

Vale of Glamorgan Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036 DEPOSIT PLAN CONSULTATION

Public Consultation Representation Form

The Council is seeking your views on the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) **Deposit Plan**. The Deposit Plan is the next formal stage in the development plan preparation process and expands on the Preferred Strategy which the Council consulted on in December 2023 – February 2024.

The Deposit Plan is the full draft version of the RLDP, detailing the **overall strategy, development policies, land designations** (e.g. conservation) and **specific land allocations** for development (including new housing and employment sites) over the 15-year period 2021-2036.

The public consultation will run for 6 weeks between **Wednesday 28th January 2026 and Wednesday 11th March 2026**.

Representations received after this time will not be considered.

Full details of the consultation are available on the Council's website at:

www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/ldp or by scanning the QR code above.

The Council encourages representations on the Deposit Plan to be made via our **online consultation portal** available at <https://valeofglamorgan.oc2.uk/> however representations submitted using this form will also be accepted.

Representations are welcomed in both Welsh and English and this representation form is available in other formats on request e.g. Welsh, large print.

1. Contact details

Your / Your Client's Details	
Title	Mrs
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Email	
Telephone No.	
Communication preference:	Email

2. Your views

Question 1:

What are your thoughts on the Deposit RLDP (e.g. policies, site allocations)?

Please state which site reference, policy or paragraph number your comments refer to. If you are commenting on more than one site, policy or paragraph, please use a separate sheet for each one.

SITE REFERENCE/POLICY/PARAGRAPH NUMBER:

Agree / Support

The overall contribution to health and wellbeing of the Deposit RLDP is positive and there are opportunities to develop further detail through the supplementary planning guidance (SPG) proposed. We are keen to ensure that these SPG's are progressed within the short-term and that Cardiff and Vale University Health Board (CAVUHB) are

involved in the development of some of these. The content and application of the SPG's will be fundamental to the effectiveness of several of the policies identified in the deposit plan. These must be supported by effective processes and relationships that ensure the intentions for positive contributions to health and wellbeing are delivered. The Deposit RLDP provides a strong framework for placemaking, climate action, and healthy communities. Opportunities exist to further embed healthy and sustainable food systems as essential spatial infrastructure rather than solely as community amenity or retail management issues.

Strengthening policy wording in areas such as placemaking, rural diversification, employment land, green infrastructure, and community infrastructure would better align the Deposit Plan with the Well-being of Future Generations Act, Planning Policy Wales Placemaking agenda, and emerging Welsh food system strategies. This is particularly relevant as the [Future Generations Commissioner](#) named his first priority area in office being food, and the Welsh Government has recently published its [Community Food Strategy](#). The Future Generations Office also recently produced [guidance for local authorities](#) including several planning-related recommendations.

The following comments are provided in the order they appear in the document:

Spatial strategy: SP1 - Sustainable growth: While the plan addresses overall growth distribution, it does not consider how development affects local food resilience, including the protection of agricultural land, peri-urban growing spaces, or local supply chains. There is no strategic reference to food as a component of sustainable, resilient communities. The vision and strategic objectives currently contain no mention of 'food' or 'farming'.

Request to add reference (Spatial strategy or Strategic objectives section) to supporting resilient and sustainable local food systems in spatial strategy principles, including protection of productive land and support for local supply chains. Suggested wording includes: "The Local Development Plan will support resilient and sustainable local food systems by safeguarding productive agricultural land, promoting peri-urban food growing opportunities, and facilitating local food supply chains as an integral part of sustainable growth."

SP4 Placemaking: Placemaking principles are clear and it is encouraging that prioritising the determinants of health and wellbeing during the design process are included as one of the principles.

The placemaking statement forming part of the Design and Access statement is welcome to ensure any proposal aligns with the principles. The placemaking SPG will be key to consolidate guidance on physical activity, transport, climate resilience, mental wellbeing, access to food and food production, and inclusive design.

Whilst this section focuses on design quality, density, and public spaces it does not explicitly incorporate food production or edible landscaping. Opportunities for multi-functional green spaces that produce food are missed, which could support local diets, biodiversity, and community engagement. Suggestion to include wording to support multi-functional green infrastructure consistent with placemaking principles: "Development proposals, where appropriate, should incorporate productive landscapes, edible landscaping, rooftop or community growing spaces, and other opportunities for local food production as part of multifunctional green infrastructure."

SP5 Creating Healthy and Inclusive Places and Spaces: CAVUHB support the statement that 'Developers are required to undertake a screening assessment of their proposal at the pre-application stage to identify the potential health impacts of their development'. CAVUHB agrees with the criteria set out in the table and would like to see examples/further guidance of 'other' developments where there is likely to be a significant impact on health and wellbeing. HIA should also consider the cumulative impact across multiple smaller developments in the same area, and whether they trigger thresholds collectively.

6.54 We suggest adding the word 'abilities' to the sentence '...enabling people of all ages, backgrounds **and abilities** to live in an environment that will support them to live full, productive and prosperous lives.'

6.60 We welcome the requirement for new developments to conduct screening at the pre-application stage using the Council's Health and Wellbeing checklist and the rapid HIA. We are keen that CAVUHB are involved in the development of the Healthy Placemaking SPG to consider how submitted HIAs will be assessed by the Council to ensure Developers submit a quality HIA and implement the conclusions.

6.61 Amendment to organisation titles to: Cardiff and Vale University Health Board and Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (Public Health Wales).

6.62 Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit has recently released guidance on HIA - see <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/whiasu/> for more information and toolkits to ensure most up to date is in use.

6.63 Suggestion to amend the paragraph to include reference to 'access' to services, for example 'A further role of the RLDP is to support the **access to** and delivery of community, health and social care and wellbeing services within the community..'

6.65 Suggestion to change wording from 'encouraged' to 'expected' for example: Developers are **expected** to engage with the Health Board at pre-application stage to enable due consideration of healthcare infrastructure requirements.' The requirement for HIA will assist with this expectation.

Key housing sites (HG1 KS1 onwards): The Key Site requirements reference "enhancements to leisure, sport and recreation spaces". Without quantified standards or phasing triggers, however, these requirements may be difficult to enforce consistently at the planning application stage. Clear policy hooks or supporting standards prior to submission would strengthen implementation. It is recommended that the Key Site schedules include minimum on-site provision standards and delivery phasing obligations to ensure that both sport infrastructure and recreational space provision keep pace with the additional demand generated by future population growth.

SP11 Retail, commercial and service centre hierarchy and RCS1 Resilient retail, commercial and service centres: This policy focuses on hierarchy and vitality of retail centres but fails to actively support the resilience of local retail, through measures

which support local food markets, small-scale fresh food retailers, or local producer supply chains. This limits opportunities for strengthening local food economies. It is important that the need for convenience food retail space within Barry, Penarth and Llantwit Major, recognised in SP11, is matched with this rationale for 'local affordable food' outlined in SP5. Consider adding: "The Council will support local food markets, cooperative food retail, and initiatives that strengthen local producer supply chains within town and service centres, in line with the Town Centres First approach."

RCS3 - hot food takeaways: CAVUHB commends the recognition that the clustering of unhealthy food outlets is a significant health issue and supports the proposals to consider controls on takeaway proliferation (RCS3). This will support the creation of healthy environments, a commitment within the Cardiff and Vale Good Food and Movement Framework endorsed by RPB.

Health and inclusion policies mention general wellbeing but do not specifically address access to healthy food, food deserts, or distribution of retail providing fresh/local food, especially in new or expanding residential areas. Proposal to include criteria for equitable access to healthy food and community food infrastructure in development proposals, such as: "Major developments should demonstrate equitable access to healthy food outlets, community growing facilities, or other community food infrastructure within walking distance of new residential areas." This addresses diet-related health inequalities, encourages healthier communities and aligns with HIA guidance.

EMP6 Rural diversification: The plan frames food production predominantly as a community activity rather than recognising its commercial, economic, and supply-chain potential. This limits opportunities for climate-resilient rural economies in a county with such a rural character as the Vale.

Policy supports general rural business diversification but does not explicitly enable agro-ecological practices, local food processing, CSA (community-supported agriculture), or other sustainable farming models. Proposal that the plan should explicitly support sustainable, commercially viable local food enterprises as legitimate rural employment uses - to include the following wording: "Rural diversification proposals that support agro-ecological farming, sustainable local food production, community-supported agriculture, and short supply chain enterprises will be supported where compatible with landscape and environmental considerations."

SP10 Sustainable transport: We support these policies, and suggest the plan is explicit that all new active travel infrastructure should meet the statutory Active Travel Act guidance (Link: <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2022-01/active-travel-act-guidance.pdf>) and also that infrastructure should be built to a specification to ensure resilience as extreme weather events increase, preventing flooding and making use more comfortable during hot weather (such as shading from trees). We note the absence of reference to people living with disabilities and suggest adding 'wheeling' as well as walking and cycling.

SP13 Community infrastructure and planning obligations: We want to take this opportunity to highlight the challenges that population growth places on healthcare

services. The projected level of population growth identified within the RLDP will have an impact on the CAVUHB's community healthcare facilities and infrastructure. Please refer to the information provided as part of the background evidence paper titled 'BP37 Primary, Community and Intermediate Health Care 'for more detail on the CAVUHB response which identifies there is limited scope for the current infrastructure within existing GP premises to absorb the LDP growth. CAVUHB recognises the need to prioritise the expansion of the existing estate (where feasible) or support new developments to take forward its strategic objectives.

Open space and recreation (CI1 and CI2): The evidence base supporting the sport and recreation elements of Policies CI1 and CI2 could be strengthened. At present there does not appear to be a full Open Space Assessment setting locally-derived standards, nor a Playing Pitch Strategy nor Indoor Sport Facility Assessment. The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Sports and Physical Activity Facilities audit report is currently underway (with completion anticipated in May 2026), which should make a useful contribution to the evidence base once available.

Community Facilities: this policy focusses on schools, healthcare and social infrastructure, but does not include food-related community facilities such as kitchens, food hubs or education centres. Proposal to include the following information: “Community facilities should include, where appropriate, community kitchens, food hubs, educational facilities for food skills, and other infrastructure that enhances local food resilience and social cohesion.”

There is no reference to the expectation that local communities are consulted in relation to the development of community facilities. We would like to see a requirement for community engagement and that such developments are based on a detailed understanding of existing community strengths, assets, needs and challenges. This might be achieved as part of the HIA which includes stakeholder engagement.

SP14 Employment Growth: Employment land allocations focus on general industrial and office uses, with no explicit support for food hubs, processing, or logistics facilities that would enable local food supply chains. Again, in an agricultural county such as the Vale, and given Wales’ push for local supply resilience, this is a major opportunity gap. Consider including the following wording: “Employment land allocations should consider the needs of food processing, distribution, and logistics facilities that support local and regional food supply chains.” This supports local supply chain development, reduces food miles and provides local employment opportunities, Welsh Government evidence highlights the importance of food processing in local supply resilience.

SP19 Green infrastructure: this policy emphasises the biodiversity, climate adaptation and recreation, but does not explicitly recognise productive landscapes or urban agriculture as part of the multifunctional green infrastructure. Suggested wording: “Green infrastructure networks should recognise and integrate food-productive landscapes, urban agriculture, and community growing spaces as

multifunctional components contributing to biodiversity, climate adaptation, and wellbeing.”

SP16 Climate change: this policy addresses migration and adaptation but omits food systems. It also does not recognise the emissions reductions from local food production, short supply chains or sustainable farming practices. Consider including the following wording: “Development proposals should encourage short supply chains, low-carbon farming methods, and local food production where feasible, in order to support climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.”

Question 2: Welsh Language

We would like to know your views on the effects that proposals in the Deposit Plan would have on the Welsh language, specifically on opportunities for people to use Welsh and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than English. Do you think that there will be any impacts, either positive or negative? Please explain

No comment.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Thank you for your comments.

Following the consultation, the Council will consider the responses and prepare a report of consultation, which will form part of the evidence for the Replacement Local Development Plan.

Completed Representation Forms and any supporting information should be returned to the LDP Team:

BY EMAIL – ldp@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

ONLINE – By completing the electronic form at <https://valeofglamorgan.oc2.uk/>

BY POST – Planning Policy Team, Vale of Glamorgan Council, Civic Offices, Holton Rd, Barry, CF63 4RU .

If you require any further information or have any questions, please contact the LDP Team on 01446 704681 or e mail ldp@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

Submissions are welcome in either Welsh or English and this representation form is available in other formats on request e.g. Welsh, large print.

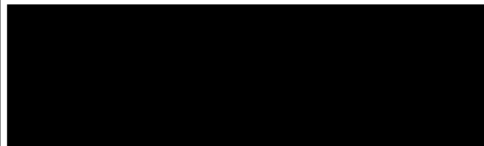
How we will use your information

On 25th May 2018 the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force, placing new restrictions on how organisations can hold and use your personal data and defining your rights with regard to that data. Any personal information disclosed to us will be processed in accordance with our Privacy Notice. A paper copy of the Council's Privacy Notice can be provided upon request or can be viewed at: https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/our_council/Website-Privacy-Notice.aspx

Data Protection Notice – Please note that all comments received cannot be treated as confidential and once duly reported and considered, will be available for public inspection. We will also hold your contact details on our Replacement LDP Consultation Database for the duration of the RLDP preparation process which will keep you informed of future updates. If you would like to be removed from the database at any time and no longer wish to receive correspondence from the Council on the RLDP, then this can be requested in writing. However, any information provided will be stored safely and retained in accordance with Vale of Glamorgan Council's data retention policy unless it needs to be retained under another lawful basis.

REPRESENTATION FORMS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY NO LATER THAN 23:55 ON WEDNESDAY 11th MARCH 2026

REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THIS TIME WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Signed:		Date:	09.03.2026
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