report (ICR) was considered and agreed at a meeting of Full Council in September 2024. In agreeing the ICR, Full Council endorsed the actions set out within the document and granted approval to use the Preferred Strategy as a basis for progression on to the next stage of RLDP preparation, the Deposit Plan. The ICR included a commitment to request that the site promoters undertake informal engagement on placemaking with local communities to inform the master planning of the key sites. A series of site-specific Placemaking workshops were held in October 2024 for the key sites in St Athan, Rhoose and Dinas Powys. These were well attended by residents and the feedback received helped to refine the proposals for the sites identified in the Deposit Plan.</li> <li>• Due to land ownership issues and deliverability concerns relating to one of the key sites initially identified at Preferred Strategy stage, Land at North East Barry, it was necessary to consider alternative sites to meet the housing requirement in accordance with the strategy. A non-statutory public consultation on Housing Growth in Barry was held between June and July 2025. This provided an opportunity for further engagement on proposed housing allocations and an alternative key site to meet Barry's housing needs and projected growth over the plan period. An in-person event was held with the promoters of the proposed North West Barry site to inform the site's masterplan in line with placemaking principles and to ensure continuity with previous consultation opportunities.</li> </ul>
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full details of all consultations undertaken to inform the preparation of the Deposit Plan will be provided in the Consultation Report that accompanies the Deposit RLDP.</li> <li>• In December 2023, Welsh Government agreed an extension to the DA which rescheduled the Deposit Plan public consultation. The timetable in the approved DA identified that consultation on the Deposit Plan would take place during February and March 2025. However, the identified need to consult on alternative sites in Barry as well as the need for placemaking sessions has impacted the initial schedule in the DA (Revised November 2023) and the production of the Deposit Plan was delayed beyond the agreed 3-month slippage period. It was therefore necessary to revise the DA again. A revised DA was reported to Full Council alongside the RLDP in January 2026 and approval was given to submit the revised DA to Welsh Government. Welsh Government approved the amended DA on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2026.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is the plan in general conformity with the NDF (now referred to as Future Wales: The National Plan 2040) and/or SDP? (when published or adopted respectively)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welsh Government published Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 in February 2021. This established the national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040 and provides the framework for SDPs and LDPs, with a requirement for the lower tier plans to be in general conformity with Future Wales. In response to the Preferred Strategy consultation, Welsh Government formally responded with a 'green' rating and were of the opinion that the <i>"Vale of Glamorgan Council Replacement Local Development Plan (2021-2036) Preferred Strategy is in general conformity with the National Development Framework: Future Wales, as set out in paragraphs 2.16 -2.18 of the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3)."</i> In this respect, the overarching spatial strategy of the Deposit Plan has been accepted to accord with Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and is in general conformity with Future Wales.</li> <li>• The proposed level of growth set out in the Deposit Plan is essential to deliver on the local evidence-based issues and objectives and to ensure the RLDP is 'sound'. Future Wales Policies 1 and 33 (Where Wales Will Grow, and National Growth Area - Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys) recognise the Vale of Glamorgan as a part of the South East Wales Growth Area, a priority area for growth. Within</li> </ul>
--	--

the wider growth area, the focus is on strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure. Policy 36 (South Wales Metro) states that SDPs and LDPs *“should plan growth and regeneration to maximise the opportunities arising from better regional connectivity, including identifying opportunities for higher density, mixed use and car free development around new and improved metro stations”*. It is considered that the Deposit Plan and its approach in aligning housing with other land uses to reduce the need to travel and locating developing in places well served by sustainable transport reflect these FW Policies and facilitate an appropriate level of housing and employment growth to address the Vale’s local challenges and issues. The policies underpinning the Deposit Plan reflect those of Future Wales, for example, the important roles played by Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone, and the Port of Barry which are set out in Future Wales Policy 10 (International Connectivity) are demonstrated in the growth and spatial strategy, as well as the Vision and Objectives.

- Spatially, the RLDP preparation process has reflected the policies of Future Wales and Welsh Government noted in its response to the Preferred Strategy that it supports the spatial strategy and does not object to the settlement hierarchy and distribution of housing growth. However, to strengthen the rationale of the settlement hierarchy, the Deposit Plan has further justified the position of Culverhouse Cross and Wick as Primary Settlements under Strategic Policy SP2. Subject to further clarifications on matters including regional collaboration and deliverability, that have since been addressed in the Deposit Plan, Welsh Government held no significant concerns with the level of homes and jobs proposed in the plan, which is in general conformity with Future Wales.
- In the absence of an adopted SDP, LDPs must demonstrate how the regional policies in Future Wales have been considered and how they conform with Future Wales and PPW. In response to this and Welsh Government’s response at Preferred Strategy, Joint Position Statements (JPS) have been collaboratively prepared with the three neighbouring local authorities; Cardiff Council, Bridgend County Borough Council and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. These JPS’s assess key cross-boundary relationships including but not limited to population projections, housing requirements, commuting patterns, employment land provision. Collectively, the findings of each JPS recognise Cardiff as the centre for growth and employment within the National Growth Area, and consider that the housing and employment growth strategies of the VOG RLDP are complementary and compatible with those of its neighbouring LPAs, and vice versa. The JPSs are available to read in the appendices of evidence base document BP20A.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional planning is also supported through VOG's active involvement in key bodies such as the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG) and South East Wales Planning Officers Society (SEWPOS). For example, the Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region provided a regional assessment of job and population growth potential for the CCR up to 2040, determining how local authorities could contribute to growth and align with national policy. These working groups have also facilitated the preparation of common methodologies and regional assessments for the evidence base, such as the Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments, and shared methodologies for sustainable settlement appraisals and Green Wedge identification. This helps to ensure that the RLDP strategies and supporting evidence base across the CCR region are robust and appropriately consider cross-boundary development needs and impacts.</li> <li>• The detail associated with many of Future Wales' policies will be pursued through the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff Capital Region, which is anticipated to be adopted in late 2031/early 2032.</li> <li>• More generally, the overarching policy framework of the Deposit Plan is considered to align with the policy aims of the Future Wales, with many common policy themes running through both. Examples of this include the Strategic Policies for Sustainable Transport (Policy SP10), Placemaking (Policy SP4), and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (Policy SP16). Particularly relevant in a Vale context, however, is the policy focus on Affordable Housing Provision (Policy SP7) and Specialist Housing (Policy HG6), which is a key challenge for the Local Authority. In this respect the Deposit Plan is considered to set the strategic framework for delivering many of the policy objectives of Future Wales at a local level.</li> <li>• Further detail on the Deposit Plan's alignment with the policies of Future Wales has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix 4.</li> </ul>
<b>Test 1: Does the plan fit? (i.e. is it clear that the LDP is consistent with other plans?)</b>	<p>The formulation of the Deposit Plan has been prepared with full regard to the relevant plans and strategies, whilst recognising that it will need to respond and develop as it progresses through its preparatory process. The national, regional and local plans are where relevant identified within the Deposit Plan but also within the background and supporting documents and within the in-combination</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does it have regard to national policy (PPW and Future Wales)?</li> <li>• Does it have regard to Well-being Goals?</li> <li>• Does it have regard to the Welsh National Marine Plan?</li> <li>• Does it have regard to the relevant Area Statement?</li> <li>• Is the plan in general conformity with the NDF?</li> <li>• Is the plan in general conformity with relevant SDP (when adopted)?</li> <li>• Is it consistent with regional plans, strategies and utility programmes?</li> <li>• Is it compatible with the plans of neighbouring authorities?</li> <li>• Does it reflect the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) Well-being Plan or the National Park Management Plan (NPMP)?</li> <li>• Has the LPA demonstrated it has exhausted all opportunities for joint working and collaboration on both plan preparation and the evidence base?</li> </ul>	<p>considerations of the ISA and HRA Reports. The ISA process reviews the relevant policies, plans and programmes and considers their implications in relation to the growth levels and spatial options considered and have subsequently informed the new Preferred Strategy and associated Strategic Policies.</p> <p>Each of the Test 1 questions are discussed in turn:</p> <p><b>Does it have regard to national policy (PPW12) and Future Wales?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan considers the national policy and guidance set out in PPW12 and the associated Technical Advice Notes (TANs). The RLDP and supporting documents refer to relevant sections of PPW12 specific to the issue being discussed and the policy requirements of PPW12 have been considered and incorporated where relevant in the preparation of the Strategic Policies and detailed Development Management policies. The supporting text adds further commentary on the links to national guidance. Each of the Strategic Policies is supported by a policy context section which sets out links to wider policy framework including PPW12 and TANs. The Deposit Plan's conformity with Future Wales is discussed above and explored in detail in Appendix 4 of this report. The RLDP is recognised as a key mechanism in delivering the planning policy priorities identified in national policy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Does it have regard to the Well-being Goals?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan has full regard to the provision of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 and the well-being goals, as well as the five ways of working as demonstrated by the additional non-statutory consultation and engagement undertaken on the Issues, Vision and Objectives, the Growth and Spatial Options and the Preferred Strategy stage of the plan process, as well as on placemaking principles for the key sites identified. The promotion and recognition of well-being has been a consideration from the outset of the Plan preparation process. Appendix 1 of this report illustrates the relationship between the RLDP Policies and RLDP Objectives; and the links between the RLDP objectives and the Well-being goals are clearly set out in Table 2 of the Issues, Vision and Objectives Background Paper (2023).</li> </ul> <p><b>Does it have regard to the Welsh National Marine Plan?</b></p>
---	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategic Policies and associated Development Management Policies cover a number of key themes and issues which complement the Welsh National Marine Plan. In particular, Strategic Policies SP4 – Placemaking, SP16 – Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, SP19 – Green Infrastructure and SP20 – Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience are particularly relevant to and supportive of the objectives and policies of the Welsh National Marine Plan in that they seek to direct new development away from areas of flood-risk, deliver high-quality, sustainable placemaking; adapt to and mitigate the causes and impacts of Climate Change and protect and enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity. The relationship with the Marine Plan is enhanced further through the detailed policies in the Deposit Plan. For example, policy DNP8 – Severn Estuary Recreational Pressure which seeks to ensure that any development proposals that would increase visitor access to sensitive habitat features in the Severn Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site will not be supported unless no adverse effect on the integrity of the site can be confirmed. Additionally, it ensures that Functionally Linked Land will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that no adverse impact on the integrity of the European Marine Site will occur.</li> <li>• The Key Sites, ‘Land at North West Barry’ and ‘Land North of Dinas Powys’ are located within the 12.6km Core Recreational Catchment Zone for the Severn Estuary European Marine and therefore will be considered for a financial contribution as part of the Mitigation Strategy for the site. Under Policies HG1 KS1 and HG1 KS2, the green space design must also consider any emerging guidance for Suitable Alternate Natural Greenspace (SANG) to reduce recreational pressure on the features of the Estuary.</li> <li>• As such, the policy framework actively seeks to safeguard the Severn Estuary and National Marine Plan area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Does it have regard to the relevant Area Statement?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Along with Cardiff, Bridgend, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taf, the Vale of Glamorgan forms part of the South Central Area Statement which was published by Natural Resources Wales in March 2020. The Deposit Plan has regard to the Area Statements strategic themes of Building Resilient Ecosystems, Connecting People with Nature, Working with Water, improving our Health and</li> </ul>
--	---

improving Air Quality through the Strategic Policies which seek to achieve many of the outcomes associated with each theme. Examples of this include Strategic Policies SP19 Green Infrastructure and SP20 Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity and the resilience of natural ecosystems and maximise green infrastructure provision throughout the Vale which is consistent with the outcomes of the Area Statement. Similarly Strategic Policies SP4 Placemaking, SP5 Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces, SP10 Sustainable Transport and SP16 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation are consistent in their aims of improving health and well-being and air quality across the Vale of Glamorgan. It is therefore considered that the Deposit Plan is consistent with the key themes and objectives of the South Central Area statement.

**Future Wales: The National Plan 2024 (February 2021)**

- Conformity with Future Wales is discussed above and in Appendix 4.

**Is the plan in general conformity with relevant SDP (when adopted)?**

- The Planning (Wales) Act (Planning Act) provides the legal framework for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) and Strategic Development Plans (SDPs). SDPs are intended to provide a regional spatial framework for the future development and use of land within a defined region. The South-East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (SEWCJC) is responsible for the preparation of an SDP for the South East Wales region. The Delivery Agreement for the SDP was approved by Welsh Government in August 2025 and plan preparation has commenced. It is anticipated that the SDP will be adopted in late 2031/early 2032. The preparation of the RLDP is therefore progressing ahead of the preparation of the SDP. Therefore, a review of the RLDP will be required once the SDP is adopted to ensure the plan is in general conformity with the SDP.

**Is it consistent with regional plans, strategies and utility programmes?**

- The Deposit Plan has been prepared within the context of the relevant regional plans, strategies and utility provider programmes. Specific reference is made to the regional assessment of future growth and migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR). This report aims to review how each LPA could contribute towards increasing the number of jobs across the region by 2040. It reviews the migration

assumptions underpinning the proposed level of population/jobs growth and the potential implications of the spatial distribution of jobs and people on travel patterns. The study provides a policy-off approach to the assessment of potential growth in the region. It is not intended to replace or supersede the detailed consideration of growth potential prepared by individual authorities to inform the RLDP process.

- In the absence of an adopted SDP, LDPs must demonstrate how the regional policies in Future Wales have been considered and how they conform with Future Wales and PPW. Joint Position Statements (JPS) have been collaboratively prepared with the three neighbouring local authorities; Cardiff Council, Bridgend County Borough Council and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. These JPS's assess key cross-boundary relationships including but not limited to population projections, housing requirements, commuting patterns, employment land provision. Collectively, the findings of each JPS recognise Cardiff as the centre for growth and employment within the National Growth Area, and consider that the housing and employment growth strategies of the VOG RLDP are complementary and compatible with those of its neighbouring LPAs, and vice versa. The JPSs are available to read in the appendices of evidence base document BP20A.
- The Initial Integrated Sustainability Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment (ISA-HRA) have considered the in-combination effects of the Plan along with other plans and strategies in the region and conclude that the Plan is in line with both regional and local environmental protection objectives.
- The Council has engaged with utility providers from an early stage in the development of the RLDP process to ensure consistency with their programmes and their ability to accommodate new development. For example, in recognising the scale of new development proposed in the St Athan area through the RLDP and the existing limited capacity at the West Aberthaw Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW), a scheme to upgrade the WwTW is planned as part of the current AMP investment period (2025-2030).

**Is it compatible with the plans of neighbouring authorities?**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Position Statements (JPS) have been collaboratively prepared with the three neighbouring local authorities; Cardiff Council, Bridgend County Borough Council and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. These Statements assess key cross-boundary relationships including but not limited to population projections, housing requirements, commuting patterns, employment land provision. Collectively, the findings of each JPS consider that the housing and employment growth strategies of the VOG RLDP are complementary and compatible with those of its neighbouring LPAs, and vice versa, thereby successfully addressing the Test of Soundness 1. The JPS are available to read in the appendices of evidence base document BP20A.</li> <li>• The Deposit Plan takes into account cross-border issues and the plans of neighbouring authorities and reflects the discussions and agreements reached relating to cross-border issues. In recognition of the value of working with neighbouring authorities, and in response to PPW12 and the development Plans Manual (Ed 3, March 2020) emphasis on collaborative working, the Council has worked on or are working on several pieces of evidence in partnership with adjoining authorities. These include: a Development Viability Model; Renewable Energy Assessment; Regional Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment; common methodology to be used for the determination of Affordable Housing Transfer values; Green Belt and Green Wedge Review and a Strategic Transport Assessment utilising a regional transport model. The Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region provided a regional assessment of job and population growth potential for the CCR up to 2040, determining how local authorities could contribute to growth and align with national policy.</li> <li>• Long standing regional working methods associated with areas such as waste and minerals are continued and reflected in the Deposit Plan. Regard will continue to be had to the emphasis on regional working in light of future provisions around Strategic Development Plans and Future Wales.</li> </ul> <p><b>Does it reflect the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) Well-being Plan or the National Park Management Plan (NPMP)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single Integrated Plans have been replaced by Well-being Plans. The Council's 2<sup>nd</sup> Well-being Plan was prepared by the Council's Public Services Board (PSB) and officially launched in June 2023. The Well-being Plan covers the period 2023 – 2038 and has been informed by the results of the Well-</li> </ul>
--	--

being assessment conducted in 2022. This assessment draws on a range of data, research and evidence alongside the findings of the 'Let's Talk' engagement survey and considers the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being across the Vale of Glamorgan. The Well-being Plan and the Well-being Assessment proved integral to the identification of the key issues to be addressed in the Vale of Glamorgan and the subsequent creation of the RLDP Vision and Objectives; Appendix 2 outlines the relationship between the RLDP Policies and the Well-being Plan Objectives. This approach is reflective of the identification by Welsh Government in PPW12 of local well-being plans as a key source of evidence for LDP preparation.

- As well as producing the Well-being Plan, the Public Services Board (PSB) have also been involved in the preparation of the Preferred Strategy and Deposit Plan via participation at various RLDP engagement workshops. Indeed, members of the PSB participated in workshops held on the following topics: Overview of RLDP process; Issues, Vision and Objectives; Growth and Spatial Options; Health Impact Assessment and Preferred Strategy and Strategic Policies. Following this briefing session on the Preferred Strategy in July 2023, a series of minor changes were made to the Preferred Strategy and Strategic Policies that were documented in appendix 18 of BP1.
- The PSB were presented with an update on the RLDP in September 2025 and were asked during the session how they wished to be involved going forward with the Deposit Plan. Given their extensive participation in engagement workshops through the RLDP process and noting that the overall strategy remained unchanged, with the Deposit Plan focusing on providing further detail within development management policies, they requested that the relevant policies should be circulated to the appropriate individuals within the PSB for comment. For example, the representative from Glamorgan Voluntary Services (GVS) requested additional information on community infrastructure planning, while the representative from Transport for Wales (TfW) asked to review the sustainable transport policies and Public Health and South Wales Police requested further information on the RLDP's reference to health and safety to inform their involvement. Following this discussion, the relevant information and policies were circulated to these PSB members for consideration.
- Further detail on the Deposit Plan's alignment with the PSB Well-being Plan Objectives and Priority Workstreams has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix 2.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RLDP has also been informed by the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Corporate Plan. In particular, the Corporate Plan 2020-25 influenced the preparation of the RLDP Vision and Objectives. However, it should be noted that the Council has embarked on a programme of change, and the Corporate Plan 2025-2030 reshapes how the Council will work stronger and respond to the significant challenges facing our communities and the Council as an organisation. This includes an ambitious programme to achieve five objectives and in particular, Objective 1 – Creating great places to live, work and visit, refers to delivering a <b><i>'Replacement Local Development Plan which balances the need for sustainable growth, the nature and climate emergencies, and the social and cultural needs of the Vale of Glamorgan.'</i></b> Further detail on the Deposit Plan's alignment with the five objectives of the Corporate Plan 2025-30 has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix 3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Has the LPA demonstrated it has exhausted all opportunities for joint working and collaboration on both plan preparation and the evidence base?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As demonstrated above, a significant amount of the evidence base has been commissioned on a joint and regional basis. On-going meetings and collaboration are pursued through the longstanding South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG), the Planning Officers Society Wales (POSW) and the South East Wales Planning Officers Society (SEWPOS). The Vale of Glamorgan and neighbouring Cardiff have similar timescales for the preparation of their RLDPs, consequently planning officers from both authorities have held regular meetings to discuss each authority's emerging plans particularly in respect of cross boundary matters such as housing, employment and transport. A background paper has been prepared which explains the relationship between the two adjoining authorities and how both plans are considered to complement rather than compete with each other. Similarly, the Council has been in discussions with Rhondda Cynon Taf and Bridgend Council, and this collaboration will continue as the RLDP develops.</li> <li>• Joint Position Statements (JPS) have been collaboratively prepared with the three neighbouring local authorities; Cardiff Council, Bridgend County Borough Council and Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. These Statements assess key cross-boundary relationships including but not limited to population projections, housing requirements, commuting patterns, employment land provision. Collectively, the findings of each JPS consider that the housing and employment growth strategies of the VOG RLDP are complementary and compatible with those of its neighbouring LPAs,</li> </ul>
--	---



	<p>and vice versa, thereby successfully addressing the Test of Soundness 1. The JPS are available to read in the appendices of evidence base document BP20A.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VOG's active involvement in SEWSPG and SEWPOS has led to further regional collaboration. For example, the Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region provided a regional assessment of job and population growth potential for the CCR up to 2040, determining how local authorities could contribute to growth and align with national policy. These working groups have also facilitated the preparation of common methodologies and regional assessments for the evidence base, such as Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments, and shared methodologies for sustainable settlement appraisals and Green Wedge identification.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Test 2: Is the plan appropriate? (i.e. is the plan appropriate for the area in the light of the evidence?)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it locally specific?</li> <li>• Does it address the key issues?</li> <li>• Is it supported by robust, proportionate and credible evidence?</li> <li>• Can the rationale behind plan policies be demonstrated?</li> <li>• Does it seek to meet assessed needs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development?</li> <li>• Are the vision and the strategy positive and sufficiently aspirational?</li> <li>• Have the 'real' alternatives been properly considered?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Is it locally specific?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to address the key issues and challenges facing the Vale of Glamorgan, the Deposit Plan builds upon the objectives of the Vale's Well-being Plan, Corporate Plan and Project Zero – the Council's Climate Change Challenge Plan. In this respect, the formulation of the Deposit Plan and the stages that came before, has been underpinned by this locally specific evidence base. Building on this and the extensive non-statutory consultation that has been undertaken to date (see BP1 and BP1A), the Deposit Plan's overarching strategy has emerged as a direct result of a number of very locally specific issues, with a number of core objectives becoming apparent as the plan has progressed. For example, delivering affordable housing to help address growing need, promoting active and sustainable travel choices, responding to the climate and nature emergency to ensure proposals are environmentally sustainable and supporting and enabling sustainable economic growth.</li> <li>• The Deposit Plan has been informed by a robust and locally specific evidence base including the Issues, Vision &amp; Objectives Background Paper (2023); Spatial Strategy Options (2023); Demographic Evidence (2023) as well as Supplementary Demographic Evidence based on updated Welsh Government Local Authority Population and Household Projections; Updated Housing Land Supply and Trajectory (2025); Strategic Transport Assessments (Stages 1 &amp; 2); Local Housing Market Assessment 2023; Employment Land Review (2023) &amp; Employment Sites Paper (2025); Green Wedges (2025); Settlement Appraisal Review (2022) &amp; Settlement Boundary Review (2025); Sites of</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it logical, reasonable and balanced?</li> <li>• Is it coherent and consistent?</li> <li>• Is it clear and focused?</li> </ul>	<p>Importance for Nature Conservation Review (2024); Open Spaces (2025); Welsh Language (2025); Update to Urban Capacity Study (2025).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A full list of background papers can be found at Appendix 10 of the Deposit Plan.</li> <li>• The Plan also responds to a number of challenges that have arisen following stakeholder consultation and engagement on the earlier statutory and non-statutory stages. For example, the need for placemaking workshops with the public to inform the master planning of the key sites identified and the need for further joint collaboration work with other adjoining local authorities as a result of Welsh Government's response to the Preferred Strategy.</li> <li>• The Plan's Growth Strategy as set out in Strategic Policies SP1 and SP2 proposes a level and distribution of growth that has regard to these locally specific issues, whilst also ensuring that the RLDP delivers on our objectives and addresses our core issues of delivering affordable homes, responding to the climate and nature emergency by delivering net zero carbon homes, ensuring new development is directed to locations that are or can be accessible by a choice of transport modes including walking, cycling and public transport, and providing for a range and choice of good quality employment land and supportive infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Does it address the key issues?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan has been developed to address the key issues identified through the plan preparation process including the review of national, regional and local policy objectives, stakeholder engagement and background evidence preparation. Each Strategic and Development Management Policy highlights the links to the RLDP objectives, the council's PSB Well-being Plan objectives and the Corporate Plan objectives. These locally specific, key issues are referenced extensively throughout the Deposit Plan and have formed the principal rationale for choosing the policy approach taken. Key issues addressed by the plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delivering a level of growth (homes and jobs) that address our local issues, having regard to Welsh Government's comments regarding alignment with Future Wales: The National Plan 2040.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concentrating new housing developments in locations that are well served by existing public transport routes and provide the opportunity to enhance sustainable transport connectivity.</li> <li>- Maximising affordable housing delivery from committed sites and new housing allocations, informed by the Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA), waiting list data and the Older Persons Housing Strategy.</li> <li>- Requiring new homes to achieve net zero carbon operational emissions to respond to and tackle climate change.</li> <li>- Lower level of growth in Primary Settlements outside of the Strategic Growth Area and Minor Rural Settlements to deliver Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites with a minimum requirement of 50% affordable housing that meet the needs of the local community.</li> <li>- Promoting a diverse range of new employment sites and the safeguarding of existing employment areas to adapt to changing economic circumstances and changing nature of employment over time in the Vale of Glamorgan.</li> <li>- Recognising the Vale of Glamorgan's natural assets by ensuring they are protected, maintained and enhanced.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further detail on the Deposit Plan's alignment with the RLDP's overarching Objectives has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is it supported by robust, proportionate, and credible evidence?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An extensive and robust evidence base has been compiled to support and inform the Deposit Plan, which is available to view on the Council's website. Additional work will be undertaken during the Plan preparation process as appropriate and necessary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Can the rationale behind plan policies be demonstrated?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RLDP evidence base has informed the preparation of the Strategic Policies and Development Management Policies, which should be read together to fully understand the policy direction of the Deposit Plan. Each policy has a reasoned justification which explains and justifies the approach set out in the policy. The Strategic and Development Management policies have been grouped by the four overarching themes of PPW11 and Appendices 1 – 4 below illustrate how each policy relates to</li> </ul>
--	--

the overarching objectives of the RLDP, the PSB Well-being Plan Objectives and Priority Workstreams, the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Corporate Plan Objectives and the conformity of the strategic policies with Future Wales – The National Plan 2040. Policy areas are also supported by Background Papers, where relevant, to add further evidence to the rationale behind a policy approach.

**Does it seek to meet assessed needs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development?**

- The Deposit Plan is underpinned by a robust evidence base that assesses the Vale's needs for homes (both market and affordable) and employment, alongside the need to protect the most valuable areas of land. The Housing and Employment Growth Options (September 2023), Spatial Strategy Options (June 2023), and the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (2025) that accompany the RLDP collectively evaluate how the Deposit Plan responds to locally specific needs and supports sustainable development. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal has played an integral and iterative role throughout the preparation of the RLDP, providing ongoing feedback and informing the Plan's development from its initial stages through to the Deposit Plan.
- When assessed against the ISA themes, the Deposit Plan is predicted to have a significant positive effect on themes including economy and employment, population and communities, and health and wellbeing. This reflects the delivery of new housing and employment growth that is shaped by the settlement hierarchy and the function of places, ensuring that local needs are met and delivered in the most sustainable locations.
- Minor positive effects are considered most likely in relation to equality, diversity and social inclusion, reflecting the RLDP's policy requirement to deliver affordable housing and a policy framework that makes provision for the specific accommodation needs of Gypsy & Travellers, older people, and those with disabilities. Additionally, minor positive effects are concluded in terms of transport and movement, considering the policies on directing growth to locations that integrate with the existing sustainable and active transport network by strengthening links between services and facilities. A mix of neutral to minor positive effects are concluded in relation to the biodiversity and geodiversity ISA theme, reflecting the policies on protecting and enhancing green and blue infrastructure, delivering

biodiversity benefits through development, and promoting ecosystem resilience and the allocation of key sites that overlap with locally designated sites for biodiversity, and Ancient Woodland.

- A minor negative effect is considered most likely in relation climate change adaptation and its relationship to flooding, reflecting the allocation of key sites with constraints linked to fluvial and/or surface water flood risk. However, the ISA recognises that all key site policies include flood management stipulations to help reduce the risk and effects of flooding within the sites and within their proximity. A neutral effect is considered likely in relation to climate change mitigation, reflecting the likely increase in the built environment, while considering the measures in place to reduce associated emissions. Furthermore, minor negative effects are considered likely in relation to natural resources (air, land, minerals and water) due to a loss of natural resources, greenfield and agricultural land as result of the proposed growth. Although the ISA recognises that this is largely unavoidable given the limited availability of brownfield land in the Vale. Minor negative effects are also considered likely to the Historic Environment, reflecting the policies on protecting and enhancing the historic environment and the potential for new development to impact upon the setting and significance of the historic environment and its associated assets, areas and features.
- Both minor negative and minor positive effects are concluded at this stage in relation to the Landscape theme, recognising that the key sites are predominantly large greenfield sites with the potential to change the landscape in a significant way but reflecting the policy stipulations that will help reduce landscape impact, and the focus on enhancing the landscape through green infrastructure improvements and landscape protections.
- Population and household modelling has been completed, resulting in a number of housing and economic growth options being considered. In addition to this, the Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) provides key evidence on the need for affordable housing within the Local Authority. The latest LHMA (2023) identifies a requirement for 1,075 new affordable dwellings to be delivered per annum for the first 5 years of the LHMA period, followed by a further 154 units per annum. If calculated over a 15-year period, this equates to an average annual need of 461 units. It will not be possible for the planning system to meet this requirement entirely, but the strategy and policies seek to maximise the delivery of affordable housing. To help address the need identified, Policy SP7 anticipates that the RLDP will contribute towards delivering a minimum of 3,070 affordable dwellings

over the plan period. This target is indicative and relates only to those affordable homes secured through the planning system.

- An Employment Land Review has also been undertaken to establish the employment land requirement for the Plan period, based on Welsh Government Guidance on building an Economic Development evidence base. The balance between catering to the need for homes and jobs, and the need to protect land for agricultural, conservation and recreational uses is a key focus of the RLDP and is considered to have been addressed by the RLDP's Sustainable Transport Led approach to growth.
- The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment identifies a need for 11 additional pitches over the RLDP plan period (9 pitches to 2026, and a further 2 pitches by 2036). As a result of planning permission being granted for four pitches across two sites, together with a change in ownership at one of these sites since the publication of the GTAA, the identified need has been reduced to 7 pitches by the end of the plan period in 2036. In carrying out its legal duty of meeting the identified need, Policy SP9 rolls forward the existing LDP site allocation at Llangan, which has the capacity to accommodate 7 pitches in accordance with the standards set out in Welsh Government guidance on Designing Gypsy and Traveller sites. In addition to the allocation at Llangan, the Council will support Gypsy and Traveller households to meet their accommodation needs either privately or through community led approaches such as Community Land Trusts where sites accord with the criteria set out in Policy GT1 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.
- The Plan's contribution to the RLDP local specific objectives is discussed above and assessed at Appendix 1, which concludes that the Strategy/Plan performs well against addressed the needs of the area. The Deposit Plan's overarching strategy has emerged as a direct result of a number of very locally specific issues, with a number of core objectives becoming apparent as the plan has progressed. For example, delivering affordable housing to help address growing need, promoting active and sustainable travel choices, responding to the climate and nature emergency to ensure proposals are environmentally sustainable and supporting and enabling sustainable economic growth.
- Sustainable development is at the heart of the RLDP and its policies, with the 'Sustainable Growth' strategy seeking to ensure that new development is located in sustainable places that are well served

by public transport and active travel and ensuring that the right development is in the right location. In addition to sustainable transport, the policy framework, vision and objectives address a number of other facets of sustainable development including climate change mitigation and adaptation, green infrastructure, biodiversity, placemaking and sustainable waste management.

- The Settlement Hierarchy has been developed taking into account the sustainability credentials of each settlement. The hierarchy acknowledges the availability of services and facilities, overall accessibility, and employment opportunities. This work, as part of the Settlements Appraisal Background Paper (December 2022), has informed the spatial strategy, with development being directed to the most sustainable Key and Service Centre Settlements.

**Are the vision and the strategy positive and sufficiently aspirational?**

- The Vision for the RLDP reflects the aspirations of the Vale of Glamorgan's communities and residents up to 2036 and has been formulated in response to the key issues and challenges facing the Vale of Glamorgan. The Vision supported by the strategic objectives translate how through land use planning, future development will contribute towards addressing the issues within the Vale and support the opportunities and ambitions of the Vale of Glamorgan over the lifetime of the Plan. The Vision seeks to maximise the opportunities within the Vale in order to create high quality sustainable and connected places that support the needs of residents,
- The Deposit Plan is considered to be positive and sufficiently aspirational approach to meeting the needs of the Vale and achieving sustainable growth which contributes to addressing national, regional and local issues and challenges. Furthermore, the level of growth identified in the RLDP is considered to be positive albeit sufficiently ambitious and realistic to support the Vale's designation as part of the National Growth Area in Future Wales, whilst at the same time being complementary to and not competing with Cardiff, which is identified as the primary settlement within the region. The approach to future growth is also deemed capable of addressing a number of key national and local issues identified within the authority including the delivery of affordable housing.

**Have the 'real' alternatives been properly considered?**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of different alternative growth and spatial options are considered in the RLDP Growth Options Paper (September 2023) and Spatial Strategy Options (June 2023), and also against the ISA themes through the ISA process. Having regard to the outcome of these assessments, four options were considered as part of progressing the Preferred Strategy Council Report in September 2023 These were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Option 1</b> – Continuation of the adopted LDP Growth Strategy</li> <li>• <b>Option 2</b> – Dispersed Growth</li> <li>• <b>Option 3</b> – Focused Growth</li> <li>• <b>Option 4</b> – Sustainable Transport Oriented Growth</li> </ul> </li> <li>• An analysis of these four alternatives is conducted within the RLDP Spatial Options Background Paper. In addition to the four options listed, two further options were initially considered however these were discounted prior to detailed assessment as they were not considered to be realistic, developable or accord with national policy, these were a brownfield land only strategy and a new settlement led strategy. The Spatial Options Background Paper provides greater details on the four options considered and the reasons why Option 4 has been endorsed by the Council as the basis for the emerging RLDP. The strategy has been refined as a ‘Sustainable Growth Strategy’ where as well as focusing on sustainable transport, development is targeted to places that reduce the need to travel by co-locating housing, employment and other services and facilities.</li> <li>• Council endorsed option 4 as the basis for progressing the RLDP as set out in the 2023 Preferred Strategy.</li> <li>• In terms of growth, a total of 12 growth scenarios were considered. These included 4 population and demographic scenarios, 3 trend-based mitigation scenarios, 2 dwelling led scenarios and 3 employment led scenarios as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>High growth:</b> 550 to 700 dwellings per annum and 400 to 500 new jobs per annum, (PG-5Y and Dwelling-led 5Y scenarios).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Medium growth:</b> 400 to 550 dwellings per annum and 240 to 350 new jobs per annum (WG-2018, Employment-led ELR (CR 1-1), Dwelling-led 10Y, WG-2018-HIGHPOP, and Employment-led ELR scenarios).</li> <li>• <b>Low growth:</b> 150 to 400 dwellings per annum, and a reduction of 125 jobs to an increase of 210 jobs per annum (WG-2014, Employment-led OE, WG-2018-LOWPOP, PG-10Y, PG-Long Term scenarios)</li> <li>• Following assessment of the 12 scenarios, the Council considered that the projected housing, employment and demographic forecasting presented by the 10 Year Dwelling scenario would represent the appropriate growth option for the RLDP. Further detail is provided within the Growth Options Background Paper (2023).</li> <li>• All of the above options were assessed against the ISA themes through the ISA process. The results of this assessment were published in the Initial ISA alongside the Preferred Strategy and are also set out in the updated ISA (2025), which includes further detailed assessment. This report has been published alongside the Deposit Plan and is available to view on the Council's website.</li> <li>• Since consultation on the Pre-Deposit Plan and Initial ISA Report, concerns have been raised with respect to the deliverability of the key site option to the North East of Barry and its ability to deliver the anticipated benefits in respect of placemaking principles. The Land north East of Barry has been assessed through the ISA to date, but the Land North West of Barry has been identified as an alternative to this site and is the new preferred option for the Deposit RLDP. There are other large 'key site' that could also be viewed to be in contention as an alternative allocation from an ISA perspective, recognising a preferred approach at North West Barry, and some that have been discounted as reasonable alternatives.</li> <li>• In the context of the above, five options form the most current alternatives that will meet the residual housing need in the absence of allocating land at North East Barry, and that were progressed for assessment in the ISA. These options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Option 1:</b> Alternative location in Barry (North West Barry)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
--	---

- **Option 2:** Increased growth at the Land north of Dinas Powys
  - **Option 3:** Additional growth at Cowbridge
  - **Option 4:** Additional growth at Sully
  - **Option 5:** Additional growth at Peterston Super Ely
- In assessing these options against the ISA themes, Option 1 is ranked most favourably in relation to economy and employment, population and communities, health and wellbeing, equality, diversity and social inclusion as well as transport and movement. These conclusions have been made based on the connectivity of the housing growth with existing employment opportunities, addressing the highest affordable housing needs in the Vale, responding to existing disparities and improving accessibility for some of the most disadvantaged residents and performing more favourably by supporting residents with access to healthcare services, active travel opportunities and sustainable transport connections. In terms of climate change, Option 1 has the potential to be the least impactful in the context of GHG emissions when compared to Options 2-5. However, in assessing the natural resources (air, soil, minerals, and water) ISA theme, neutral effects are anticipated in relation to Option 2 and minor negative effects are considered likely for Option 1 and Option 4, with Options 3 and 4 posing the most likely significant negative effects. Furthermore, it is considered that Options 2 and 4 would have the least impact on biodiversity and geodiversity as well as the historic environment, with Option 4 found to be the most favourable option in relation to landscape.
  - Overall, given the lack of supporting services and facilities available at Peterston-Super-Ely (Option 5), the location is not considered suitable for growth at this scale. Whilst bus services support sustainable transport access at Cowbridge (Option 3) and Sully (Option 4), with direct rail connections available at both Barry and Dinas Powys, further large-scale growth at Cowbridge or Sully is not a preferred option. Option 1 (North West Barry) would maintain strategic growth levels at the main settlement in the Vale and is considered to best address the objectives of the RLDP and will deliver more affordable housing in an area of highest need. The ISA concludes that Option 1 is preferred overall.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is considered that the background evidence published alongside statutory and non-statutory stages of consultation as well as the ISA processes discussed above sufficiently demonstrate that ‘real’ alternatives have been considered throughout the plan process.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is it logical, reasonable and balanced?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan has been informed by a clear understanding of the key themes and issues at a national, regional and local level. Its preparation has considered a range of growth and spatial options for the Vale of Glamorgan and has incorporated views expressed during a number of consultation and engagement exercises undertaken with various stakeholders and it has been informed by a robust and detailed evidence base. It is considered to be logical and reasonable within the context of the Vale of Glamorgan and the key issues the authority faces. Furthermore, the Deposit Plan is considered to offer a balanced approach that is reflective of national planning policy and guidance and the need to produce a sustainable and deliverable RLDP whilst also integrating cohesively with other local, regional and national plans and strategies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is it coherent and consistent?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan sets out a coherent strategy from which its strategic and detailed policies flow. The strategy is guided by, and consistent with, the Plan vision and objectives, the principles of sustainability and placemaking set out in national planning guidance, the growth and spatial options and the evidence base.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is it clear and focused?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan has been set out in a clear and logical format that illustrates the links between the various elements of the strategy whilst incorporating all the elements prescribed by national planning policy and guidance. It provides a clear focus of its purpose, identifying the Vision and Issues associated with the Plan and how the Plan will seek to address these.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Test 3: Will the plan deliver (i.e. is it likely to be effective?)</b></p>	<p><b>Will it be effective?</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it be effective?</li> <li>• Can it be implemented?</li> <li>• Is there support from the relevant infrastructure providers both financially and in terms of meeting relevant timescales?</li> <li>• Will development be viable?</li> <li>• Can the sites allocated be delivered?</li> <li>• Is the plan sufficiently flexible? Are there appropriate contingency provisions?</li> <li>• Is it monitored effectively?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan has been informed by a broad, robust evidence base and seeks to reflect the needs of the communities of the Vale of Glamorgan and the challenges the authority faces. The strategy aims to integrate and support the delivery of other plans and strategies as part of an integrated approach to delivery, maximising the effectiveness of the Strategy's implementation.</li> <li>• Provision has been made for approximately 8,660 homes (7,890 plus 10% flexibility), including a minimum of 3,070 affordable homes, throughout the duration of the Plan period. This level of growth should be effective in providing the opportunity for market and affordable housing provision to help address both the demand for affordable housing and unbalanced demography across the authority. However, if the housing requirement target of 7,890 is to be met, the new Plan will need to include new allocations for 3,520 new homes, reflecting the number of units already awarded planning permission or that will be delivered by other housing supply streams, such as windfall sites. These new allocations also offer the Council the chance to explore opportunities for strategic growth and to address other key issues such as Climate Change and the need to encourage active travel.</li> <li>• The Deposit Plan also sets out the policy framework for facilitating the growth of the resident workforce in the Vale of Glamorgan to support the delivery of up to 5,388 jobs across the new Plan period, reduce out-commuting and enhance the authority's economy. To meet the projected employment land need of 67.8 net hectares identified in the Employment Land Study (2022), Policy SP14 Employment Growth makes provision for 182 net hectares of land, which reflects the existing available employment land supply that is realistically likely to be developed within the plan period. This level of job growth aligns with the projected population and housing growth and takes account of adjustments to household membership rates for key younger age groups and a reduced level of commuting by retaining more of the resident workforce.</li> <li>• In response to the climate emergency declared in the Vale of Glamorgan, the RLDP sets out a policy that exceeds current Building Regulations and will deliver homes that are net zero in operation. Delivery should follow the Energy Hierarchy for Planning, prioritising improved fabric standards, energy efficiency and reduced space-heating demand before installing renewable energy and, where necessary, offsetting any remaining energy use. This sustainable approach will contribute to tackling fuel poverty and improving social equity.</li> </ul>
--	---

- In accordance with national planning policy, the RLDP strategy and policies seek to maximise opportunities for the delivery of affordable housing. This includes identifying appropriate affordable housing led sites that will deliver as a minimum of 50% affordable housing, thereby enabling residents to access both affordable and market housing. Accordingly, Policy HG4 identifies 4 sites located within Primary Settlements outside of the Strategic Growth Area and Minor Rural Settlements which have been subject to site specific viability appraisals where it has been shown that the development economics of the site can support 50% affordable housing. The allocation of these sites is specifically intended to meet identified needs in rural wards that would otherwise be difficult to address and therefore, affordable housing units on rural affordable housing-led sites will be subject to a local lettings policy to ensure that they are available to residents with a local connection at both initial and subsequent occupations.

#### **Can it be implemented?**

- The Deposit Plan has been prepared with the clear intention that it will be implemented and that its policies and proposals will be delivered within the Plan period 2021-2036. The Deposit Plan puts forward a realistic and deliverable spatial framework and strategic growth which is based on sustainability principles and responds to the needs of the Vale of Glamorgan. The policies and proposals (both strategic and detailed) provide the framework through which the Plan's objectives will be implemented and the decision-making process undertaken.
- More detailed assessment work, covering issues such as viability, phasing and deliverability of sites forms part of the extensive evidence base supporting the Deposit Plan.
- The 5 Key Sites identified within the Strategic Growth Area are located within the settlements in the highest tiers of the hierarchy and are of a sufficient scale to be able to best deliver placemaking principles including delivering a mix of uses, green infrastructure and Active Travel improvements. To ensure the Key Sites deliver on the key priorities of the RLDP, site specific policies have been prepared for each of the 5 Key Sites and an Infrastructure Plan (Background Paper 44) has also been prepared which identifies the key infrastructure needed, anticipated timescales of delivery and potential funding streams to support the delivery of allocated sites. Housing trajectories are also

	<p>included as supporting evidence to the Deposit Plan that set out anticipated timescales for the delivery of site allocations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan seeks to adapt to changing economic circumstances in the Vale of Glamorgan and the changing nature of employment over time. To support job growth and economic prosperity over the plan period and to meet the projected employment land needs of 67.8ha, and the delivery of 5,338 jobs, provision of 182 net ha of employment land for B1, B2, and B8 employment uses will be provided at diverse range of major and local employment locations. This reflects the existing available employment land supply that is realistically likely to be developed within the plan period.</li> <li>• Details of how dwellings are expected to achieve net zero carbon emissions and comply with the requirements of the policy framework is set out in Policy CC1 – Residential Operational Net Zero Carbon Development.</li> <li>• The Deposit RLDP sets out an effective and appropriate monitoring framework, which will form the basis for undertaking the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR will represent the main method for measuring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the policies and proposals of the adopted RLDP and will include appropriate indicators and triggers against which the success of the RDLP will be assessed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is there support from the relevant infrastructure providers both financially and in terms of meeting relevant timescales?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure providers are an important component in developing the RLDP and are key stakeholders in developing the new Plan. In this respect they have and will continue to be engaged throughout the Plan making process. Extensive discussions have taken place are on-going with relevant infrastructure and utility providers including Dwr Cymru Welsh Water, Transport for Wales, Western Power, Local Education Authority, Cardiff and Vale University Health Board and Public Health Wales to ensure that the plan is fully evidenced and supported and to ensure that it is compatible with their development programmes and their ability to accommodate new development.</li> </ul>
--	--

- The RLDP is supported by an Infrastructure Plan (Background Paper 44) and site-specific viability assessments which have factored in appropriate costs and timescales for supporting infrastructure to be provided.

#### **Will development be viable?**

- The need for development to be viable is an important aspect in the preparation of the Plan. The Plan is supported by a high-level affordable housing viability evidence and detailed 'site specific' viability assessments for each of the Key Sites that have used the Development Viability Model, which was developed by Burrows-Hutchinson Ltd on behalf of SEWSPG, establishing a robust and consistent methodology for assessing viability across authorities in the south east Wales region. Independent site-specific development viability appraisals have been undertaken to ensure site deliverability and the ability of sites to financially support the necessary affordable housing and other supporting infrastructure specified within each Key Site Policy. Additionally, the Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites identified in Policy HG4 have been subject to site specific viability appraisals where it has been demonstrated that the development economics of the site can support 50% affordable housing as required by the policy framework.
- The input of a Viability Steering Group has also informed the viability process to ensure key inputs reflect market conditions in the Vale of Glamorgan. This site-specific information together with viability modelling has been used to evidence that the sites allocated in the Deposit Plan are viable.
- Each proposed Key Site housing allocation is supported by robust technical and viability evidence. The individual site-specific viability assessments that accompany each Key Site allocation reflect the circumstances specific to that development whilst also applying a standard approach/cost to variables agreed as part of the Viability Steering Group, where relevant. The site-specific assessments have been periodically updated throughout the plan preparation to ensure they capture the latest costs, values and planning obligation requirements as well as key policy requirements such as affordable housing provision and net zero carbon homes. The latest round of site-specific viability assessments reaffirmed that the proposed allocations are viable and can accommodate the Plan's policy requirements.

	<p><b>Can the sites allocated be delivered?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to the viability evidence noted above, the Plan is also accompanied by a housing trajectory, which demonstrates the phasing and delivery of housing over the lifetime of the plan. This has been produced in consultation with site promoters and wider stakeholders to ensure realistic phasing and delivery rates have been considered. The Infrastructure Plan (Background Paper 44) also demonstrates how infrastructure provision has been considered in tandem to support the housing trajectory.</li> </ul> <p><b>Is the plan sufficiently flexible? Are there appropriate contingency provisions?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Deposit Plan provides a flexible policy framework which gives certainty on the level of growth planned and its general distribution throughout the Vale but is flexible enough to consider opportunities which may arise during the Plan period, such as windfall developments. The dwelling and employment land requirement figures includes a flexibility allowance to ensure that the Plan remains effective in the event of any unforeseen circumstances which might arise through the Plan period for example, the non-delivery of sites or delays.</li> <li>• Policy SP6 sets out a housing requirement of 7,890 dwellings over the plan period, equating to 526 units per annum. To ensure flexibility and support deliverability, the Plan includes a 10% over-allocation, making provision for a total of 8,660 dwellings. This rate of flexibility allowance was agreed when Council granted approval to use the Preferred Strategy as a basis for progression on to the next stage of RLDP preparation in September 2024. As evidenced through the housing trajectory, this level of flexibility comfortably demonstrates delivery of the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR) throughout the plan period and ensures the Plan will remain effective in the event of changing circumstances.</li> <li>• Similarly, in order to support the Plan's economic growth aspirations and meet the projected employment land need of 67.8 net hectares, Policy SP14 - Employment growth makes provision for 182 net hectares of land. The spatial employment land provision over the plan period consists of a</li> </ul>
--	--



	<p>hierarchy of strategic and local employment sites that are well located to the 3 key employment market areas identified within the Employment Land Study (ELS), and which provide for flexibility and choice to meet the Vale's employment land requirements over the Plan period.</p> <p><b>Is it monitored effectively?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An appropriate monitoring framework has been developed and included within the Plan and will form the basis for the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR is the primary mechanism for measuring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the policies and proposals of the adopted RLDP and for establishing whether any changes or revisions to the Plan are required. The monitoring framework includes appropriate indicators and triggers against which the implementation of the Plan will be assessed. In the meantime, various annual monitoring exercises will continue to be undertaken to ensure that evidence is up to date. This includes annual housing surveys, retail surveys and preparation of the Adopted LDP AMRs. Production of the AMR will be in accordance with the Regulations, and the AMR will be submitted to the Welsh Government by the 31<sup>st</sup> of October each calendar year.</li> </ul>
--	--

### 3. APPENDICES

#### Appendix 1: Comparison of RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies against the RLDP Objectives

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
<b>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</b>										
<b>SP2: Settlement Hierarchy</b>										
<b>SP3: Development in the Countryside</b>										
SSC1: Development within Settlement Boundaries										
<b>SP4: Placemaking</b>										
PGD1: Creating Well Designed and Inclusive Places										
PGD2: Residential Development Densities										

<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
<b>SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces</b>										
<b>SP6: Housing Requirement</b>										
HG1: Housing Allocations										
HG3 – Housing Led Redevelopment Opportunity										
<b>SP7: Affordable Housing Provision</b>										
<b>SP8: Affordable Housing Requirements</b>										
HG4: Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites										
HG5: Affordable Housing Exception Sites										
HG6: Provision of Specialist Accommodation										
HG7: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)										

<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	<b>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</b>	<b>Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being</b>	<b>Objective 3 - Homes for All</b>	<b>Objective 4 - Placemaking</b>	<b>Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</b>	<b>Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage</b>	<b>Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</b>	<b>Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices</b>	<b>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</b>	<b>Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</b>
HG8: Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings										
HG9: Replacement Dwellings, Residential Extensions and Annexes in the Countryside										
<b>SP9: Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision</b>										
GT1: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation										
<b>SP10: Sustainable Transport</b>										
TR1: Transport Proposals										
<b>SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centre Hierarchy</b>										
<b>SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision</b>										

<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
RCS1: Resilient Retail, Commercial and Service Centres										
RCS2: Edge of Centre and Out of Town Retailing										
RCS3: Hot Food Takeaways										
<b>SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations</b>										
CI1: Open Space Provision										
CI2: Protection of Existing Open Spaces										
CI3: New Community Facilities										
CI4: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Community Facilities										
CI5: Cemetery and Crematorium Provision										

<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
<b>SP14: Employment Growth</b>										
EMP1: Employment Regeneration Opportunity Areas										
EMP2: MOD St Athan										
EMP3: Protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises										
EMP4: Non-Employment Proposals on Existing Employment Areas and Premises										
EMP5: New Employment Proposals within Settlements										
EMP6: New Rural Diversification and Employment Uses in the Countryside										
<b>SP15: Sustainable Tourism</b>										

<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
<b>SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>										
CC1: Residential Operational Net Zero Carbon Development										
CC2: Presumption Against Demolition										
CC3: Renewable Energy Local Search Areas										
CC4: Renewable Low and Zero Carbon Energy Generation										
CC5: Promoting Heat Networks										
CC6: Coastal Defences and Shoreline Management										
<b>SP17: Sustainable Waste Management</b>										
WA1: Assessment of Waste Management Proposals										

<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
<b>SP18: Sustainable Provision of Minerals</b>										
MIN1: Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas										
MIN2: Quarry Buffer Zones										
MIN3: Dormant Mineral Sites										
MIN4: Sustainable Mineral Working										
<b>SP19: Green Infrastructure</b>										
<b>SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</b>										
DNP1: Special Landscape Areas										
DNP2: Green Wedges										
DNP3: Glamorgan Heritage Coast										



<b>RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies</b>	Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change	Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being	Objective 3 - Homes for All	Objective 4 - Placemaking	Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage	Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities	Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices	Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy	Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism
DNP4: Historic Environment										
DNP5: Environmental Protection										
DNP6: Quiet Areas										
DNP7: Dark Skies										
DNP8: Severn Estuary Recreational Pressure										

## Appendix 2: Comparison of RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies against the PSB Well-being Plan Objectives and Priority Workstreams

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	PSB Well-being Plan Objectives			PSB Well-being Plan Priority Workstreams		
	A more resilient and greener Vale	A more active and healthier Vale	A more equitable and connected Vale	Responding to the climate and nature emergencies	Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation	Becoming an Age Friendly Vale
<b>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</b>						
<b>SP2: Settlement Hierarchy</b>						
<b>SP3: Development in the Countryside</b>						
SSC1: Development within Settlement Boundaries						
<b>SP4: Placemaking</b>						
PGD1: Creating Well Designed and Inclusive Places						
PGD2: Residential Development Densities						
<b>SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Spaces and Places</b>						
<b>SP6: Housing Requirement</b>						
HG1: Housing Allocations						

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	PSB Well-being Plan Objectives			PSB Well-being Plan Priority Workstreams		
	A more resilient and greener Vale	A more active and healthier Vale	A more equitable and connected Vale	Responding to the climate and nature emergencies	Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation	Becoming an Age Friendly Vale
HG3: Housing Led Redevelopment Opportunity						
<b>SP7: Affordable Housing Provision</b>						
<b>SP8: Affordable Housing Requirements</b>						
HG4: Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites						
HG5: Affordable Housing Exception Sites						
HG6: Provision of Specialist Accommodation						
HG7: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)						
HG8: Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings						
HG9: Replacement Dwellings, Residential Extensions and Annexes in the Countryside						
<b>SP9: Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision</b>						
GT1: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation						

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	PSB Well-being Plan Objectives			PSB Well-being Plan Priority Workstreams		
	A more resilient and greener Vale	A more active and healthier Vale	A more equitable and connected Vale	Responding to the climate and nature emergencies	Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation	Becoming an Age Friendly Vale
<b>SP10: Sustainable Transport</b>						
TR1: Transport Proposals						
<b>SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centre Hierarchy</b>						
<b>SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision</b>						
RCS1: Resilient Retail, Commercial and Service Centres						
RCS2: Edge of Centre and Out of Town Retailing						
RCS3: Hot Food Takeaways						
<b>SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations</b>						
CI1: Open Space Provision						
CI2: Protection of Existing Open Spaces						
CI3: New Community Facilities						
CI4: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Community Facilities						

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	PSB Well-being Plan Objectives			PSB Well-being Plan Priority Workstreams		
	A more resilient and greener Vale	A more active and healthier Vale	A more equitable and connected Vale	Responding to the climate and nature emergencies	Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation	Becoming an Age Friendly Vale
CI5: Cemetery and Crematorium Provision						
<b>SP14: Employment Growth</b>						
EMP1: Employment Regeneration Opportunity Areas						
EMP2: MOD St Athan						
EMP3: Protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises						
EMP4: Non-Employment Proposals on Existing Employment Areas and Premises						
EMP5: New Employment Proposals within Settlements						
EMP6: New Rural Diversification and Employment Uses in the Countryside						
<b>SP15: Sustainable Tourism</b>						
<b>SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>						
CC1: Residential Operational Net Zero Carbon Development						

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	PSB Well-being Plan Objectives			PSB Well-being Plan Priority Workstreams		
	A more resilient and greener Vale	A more active and healthier Vale	A more equitable and connected Vale	Responding to the climate and nature emergencies	Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation	Becoming an Age Friendly Vale
CC2: Presumption Against Demolition						
CC3: Renewable Energy Local Search Areas						
CC4: Renewable, Low and Zero Carbon Energy Generation						
CC5: Promoting Heat Networks						
CC6: Coastal Defences and Shoreline Management						
<b>SP17: Sustainable Waste Management</b>						
WA1: Assessment of Waste Management Proposals						
<b>SP18: Sustainable Provision of Minerals</b>						
MIN1: Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas						
MIN2: Quarry Buffer Zones						
MIN3: Dormant Mineral Sites						
MIN4: Sustainable Mineral Working						

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	PSB Well-being Plan Objectives			PSB Well-being Plan Priority Workstreams		
	A more resilient and greener Vale	A more active and healthier Vale	A more equitable and connected Vale	Responding to the climate and nature emergencies	Working with the people who live in our communities that experience the highest levels of deprivation	Becoming an Age Friendly Vale
<b>SP19: Green Infrastructure</b>						
<b>SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</b>						
DNP1: Special Landscape Areas						
DNP2: Green Wedges						
DNP3: Glamorgan Heritage Coast						
DNP4: Historic Environment						
DNP5: Environmental Protection						
DNP6: Quiet Areas						
DNP7: Dark Skies						
DNP8: Severn Estuary Recreational Pressure						

### Appendix 3: Comparison of RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies against the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Corporate Plan Objectives

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	VoG Council Corporate Plan Objectives				
	Creating great places to live, work and visit	Respecting and celebrating the environment	Giving everyone a good start in life	Supporting and protecting those who need us	Being the best Council we can be
<b>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</b>					
<b>SP2: Settlement Hierarchy</b>					
<b>SP3: Development in the Countryside</b>					
SSC1: Development within Settlement Boundaries					
<b>SP4: Placemaking</b>					
PGD1: Creating Well Designed and Inclusive Places					
PGD2: Residential Development Densities					
<b>SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces</b>					
<b>SP6: Housing Requirement</b>					
HG1: Housing Allocations					
HG3: Housing Led Redevelopment Opportunity					
<b>SP7: Affordable Housing Provision</b>					
<b>SP8: Affordable Housing Requirements</b>					
HG4: Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites					



RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	VoG Council Corporate Plan Objectives				
	Creating great places to live, work and visit	Respecting and celebrating the environment	Giving everyone a good start in life	Supporting and protecting those who need us	Being the best Council we can be
HG5: Affordable Housing Exception Sites					
HG6: Provision of Specialist Accommodation					
HG7: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)					
HG8: Conversion and Renovation of Rural Buildings					
HG9: Replacement Dwellings, Residential Extensions and Annexes in the Countryside					
<b>SP9: Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision</b>					
GT1: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation					
<b>SP10: Sustainable Transport</b>					
TR1: Transport Proposals					
<b>SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centre Hierarchy</b>					
<b>SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision</b>					
RCS1: Resilient Retail, Commercial and Service Centres					
RCS2: Edge of Centre and Out of Town Retailing					
RCS3: Hot Food Takeaways					
<b>SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations</b>					
CI1: Open Space Provision					
CI2: Protection of Existing Open Spaces					

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	VoG Council Corporate Plan Objectives				
	Creating great places to live, work and visit	Respecting and celebrating the environment	Giving everyone a good start in life	Supporting and protecting those who need us	Being the best Council we can be
CI3: New Community Facilities					
CI4: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Community Facilities					
CI5: Cemetery and Crematorium Provision					
<b>SP14: Employment Growth</b>					
EMP1: Employment Regeneration Opportunity Areas					
EMP2: MOD St Athan					
EMP3: Protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises					
EMP4: Non-Employment Proposals on Existing Employment Areas and Premises					
EMP5: New Employment Proposals within Settlements					
EMP6: New Rural Diversification and Employment Uses in the Countryside					
<b>SP15: Sustainable Tourism</b>					
<b>SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>					
CC1: Residential Operational Net Zero Carbon Development					
CC2: Presumption Against Demolition					
CC3: Renewable Energy Local Search Areas					
CC4: Renewable, Low and Zero Carbon Energy Generation					

RLDP Strategic and Development Management Policies	VoG Council Corporate Plan Objectives				
	Creating great places to live, work and visit	Respecting and celebrating the environment	Giving everyone a good start in life	Supporting and protecting those who need us	Being the best Council we can be
CC5: Promoting Heat Networks					
CC6: Coastal Defences and Shoreline Management					
<b>SP17: Sustainable Waste Management</b>					
WA1: Assessment of Waste Management Proposals					
<b>SP18: Sustainable Provision of Minerals</b>					
MIN1: Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas					
MIN2: Quarry Buffer Zones					
MIN3: Dormant Mineral Sites					
<b>SP19: Green Infrastructure</b>					
<b>SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</b>					
DNP1: Special Landscape Areas					
DNP2: Green Wedges					
DNP3: Glamorgan Heritage Coast					
DNP4: Historic Environment					
DNP5: Environmental Protection					
DNP6: Quiet Areas					
DNP7: Dark Skies					
DNP8: Severn Estuary Recreational Pressure					

## **Appendix 4: Comparison of RLDP Policies against the RLDP Objectives and general conformity with Future Wales - The National Plan 2040**

Future Wales – the National Plan 2040 is our national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040. It is a development plan with a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system, including sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and well-being of our communities. It is the highest tier of development plan in Wales and is focused on solutions to issues and challenges at a national scale. Future Wales sets out where nationally important growth and infrastructure is needed and how the planning system at a national, regional and local level can deliver it. It provides direction for SDPs and LDPs and supports the determination of Developments of National Significance.

General conformity with Future Wales is stipulated in primary legislation. Planning Policy Wales 12 (February 2024) and the Development Plans Manual Edition 3 (March 2020) provide guidance on how to assess such conformity. Indeed, the Development Plans Manual notes that “the fact that a development plan may be inconsistent with one or more policies in the upper tier plan, either directly or through the omission of a policy/proposal, does not, by itself, mean that the plan is not in general conformity. Rather, the fundamental point is how significant the inconsistency is from the point of view of delivery of the upper tier plan” (Paragraph 2.18). Furthermore, it states in “whilst it would be acceptable for the lower tier plan to provide further detail in relation to making it more locally distinctive, it fundamentally must not undermine the overarching strategy, policies or proposals in the upper tier plan(s)” (Paragraph 2.19).

General conformity with Future Wales is also a test of soundness and is tested through the examination process. This Appendix demonstrates that the Preferred Strategy supports the delivery of Future Wales and is in general conformity with its overarching strategy. The following section assesses whether the RLDP Objectives and Strategic Policies generally conform with Future Wales Policies using the colour coding system below:

RLDP Deposit Plan is considered to be in general conformity with the Future Wales Policy.
RLDP Deposit Plan is considered to make a neutral contribution to the Future Wales Policy.
RLDP Deposit Plan is not considered to be in general conformity with the Future Wales Policy.

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p><b>Policy 1 – Where Wales will grow.</b> The Welsh Government supports sustainable growth in all parts of Wales. In three National Growth Areas there will be growth in employment and housing opportunities and investment in infrastructure. The National Growth Areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys</li> <li>• Swansea Bay and Llanelli</li> <li>• Wrexham and Deeside</li> </ul> <p>The National Growth Areas are complemented by Regional Growth Areas which will grow, develop and offer a variety of public and commercial services at regional scale. There are Regional Growth Areas in three regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The South West</li> <li>• Mid Wales</li> <li>• The North</li> </ul> <p>Development and growth in towns and villages in rural areas should be of appropriate scale and support local aspirations and need.</p>	<p>As highlighted in the Future Wales South East Wales Regional Strategic Diagram, the Vale of Glamorgan has been identified as a national growth area. Therefore, the Plan proposes a level of growth which should be sufficiently ambitious to accord with the aspirations for the Vale of Glamorgan within the national growth area, whilst also being complementary to and not competing with Cardiff, which has been identified as the primary settlement with the region.</p> <p>In response to the Preferred Strategy consultation, Welsh Government formally responded with a 'green' rating and were of the opinion that the <i>"Vale of Glamorgan Council Replacement Local Development Plan (2021-2036) Preferred Strategy is in general conformity with the National Development Framework: Future Wales, as set out in paragraphs 2.16 - 2.18 of the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3)."</i> In this respect, the overarching spatial strategy of the Deposit Plan has been accepted to accord with Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and be in general conformity with Future Wales.</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 3 - Homes for All Objective 4 – Placemaking Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment Objective 6 – Embracing Culture and Heritage Objective 7 – Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b> SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy SP3: Development in the Countryside SP4: Placemaking SP6: Housing Requirement HG4: Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites SP10: Sustainable Transport SP14: Employment Growth</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	<p>The Sustainable Growth Strategy seeks to promote development in the Strategic Growth Area, an area that accommodates the main centres of population and urban settlements that are served by a range of facilities and services and are accessible by a range of transport modes. The strategy reflects what has been delivered in recent years and is considered to be realistic, deliverable and suitably ambitious. Furthermore, whilst it is deemed sufficiently ambitious to reflect the Vale's position in the Future Wales national growth area, it is also considered capable of addressing the acute need for affordable housing that is achievable within the constraints of the natural and built environment.</p> <p>Our evidence shows that the proposed level of growth set out in the Deposit Plan is essential to deliver on our local evidence-based issues and objectives and to ensure the RLDP is 'sound'. It is considered that the Deposit Plan and its approach in aligning housing with other land uses to reduce the need to travel and locating development in places well served by sustainable transport reflect Future Wales Policies 1, 33 and 36 and facilitate an appropriate level of housing and</p>	

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	<p>employment growth to address the Vale's local challenges and issues. Additionally, the important roles played by Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone, and the Port of Barry which are set out in Future Wales Policy 10 (International Connectivity) are demonstrated in the growth and spatial strategy, as well as the Vision and Objectives.</p> <p>In line with Future Wales Policy 1, development in the Primary Settlements that are outside of the Strategic Growth Area as well as the Minor Rural Settlements identified will be limited to the efficient and sustainable use of existing buildings, infill opportunities, small-scale affordable housing led schemes, and rural enterprise/ agricultural related developments. Given the diverse character of the rural villages identified in Policy SP2, in considering the scale of affordable housing need proposed, the Council will take account of the suitability of the proposal in relation to existing services and facilities, availability of public transport and the impact the proposal would have on character and setting of the village. Policy SP3 further sets out a framework that provides the balance between</p>	

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	safeguarding and protecting the intrinsic character of the rural Vale of Glamorgan, whilst enabling new development that is deemed appropriate for a rural location. On the basis of the evidence prepared to support the RLDP, it is considered the level and distribution of growth is of an appropriate scale to specifically address local aspirations and needs.	
<p><b>Policy 2 – Shaping Urban Growth and Regeneration – Strategic Placemaking</b></p> <p>The growth and regeneration of towns and cities should positively contribute towards building sustainable places that support active and healthy lives, with urban neighbourhoods that are compact and walkable, organised around mixed-use centres and public transport, and integrated with green infrastructure.</p> <p>Urban growth and regeneration should be based on the following strategic placemaking principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• creating a rich mix of uses;</li> <li>• providing a variety of housing types and tenures;</li> <li>• building places at a walkable scale, with homes, local facilities and public transport within walking distance of each other;</li> <li>• increasing population density, with development built at urban densities that can support public transport and local facilities;</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategic Policy Framework supported by detailed policies, seeks to ensure development contributes to the creation of sustainable places that focus on delivering placemaking and ensuring the Vale’s communities are sustainable in the long term and are attractive places to live, work and visit.</p> <p>The policy framework set out in the Deposit Plan is considered to reflect the policy objectives of the Future Wales policy and provide the basis to make a significant contribution to placemaking objectives at the local level with the Vale.</p> <p>The Deposit Plan focuses growth in the settlements within the Strategic growth Area, reflecting the role and function of places, and directing growth to</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</p> <p>Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being</p> <p>Objective 3 - Homes for All</p> <p>Objective 4 – Placemaking</p> <p>Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</p> <p>Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage</p> <p>Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p>Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices</p> <p>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p>Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p>



Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing a permeable network of streets, with a hierarchy that informs the nature of development;</li> <li>• promoting a plot-based approach to development, which provides opportunities for the development of small plots, including for custom and self-builders; and</li> <li>• integrating green infrastructure, informed by the planning authority's Green Infrastructure Assessment.</li> </ul> <p>Planning authorities should use development plans to establish a vision for each town and city. This should be supported by a spatial framework that guides growth and regeneration, and establishes a structure within which towns and cities can grow, evolve, diversify and flourish over time.</p>	<p>locations that will provide the greatest opportunities for delivering housing to meet affordable needs, community infrastructure and enhanced sustainable transport provision. The 5 Key Sites within the Strategic Growth Area are within the settlements in the highest tiers of the hierarchy and are of a sufficient scale to be able to best deliver placemaking principles including delivering a mix of uses, green infrastructure and Active Travel improvements. The Key Sites at Barry, Rhoose and St Athan are those that best accord with the principles of the Sustainable Growth Strategy and Placemaking. As part of the production of the RLDP, the Council held a series of Placemaking Engagement Sessions in the communities near the sites which gave local residents the opportunity to inform the illustrative masterplans that accompany each of the Key Sites. Each of these sites must comply with the requirements set out in the individual Key Site allocation policies.</p> <p>In addition, a range of other housing sites are allocated within our most sustainable settlements. The Deposit Plan permits residential development proposals within the Key, Service Centre and Primary Settlements that</p>	<p>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy  SP2: Settlement Hierarchy  SP4: Placemaking  PGD1: Creating Well Designed and Inclusive Places  PGD2: Residential Development Densities  SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces  HG1: Housing Allocations  SP10: Sustainable Transport  SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations  SP19: Green Infrastructure</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	<p>will deliver a minimum residential density of 35 dwellings per hectare and 30 in Minor Rural Settlements. In line with Future Wales, Policy PGD2 supports the residential development at higher densities particularly where these proposals are located within urban centres and near major public transport nodes or interchanges and where these can assist in supporting local services and facilities.</p> <p>Furthermore, all residential allocations and new development will be required to follow Placemaking principles by complying with Strategic Policy SP4 – Placemaking. In addition, Policy SP13 sets out the requirements for ensuring that all new developments in the Vale of Glamorgan are supported by appropriate services and facilities to meet their needs and the needs of the existing community, to create safe, sustainable, liveable, healthy and mixed communities. Overall, the RLDP is considered to be in conformity with the principles set out in Policy 2 of Future Wales.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 3 – Supporting Urban Growth and Regeneration – Public Sector Leadership</b> The Welsh Government will play an active, enabling role to support the delivery of urban</p>	<p>The RLDP seeks to deliver a sustainable level of growth supported by appropriate infrastructure across the plan period. A policy framework to</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>growth and regeneration. The Welsh Government will assemble land, invest in infrastructure and prepare sites for development. We will work with local authorities and other public sector bodies to unlock the potential of their land and support them to take an increased development role.</p> <p>The public sector must show leadership and apply placemaking principles to support growth and regeneration for the benefit of communities across Wales.</p> <p>The public sector's use of land, developments, investments and actions must build sustainable places that improve health and well-being. Planning authorities must take a proactive role and work in collaboration with the Welsh Government and other public sector bodies to identify the best locations for growth and regeneration, and provide certainty about how they should be developed.</p>	<p>support delivery of this ambition has also been established to ensure that such growth can be achieved whilst also addressing the key issues and challenges facing the Vale of Glamorgan. Furthermore, Objective 4 and Policy SP4 demonstrates the Council's explicit commitment to applying placemaking principles to growth and regeneration across the authority. Meanwhile, Objective 2 and Policy SP5 highlight the consideration given by the Preferred Strategy to the need for the RLDP to prioritise growth and regeneration that positively impacts public health and well-being. However, to achieve the other RLDP Objectives and enhance compliance with Policy 3, candidate sites allocated in the RLDP are required to demonstrate their viability and deliverability, with regard to the requirements for affordable housing provision and the need to deliver associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy HG1 outlines how the RLDP will contribute to the identified housing requirement, identifying key sites, housing allocations, affordable-led housing sites and major land bank sites. Both land within the ownership of the Council and land within Welsh</p>	<p>Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being</p> <p>Objective 3 - Homes for All</p> <p>Objective 4 – Placemaking</p> <p>Objective 5 - Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</p> <p>Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage</p> <p>Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p>Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices</p> <p>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p>Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</p> <p>SP4: Placemaking</p> <p>SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces</p> <p>SP6: Housing Requirement</p> <p>HG1: Housing Allocations</p> <p>SP7: Affordable Housing Provision</p> <p>SP14: Employment Growth</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	Government ownership has been identified for housing, together with land for employment use within the Enterprise Zone.	
<p><b>Policy 4 – Supporting Rural Communities</b> The Welsh Government supports sustainable and vibrant rural communities. Strategic and Local Development Plans must identify their rural communities, assess their needs and set out policies that support them. Policies should consider how age balanced communities can be achieved, where depopulation should be reversed and consider the role of new affordable and market housing, employment opportunities, local services and greater mobility in tackling these challenges.</p>	<p>A number of the issues and challenges that the RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies are seeking to address relate to the issues identified in Policy 4 of Future Wales. In order to build sustainable and resilient communities across the authority, the RLDP proposes a level and distribution of growth that aims to address the Vale of Glamorgan’s affordable housing challenges, improve labour force retention, and reduce out-commuting rates. Policy SP3 specifically sets out a framework that provides the balance between safeguarding and protecting the intrinsic character of the rural Vale of Glamorgan, whilst enabling new development that is deemed appropriate for a rural location.</p> <p>The RLDP policies seek to maximise opportunities for the delivery of affordable housing. This includes allocating affordable housing led sites within Primary Settlements outside of the Strategic Growth Area and Minor Rural Settlements, for the provision of a</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b> SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy SP3: Development in the Countryside SP4: Placemaking SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces SP6: Housing Requirement SP7: Affordable Housing Provision HG4: Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites HG5: Affordable Housing Exception Sites HG6: Provision of Specialist Accommodation SP10: Sustainable Transport SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations SP14: Employment Growth EMP6: New Rural Diversification and Employment Uses in the Countryside</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	<p>minimum 50% affordable housing to meet the needs of the local community. Strategic Policy SP8 sets out the Council's requirements for the provision of affordable housing in line with the findings of the Vale wide viability appraisal. Furthermore, the Council support the development of specialist accommodation to meet the diverse housing needs of the Vale of Glamorgan's population and locating such development in accessible areas with good transport links and proximity to essential services.</p> <p>There is a strong demand for B1, B2 and B8 premises within the rural Vale, beyond the traditional rural enterprise and diversification of existing agricultural businesses. Policy EMP6 seeks to facilitate opportunities for new rural employment development and enable existing rural businesses to expand and adapt to create sustainable and diverse rural economies. In this respect, the Deposit Plan is considered to offer a significant contribution to achieving the objectives of Policy 4 of Future Wales whilst also achieving the RLDP vision and the Council's core</p>	

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	purpose of building sustainable and resilient communities across the Vale.	
<p><b>Policy 5 – Supporting the rural economy.</b>  The Welsh Government supports sustainable, appropriate and proportionate economic growth in rural towns that is planned and managed through Strategic and Local Development Plans. Strategic and Local Development Plans must plan positively to meet the employment needs of rural areas including employment arising from the foundational economy; the agricultural and forestry sector, including proposals for diversification; start-ups and micro businesses. The Welsh Government also strongly supports development of innovative and emerging technology businesses and sectors to help rural areas unlock their full potential, broadening the economic base, and creating higher paid jobs.</p>	<p>There is a strong demand for B1, B2 and B8 premises within the rural Vale, beyond the traditional rural enterprise and diversification of existing agricultural businesses. Policy EMP6 therefore seeks to facilitate opportunities for new rural employment development and enable existing rural businesses to expand and adapt to create sustainable and diverse rural economies.</p> <p>A key ambition for the RLDP is to support sustainable economic growth across the authority that can benefit all communities. However, as is identified in Policy 5 of Future Wales, there is a need to ensure that the authority's rural economy is also supported. That being said, the RLDP offers a policy framework capable of supporting the diversification of the rural economy, enabling opportunities to provide employment and business premises within rural settlements and facilitating the growth in rural enterprises. The Sustainable Growth Strategy recognises tourism's contribution to the</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b>  Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities  Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b>  SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy  SP2: Settlement Hierarchy  SP3: Development in the Countryside  SP4: Placemaking  SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces  SP6: Housing Requirement  SP7: Affordable Housing Provision  HG4: Rural Affordable Housing Led Sites  HG5: Affordable Housing Exception Sites  HG6: Provision of Specialist Accommodation  SP10: Sustainable Transport  SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations  SP14: Employment Growth  EMP6: New Rural Diversification and Employment Uses in the Countryside</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	Vale's economic well-being and seeks to facilitate its growth while ensuring long-term sustainability.	
<p><b>Policy 6 – Town Centre First</b>  Significant new commercial, retail, education, health, leisure and public service facilities must be located within town and city centres. They should have good access by public transport to and from the whole town or city and, where appropriate, the wider region.  A sequential approach must be used to inform the identification of the best location for these developments and they should be identified in Strategic and Local Development Plans.</p>	<p>Objective 7 focuses on the regeneration and diversification of town centres to create vibrant communities. Policy SP11 of the RLDP sets out the Vale's retail hierarchy in line with PPW12, intending to maintain and enhance the Vale's retail, commercial and service centres as vibrant places. The hierarchy assists the implementation of the sequential approach and Town Centre First principle by directing retail and commercial development to the appropriate position in the hierarchy. Policy RCS1 adopts a flexible approach to non-retail uses which enhance the vitality, vibrancy and attractiveness of retail, commercial and service centres. The policy supports ground-floor uses that would complement the character of the centre, to create a mix of retail, commercial, leisure, and residential, to maintain the long-term viability and vitality of the Vale's retail centres. This includes shops (A1), financial and professional services (A2), certain types of food and drink (A3), offices</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b>  Objective 4 – Placemaking  Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage  Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities  Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy  Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b>  SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy  SP2: Settlement Hierarchy  SP4: Placemaking  SP10: Sustainable Travel  SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centre Hierarchy  SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision  SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations  RCS1 – Resilient Retail, Commercial and Service Centres  RCS2 – Edge of Centre and Out of Town Retailing  RCS3 – Hot Food Takeaways</p>



Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	(B1), hotels (C1), educational and other non-residential establishments (D1) and leisure (D2).	
<p><b>Policy 7 – Delivering Affordable Homes</b></p> <p>The Welsh Government will increase delivery of affordable homes by ensuring that funding for these homes is effectively allocated and utilised. Through their Strategic and Local Development Plans planning authorities should develop strong evidence-based policy frameworks to deliver affordable housing, including setting development plan targets based on regional estimates of housing need and local assessments. In response to local and regional needs, planning authorities should identify sites for affordable housing led developments and explore all opportunities to increase the supply of affordable housing.</p>	<p>Policy SP7 establishes a policy framework that seeks to achieve an affordable housing target of 3,070 affordable homes across the plan period. This target is informed by the Local Housing Market Assessment and will provide a range of tenures, types and sizes of homes and an appropriate balance of general needs and specialist accommodation.</p> <p>Further to this, policy SP8 sets affordable housing requirements for new developments ranging from 30% to 40% depending on the housing market area, while seeking a tenure split of approximately 65% social rented and 35% intermediate housing to ensure accessibility for those in greatest need. Policy HG1 sets out the sites identified for allocation to contribute to meeting the housing requirement, and includes four rural affordable housing led sites. These will contribute 122 new dwellings, of which a minimum of 50% will be affordable.</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 3 - Homes for All Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy SP6: Housing Requirement SP7: Affordable Housing Provision SP8: Affordable Housing Requirements SP9: Gypsy and Travellers Provision HG1 – Housing Allocations HG4 – Rural Affordable Housing led Sites HG5 – Affordable Housing Exception Sites</p>



Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p><b>Policy 8 – Flooding</b></p> <p>Flood risk management that enables and supports sustainable strategic growth and regeneration in National and Regional Growth Areas will be supported. The Welsh Government will work with Flood Risk Management Authorities and developers to plan and invest in new and improved infrastructure, promoting nature-based solutions as a priority. Opportunities for multiple social, economic and environmental benefits must be maximised when investing in flood risk management infrastructure. It must be ensured that projects do not have adverse impacts on international and national statutory designated sites for nature conservation and the features for which they have been designated.</p>	<p>The RLDP seeks to ensure new development considers current and future flood risk and the need to incorporate appropriate measures to mitigate this risk across the authority. The Sustainable Growth Strategy seeks to avoid the location of new development in areas that are particularly vulnerable to flooding or that may increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Also, Policy SP19 acknowledges the capacity of Green Infrastructure to aid the sustainable mitigation of flood risk throughout the Vale of Glamorgan.</p> <p>Furthermore, a Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment (SFCA) has been undertaken in collaboration with other authorities in the region. This assessment assists with the identification of areas that can be deemed suitable for development, and provides a comprehensive overview of flood risk within South East Wales.</p> <p>Policy SP16 directs development away from areas identifies as being at risk of flooding, and prioritises nature based</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</p> <p>Objective 5 - Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</p> <p>SP4: Placemaking</p> <p>SP6: Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p> <p>SP19: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</p> <p>DNP5 – Environmental Protection</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	solutions to create sustainable and resilient developments, such as tree planting, landscaping, green space and the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to control surface water run-off.	
<p><b>Policy 9 – Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>To ensure the enhancement of biodiversity, the resilience of ecosystems and the provision of green infrastructure, the Welsh Government will work with key partners to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify areas which should be safeguarded and created as ecological networks for their importance for adaptation to climate change, for habitat protection, restoration or creation, to protect species, or which provide key ecosystems services, to ensure they are not unduly compromised by future development; and</li> <li>• identify opportunities where existing and potential green infrastructure could be maximised as part of placemaking, requiring the use of nature-based solutions as a key mechanism for securing sustainable growth, ecological connectivity, social equality and well-being.</li> </ul> <p>Planning authorities should include these areas and/or opportunities in their development plan strategies and policies in order to promote and safeguard the functions and opportunities they provide. In all cases, action towards securing the</p>	<p>The RLDP, and Policy SP19, seeks to protect and enhance the Vale of Glamorgan’s wealth of Green Infrastructure assets as well as its diverse natural landscapes and biodiversity. Policy SP20 seeks to protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and has been prepared in light of updates to the biodiversity chapter of PPW Edition 12 (2024).</p> <p>Policy SP19 requires development proposals to protect and enhance connectivity between existing Green Infrastructure assets and achieve a biodiversity net benefit using nature-based solutions. This is further reinforced by Policy SP20, which requires that development avoid areas of high ecological value and maintain the resilience and connectivity of ecosystems, directly reflecting national priorities for creating resilient ecological networks.</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</p> <p>Objective 4 – Placemaking</p> <p>Objective 5 - Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP19: Green Infrastructure</p> <p>SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</p> <p>DNP1 – Special Landscape Areas</p> <p>DNP2 – Green Wedges</p> <p>DNP3 – Glamorgan Heritage Coast</p> <p>DNP5 – Environmental Protection</p> <p>DNP6 – Quiet Areas</p> <p>DNP7 – Dark Skies</p> <p>DNP8 – Severn Estuary Recreational Pressure</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity (to provide a net benefit), the resilience of ecosystems and green infrastructure assets must be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning and the design of the built environment.</p>	<p>The RLDP also recognises the capacity for Green Infrastructure and the authority's ecological networks to help mitigate and adapt to climate change, promote active travel, improve health and well-being and aid place-making.</p> <p>The Council is in the process of preparing a Green Infrastructure Plan, which will offer an overarching framework for the protection, management and enhancement of Green Infrastructure in the Vale of Glamorgan.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 10 – International Connectivity</b> The Welsh Government identifies the following Strategic Gateways to facilitate international connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cardiff Airport</li> <li>• Holyhead Port</li> <li>• Haven Waterway, including the Ports of Milford Haven and Pembroke Dock</li> <li>• Fishguard Port</li> </ul> <p>The Welsh Government will work with the operators, investors and local authorities to support Strategic Gateways and maintain their international connectivity roles. Strategic and Local Development Plans should support the Strategic Gateways by maximising the benefits</p>	<p>Supporting the role of Cardiff Airport as a Strategic Gateway for international connectivity forms one of the six key elements of the Sustainable Growth Strategy.</p> <p>The Strategy supports the growth of high-quality employment opportunities and further development opportunities at the Cardiff Airport Enterprise Zone.</p> <p>Policy SP14 supports the continued development of Cardiff Airport and Bro Tathan Enterprise Zone by identifying 'Land east of Cardiff Airport, Rhoose'</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b> SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy SP6: Housing Requirement SP10: Sustainable Travel SP14: Employment Growth SP15: Sustainable Tourism</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
they provide to their respective regions and Wales. New development around the Strategic Gateways should be carefully managed to ensure their operation is not constrained or compromised.	and 'Bro Tathan Aerospace and Business Park' as major employment allocations for the provision of B1, B2 and B8 employment uses.	TR1 – Transport Proposals
<p>Policy 11 – National Connectivity</p> <p>The Welsh Government will support and invest in improving national connectivity. Our priorities are to encourage longer-distance trips to be made by public transport, while also making longer journeys possible by electric vehicles. The Welsh Government will work with Transport for Wales, local authorities, operators and partners to support the delivery of the following measures to improve national connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rail Network – Transform the rail network and improve the quality of rail services for passengers.</li> <li>• Bus Network – Invest in the development of the national bus network, fully integrated with regional and local bus networks, to increase modal share of bus travel and improve access by bus to a wider range of trip destinations.</li> <li>• Strategic Road Network – Invest in road improvements to reduce journey times, deliver a safer and more resilient road network, and improve air and noise quality. Create a network of rapid-charging points to enable longer distance travel by electric vehicles throughout Wales.</li> <li>• National Cycle Network Revitalise the National Cycle Network to create a network of traffic-free paths connecting cities, towns and countryside across Wales.</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP Sustainable Growth Strategy seeks to promote sustainable and active travel forms of transport and reducing the need to travel. The RLDP's spatial strategy is to focus growth to the locations which provide the best opportunities for achieving sustainable development through offering a choice of, and contributing towards, the development of a sustainable transport network and providing opportunities to enhance Active Travel Networks. The Vale of Glamorgan railway line provides connectivity across the South Wales region and further public transport nodes for national connectivity.</p> <p>Policy SP10 encourages a modal shift towards sustainable forms of transport by supporting and facilitating the delivery of the South Wales Metro and Regional Transport Plan, and by safeguarding former railway lines for potential reinstatement of services or alternative Active Travel routes.</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p>Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices</p> <p>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP10: Sustainable Travel</p> <p>TR1 – Transport Proposals</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>Planning authorities should support developments associated with improvements to national connectivity and, where appropriate, maximise the opportunities that arise from them. Planning authorities must ensure that, where appropriate, new development contributes towards the improvement and development of the National Cycle Network and key links to and from it.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 12 – Regional Connectivity</b></p> <p>The Welsh Government will support and invest in improving regional connectivity. In urban areas, to support sustainable growth and regeneration, our priorities are improving and integrating active travel and public transport. In rural areas our priorities are supporting the uptake of ultra-low emission vehicles and diversifying and sustaining local bus services. The Welsh Government will work with Transport for Wales, local authorities, operators and partners to deliver the following measures to improve regional connectivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Travel – Prioritising walking and cycling for all local travel. We will support the implementation of the Active Travel Act to create comprehensive networks of local walking and cycling routes that connect places that people need to get to for everyday purposes.</li> <li>• Bus – Improve the legislative framework for how local bus services are planned and delivered. We will invest in the development of integrated regional and local bus networks to increase modal</li> </ul>	<p>The RLDP Sustainable Growth Strategy seeks to promote sustainable and active travel forms of transport and reducing the need to travel. The RLDP’s spatial strategy is to focus growth to the locations which provide the best opportunities for achieving sustainable development through offering a choice of and contributing towards the development of a sustainable transport network and providing opportunities to enhance Active Travel Networks. The Vale of Glamorgan railway line provides connectivity across the South Wales region.</p> <p>Policy SP10 encourages a modal shift towards sustainable forms of transport by providing the necessary infrastructure for Ultra Low Emission Vehicles in appropriate locations, and ensuring that new development is</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p>Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices</p> <p>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</p> <p>SP2: Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>SP4: Placemaking</p> <p>SP5: Creating Health and Inclusive Places and Spaces</p> <p>SP6: Housing Requirement</p> <p>SP10: Sustainable Travel</p> <p>TR1 – Transport Proposals</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>share of bus travel and improve access by bus to a wider range of trip destinations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metros – Develop the South East Metro, South West Metro and North Wales Metro. We will create new integrated transport systems that provide faster, more frequent and joined-up services using trains, buses and light rail.</li> <li>• Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles – Support the roll-out of suitable fuelling infrastructure to facilitate the adoption of ultra-low emission vehicles, particularly in rural areas.</li> </ul> <p>Planning authorities must plan the growth and regeneration of the National and Regional Growth Areas to maximise opportunities arising from the investment in public transport, including identifying opportunities for higher density, mixed-use and car-free development around metro stations. Active travel must be an essential and integral component of all new developments, large and small. Planning authorities must integrate site allocations, new development and infrastructure with active travel networks and, where appropriate, ensure new development contributes towards their expansion and improvement. Planning authorities must act to reduce levels of car parking in urban areas, including supporting car-free developments in accessible locations and developments with car parking spaces that allow them to be converted to other uses over time. Where car parking is provided for new non-residential development, planning authorities should seek a minimum of</p>	<p>integrated with existing Active Travel Routes.</p> <p>The RLDP supports ongoing work within the region with regards to public transport network enhancements.</p>	



Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
10% of car parking spaces to have electric vehicle charging points.		
<b>Policy 13 – Supporting Digital Communications</b> The Welsh Government supports the provision of digital communications infrastructure and services across Wales. Planning authorities must engage with digital infrastructure providers to identify the future needs of their area and set out policies in Strategic and Local Development Plans to help deliver this. New developments should include the provision of Gigabit capable broadband infrastructure from the outset.	The importance of digital connectivity is referenced in the key characteristics section, and within the Vision. Policy SP13 makes specific reference to digital infrastructure within the list of essential services and facilities that the Council will secure through planning obligations to ensure new developments are sustainable.	<b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities  <b>RLDP Policies</b> SP13 – Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations
<b>Policy 14 – Planning in Mobile Action Zones</b> The Welsh Government supports increased mobile phone coverage and the associated economic and social benefits it brings. The Welsh Government will identify Mobile Action Zones, showing locations where there is little or no mobile telecommunications coverage. The Welsh Government, planning authorities and mobile telecommunications operators must work together to achieve increases in mobile coverage within Mobile Action Zones.	Future Wales does not identify the Mobile Action Zones, although it is identified that the Welsh Government is working to establish the location of the zones and will engage with key stakeholders to finalise their exact whereabouts. Most Mobile Action Zones will be in areas where there is no mobile 4G coverage from any mobile network provider but where there is 'latent' demand such as homes, businesses, roads, rail, community and tourism sites. At this stage the RLDP is considered to have a neutral impact on achieving the policy aims, but this will be reviewed once the Mobile Action Zones are published.	
<b>Policy 15 – National Forest</b> The Welsh Government is committed to developing a national forest through the	WG have identified 14 National Forest Sites that are managed and maintained by Natural Resources Wales. Whilst	<b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>identification of appropriate sites and mechanisms. Action to safeguard proposed locations for the national forest will be supported.</p>	<p>none of these sites are within the Vale of Glamorgan authority boundary, the Vale has developed a 'tiny forest' at Pencoedtre, Barry, which forms part of the wider designation. Policies SP19 and SP20 of the RLDP seek to protect and enhance Green Infrastructure assets and Biodiversity across the authority which is consistent with the aims of Future Wales Policy 15. Policy SP19 also promotes nature-based solutions within new developments, such as tree planting and the creation of natural greenspaces, to improve ecosystem resilience and provide urban cooling.</p>	<p>Objective 5 - Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b>  SP19: Green Infrastructure  SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience  DNP5 – Environmental Protection</p>
<p><b>Policy 16 – Heat Networks</b>  Within Priority Areas for District Heat Networks planning authorities should identify opportunities for District Heat Networks and plan positively for their implementation. Large scale mixed-use development should, where feasible, have a heat network with a renewable / low carbon or waste heat energy source. Planning applications for such development should prepare an Energy Masterplan to establish whether a heat network is the most effective energy supply option and, for feasible projects, a plan for its implementation.</p>	<p>Future Wales identifies Barry as a district heat network priority area. The RLDP Policy SP16 provides the framework for renewable energy development and district heat networks within the Vale across the RLDP Plan period. The feasibility of heat networks have been considered as part of the preparation of the RLDP and through work on the Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP), which includes a Feasibility Study on the potential for a District Heat Network in Barry.</p> <p>In addition, Policy CC5 (Promoting Heat Networks) addresses the national</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b>  Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change  Objective 4 – Placemaking  Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b>  SP4: Placemaking  SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation  CC5 – Promoting Heat Networks</p>



Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
	requirement to promote the optimisation of energy supply and distribution. The policy supports the principle of heat networks and their supporting infrastructure throughout the Vale, which is consistent with policy 16 of Future Wales.	
<p><b>Policy 17 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Associated Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The Welsh Government strongly supports the principle of developing renewable and low carbon energy from all technologies and at all scales to meet our future energy needs. In determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon energy development, decision-makers must give significant weight to the need to meet Wales’ international commitments and our target to generate 70% of consumed electricity by renewable means by 2030 in order to combat the climate emergency. In Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy the Welsh Government has already modelled the likely impact on the landscape and has found them to be capable of accommodating development in an acceptable way. There is a presumption in favour of large-scale wind energy development (including repowering) in these areas, subject to the criteria in policy 18. Applications for large-scale wind and solar will not be permitted in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and all proposals should demonstrate that they will not have an</p>	<p>As evidenced by the Regional Strategic Diagram for South East Wales in Future Wales, there are no Pre-Assessed Areas for Wind Energy within the Vale of Glamorgan boundary. However, the RLDP outlines the Council’s policy framework for developing the utilisation of renewable energy across the authority throughout the plan period. In particular, Policy SP16 and Policy CC3 seek to maximise the opportunities for renewable energy development by identifying local search areas for solar and wind energy, where proposals for renewable energy generation that falls below the threshold of Developments of National Significance will be permitted subject to compliance with set criteria. Furthermore, in line with Policy 17, a renewable energy assessment has been completed, using the Welsh Government Toolkit, to identify how the Vale of Glamorgan can contribute to</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</p> <p>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP4: Placemaking</p> <p>SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p> <p>CC1 – Residential Operational Net Zero Carbon Development</p> <p>CC2 – Presumption Against Demolition</p> <p>CC3 – Renewable Energy Local Search Areas</p> <p>CC4 – Renewable, Low AND Zero Carbon Energy Generation</p> <p>CC5 – Promoting Heat Networks</p> <p>CC6 – Coastal Defences and Shoreline Management</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>unacceptable adverse impact on the environment. Proposals should describe the net benefits the scheme will bring in terms of social, economic, environmental and cultural improvements to local communities. New strategic grid infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of energy should be designed to minimise visual impact on nearby communities. The Welsh Government will work with stakeholders, including National Grid and Distribution Network Operators, to transition to a multi-vector grid network and reduce the barriers to the implementation of new grid infrastructure.</p>	<p>ensuring that by 2030, 70% of Wales' electricity is generated from renewable sources. The renewable energy assessment also identified specific areas of search in the Vale of Glamorgan, where renewable energy development is least constrained and determined achievable targets for renewable energy production have been determined. These targets, along with the identification of 'local search areas' on the Proposals Map, provide a clear framework for the RLDP to support the transition toward a net-zero energy system.</p>	
<p><b>Policy 18 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b> Developments of National Significance Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy projects (including repowering) qualifying as Developments of National Significance will be permitted subject to policy 17 and the following criteria: 1. outside of the Pre-Assessed Areas for wind developments and everywhere for all other technologies, the proposal does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding landscape (particularly on the setting of National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty); 2. there are no unacceptable adverse visual impacts on nearby communities and individual dwellings;</p>	<p>Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy developments of national significance will be assessed in line with the criteria outlined within Policy 18 of Future Wales. Therefore, as there is already a framework for assessing such proposals prescribed by the Welsh Government, the RLDP is deemed as having a neutral impact on the delivery of Policy 18.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that to inform the RLDP, a Renewable Energy Assessment has been conducted. This assessment identifies the most appropriate areas for renewable and low carbon energy development,</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b> SP6: Housing Requirement SP4: Placemaking SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation CC1 – Residential Operational Net Zero Carbon Development CC2 – Presumption Against Demolition CC3 – Renewable Energy Local Search Areas</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>3. there are no adverse effects on the integrity of Internationally designated sites (including National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) and the features for which they have been designated (unless there are no alternative solutions, Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) and appropriate compensatory measures have been secured);</p> <p>4. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on national statutory designated sites for nature conservation (and the features for which they have been designated), protected habitats and species;</p> <p>5. the proposal includes biodiversity enhancement measures to provide a net benefit for biodiversity;</p> <p>6. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on statutorily protected built heritage assets;</p> <p>7. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts by way of shadow flicker, noise, reflected light, air quality or electromagnetic disturbance;</p> <p>8. there are no unacceptable impacts on the operations of defence facilities and operations (including aviation and radar) or the Mid Wales Low Flying Tactical Training Area (TTA-7T);</p> <p>9. there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the transport network through the transportation of components or source fuels during its construction and/or ongoing operation;</p> <p>10. the proposal includes consideration of the materials needed or generated by the</p>	<p>(including those of national significance), towards which such development should be targeted. The outcomes of this assessment, along with the Local Area Energy Plan, heavily inform the Renewable Energy Background Paper prepared to support the Deposit Plan.</p>	<p>CC4 – Renewable, Low AND Zero Carbon Energy Generation</p> <p>CC5 – Promoting Heat Networks</p> <p>CC6 – Coastal Defences and Shoreline Management</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>development to ensure the sustainable use and management of resources;</p> <p>11. there are acceptable provisions relating to the decommissioning of the development at the end of its lifetime, including the removal of infrastructure and effective restoration. The cumulative impacts of existing and consented renewable energy schemes should also be considered.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 19 – Strategic Policies for Regional Planning</b></p> <p><b>Strategic Development Plans should embed placemaking as an overarching principle and should establish for the region (and where required constituent Local Development Plans):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. a spatial strategy;</b></li> <li><b>2. a settlement hierarchy;</b></li> <li><b>3. the housing provision and requirement;</b></li> <li><b>4. the gypsy and traveller need;</b></li> <li><b>5. the employment provision;</b></li> <li><b>6. the spatial areas for strategic housing, employment growth and renewable energy;</b></li> <li><b>7. the identification of green belts, green corridors and nationally important landscapes where required;</b></li> <li><b>8. the location of key services, transport and connectivity infrastructure;</b></li> <li><b>9. a framework for the sustainable management of natural resources and cultural assets;</b></li> </ol>	<p>Although a Strategic Development Plan is yet to be prepared for the South East Wales Region, the preparation of the Vale's RLDP and Sustainable Growth Strategy has involved a regional approach to the development of the evidence base. This allows for a consistent basis on which to consider the evidence and its implications on a regional basis, as well as locally. This approach has been maintained throughout the preparation of the RLDP, with a number of joint pieces of evidence commissioned, such as a Development Viability Model, Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment and Green Wedge Methodology. Additionally, Joint Position Statements (JPS) have been collaboratively prepared with the three neighbouring local authorities; Cardiff Council, Bridgend County Borough Council and</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change</p> <p>Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being</p> <p>Objective 3 - Homes for All</p> <p>Objective 4 – Placemaking</p> <p>Objective 5 - Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment</p> <p>Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage</p> <p>Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities</p> <p>Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices</p> <p>Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy</p> <p>Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b></p> <p>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p><b>10. ecological networks and opportunities for protecting or enhancing the connectivity of these networks and the provision of green infrastructure; and</b></p> <p><b>11. a co-ordinated framework for minerals extraction and the circular economy, including waste treatment and disposal.</b></p> <p><b>The Welsh Government requires the adoption of Strategic Development Plans in the North, Mid Wales, South West and South East regions.</b></p>	<p>Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. These JPS's assess key cross-boundary relationships including but not limited to population projections, housing requirements, commuting patterns, employment land provision. Collectively, the findings of each JPS recognise Cardiff as the centre for growth and employment within the National Growth Area, and consider that the housing and employment growth strategies of the VOG RLDP are complementary and compatible with those of its neighbouring LPAs, and vice versa.</p> <p>Long standing regional methods associated with waste and minerals are continued and reflected in the RLDP.</p> <p>The regional approach to many of the policy areas within the RLDP will provide an evidence base for the Preparation of the Strategic Development Plan in the future.</p>	<p>SP2: Settlement Hierarchy  SP6: Housing Requirement  SP9: Gypsy and Travellers Provision  SP10: Sustainable Travel  SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centres Hierarchy  SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision  SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations  SP14: Employment Growth  SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation  SP17: Sustainable Waste Management  SP18: Sustainable Provision of Minerals  SP19: Green Infrastructure  SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</p>
<p><b>Policy 33 – National Growth Area – Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys</b></p> <p>Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys will be the main focus for growth and investment in the South East region. Strategic and Local Development Plans should recognise the National Growth Area as the</p>	<p>The Vale of Glamorgan is within an identified National Growth Area in Future Wales. The RLDP Sustainable Growth Strategy is considered to be sufficiently ambitious to support this, whilst at the same time maintaining the</p>	<p><b>RLDP Objectives</b></p> <p>Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change  Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being  Objective 3 - Homes for All</p>

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>focus for strategic economic and housing growth; essential services and facilities; advanced manufacturing; transport and digital infrastructure. The Welsh Government will work with regional bodies and local authorities in the region and in neighbouring regions of England to promote and enhance Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys' strategic role and ensure key investment decisions support places in the National Growth Area and the wider region. The Welsh Government supports Cardiff's status as an internationally competitive city and a core city on the UK stage. Cardiff will retain and extend its role as the primary national centre for culture, sport, leisure, media, the night time economy and finance. The Welsh Government supports an increased strategic role for Newport as a focus for sustainable, long-term growth and investment. The Welsh Government will work with authorities within the region and in England to promote Newport's strategic role and ensure key investment decisions in Wales and England support Newport. The Welsh Government supports co-ordinated regeneration and investment in the Valleys area to improve well-being, increase prosperity and address social inequalities. The Welsh Government will work with regional bodies, local authorities, businesses, the third sector, agencies and stakeholders to support investment, including in the manufacturing sector, and to ensure a regional approach is taken to addressing socio-economic issues in the Valleys. The Welsh Government supports development in</p>	<p>Vale as complementary to, and not competing with, Cardiff as the Primary Settlement within the Region.</p> <p>The RLDP Sustainable Growth Strategy seeks to build on the Vale's key strategic location which benefits from good links to Cardiff and the wider South East Wales region.</p>	<p>Objective 4 – Placemaking Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment Objective 6 - Embracing Culture and Heritage Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b> SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy SP2: Settlement Hierarchy SP3: Development in the Countryside SP5: Placemaking SP6: Housing Requirement SP7: Affordable Housing Provision SP8: Affordable Housing Requirements SP10: Sustainable Travel SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centres Hierarchy SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations SP14: Employment Growth SP15: Sustainable Tourism</p>



Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
the wider region which addresses the opportunities and challenges arising from the region's geographic location and its functions as a Capital Region.		
<b>Policy 34 – Green Belts in the South East</b> The Welsh Government requires the Strategic Development Plan to identify a green belt to the north of Cardiff, Newport, and the eastern part of the region to manage urban form and growth. The Strategic Development Plan must consider the relationship of the green belts with the green belt in the West of England. Local Development Plans and development management decisions should not permit major development in the areas shown for consideration for green belts, except in very exceptional circumstances, until the need for green belts and their boundaries has been established by an adopted Strategic Development Plan.	The Regional Strategic Diagram for South East Wales, contained within Future Wales, indicates an area for consideration with the detailed boundary of the proposed Green Belt to be defined through the preparation of the Strategic Development Plan (SDP). This area lies outside the Vale of Glamorgan, and therefore this policy is considered to be neutral	
<b>Policy 35 – Valleys Regional Park</b> The Welsh Government supports the establishment of the Valleys Regional Park. Strategic and Local Development Plans should embed its principles into their planning frameworks. The Welsh Government will work with local authorities, the third sector and key partners to support the Valleys Regional Park and maximise opportunities for new development.	The Valleys Regional Park is not considered to be directly related to the Vale. As a result, the RLDP is considered to be neutral in delivering this.	
<b>Policy 36 – South East Metro</b> The Welsh Government supports the development of the South East Metro and will work with Transport for Wales, local authorities and other partners to enable its delivery and	Objective 8 demonstrates the Council's commitment to encouraging sustainable travel across the authority. Furthermore, Policy SP10 outlines the	<b>RLDP Objectives</b> Objective 1 - Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change

Future Wales Policy	General Conformity with FW Strategy	Relevant RLDP Objectives and RLDP Policies
<p>maximise associated opportunities. Strategic and Local Development Plans must support the South East Metro. Planning authorities should plan growth and regeneration to maximise the opportunities arising from better regional connectivity, including identifying opportunities for higher density, mixed-use and car-free development around new and improved metro stations.</p>	<p>policy framework for promoting sustainable methods of travel in with specific reference to supporting and facilitating the delivery of the South East Wales Metro. Indeed, this RLDP intends to focus development to locations that are well served by existing and proposed rail stations as part of the South East Wales Metro, project as well as in areas with good bus links. The Spatial Strategy also seeks to develop the role of certain settlements within the Vale of Glamorgan, to capitalise upon opportunities to enhance connectivity both across the authority and regionally. The RLDP Sustainable Growth Strategy has also been devised in light of the objectives of the Wales Transport Strategy.</p>	<p>Objective 2 - Improving Mental and Physical Health and Well-being  Objective 4 – Placemaking  Objective 5 – Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment  Objective 7 - Fostering Diverse, Vibrant, and Connected Communities  Objective 8 - Promoting Active and Sustainable Travel Choices  Objective 9 - Building a Prosperous and Green Economy  Objective 10 – Promoting Sustainable Tourism</p> <p><b>RLDP Policies</b>  SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy  SP6: Housing Requirement  SP4: Placemaking  SP10: Active and Sustainable Travel  TR1 – Transport Proposals  EMP1 – Employment Regeneration Opportunity Areas  EMP2 – MOD St Athan  EMP3 – Protection of Existing Employment Sites and Premises  HG1 – Housing Allocations (KS1-5 key sites)  HG4 – Rural Affordable Housing led Sites</p>



## Appendix 5: Relevant Background Documents

RLDP Strategic Policies	Relevant Background Documents
<b>SP1: Sustainable Growth Strategy</b>	BP1 Engagement Report Volume 1 (2023) BP1A Engagement Report Volume 2 (2025) BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) BP4 Assessment of Preferred Strategy against Tests of Soundness and Future Wales (2023) BP4B Assessment of Deposit Plan against the Tests of Soundness and Future Wales (2025) BP5 Settlements Appraisal Review (2023) BP6 Spatial Strategy Options (2023) BP7 Housing and Employment Growth Options (2023) BP8 Demographic Evidence (Edge Analytics) (2023) BP9 Housing Land Supply (2023) BP9A Updated Housing Land Supply and Trajectory (2025) BP10 Local Housing Market Assessment 2021 BP10A Draft Local Housing Market Assessment Summary Note of Findings (2023) BP10B Local Housing Market Assessment 2023 BP10C Local Housing Market Assessment Supplementary Paper – Second Homes (2025) BP11 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2022) BP11A Gypsy and Traveller Paper (2025) BP12 Employment Land Review (BE Group) (2023) BP12A Employment Sites Paper (2025) BP13 Retail Assessment (Nexus) (2023) BP14 Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 1 (Link Transport Planning) (2023)

	<p>BP14A Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 2 (Link Transport Planning) (2025)</p> <p>BP15 Renewable Energy Assessment (Wardell Armstrong) (2023)</p> <p>BP15A Renewable Energy Assessment: Opportunities for a District Heat Network in Barry (2023)</p> <p>BP16 Candidate Site Assessment Methodology (2022)</p> <p>BP17 Candidate Site Register (2023)</p> <p>BP17A 2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Candidate Sites – Candidate Site Register (2024)</p> <p>BP18 Candidate Site Assessment at Preferred Strategy Stage (2023)</p> <p>BP18A Candidate Site Stage 2 Assessment Register (2023)</p> <p>BP18B Candidate Sites Assessment for Deposit Plan (2025)</p> <p>BP19 Urban Capacity Study (2023)</p> <p>BP19A Update to Urban Capacity Study (2025)</p> <p>BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023)</p> <p>BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025)</p> <p>BP21 South East Wales – Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (Stage 1) Final report (2022)</p> <p>BP21A Flooding (2025)</p> <p>BP22 Older Persons Housing Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP23 Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (2023)</p> <p>BP23A Update to Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land Paper (2025)</p> <p>BP24 Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales and the Implications for the RLDP (2023)</p> <p>BP25 Minerals (2025)</p> <p>BP25A Minerals Statement of Sub-Regional Collaboration (2022)</p> <p>BP26 Houses in Multiple Occupation (2025)</p> <p>BP27 Green Wedges (2025)</p> <p>BP28 Special Landscape Areas Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP29 Glamorgan Heritage Coast Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP30 Welsh Language (2025)</p> <p>BP31 Open Space (2025)</p> <p>BP32 Green Infrastructure Strategy and Assessment (2024)</p>
--	---

	BP32A Green Infrastructure Assessment of Key Sites (2025) BP33 Net Zero Buildings Technical Evidence (2024) BP33A Net Zero Buildings (2025) BP34 Community Facilities (2025) BP35 Hot Food Takeaways (2025) BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024) BP37 Health Capacity (2025) BP38 Cemeteries and Crematoriums (2025) BP39 Local Area Energy Plan (2024) BP40 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review (Soltys Brewster) (2024) BP41 Waste (2025) BP42 Viability Assessment (2025) BP42A Viability Review of Key Sites (Burrows Hutchingson) (2025) BP43 Education (2025) BP44 Infrastructure Plan (2025) BP45 Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) (2025) BP46 Settlement Boundary Review (2025) BP47 Retail Centre Boundaries (2025) BP47A Out of Centre Uses (2025) BP48 Densities (2025)
<b>SP2: Settlement Hierarchy</b>	BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) BP5 Settlements Appraisal Review (2023) BP6 Spatial Strategy Options (2023) BP7 Housing and Employment Growth Options (2023) BP46 Settlement Boundary Review (2025)
<b>SP3: Development in the Countryside</b>	BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) BP5 Settlements Appraisal Review (2023) BP11 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2022)

	<p>BP11A Gypsy and Traveller Paper (2025)</p> <p>BP15 Renewable Energy Assessment (Wardell Armstrong) (2023)</p> <p>BP15A Renewable Energy Assessment: Opportunities for a District Heat Network in Barry (2023)</p> <p>BP23 Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (2023)</p> <p>BP23A Update to Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land Paper (2025)</p> <p>BP25 Minerals (2025)</p> <p>BP25A Minerals Statement of Sub-Regional Collaboration (2022)</p> <p>BP27 Green Wedges (2025)</p> <p>BP28 Special Landscape Areas Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP29 Glamorgan Heritage Coast Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP31 Open Space (2025)</p> <p>BP32 Green Infrastructure Strategy and Assessment (2024)</p> <p>BP32A Green Infrastructure Assessment of Key Sites (2025)</p> <p>BP33 Net Zero Buildings Technical Evidence (2024)</p> <p>BP33A Net Zero Buildings (2025)</p> <p>BP39 Local Area Energy Plan (2024)</p> <p>BP40 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review (Soltys Brewster) (2024)</p> <p>BP41 Waste (2025)</p> <p>BP44 Infrastructure Plan (2025)</p> <p>BP46 Settlement Boundary Review (2025)</p>
<b>SP4: Placemaking</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP14 Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 1 (Link Transport Planning) (2023)</p> <p>BP14A Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 2 (Link Transport Planning) (2025)</p> <p>BP31 Open Space (2025)</p> <p>BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024)</p> <p>BP41 Waste (2025)</p> <p>BP48 Densities (2025)</p>

<b>SP5: Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces</b>	BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) BP3 Report on the Rapid Participatory HIA of the Preferred Strategy (2023) BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024) BP37 Health Capacity (2025)
<b>SP6: Housing Requirement</b>	BP1 Engagement Report Volume 1 (2023) BP1A Engagement Report Volume 2 (2025) BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) BP5 Settlements Appraisal Review (2023) BP6 Spatial Strategy Options (2023) BP7 Housing and Employment Growth Options (2023) BP8 Demographic Evidence (Edge Analytics) (2023) BP9 Housing Land Supply (2023) BP9A Updated Housing Land Supply and Trajectory (2025) BP10 Local Housing Market Assessment 2021 BP10A Draft Local Housing Market Assessment Summary Note of Findings (2023) BP10B Local Housing Market Assessment 2023 BP10C Local Housing Market Assessment Supplementary Paper – Second Homes (2025) BP16 Candidate Site Assessment Methodology (2022) BP17 Candidate Site Register (2023) BP17A 2 <sup>nd</sup> Call for Candidate Sites – Candidate Site Register (2024) BP18 Candidate Site Assessment at Preferred Strategy Stage (2023) BP18A Candidate Site Stage 2 Assessment Register (2023) BP18B Candidate Sites Assessment for Deposit Plan (2025) BP19 Urban Capacity Study (2023) BP19A Update to Urban Capacity Study (2025) BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023) BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025) BP22 Older Persons Housing Strategy (2023)

	<p>BP26 Houses in Multiple Occupation (2025)</p> <p>BP30 Welsh Language (2025)</p> <p>BP33 Net Zero Buildings Technical Evidence (2024)</p> <p>BP33A Net Zero Buildings (2025)</p> <p>BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024)</p> <p>BP37 Health Capacity (2025)</p> <p>BP42 Viability Assessment (2025)</p> <p>BP42A Viability Review of Key Sites (Burrows Hutchingson) (2025)</p> <p>BP44 Infrastructure Plan (2025)</p> <p>BP45 Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) (2025)</p> <p>BP46 Settlement Boundary Review (2025)</p> <p>BP48 Densities (2025)</p>
<b>SP7: Affordable Housing Provision</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP3 Report on the Rapid Participatory HIA of the Preferred Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP7 Housing and Employment Growth Options (2023)</p> <p>BP8 Demographic Evidence (Edge Analytics) (2023)</p> <p>BP9 Housing Land Supply (2023)</p> <p>BP9A Updated Housing Land Supply and Trajectory (2025)</p> <p>BP10 Local Housing Market Assessment 2021</p> <p>BP10A Draft Local Housing Market Assessment Summary Note of Findings (2023)</p> <p>BP10B Local Housing Market Assessment 2023</p> <p>BP10C Local Housing Market Assessment Supplementary Paper – Second Homes (2025)</p> <p>BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023)</p> <p>BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025)</p> <p>BP21 South East Wales – Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (Stage 1) Final report (2022)</p> <p>BP22 Older Persons Housing Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP26 Houses in Multiple Occupation (2025)</p>

	BP45 Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) (2025)
<b>SP8: Affordable Housing Requirements</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP3 Report on the Rapid Participatory HIA of the Preferred Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP7 Housing and Employment Growth Options (2023)</p> <p>BP8 Demographic Evidence (Edge Analytics) (2023)</p> <p>BP9 Housing Land Supply (2023)</p> <p>BP9A Updated Housing Land Supply and Trajectory (2025)</p> <p>BP10 Local Housing Market Assessment 2021</p> <p>BP10A Draft Local Housing Market Assessment Summary Note of Findings (2023)</p> <p>BP10B Local Housing Market Assessment 2023</p> <p>BP10C Local Housing Market Assessment Supplementary Paper – Second Homes (2025)</p> <p>BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023)</p> <p>BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025)</p> <p>BP21 South East Wales – Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (Stage 1) Final report (2022)</p> <p>BP22 Older Persons Housing Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP45 Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) (2025)</p>
<b>SP9: Gypsy and Travellers Provision</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP11 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2022)</p> <p>BP11A Gypsy and Traveller Paper (2025)</p>
<b>SP10: Sustainable Transport</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP3 Report on the Rapid Participatory HIA of the Preferred Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP14 Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 1 (Link Transport Planning) (2023)</p>

	<p>BP14A Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 2 (Link Transport Planning) (2025)</p> <p>BP44 Infrastructure Plan (2025)</p>
<b>SP11: Retail, Commercial and Service Centre Hierarchy</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP13 Retail Assessment (Nexus) (2023)</p> <p>BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023)</p> <p>BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025)</p> <p>BP35 Hot Food Takeaways (2025)</p> <p>BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024)</p> <p>BP47 Retail Centre Boundaries (2025)</p> <p>BP47A Out of Centre Uses (2025)</p>
<b>SP12: Retail Floorspace Provision</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP13 Retail Assessment (Nexus) (2023)</p> <p>BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023)</p> <p>BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025)</p> <p>BP35 Hot Food Takeaways (2025)</p> <p>BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024)</p> <p>BP47 Retail Centre Boundaries (2025)</p> <p>BP47A Out of Centre Uses (2025)</p>
<b>SP13: Community Infrastructure and Planning Obligations</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP5 Settlements Appraisal Review (2023)</p> <p>BP14 Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 1 (Link Transport Planning) (2023)</p> <p>BP14A Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 2 (Link Transport Planning) (2025)</p> <p>BP22 Older Persons Housing Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP30 Welsh Language (2025)</p> <p>BP31 Open Space (2025)</p>



	BP32 Green Infrastructure Strategy and Assessment (2024) BP32A Green Infrastructure Assessment of Key Sites (2025) BP34 Community Facilities (2025) BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024) BP37 Health Capacity (2025) BP38 Cemeteries and Crematoriums (2025) BP40 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review (Soltys Brewster) (2024) BP43 Education (2025) BP44 Infrastructure Plan (2025)
<b>SP14: Employment Growth</b>	BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) BP12 Employment Land Review (BE Group) (2023) BP12A Employment Sites Paper (2025) BP20 Joint Position Statement with Cardiff (October 2023) BP20A Regional Collaboration with RCT, Cardiff and Bridgend (2025) BP25 Minerals (2025) BP25A Minerals Statement of Sub-Regional Collaboration (2022) BP30 Welsh Language (2025) BP41 Waste (2025) BP42 Viability Assessment (2025) BP42A Viability Review of Key Sites (Burrows Hutchingson) (2025) BP43 Education (2025) BP45 Regional Assessment of Future Growth and Migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) (2025)
<b>SP15: Sustainable Tourism</b>	BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023) The Vale of Glamorgan Steam Final Trend Report 2024 BP29 Glamorgan Heritage Coast Statement (2025)

<b>SP16: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP3 Report on the Rapid Participatory HIA of the Preferred Strategy (2023)</p> <p>BP14 Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 1 (Link Transport Planning) (2023)</p> <p>BP14A Strategic Transport Assessment – Stage 2 (Link Transport Planning) (2025)</p> <p>BP15 Renewable Energy Assessment (Wardell Armstrong) (2023)</p> <p>BP15A Renewable Energy Assessment: Opportunities for a District Heat Network in Barry (2023)</p> <p>BP21 South East Wales – Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (Stage 1) Final report (2022)</p> <p>BP21A Flooding (2025)</p> <p>BP23 Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (2023)</p> <p>BP23A Update to Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land Paper (2025)</p> <p>BP29 Glamorgan Heritage Coast Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP32 Green Infrastructure Strategy and Assessment (2024)</p> <p>BP32A Green Infrastructure Assessment of Key Sites (2025)</p> <p>BP33 Net Zero Buildings Technical Evidence (2024)</p> <p>BP33A Net Zero Buildings (2025)</p>
<b>SP17: Sustainable Waste Management</b>	<p>BP41 Waste (2025)</p> <p>BP12 Employment Land Review (BE Group) (2023)</p> <p>BP33 Net Zero Buildings Technical Evidence (2024)</p> <p>BP33A Net Zero Buildings (2025)</p>
<b>SP18: Sustainable Provision of Minerals</b>	<p>Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates – 2nd Review for South Wales (September 2020)</p> <p>Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates – 2nd Review Policy Clarification letter (November 2021)</p> <p>BP25 Minerals (2025)</p>

	BP25A Minerals Statement of Sub-Regional Collaboration (2022)
<b>SP19: Green Infrastructure</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP15 Renewable Energy Assessment (Wardell Armstrong) (2023)</p> <p>BP15A Renewable Energy Assessment: Opportunities for a District Heat Network in Barry (2023)</p> <p>BP21 South East Wales – Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (Stage 1) Final report (2022)</p> <p>BP21A Flooding (2025)</p> <p>BP24 Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales and the Implications for the RLDP (2023)</p> <p>BP27 Green Wedges (2025)</p> <p>BP28 Special Landscape Areas Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP29 Glamorgan Heritage Coast Statement (2025)</p> <p>BP31 Open Space (2025)</p> <p>BP32 Green Infrastructure Strategy and Assessment (2024)</p> <p>BP32A Green Infrastructure Assessment of Key Sites (2025)</p> <p>BP33 Net Zero Buildings Technical Evidence (2024)</p> <p>BP33A Net Zero Buildings (2025)</p> <p>BP34 Community Facilities (2025)</p> <p>BP36 Planning Healthy Places (2024)</p> <p>BP38 Cemeteries and Crematoriums (2025)</p> <p>BP39 Local Area Energy Plan (2024)</p> <p>BP40 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review (Soltys Brewster) (2024)</p>
<b>SP20: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Resilience</b>	<p>BP2 Issues, Vision and Objectives (2023)</p> <p>BP24 Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales and the Implications for the RLDP (2023)</p> <p>BP40 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Review (Soltys Brewster) (2024)</p>



**The Vale of Glamorgan Council**

Directorate of Place

Civic Office

Holton Road

Barry CF63 4RU

[LDP@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk](mailto:LDP@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk)

[www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk](http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk)

