



Building More & Better Jobs

Consultation Green Paper



Cover image courtesy of Lee Smith

Building more and better jobs

Cardiff is no ordinary British city:

Key facts:

We are growing faster than any other UK city



Faster growth in projected population than any of the UK Core Cities

We are creating more and more jobs



Faster jobs growth than any of the UK Core Cities - 15,000 new private sector jobs in past 2 years

We are attracting a bigger increase in international visitors than any other city.



Fastest increase in international visitors of any UK Core City

We have one of the UK's most skilled workforces



45% of the working age population have a qualification at NVQ4 or above

We are second to none in terms of quality of life



UK's number one city for quality of life

We have a growing reputation for world class research



Cardiff University ranked 6th in the recent Research Excellence Framework

We have strengths in creative industries, finance, tech and advanced manufacturing



Hub of Wales' creative sector, and over 60,000 employed in finance, business and communications

We are the heart of the Welsh economy



90,000 daily commuters, and more than half of the visitors to the city region

We are a city that has delivered. However, we know there is more to do.

Thousands of people in the city are still looking for work



Almost 10,000 people looking for work, with a 7% unemployment rate for 20-24 year olds

Income inequality persists



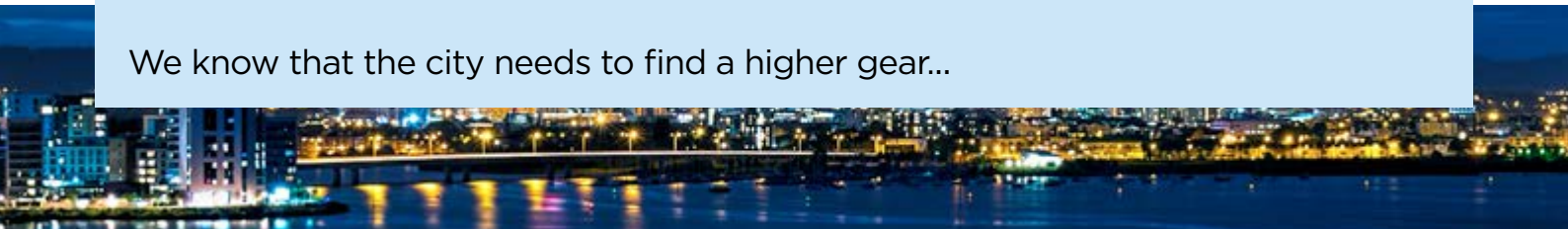
The top 10% of earners bring home 3 times as much as the bottom 10%

Productivity lags behind other cities



Productivity lags Core City average

We know that the city needs to find a higher gear...



Cardiff's regeneration story has been a remarkable one. It has transformed itself from a city weighed down by deindustrialisation in the 1970s to one of the most competitive in the UK. It is a young and talented city with a growing business base, a bustling start-up culture and a thriving visitor economy.

If we are to continue to deliver for the people of Cardiff and Wales however we cannot stand still. We must continue to drive forward investment in our city, and we must put in place the building blocks to fulfil our city's potential. We know that this potential is vast.

We will have a relentless focus on delivering more, and better, jobs for the people of Cardiff.

We also know however that in Cardiff the gap between rich and poor continues to persist and that some of Cardiff's communities are amongst Wales' poorest. It is imperative that we can translate our good economic performance into better outcomes for everyone in our city. In an economic climate dominated by austerity, which has hit the most vulnerable areas hardest, we have a responsibility to continue our city's story, delivering more and better jobs for people in Cardiff and driving forward the Welsh economy.

Cardiff's role at the heart of the city-region and Welsh economy is also critical. As the global economy becomes increasingly competitive, our city offers the best prospect for Wales to promote itself as a prime location for business. However, we also know that cities in Wales are underperforming in comparison with our neighbours in England. Historically policy, skewed by EU funding priorities, has shifted resources away from Cardiff. This has meant that people and businesses in Cardiff have had less access to public funding to invest in skills and enterprise than in other parts of Wales. It has meant that whilst Cardiff has been growing at a rate far exceeding anywhere else in Wales, associated funding for infrastructure has gone elsewhere. It is therefore essential that a new city-region approach for Wales recognises the role of its cities, and especially its Capital city.

We also know that Cardiff is an important UK city. Part of the national productivity problem relates to the fact that its cities outside of London are underperforming, and that the future of the national economy is dependent on raising economic performance in its urban areas outside the UK's capital. The UK Industrial Strategy identifies the strategy to tackle this, and identifies ideas, people, infrastructure, business environment and places as the foundations that will drive productivity gains. It is essential that Cardiff is part of this agenda.

We are well placed to respond to the challenge. We know that across the world cities are the beating heart of national economies. Cities are at the centre of the modern knowledge economy where it is people, rather than capital, that business is reliant on.

To do this we will build a more **Connected Capital**, securing investment in the physical and digital infrastructure that unleashes the potential of our city's people. We need to upgrade our city infrastructure to support the development of more home grown business and attract more inward investment. Moving beyond City Deal, our role as the driver of the city-region economy must be promoted and exploited. Cardiff must also continue to be an outward looking, international city, acting as the connecting point between Wales and the world.

We will build on our success as a **Business Capital**, with a relentless focus on creating new jobs and opportunities for people in Cardiff and across the city-region, raising productivity for the city and for the nation. We know that whilst Cardiff has been successful in developing and attracting jobs we need to continue to climb the value chain. We also know that if we are to raise income levels we will need to become more productive.

We will develop a more **Inclusive Capital** by providing a range and choice of jobs across the city so that everyone can access an opportunity to reach their full potential. We must ensure big city projects translate into economic prosperity, and the benefits need to be felt in all of the city's communities.

We will build a **Smarter Capital**, working with partners to leverage the investment potential of key high-value sectors: the creative and digital industries, and financial and professional services - sectors in which Cardiff already has companies with international significance. Our universities need to become central to our ambitions in the way that they haven't been in the past. The Council also needs to engage more with business and embrace the full potential of public private partnerships which has served the city so well in the past.



The Cardiff Economy

Examples of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the city's economy are provided below - but we want to know **your** views on where Cardiff performs well, where it doesn't, and where there is potential for the city to improve.

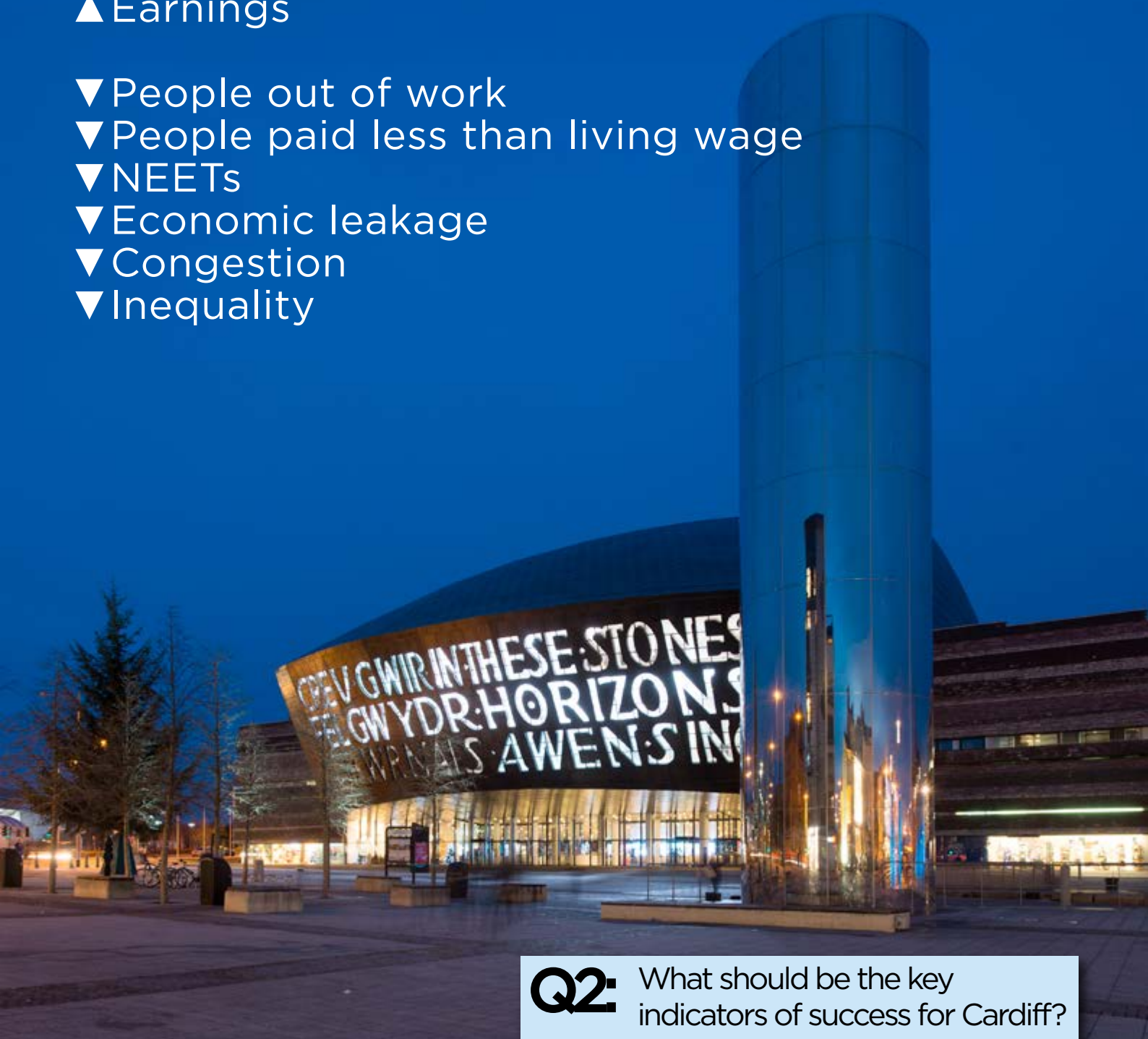
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital City Status – driver of the Welsh economy • Fast growing and dynamic economy - proven ability to create jobs in competitive sectors • Well qualified workforce – 2/5ths qualified to degree or equivalent • Number 1 in the UK for quality of life • World class university research – Cardiff University ranked 6th in the UK • Greater city-region alignment and established governance • Sporting and cultural assets – including Europe's biggest covered arena • Advanced digital infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively low levels of productivity – which in turn affects earnings • Low numbers of HQ operations – impacting on innovation and competitiveness • Pressure on the city's transport infrastructure – which is only due to grow • Lags some UK competitors in visitor numbers – capacity to improve • Large wage disparities – need to support productivity improvement for everyone • Poor international connectivity – physical and digital • Lack of urban policy agenda in Wales – reduces impact of 'agglomeration'
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope for growth in key sectors including financial and business services and the creative sector • Improving business infrastructure such as the world class BBC Drama Studios in Cardiff Bay • Growing economy brings opportunities for wider markets • Investment in Metro will unite the city-region and provide more opportunities • Growing visitor economy – growing faster than any other UK city • Potential to exploit benefits from Brexit such as removal of Structural Funds boundaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from other UK cities for mobile investment • Competition from other UK cities for mobile workforce – businesses are reliant on maintain a skilled workforce • Pressures of population growth will impact on infrastructure • Need to maintain and promote the 'Cardiff' brand in an increasingly competitive marketplace • Impact of Brexit on ability to attract and retain skilled workers • Need to keep pace with technological advances

Q1: What are the key issues for the Cardiff economy?

Our Aims

Key objectives for a competitive city economy include:

- ▲ Productivity
- ▲ Jobs
- ▲ Business Investment
- ▲ Investment in Communities
- ▲ Visitors
- ▲ Infrastructure Investment
- ▲ Earnings
- ▼ People out of work
- ▼ People paid less than living wage
- ▼ NEETs
- ▼ Economic leakage
- ▼ Congestion
- ▼ Inequality



Q2:

What should be the key indicators of success for Cardiff?

Our Role in the City-Region

Cardiff accounts for a third of the total economic output of the Cardiff Capital Region and around a third of all employment. It is also the focus for employment in high value added service sectors. However, one of the criticisms of Cardiff is that it fails to deliver the 'agglomeration' productivity benefits that it could for Wales due to a lack of density and scale. Subsequently, Welsh cities make the lowest proportional contribution to regional output in comparison with all other UK regions.

The need for competitive cities is backed up by a significant weight of international work. The OECD cites that "The larger the urban agglomeration within a region, the faster the growth the region experienced." It is important, therefore, that Wales can exploit this potential.

"we found no examples of successful regions which had unsuccessful cities at their core"¹

Cities are important for their surrounding regions. They provide a critical mass to drive productivity growth and innovation. They are the focal point of the city-region, connecting within the region but also between cities. They provide a concentration of culture, leisure and sport, and they are the international brand that drives profile. Put simply, people think of cities and not regions as the foundries of the modern economy.

It is essential that city-region spatial planning arrangements recognise the role that the city at its core plays in driving forward the regional and national economy. Any city-region approach must reflect the unique potential and characteristics within its area and not simply seek to spread activity across the region. For too long a 'regional' approach in Wales has done little more than displace activity within the city-region at the expense of the public purse. Whilst a city-region approach is critical to the future of the Cardiff Capital Region, it can only do so if it acknowledges and supports the specific role that Cardiff plays.

Conversely, however, it is important to recognise the role of the wider city-region, which provides space for a greater range and choice for employment and residential purposes. It provides a bigger labour market and a wider skills base. And it provides distinctive urban centres with niche retail/leisure/cultural experiences.

Despite the fact that Cardiff has benefitted from significant private sector investment in recent years, public investment has typically lagged behind. Indeed, whilst there have been many benefits of EU membership, the reality is that funding has been skewed away from the city, with around ten times the amount of support invested in 'convergence' as opposed to 'competitiveness' areas in South East Wales.

In simple terms, Wales needs to develop a greater appreciation of the role of its cities, and put policies in place to exploit them.

Q3: What should Cardiff's role be in the city-region?

¹ Source: Competitive European cities: where do the core cities stand? (Urban Research Summary No. 13)

A EUROPEAN CAPITAL

The UK's Core Cities have outlined the important role that cities play in the future success of the UK in a post-Brexit world. But for this to be the case we need to consider our response to Brexit, making sure we capture the opportunities that can accrue - and mitigate for the negative impacts.

We believe we will need to ensure that our businesses remain resilient, that they are not disadvantaged by a lack of access to markets, or that they find themselves in difficulty in recruiting skilled international workers.

We believe we need to make sure that Cardiff does not isolate itself from the world, and continues to show that although we will longer be part of the EU we can still be a proud European Capital. We also need to make sure that we get our fair share of the supposed financial benefits from the repatriation of the UK's contribution to Europe. And we must make sure that Cardiff remains an open and tolerant city.

Q4: How can we continue to engage with Europe in a post-Brexit era?



City Comparators

CONNECTED CITIES

Across the globe connectivity is more important than ever. As knowledge has become the main source of productivity growth, the movement of people rather than goods has underpinned competitive cities. This story isn't just about the world's megacities. Smaller cities like Copenhagen, Bilbao and Stuttgart have successfully managed to grow their economy and increase their standing on the world stage.

Transport in Cardiff however is currently dominated by private car journeys. The 2011 census showed that more people travelled to work by car or van than in any other Core City. A relatively small percentage of commuters use buses or trains to get to work. We also know that travel within the city is one of the most topical issues for our citizens. Over 60% of Cardiff citizens feel that travel and transport problems in Cardiff are serious or very serious.

Exemplar cities such as **Copenhagen** have shown how a step change away from a car dominated city can be achieved based on a shared vision and willingness to change. This is a city not unlike Cardiff. We have a similar size and scale, and we play a similar role in our national economy. **Bilbao's** story of transformation is equally well-known. However, their story wasn't just about the Guggenheim - it was as much a new metro system that stimulated the regeneration of the city. The Sir Norman Foster led development that opened in 1995 has been part of the city's successful transition from industrial decline to a modern regional capital.

Q5: What can we do to improve connectivity?

BUSINESS CITIES

The UK lags many developed nations in terms of productivity. Whilst London can compete internationally, the UK's other cities and regions drag down the national average. Furthermore, two-thirds of the UK's workforce is employed in businesses with productivity that falls below their industry average, and this has knock-on effects for wages. If we are to make a step change nationally, it is the cities of the UK that need to move up a gear, and in the context of Wales this is even more prevalent.

Cities like Dublin and Helsinki, medium-sized cities comparable to Cardiff have transformed their city and national economies from amongst Europe's poorest, to its most competitive. This has been achieved through strong and decisive leadership, as well as establishing an environment conducive to investment, friendly to business, and underpinned by a skilled workforce.

Dublin led the rapid growth experienced during Ireland's Celtic Tiger boom. The Irish economy grew by almost 10% per year between 1995 and 2000, and then by over 6% per year until the global economic downturn. As well as a competitive offer for businesses, education was an important part of the Dublin story, where a generation of well-educated workers, aligned with international growth sectors, delivered a dramatic shift in city and national economic performance.

The **Helsinki** story is equally compelling, leading Finland's transition from an agricultural economy to a world-leader in technology. With a focus on R&D, the Finnish capital's reputation at the forefront of the knowledge economy revolution was again led by strong leadership and a focus on skills and education.

Q6: How can we create more and better jobs?

INCLUSIVE CITIES

Since the 1980s inequality has not improved and is forecast to rise even higher in the coming years. Cities, in particular, have borne the consequences of inequality and there is growing concern at the wider impact of social and economic exclusion. Cardiff performs well in comparison with Core Cities and other parts of Wales across a range of factors which can affect a resident's wellbeing. However, as with other cities in the UK, significant and entrenched inequalities persist. Despite being the nation's commercial engine, over 60,000 people in Cardiff live in the 10% most deprived communities in Wales. Only two other local authorities in Wales – Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Gwent – have a higher percentage of their population living in the poorest communities. Almost a third of Cardiff households live in poverty, with a high percentage of children living in workless and low income households.

Lille-Roubaix have adopted an area-based policy to deal with infrastructure investment, making sure that it links economic inclusion activities in areas such as housing, education and training. The effectiveness of this approach is supported by including residents in the design and implementation of investment projects. It has also co-ordinated local initiatives to make sure there is a wider impact on local communities.

Pittsburgh successfully transitioned, like Cardiff, from an industrial to a service economy but its economic recovery was not felt by everyone. One area that suffered in particular was the Hill District, whose decline can be traced back to the 1960s when residents were displaced by big construction projects. Located between major employment zones in the city centre, residents were disconnected from the employment opportunities these zones delivered. The Pittsburgh Central Keystone Innovation Zone (PCKIZ) initiative sought to address this by linking local residents with the local high tech growth, providing direct support to link businesses in the area with the city's high tech clusters.

Q7: How can everyone benefit from growth?

SMART CITIES

Smart cities use technology and/or data to improve how we use our cities, and how we deliver public services. Done well, a city with the right smart city infrastructure will become both a more competitive place to do business and a better place to live. Being a smart city doesn't just mean a digital response to every problem, it means an informed, intelligent response to problems.

Barcelona is an active smart city, with over 100 live projects, including smart traffic lights, telecare services and electric cars. Its leading role in the use of Internet of Things means that the supply and demand for services can be more closely aligned, so that limited resources can be used where they have the biggest impact, and that excess resources can be diverted to more productive areas. This approach includes streetlamps that only operate when someone is nearby, a telecare system that proactively monitors over 70,000 elderly and disabled people in the city, rain monitors that determine when to water the city's parks, and municipal bins are only emptied when sensors note they are full.

Rotterdam meanwhile is producing a model to simulate scenarios for city planning and management. The model will help to improve investment decisions for the city government, whether in terms of the impact on transport, or the environmental impact of capital investment.

Q8: How can we become a smarter city?

Spatial Strategy

We want your views on developing a spatial strategy for the city...

Cardiff is undergoing a period of rapid growth. The effective management of that growth will be essential to provide clarity to the market and to ensure the city continues to function effectively.

Whilst development is becoming increasingly mixed use in nature, our intention is to concentrate investment, building on the city's recent successes, to achieve critical mass and to realise agglomeration effects.

Proposed areas for the spatial strategy could include:

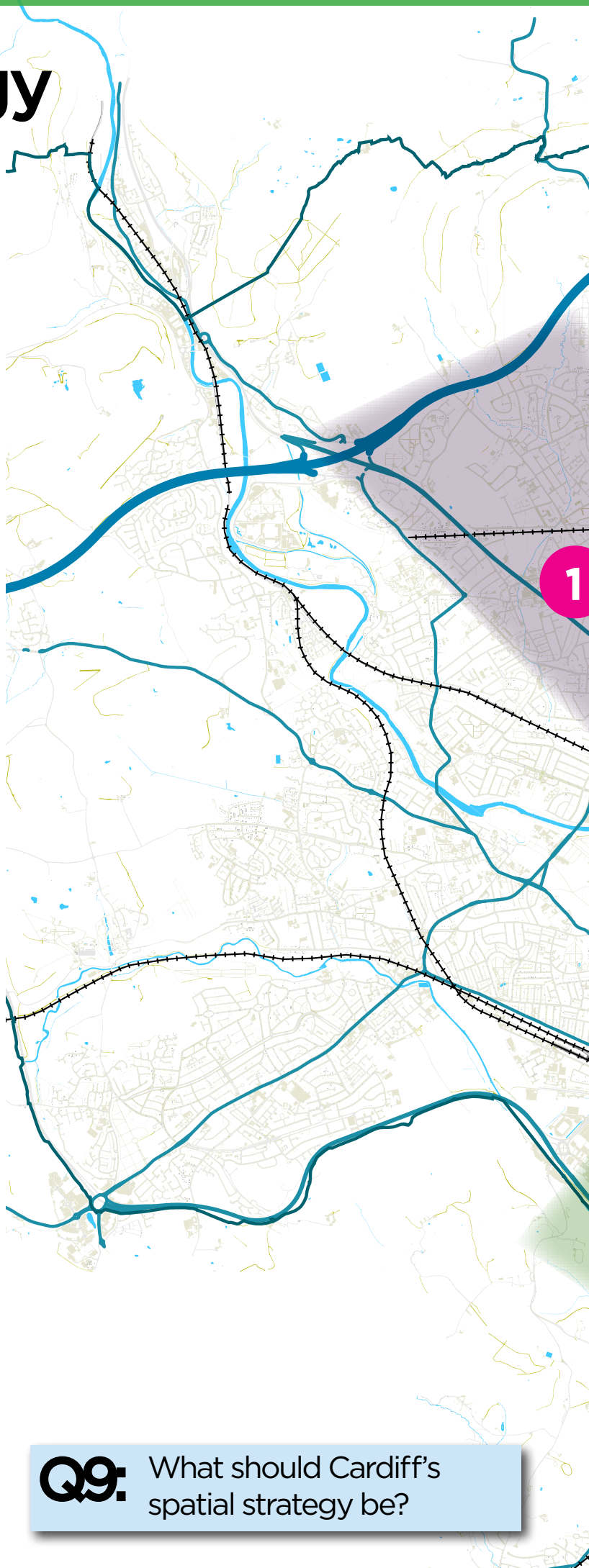
The **CITY CENTRE** is already the most important business cluster in the region. It is increasingly a place to live as well as work. Our intention is to encourage the continued expansion of the city centre southwards beyond the railway lines through office-led mixed use development.

CARDIFF BAY has already experienced a comprehensive transformation. It now needs a second push. We want the Bay to become a leading short break destination which will require further investment in leisure-led infrastructure.

NORTH CARDIFF is home to the city's knowledge institutions and some of the most R&D intensive businesses in the city. Both Cardiff University and Cardiff Met are investing in new facilities that will expand their footprint in the city. The Heath Hospital site and the knowledge cluster around Coryton offer opportunities for further growth.

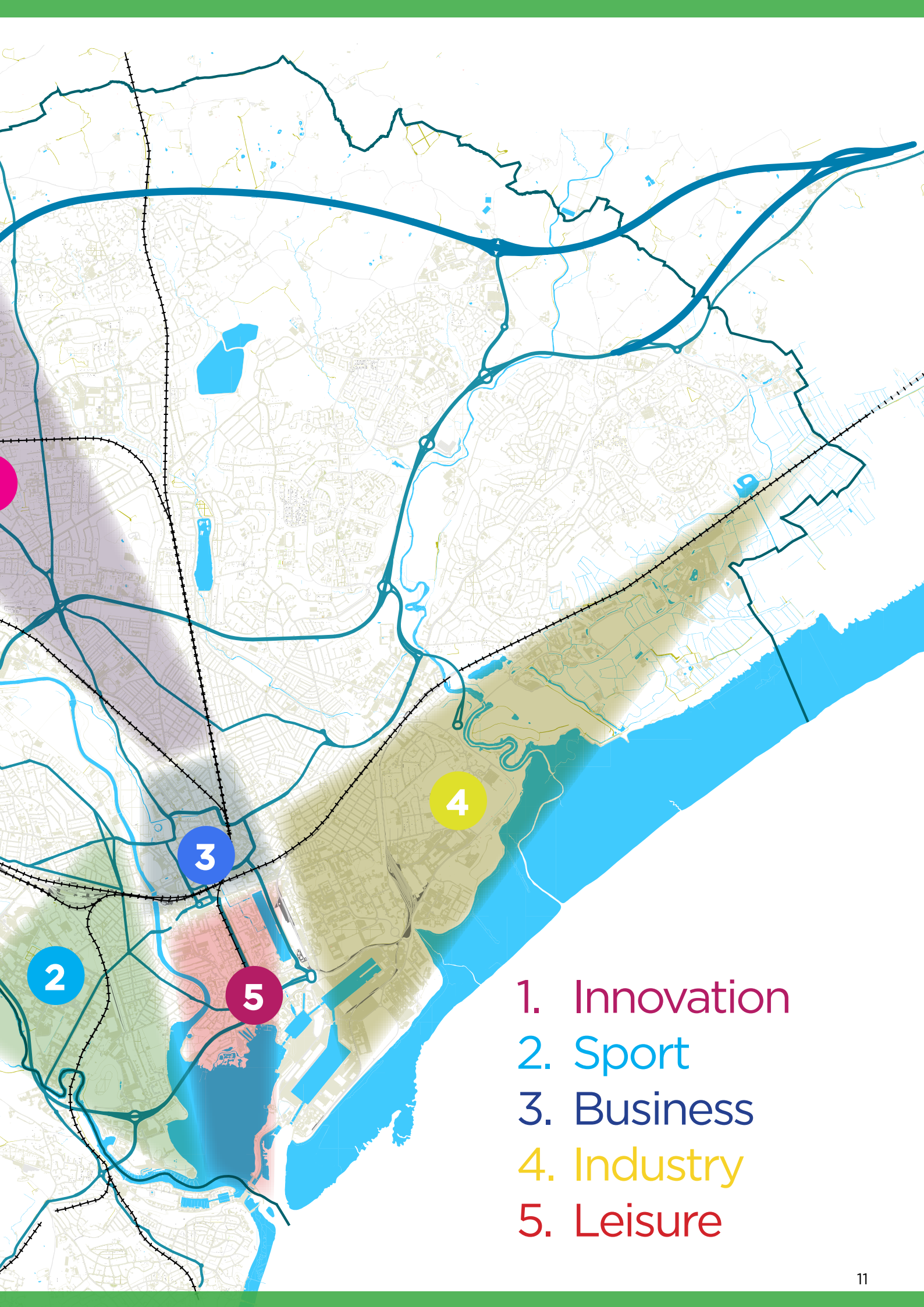
EAST CARDIFF, south of the railway line, is an existing industrial centre primed for expansion. Benefitting from a range of high quality infrastructure, including the Port of Cardiff and the Euro Freight Railway Terminal, the area has significant potential to deliver more manufacturing, distribution and trade related jobs.

WEST CARDIFF already accommodates some of the city's premier sporting and recreational facilities. There is potential to build on the success of the new Cardiff City Stadium and House of Sport development to provide a cluster of sporting infrastructure for the benefit of elite sport and for local community use.



Q9:

What should Cardiff's spatial strategy be?



1. Innovation
2. Sport
3. Business
4. Industry
5. Leisure

City Centre: Business

The city-centre plays a key role in any city, providing a focal point for employment and entertainment, as well as a connecting point to the city-region and wider world. Over the last two decades Cardiff's city-centre has been transformed. Unlike in competitor cities, where large developments have taken place on out-of-town green-field sites, in Cardiff major city projects such as the Millennium Stadium and the St David's shopping centre have been developed as part of, not separated from, the city-centre. These have been built on assets such as Cardiff Castle, existing and new university developments and a programme of pedestrianisation to create a vibrant and successful city-centre.

The next phase of the city centre's development has begun, with the Central Square development creating a place for business that can compete with the best in the UK. No other location has the ability to create as many jobs and opportunities as the areas surrounding Central Station, and no other location has the opportunity to be better connected with the city, the city's communities, the city-region and the rest of Wales and the UK.

We must also build on the strengths of our city centre as a place to visit. However the threat to retail from technology is real, and it is essential we ensure that the city centre remains a place people want to visit. Investment in our city centre will also help provide a range and choice of jobs, jobs for people with different skills, different abilities and different interests.

Give us your views on our suggested priorities for the City Centre:

- The modernisation of **Central Station** sits at the heart of the Council's plans for the expansion of Cardiff city centre. Working with UK Government, Welsh Government and the private sector, we intend to bring forward proposals to increase the capacity of Central Station for trains and passengers and to transform Cardiff Central into a modern gateway befitting of a capital city.
- We are committed to continuing the regeneration of the area immediately surrounding the station to deliver the city's primary office destination.
- **Central Square** is well underway and when complete will deliver over 1 million square feet of Grade A* office accommodation. A new bus station will be delivered, and proposals are starting to be progressed that will spread the benefit into surrounding areas such as Westgate Street and St Mary Street.
- New plans are emerging for the regeneration of the riverfront land **south of Cardiff Central**. Agreements are now in place between land owners to relocate Brains Brewery to make way for a major mixed use office-led development including significant new transport facilities linked to the improvement of Central Station.
- Making the most of the city's river frontage is a key part of the Council's vision and an important factor in the Council working to secure land at **Dumballs Road**. At 40 acres the site offers the opportunity to deliver a new residential-led mixed use urban centre within walking distance of all of the city centre facilities.
- The completion of **Callaghan Square**, extending the office district towards Capital Quarter, is a key priority. This will involve the intensification of development, with high quality design and new public spaces and could include a new public sector office quarter.
- **Capital Quarter** is one of the city's recent success stories. Linking directly into Callaghan Square, the development is progressing at pace and will extend the city's new office quarter whilst providing new facilities that improve the link between the city centre and the Bay.
- **St David's Square** - following the relocation of the Indoor Arena, a new office-led mixed use quarter could be created adjacent to the Admiral HQ, providing the opportunity for significant new city centre public spaces and leading to the improvement of adjacent city centre streets including Charles Street, Barrack Lane, Churchill Way and Station Terrace.

Q10: What can we do to support business development in the city centre?



Cardiff Bay: Leisure

The last 30 years has seen a transformation of Cardiff Bay, regenerating over 1,000 hectares of derelict land and creating over 30,000 jobs. Projects such as the Wales Millennium Centre, Mermaid Quay and Roath Basin have created a new place to visit and do business. Walking, running and cycling have seen the barrage become a venue in itself and Roald Dahl Plas has become the go-to place for city celebrations.

However, as the city centre has thrived in recent years, buoyed by investment, the Bay has lost some of its momentum. It is now ready for the next phase of its development.

Cardiff Bay is already one of Wales' most visited locations. It now needs to become a primary UK weekend city break destination. This will require significant investment in leisure infrastructure. It will also require major improvements to the connectivity between the city-centre and the Bay across all modes of transport.

Q11:

What can we do to support leisure activities in the Bay?

Give us **your views** on our suggested priorities for **Cardiff Bay**:

- A new **Multi-Purpose Arena** will attract business and academic events and stimulate high spending business tourism, raising the profile of the city as a business location. Building on the success of the Wales Millennium Centre it will enable a broader range of events, significantly higher footfall and a spread of events that will support business to thrive in Cardiff Bay.
- The redevelopment of the Coal Exchange will **reinvigorate Mount Stuart Square**. Building on this investment we will bring forward a scheme to support its development as a vibrant district for small business.
- We will explore the delivery of a **new family attraction** to draw visitors to the Bay throughout the year.
- We will work with partners to explore options for a new attraction at the **Graving Docks**, including the potential for a contemporary art gallery, a science experience venue, and a new venue for the Cardiff Story.
- Whilst it's less than a mile in distance, relatively low numbers of people consider walking as a way of getting between the city centre and the Bay. A '**High Line**' development will create a more attractive route into the Bay, as well as being a destination in itself.
- A new **leisure transit system** linking the city-centre to the Bay must remain an important priority and ambition for Cardiff, supported by improved walking and cycling routes as part of the development of a 'Bay Loop'.





Cardiff West: Sport

Cardiff has developed a deserved reputation as a sporting and cultural Capital City. From the Champions League to local park-runs, sport has an impact on all aspects of city life. Investment in sporting infrastructure has focussed on the west of the city, and opportunities remain to build on this to cement the city's position not only as a place where major sporting events take place, but also one with world class facilities for use by elite athletes through to those in the local community.

We will continue to invest in the city's sporting infrastructure, focusing on the west of the city, around the new Cardiff City Stadium, the House of Sport developments and the International Sports Village.

Q12

What can we do to develop Cardiff West as a sporting destination?

Give us **your views** on our suggested priorities for **Cardiff West**:

- We will work with **Glamorgan Cricket Club** to enhance their facilities, separating the sporting and conference infrastructure so that cricketing and commercial activity can take place all year round.
- We will explore the potential for a **new stadium for the Cardiff Blues**.
- We will take forward the next stage of development for the **International Sports Village**, securing new investment. In doing so we will create Wales' foremost location for sport, leisure and recreation in the heart of a city.
- The completion of the **House of Sport** development will ensure Cardiff has some of the best community sports facilities in the UK.
- This will link with further development of the **Athletic Stadium sports cluster**, providing more space for community sports development.
- We will take forward plans for a **redeveloped home for Sport Wales** to cement its position as the home of sport in Wales, improving facilities and site access.

Cardiff East: Industry

Supporting the development of a new industrial zone in the east of the city will open new opportunities for those that live there, and improve access to other opportunities across the city and beyond. For too long the east of the city and its communities have not benefitted from the city's transformation.

An Eastern Industrial Zone will also provide a greater range and choice of employment land for Cardiff. We also know that we can't just rely on city centre opportunities for residents of Cardiff. The different options and choices that can be established by providing lower density employment opportunities will help those whose skills or experience may not match those found in a service focussed city-centre.

Q13: What opportunities are there to support industry in Cardiff East?

Give us **your views** on our suggested priorities for **Cardiff East**:

- **Industrial Strategy for East Cardiff :** We will develop a new industrial strategy to deliver new jobs and provide a range of opportunities for people in the east of the city and beyond.
- **A Cardiff Parkway:** A new railway station in the east of the city will open up new opportunities for residents and business.
- **The Eastern Bay Link:** Cardiff Council will work with partners to deliver the full completion of the Eastern Bay Link.
- **A new Business Park for the East:** Cardiff Parkway offers a unique opportunity for prospective companies looking to invest in the UK. A new 100,000m² business park will add an extra dimension to the Cardiff offer in terms of office supply.
- **Eastern Distribution Centre:** Investment in the road infrastructure, linking with the M4, will open up new opportunities for distribution. Market demand for facilities is on the rise across the UK, and it is important that Cardiff can capture any investment taking place to make sure that the people of our city benefit.



Cardiff North: Innovation

Cardiff's greatest opportunity lies in the talent, attitude and industry of its people. The city's universities, in particular, have been fundamental to making Cardiff one of the most highly-skilled cities in the UK, providing a conveyor belt of talent in to the city economy. They are also a source of invention and creativity in the sciences, the arts and in business, and so need to become central to the city's ambitions in the way that they haven't been in the past.

In developing a Northern Knowledge Quarter we will provide a focal point for innovation in the city, building on the success of our universities.

Give us **your views** on our suggested priorities for the **Cardiff North**:

- **A New Innovation Campus:** We share Cardiff University's ambition to establish itself as one of the top 100 global universities and will work in partnership with the University to deliver the new Science and Innovation Campus. We will work with partners to develop a new Innovation Park covering Maindy Park and the Heath Hospital with Cardiff University and Cardiff and Vale University Health Board.
- **M4 Science Park:** We will work to develop a new science park at Coryton to support new advanced technology businesses, located near the junction of the M4 and A470 – creating potentially Wales' most accessible site.
- **Cardiff's Circle Line:** To complement the Science Park development we will also explore ways of completing the loop of the 'City Line' – creating a new Circle Line for Cardiff to provide regular and fast links between city communities.
- **North West Link:** We will improve access through the North West of the city to reduce the pressures on the transport system and to improve links with the rest of Cardiff.

Q14: What opportunities are there to support innovation in North Cardiff?



Major Events

One of the major factors behind Cardiff's ability to attract and retain talent is the city's leisure and cultural offer. As a capital city Cardiff is home to major international sporting and cultural events, made possible by some of Europe's best cultural and sporting infrastructure. This will be further enhanced through the development of a new Multi-purpose Arena in the city-centre.

We are committed to continuing to deliver a programme of major international sporting and cultural events. Events aren't just about attracting new people to the city however, they are also about bringing new ideas and experiences to the people who already live here. Local festivals like Sŵn, Diffusion and Cardiff Contemporary and events such as the Roald Dahl 'City of the Unexpected' have given something new to the city, and we need to build on their success.

Give us **your views** on our suggested priorities for the **Major Events**:

- **Major Events:** We will work with Welsh Government the Business Improvement District and other partners to develop a new programme of major events, building on the success of the Champions League.
- **Wales' cultural heart:** We will work with partners to develop a programme of home grown events and festivals to create a year long series of events that not only drives tourism, but delivers for the people of Cardiff.
- **Womanby Street:** We will secure the future of live music in Womanby Street by working with the city's business and arts communities, investing in the street itself and delivering a music strategy for Cardiff.

Q15: How should we use events to support the city's economy?



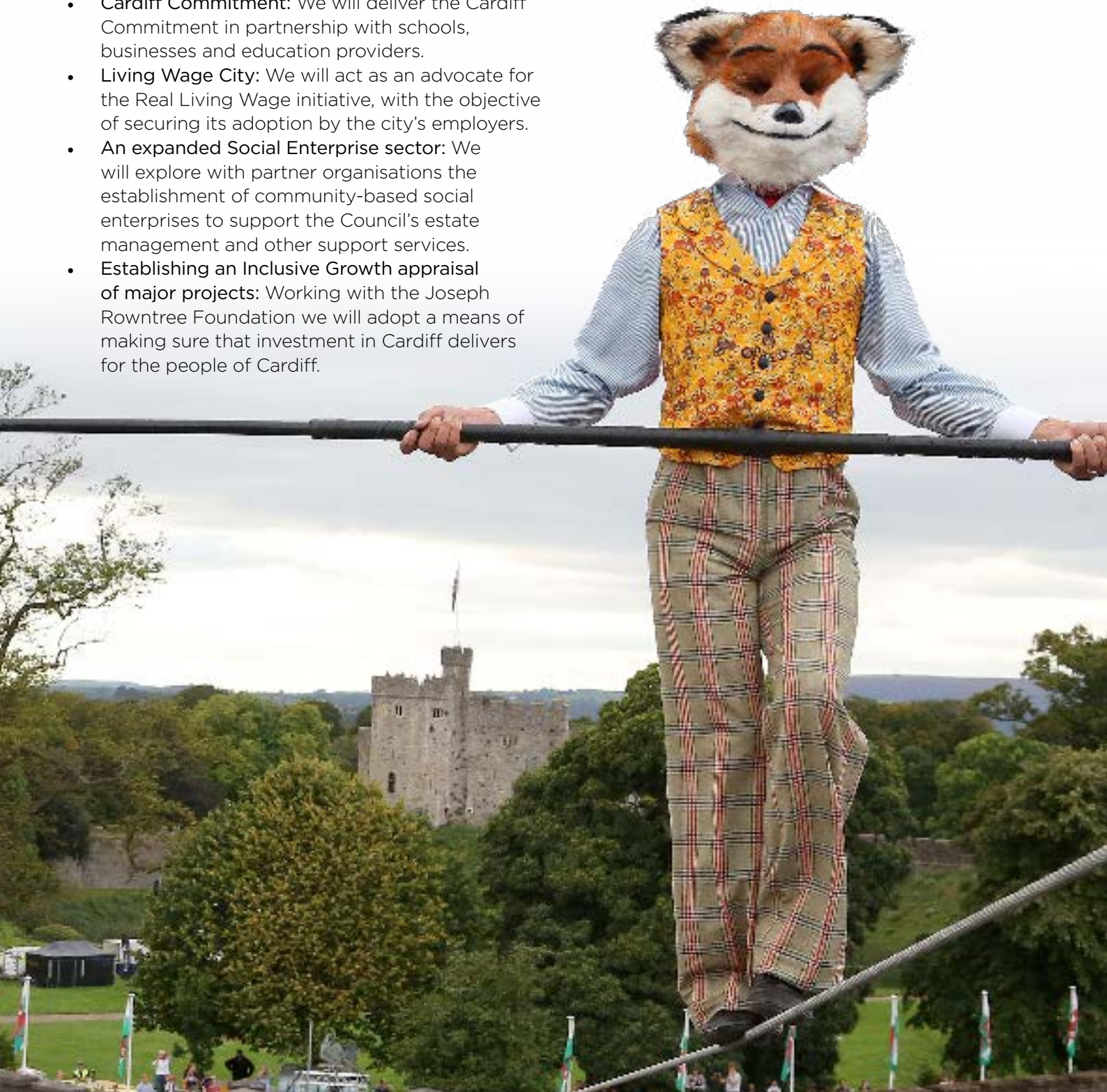
Inclusive Capital

Whilst jobs growth in itself is a positive, we want to move one step beyond this and make sure that the proceeds of growth are enjoyed by the many, not the few, in Cardiff. In responding to this we will adopt new means of assessing projects to understand how they will deliver opportunities for everyone.

Q16: How can we make sure everyone benefits from growth in Cardiff?

Give us **your views** on our suggested priorities for Cardiff to become a more **Inclusive Capital**:

- **Cardiff Commitment:** We will deliver the Cardiff Commitment in partnership with schools, businesses and education providers.
- **Living Wage City:** We will act as an advocate for the Real Living Wage initiative, with the objective of securing its adoption by the city's employers.
- **An expanded Social Enterprise sector:** We will explore with partner organisations the establishment of community-based social enterprises to support the Council's estate management and other support services.
- **Establishing an Inclusive Growth appraisal of major projects:** Working with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation we will adopt a means of making sure that investment in Cardiff delivers for the people of Cardiff.





Please send responses to this Green Paper to:
econgreenpaper@cardiff.gov.uk

Alternatively you can write to:
Economic Green Paper
Economic Development Team
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