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AGENDA

Committee	ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Date and Time of Meeting	TUESDAY, 2 JULY 2019, 4.30 PM
Venue	COMMITTEE ROOM 4 - COUNTY HALL
Membership	Councillor Patel (Chair) Councillors Boyle, Derbyshire, Owen Jones, Lancaster, Jackie Parry, Owen, Wong and Wood

Time approx.

1 **Apologies for Absence**

To receive apologies for absence.

2 **Declarations of Interest**

To be made at the start of the agenda item in question, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct.

3 **Minutes** (Pages 3 - 8)

To approve as a correct record the minutes of the held on 7 May 2019 (to follow) and 12 June 2019 (attached).

4 **Cardiff Food Strategy** (Pages 9 - 34)

4.35 pm

An item to provide Members with an opportunity to undertake scrutiny on the item due at Cabinet on the 17 September titled 'Cardiff Food Strategy'.

5 **Environmental Scrutiny Committee - Work Programme Planning 2019/20** (Pages 35 - 48)

5.35 pm

An item to provide the Committee with an opportunity to discuss and identify items for the Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2019/20.

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6 Urgent Items (if any) 6.35 pm

7 Way Forward 6.40 pm

To review the evidence and information gathered during consideration of each agenda item, agree Members comments, observations and concerns to be passed on to the relevant Cabinet Member by the Chair, and to note items for inclusion on the Committee's Forward Work Programme.

8 Date of next meeting

Davina Fiore

Director Governance & Legal Services

Date: Wednesday, 26 June 2019

Contact: Graham Porter, 02920 873401, g.porter@cardiff.gov.uk

ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

12 JUNE 2019

Present: Councillor Patel(Chairperson)
Councillors Boyle, Derbyshire, Owen Jones, Lancaster,
Jackie Parry, Owen, Wong and Wood

1 : APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Councillor Michael.

2 : APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON AND MEMBERSHIP

The Committee noted that Council on 23 May 2019 appointed Councillor Ramesh Patel as Chairperson of the Committee and the following Members to the Committee:

Councillors Boyle, Derbyshire, Jones, Lancaster, Owen, Jacqui Parry, Wong and Wood.

3 : TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee were asked to note its Terms of Reference.

4 : DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The following declaration of interest was received:

Councillor Owen Jones Item 5 – Personal Interest Non-Executive Director
of Cardiff Bus

5 : PRE DECISION SCRUTINY: AIR QUALITY FEASIBILITY STUDY FINAL
PLAN - FULL BUSINESS CASE & CITY CENTRE TRANSPORT
IMPROVEMENTS

*Councillor Owen Jones declared a personal interested in the following item
as a non-executive director of Cardiff Bus.*

Members were advised that the Cabinet was due to receive a report titled 'Air Quality Feasibility Study Final Plan – Full Business Case and City Centre Transport Improvement' on 13 June 2019. The Committee was asked to consider the report and the information presented and determine whether Members would wish to make any comments, observations or recommendations to the Cabinet and whether any future scrutiny of the issues discussed was merited.

The authority received a legal direction from the Welsh Government which required the Council to:

- submit initial scoping instructions by March 2018 to set out how the authority would undertake a feasibility study;

- submit an initial plan by September 2018 to set out the case for change and develop options for measures that the local authority will implement to delivery compliance with Clean Air targets in the shortest possible time;
- submit the 'final plan' no later than 30 June 2019 to set out in detail the preferred option for delivering compliance in the shortest possible time, including a full business case.

In developing the final plan the recommendation from the Environmental Scrutiny Committee Task and Finish report – Improving Cardiff's Air Quality – were fully considered as part of the assessment process.

The Council submitted its initial proposals in March 2018 and the outline business case in March 2019. The Cabinet report presented the Final Business Case (FBC) for the preferred package of measures required to achieve compliance in the shortest possible timescale. Details of the improvements needed were set out in the report. However, for the work to be undertaken the Council is required to undertake a public consultation and tendering exercise for the schemes.

The key measures to be considered as the preferred option included:

- Implementation of Electric Buses
- Bus Retro Fitting Programme
- Taxi Licensing Policy and Mitigation Scheme
- City Centre Transport Improvements
- Active Travel Measures

Members were advised that a transport review of the city centre has been undertaken. The area was segmented into three manageable transport improvement project areas, namely City Centre West – Westgate Street and Central Square; City Centre North – Boulevard de Nantes, Kingsway and Castle Street; City Centre East – Dumfries Place, Station Terrace Churchill Way and Bute Terrace. A description of the transport improvement schemes for each project area and the key challenges that will also need to be addressed were detailed in the report.

Localised air quality modelling and transport modelling was undertaken using independent analysis from expert external consultants to establish the impact of the revised measures and whether compliance could be achieved by 2021. The initial plan baseline assessment indicated that on Castle Street would breach the EU limit for NO₂. The revised measures in the FBC reduced the level of NO₂ in Castle Street significantly.

Welsh Government policy stated that unless the Council can identify alternative measures to achieve compliance as quickly as a charging Clean Air Zone (CAZ) then the Welsh Government may direct the Council to introduce a CAZ. The assessments undertaken to date indicate that the non-charging measures proposed provide compliance in the same period (if not sooner) than a CAZ. Furthermore, UK Government guidance indicates that a CAZ should not be implemented if non-charging alternatives are shown to achieve compliance in the shortest time possible. Therefore, given that that the package of measures can demonstrate compliance the

Council can justify implementing them as their preferred option. The implementation of these measures would also provide wider air quality improvements across Cardiff as a whole.

A social and economic appraisal and distributional analysis were also undertaken. A summary of the appraisal and analysis was provided in the report.

It was considered important that a finalised Clean Air Strategy be included in the FBC to further support the longer term ambition of the Council to reduced NO₂ and other pollutants as low as reasonably practicable. The Clean Air Strategy will introduce strategic measures that will look to generate a positive impact to citywide air quality levels. The Strategy set out the longer term strategic measures that will contribute to wider air quality improvements. The key theme of the measures in to increase the update of sustainable and active travel modes by influencing behavioural change. The measures include implementation and enforcement of non-idling zones; installation of living wales and other green infrastructure; EV Infrastructure and Council Fleet Measures; car clubs with low emission vehicles; Air Quality Planning Guidance; and Active Schools Travel programmes.

A full public consultation exercise on the proposals has been undertaken and 1,303 responses were received. Overall the responses for the preferred option of non-charging measures were overwhelmingly supportive, particularly those measures targeted at improving emissions from buses and taxis.

The Chairperson welcomed Councillor Caro Wild, Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning and Transport and Councillor Susan Elsmore, Cabinet Member for Social Care, Health and Wellbeing. The Cabinet Members were supported by officers. Each Cabinet Members made a brief statement.

The officers were invited to deliver a presentation on the final Clean Air Plan and City Centre Transport Improvements. Members were invited to raise questions, seek clarification or comment on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- It was noted that the Task and Finish Inquiry report was presented to the Cabinet in September 2018. A follow-up letter was sent in March 2019 and yet a response has not been provided. Members asked the Cabinet Member when a response would be provided. The Cabinet Members stated that the Council's proposals have been submitted to Welsh Government and the outcome is unknown. It is anticipated that Welsh Government will be in agreement and their response is expected at the end of July. The Cabinet Member gave an undertaking that when a response is received from Welsh Government he will respond to the Task and Finish report immediately. The Committee was asked to note that all the recommendations in their report have been tracked and are included in the final proposals submitted to Welsh Government.
- Members asked whether the completed transport interchange has been included in the transport modelling, whether the design has changed and how many movements can be expected. The Cabinet Member stated that the transport interchange has not been modelled. The Director stated that the transport interchange was integral to supporting the clean air agenda as it would shift bus

movements away from Westgate Street. However, the bus stops in Westgate Street would remain until the transport interchange is completed. The Chairperson stated that the diagrams and maps of the proposals provided to the Committee gave the impression that the modelling included the transport interchange. Officers agreed to clarify this point and provide a written response to the Committee.

- Members asked whether there were enough electric charging points to accommodate the forecasted move away from fossil fuels. Officers stated that the Council is replacing its fleet with electric vehicles and charging points would be provided across the Council estate to accommodate this. Bus and taxis will need their own charging points and that would also be part of the agenda.
- Officer confirmed that the strategy involves active engagement with neighbouring authorities. Smart road corridors, such as the A470, will organise the movement of traffic into the city and manage movement in an orderly fashion.
- Members noted that the proposal for Castle Street displaced 30% of traffic during peak times. Members asked whether this would increase pollution in other areas. Officers stated that there would be wider impacts but there would not be any significant detriment in order areas. These impacts will be closely monitored and, if necessary, further mitigations could be introduced.
- Officers were asked whether any consideration was being given to allow electric vehicles using bus lanes and/or bus gates. The Cabinet Member stated that any such proposal would need to be carefully considered as there was a balance to be struck. Dr Tom Parker stated that in terms of managing air quality, electric vehicles were not pollutant free, particularly in terms of PM2.5 particles. Therefore encouraging the use of private electric vehicles is not the entire solution.
- A Member expressed support for the proposals but questioned whether the consultation has been 'slightly skewed'.
- Officers were asked to clarify how removing lanes of traffic in Castle Street would be of benefit, as if the same amount of traffic continued to use Castle Street this would result in traffic queuing for longer periods and create more pollution as a result. Members were advised that removing 2 lanes of traffic would remove capacity and road area. This proposal has a major impact on air quality modelling. There will be some queuing but that would not increase the level of NO₂. The modelling also included a 3.5% modal shift so people would also change to sustainable modes of transport.
- Member asked officers to explain how private vehicles would be able to access Westgate Street. Officers stated that Westgate Street would remain accessible but a bus gate at the southern end would prevent through movements of traffic. Members questioned whether this would cause difficulties for vehicles trying to get into and out of Westgate Street. Officers did not expect people to behave in the same way and it was anticipated that behaviours would change.

- The Committee raised concerns regarding the decision to hold the public consultation exercise on the proposals during June and July. Members considered that it was best practice not have public consultations during the summer months. Officers stated that due to the timescales involved it was necessary to go to public consultation in June and July to allow the procurement phase to begin in September. There has already been early engagement and consultation is ongoing.
- Officers advised that, in terms of taxi vehicles, owner/drivers would be apply to apply for a grant towards the cost of a new electric or hybrid vehicle as a contribution towards licensing fees, insurance and other running costs. Such grants would be conditional and would be available only for vehicles registered in Cardiff, not in neighbouring authorities.
- Members asked officers to explain the logic behind the decision to maintain a ban on cyclists in Queen Street and to route cyclists around the City Centre via Boulevard de Nantes instead. The Cabinet Member stated that Queen Street presented some difficulties as he often received complaints from members of the public who feel unsafe as a result of cyclist riding through the pedestrianised shopping area. At present there was not safe alternative for cyclists but the proposal would provide an alternative. A member considered that past experience has demonstrated that when cyclists are expected to take a longer route, as opposed to a direct route, they never do. The Member also considered that there was some inconsistency in the approach being applied as cyclists were permitted to use other pedestrianised areas in the City Centre such as The Hayes. The Cabinet Member accepted that point and stated that there was a balance to be found.
- The Committee noted that under the CAZ scheme there would be an impact from diversionary traffic using other areas. Members asked what percentage of the existing traffic was expected to disperse to other areas. The officer stated that there was indeed a diversionary element. The officer did not have the figure in terms of a percentage but agreed write to the Committee with this information.
- A Member stated that it was their understanding that static or idle traffic caused more pollution. However, if the proposal was to remove a lane on North Road and Castle Street, what analysis has been undertaken to ensure that this would not worsen the situation. Officers stated that modelling has taken this into account and it has shown that there would be no impact. Traffic in these areas is already idling at high volumes. If the volume of traffic is removed by reducing capacity then modelling shows a 30% improvement in air quality in those areas.
- Members asked what consideration was given to the size of the CAZ. Officers stated that the Welsh Government's direction requires that the Council to assess a CAZ – but any response to tacking compliance would need to be proportionate and not have broader impacts. The Director stated that as one street was not compliant the introduction of a CAZ in the City Centre would be disproportionante.
- Members noted that there were no safe levels of NO₂ and PM2.5 and asked whether there was a moral case for improving air quality further, beyond compliance with limits. The Cabinet Member agreed and stated that the

proposals represented the start of the journey and the Council is fundamentally committed to improving air quality. Officer stated that the Air Quality Plan does go beyond compliance. The authority is very aware of the importance of the issue and the wider health benefits.

- Member questioned whether a comparison between a CAZ and the preferred method was a worthy comparison, as the 2 options were not directly comparable. The Cabinet Member stated that Welsh Government's guidance was clear in that a CAZ can only be considered if the non-charging alternatives cannot achieve compliance.
- The Committee asked whether the retro-fitting of buses would be mandatory for all bus operators in the City. Members were advised that the scheme would be open to all operators but if uptake was not sufficient then alternatives would need to be considered.
- Members asked whether the re-routine of traffic would impact on schools and when air quality monitoring outside school would begin. Officers advised that monitoring was taking place. There were 9 schools targeted in Client Earth's Toxic Playground report. 12 months of monitoring is to be presented that indicated no schools were exceeding limits.
- The Committee considered that it was important to put the cost benefits of the scheme in terms of benefits to the health service into the public domain.

RESOLVED – That the Chairperson writes on behalf of the Committee to the Cabinet Member conveying their observations.

6 : URGENT ITEMS (IF ANY)

No urgent items were received.

7 : DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Members were advised that the next Environment Scrutiny Committee is scheduled for 2 July 2019 at 4.30pm in Committee Room 4, County Hall.

The meeting terminated at Time Not Specified

**CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL**

ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

2nd JULY 2019

CARDIFF FOOD STRATEGY

Reason for the Report

1. To provide the Committee with an opportunity to consider the development of the Cardiff Food Strategy that is due to be received by Cabinet on the 26th September 2019.

Background

2. Cities are defined by the quality, availability and affordability of their food. Cardiff has a commitment in Capital Ambition to develop a Food Strategy for the city that encompasses the wide range of sustainable food matters and addresses all the key issues including:
 - Food poverty;
 - Inequalities;
 - Well-being;
 - Food supply;
 - Tourism; and,
 - Economic development.
3. As the capital of Wales Cardiff has a role as a tourist destination and part of this tourism attraction is based on the food on offer across the city. The Council wants Cardiff to be seen as a vibrant tourist destination that is recognised for its food offer and the associated economic benefits. Due to the cities multicultural history and diverse demography, food outlets cover all tastes and budgets from ethnic independent outlets on City Road, pop up Street Food Circus's, the award winning

Riverside, Roath and Rhiwbina Farmers Markets and upmarket options in more affluent wards such as Pontcanna.

4. The work that has been undertaken to create the draft Cardiff Food Strategy has identified a number of good practice examples of cities and nations that have embraced their food offer potential, for example, Failte Ireland's Food and Drink Strategy; Portland Oregon's street food; Copenhagen's food destination and culture; and Lyon's fair and sustainable city label.
5. There is still work to be undertaken for the Council to achieve its aspiration of becoming a 'Gold Sustainable Food City'. Like many cities Cardiff has an abundance of fast food outlets serving unhealthy options. Research undertaken in 2018 (source: FXTM) gives Cardiff the questionable title of being the 'Fast Food Capital' of the UK, having more outlets per head of population than any other UK city. Overall Cardiff has 30.50 fast food franchises for every 100,000 population which is more than any other UK city, and in comparison more than London (9.39) and Edinburgh (23.91).
6. The UK is in the grip of an obesity crisis. It is estimated that 1 in 4 UK adults and 1 in 5 children aged 10-11 are obese (source: NHS). These figures are higher in more deprived areas. Obesity leads to a number of serious and potentially life threatening conditions such as type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease, some types of cancer, stroke plus psychological problems such as depression and low self-esteem. Poor diet is the main cause of obesity along with lack of exercise. Those in deprived areas are less likely to be able to easily access or afford good food.
7. Additionally there is a significant difference in life expectancy between those in the least deprived areas of the city and those in Cardiff's Arc of Deprivation. For men this is 11 years and for women 9 years, rising to 24 years for men and 22 years for women in relation to healthy life expectancy (source: Cardiff Well-being Assessment). Diet, both in terms of food options available and food consumed, has a part to play in this life expectancy.
8. Cardiff has a local food partnership, Food Cardiff, and Cardiff Council sits on the steering group of this partnership. Food Cardiff is a member of the Sustainable Food

Cities network. Under the steerage of this network, Cardiff has already achieved status as a Bronze Sustainable Food City and is well on the way to achieving Silver status. In June 2018, Cardiff hosted the UK Sustainable Food Cities conference at City Hall, where the Leader gave the welcome speech and stated that Cardiff has an ambition to achieve Gold Sustainable Food City status.

9. When comparing Cardiff to other UK cities there are three cities currently at Silver Sustainable Food City status – Brighton & Hove, Bristol and Greater London Authority & London Food Board. These cities have got to this status by a combination of partnership working, strong local and cultural identity, and numerous sustainable grassroots projects and networks. Cardiff has this potential and the Council developing the Cardiff Food Strategy demonstrates leadership and places us further on the path to our aspiration of Gold Sustainable Food City status.
10. There is good practice already underway across the Council such as the provision of allotment and community garden space, the Youth Foods initiative, the School Holiday Enrichment Programme (SHEP), the Council's Veg Pledge commitment and our long-term support to the Food Cardiff partnership.
11. Development of a Food Strategy will help the authority fulfil its obligations around the Well-being of Future Generations Act, contributing positively to all seven National Well-being Goals and utilising all five Ways of Working advocated in the Act.
12. Sustainable food is a broad ranging agenda that covers:
 - **Local Food** – reducing food miles and supporting the local economy;
 - **Healthy Food** – promoting a diet in line with the Government endorsed Eatwell Guide and disincentivising unhealthy options;
 - **Affordable Food** – helping to understand and address affordable food and food poverty issues for those in need;
 - **Environmentally Friendly Food** – growing, processing and transporting our food whilst minimising environmental impact;
 - **Food for All** – access to good food in all areas of the city and across all demographics, especially those in deprived areas.

This is the basis for a Sustainable Food Framework that the Council will look to develop in conjunction with partners.

13. The draft Cardiff Food Strategy seeks to identify the main opportunities and interventions for the Council across the city to enable and encourage growth of sustainable food programmes and businesses.

Issues

14. The Council's influence on food in the city is wide ranging. It includes:
 - Catering (internal and external);
 - Procurement;
 - Provision of growing spaces;
 - Events;
 - Licencing;
 - Food hygiene;
 - Welfare and benefits advice;
 - Economic development support;
 - Planning; and,
 - Schools.

15. There is considerable opportunity, therefore, to make positive changes and build upon the good practice already in place. In recognising this opportunity a study was commissioned in autumn 2018 to help the Council to clarify the Council's role and to determine the most effective points of intervention for us in addressing the issues. The study was supported and funded by a successful bid to the Welsh Government's 'Smart Living' programme. The study delivered:
 - **Best Practice** - research examining ideas on policy and practice from the UK and wider;
 - **Stakeholder Engagement** - with internal and external stakeholders to understand and assess the issues and opportunities for change; and,
 - **Advisory Report** – a report distilling the findings of this research into a series of key recommendations for action.

16. The reports are available as background papers to this report and their findings have helped to steer the recommended actions in the Cardiff Food Strategy.

Why the Council needs to act

17. In addition to the issues of obesity and inequalities in the city outlined above, there are a number of other key concerns and motivations for Council action in moving towards greater food sustainability. In particular:
- Only 1 in 4 adults are eating their '5 a day' which is significantly lower than the '7 a day' recommended target for health (source: NHS). A diet poor in fruit and vegetables leads to poor health and malnutrition, and is highly linked with obesity and other illness. Worryingly these are self-reported statistics and are therefore likely to be over reported, as people tend to overestimate good behaviours whilst minimising more negative traits.
 - Half of all food bought by families in the UK is now 'ultra processed', that is, made in a factory with industrial ingredients and additives that bear little resemblance to a fresh cooked meal made of vegetables, fruit, meat or fish. These highly processed foods are also generally high in sugar and fat, and have a higher carbon footprint than fresh cooked. People purchase such processed foods for convenience, but also due to a lack of cooking confidence and / or cooking facilities. A survey of social housing providers undertaken by Food Cardiff found the cost of cooker connections (average cost £80) when tenants moved property a barrier to tenants having adequate cooking facilities in the short to medium term.
 - Foodbank use is on the rise across the UK, particularly since recent welfare reforms and especially since the roll out of Universal Credit. Cardiff has the second largest foodbank network per person in the UK, which is bad in terms of high need across the city and good in terms of demonstrating a positive response locally to this food poverty crisis.
 - There are areas of the city without adequate food shops, markets and healthy food providers. These food deserts tend to be in more deprived areas, with low car ownership levels, that in turn may have an abundance of fast food outlets

(food swamps). Anecdotally we hear that in some areas it is easier, and sometimes cheaper, to buy a bag of chips than a bag of potatoes.

- The vast majority of food consumed in the UK is a product of the intensive farming model which includes growing high yield crops, and using fertilisers and pesticides, all of which contributes to environmental degradation. Organic farming bans chemical inputs and puts considerably higher standards on animal welfare; however, it often produces less yield and therefore more expensive food. The organic market has had six years of steady growth but organic sales account for just 1.5% of the total UK food and drink market (source: Soil Association).

Strategic Vision

18. We all need to eat, and therefore it is possible to engage with everyone at some level around food issues. Food has the potential to be a focal point, both as a positive transformer and also as a tool to promote community cohesion in the city. The quality, availability and affordability of food is an issue that is central to the ways in which towns and cities are defined and branded.
19. The studies and discussions that have guided the draft strategy have identified a series of opportunities for the Council to grasp. Many of these are direct actions that can be undertaken as part of service delivery, but it is also clear that the Council has a wider leadership role that could help to stimulate change across the city. The strategic vision is therefore for the Council to 'lead by example' in proactively addressing sustainable food issues, demonstrating and illustrating best practice to our partners across the city. The area of particular focus are on:
 - **Tackling Food Inequalities** – in areas of deprivation households spend a high percentage of their disposable income on food. Deprived areas also have a prevalence of food deserts and food swamps. Households with children where family income is less than £15,869 per annum would need to spend 42% of after housing income to afford the Eatwell Guide diet that is recommended for health (source: The Food Foundation). Recent welfare reforms have further amplified existing issues seeing a sharp rise in the number of food bank referrals.

- **Increasing Local Food Production** – whilst it is unattainable for a city the size of Cardiff to be totally self-sufficient in its food production there is a clear opportunity, and an emerging ambition for Cardiff to increase the volumes of food produced locally. This ambition is being expressed both from grassroots community projects and larger scale commercial organisations. Local food production initiatives could offer multiple benefits in skills development, physical and mental health, along with the potential for social cohesion. There will also be need to consider alternative approaches to food production especially where they can link with other systems such as waste or energy to optimise impact, for example hydroponics.
- **Eating Out Well** – modern work patterns and lifestyles mean that we eat out of home more often than ever. Whether grabbing lunch on the go, sitting down for a meal with friends and family, or business entertaining, we want everyone to be able to access good, healthy and sustainable food options that are within their budget, and for Cardiff to be a ‘foodie destination’.
- **Food as a Driver for Prosperity** – we want to optimise the value from the food economy for Cardiff, both in terms of enabling local, sustainable food businesses to thrive, and by using food, and a rich and diverse food economy, to drive positive change, create an identity for Cardiff around food that can deliver tourism benefits, economic prosperity and broader social value.
- **Fostering Food Partnerships** – the Council’s leadership role includes the need to engage with our key partners, in terms of learning from their best practice and sharing ours, seeking to influence food initiatives where we have input, and joining up works streams to avoid duplication and to benefit from synergies where appropriate. Key partners include the Cardiff Public Services Board and the Food Cardiff partnership. Liaison with community groups and the public can in turn be undertaken via our position within Food Cardiff.

20. There are also issues that cut across these five areas of focus:

- **Council Leading by Example** – within the Council’s wider leadership role there is need to promote the good practice already in evidence around the city and to

understand the lessons learned by the services and organisations that have led the way, including our public sector partners. Promoting the Cardiff Food Strategy and the initiatives contained within it will be key to this and will offer a cohesive and supportive framework to grow and add to these initiatives.

- **Supporting & Enabling Community Initiatives** – including promoting community group opportunities on the Volunteer Cardiff portal. There is potential to explore how the purchasing power of the Council could be used to support local community food initiatives.

21. The Draft Cardiff Food Strategy which works as an action plan is being developed to steer the Council's work in this area and is based on the five key areas set out above. The Draft Cardiff Food Strategy is attached to this report as **Appendix 1**.
22. The Draft Cardiff Food Strategy has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders both in the Council and across the city. The document reflects these internal partners' responsibilities within the Council.

Way Forward

23. Councillor Michael Michael, Cabinet Member for Clean Streets, Recycling & Environment has been invited to attend for this item. He will be supported by officers from the Planning, Transport & Environment Directorate.

Legal Implications

24. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct legal implications. However, legal implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any legal implications arising from those recommendations. All decisions taken by or on behalf of the Council must (a) be within the legal powers of the Council; (b) comply with any procedural requirement imposed by law; (c) be within the powers of the body or person exercising powers on behalf of the Council; (d) be undertaken in accordance with the procedural requirements imposed by the Council e.g. Scrutiny Procedure Rules; (e) be fully and

properly informed; (f) be properly motivated; (g) be taken having regard to the Council's fiduciary duty to its taxpayers; and (h) be reasonable and proper in all the circumstances.

Financial Implications

25. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct financial implications at this stage in relation to any of the work programme. However, financial implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any financial implications arising from those recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee is recommended to:

- (i) Consider the information in this report and the information presented at the meeting;
- (ii) Determine whether they would like to make any comments, observations or recommendations to the Cabinet on this matter; and,
- (iii) Decide the way forward for any future scrutiny of the issues discussed.

DAVINA FIORE
Director of Governance & Legal Services
26th June 2019

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Cardiff Food Strategy

A strategy and action plan for sustainable food in Cardiff

DRAFT

Introduction:

Food in Cardiff

Cities are defined by the quality, availability and affordability of their food. We all need to eat and it is therefore possible to engage with everyone at some level around food issues. Food has the potential both as a positive transformer and to promote community cohesion in the city.

Food issues are wide ranging from poverty and health, through to supply, tourism and economic development, and to ethical and organic production. In this strategy we are defining sustainable food as covering:

- Local food – reducing food miles and their associated carbon footprint, and supporting the local economy
- Healthy food – promoting a diet in line with the Government endorsed Eatwell Guide and disincentivising unhealthy options
- Affordable food – helping to understand and address affordable food and food poverty issues for those in need
- Environmentally friendly food – growing, processing and transporting our food whilst minimising environmental impact
- Food for all – access to good food in all areas of the city and across demographics, especially those in deprived areas and vulnerable residents

The Cardiff Food Strategy sets out 5 key areas for action, each of which is intended to stimulate action on sustainable food and lead us towards a more sustainable food city:

- Tackling food inequalities
- Increasing local food production
- Eating out well
- Food as a driver for prosperity
- Fostering food partnerships

Why we need to act

The Council's influence on food in the city is wide ranging. We provide catering services (internal and external), procurement of food, growing spaces across the city, major events, licencing, food hygiene, welfare and benefits advice, economic development support, planning and schools. We also have close relationships with other key players in the city via the Food Cardiff partnership and Public Services Board.

Health and inequalities are key drivers of our sustainable food work.

The UK is in the grip of an obesity crisis. It is estimated that 1 in 4 UK adults and 1 in 5 children aged 10-11 are obese (NHS statistics). These figures are higher in deprived areas. Obesity in the UK is rising and yet at the same time we have malnutrition in the population. Poor diet is the main cause of obesity along with lack of exercise. Only 1 in 4 adults are eating their '5 a day' which is significantly lower than the '7 a day' recommended target for health (NHS statistics). This is a self-reported statistic and therefore the true figure is likely to be less as people tend to overestimate good behaviours when self-reporting.

Additionally half of all food eaten in the UK is 'ultra processed', that is made in a factory with industrial ingredients and additives that bear little resemblance to a fresh cooked meal made of vegetables, fruit, meat or fish. These highly processed foods are also generally high in sugar and fat, and have a higher carbon footprint than fresh cooked. People purchase such processed food for convenience, but also due to a lack of cooking skills and / or cooking facilities and equipment.

There is a significant difference in life expectancy between those in the least deprived areas of the city and those in Cardiff's Arc of Deprivation. For men this is 11 years and for women 9 years, rising to 24 years for men and 22 years for women in relation to healthy life expectancy (Cardiff Wellbeing Assessment). Diet, both in terms of food options available and food consumed, has a part to play in this life expectancy.

Foodbank use is on the rise across the UK, corresponding with welfare reform timings, and particularly with the roll out of Universal Credit. Cardiff has the second largest foodbank network per person in the UK, which demonstrates both the high level of food poverty in the city and the positive response locally to this food poverty crisis.

Those in deprived areas are less likely to be able to easily access or afford good nutritious food. There are areas of the city without adequate food shops, markets and healthy food providers. These food deserts tend to be in more deprived areas, with low car ownership levels, that may in turn have an abundance of fast food outlets (food swamps).

The public supports work on healthy food options. In the 2016 Ask Cardiff survey 9 out of 10 residents responded that they would support healthy food options in Council venues, workplaces and schools.

As well as these social benefits around health and equalities work on sustainable food also has environmental benefits as local and fresh food has a lower carbon footprint than processed food and food transported longer distances. The vast majority of food consumed in the UK is a product of the intensive farming model which includes growing high yield crops, and using chemical fertilisers and pesticides, all of which contribute to environmental degradation. Organic farming bans chemical inputs and puts considerably higher standards on animal welfare, however it often produces less yield and therefore more expensive food.

Finally a strong and diverse local food economy that enables local sustainable food businesses to thrive brings multiple benefits to the city increasing prosperity, local jobs and skills along with creating an identity for Cardiff around food that can deliver tourism benefits and broader social value.

Policy drivers

Cardiff has a commitment in Capital Ambition to develop a Food Strategy for the city. The development of such a strategy will help the Authority fulfil its obligations around the Well-being of Future Generations Act, contributing positively to all 7 National Well-being Goals and utilising all 5 Ways of Working advocated in the Act. The Cardiff Well-being Plan has evidence, narrative and action around food related issues, in particular food poverty.

Support and key partners

Cardiff has a local food partnership, Food Cardiff, and Cardiff Council sits on the steering group of this partnership. Food Cardiff seeks to enable 'good food for all' and is comprised of public, private and third sector organisations. Food Cardiff is a member of the Sustainable Food Cities network. Under the steerage of this network, Cardiff has already achieved status as a Bronze Sustainable Food City and is well on the way to achieving Silver status. In June 2018 Cardiff hosted the UK Sustainable Food Cities conference at City Hall, where the Leader gave the welcome speech and stated that Cardiff has an ambition to achieve Gold Sustainable Food City status.

Sitting above Food Cardiff is a newly established national body, Food Sense Wales, and Cardiff Council sits on this steering group as the leading Welsh local authority on sustainable food issues.

The other key partnership in the city is the Cardiff Public Services Board which brings together the city's public service leadership and decision makers to improve the well-being of Cardiff.

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Strategic vision:

This strategy has been based on a series of background studies and discussions with key stakeholders on food issues. This has helped to identify the main opportunities and interventions for the Council across the city to enable and encourage growth of sustainable food programmes and businesses.

Many of these are direct actions that the Council can undertake as part of service delivery, but it is also clear that the Council has a wider leadership role that could help to stimulate change across the city. The strategic vision is therefore for the Council to 'lead by example' in proactively addressing sustainable food issues, demonstrating and illustrating best practice to our partners across the city.

The areas of particular focus are on:

- **Tackling food inequalities**
- **Increasing local food production**
- **Eating out well**
- **Food as a driver for prosperity**
- **Fostering food partnerships**

Along with the cross cutting issues of:

- **Cardiff Council leading by example**
- **Supporting and enabling community initiatives**

Five specific areas for action to support this vision are identified in the action plan below.

Action Plan:

<i>Short term</i>	<i>within 1 year – immediate and easy actions</i>
<i>Medium term</i>	<i>within 3 years – actions requiring more work</i>
<i>Long term</i>	<i>within 5 years – challenging actions</i>

1 - Tackling food inequalities

There are stark differences of deprivation between those in Cardiff’s ‘Southern Arc’ and the least deprived areas of the city.

If the ‘Southern Arc’ of Cardiff was considered a single local authority it would be far and away the poorest in Wales. Nearly a third of households in Cardiff, that’s over 41,000 homes are deemed to be living in poverty.

In areas of deprivation households spend a high percentage of their disposable income on food. Deprived areas also have a high prevalence of food deserts and food swamps. Households with children where family income is less than £15,869 per annum would need to spend 42% of after housing income on food to afford the Eatwell Guide diet that is recommended for health (The Food Foundation). Recent welfare reforms have further amplified existing issues seeing a sharp rise in the number of food bank referrals.

Key action	Short term	Medium term	Long term
<p>Food deserts and food swamps</p> <p>Action: To map food deserts and food swamps - using findings to implement and inform planning policy, and direct location of community projects to increase access to food (eg community pantries, growing projects).</p> <p>Food deserts are areas, usually in deprived communities, lacking food shops, markets and healthy food providers. Conversely food swamps are areas oversaturated with unhealthy dining options, such as fast food outlets.</p>		✓	

<p>SHEP</p> <p>Action: Roll out of programme across more Cardiff schools and over more holidays - building upon this successful pilot review SHEP delivery model to enable roll out of programme and to make more self-sustaining (link to sustainable food framework).</p> <p>The School Holiday Enrichment Programme, also known as Food and Fun, is an award winning holiday hunger programme that started in Cardiff and has now been rolled out across Wales.</p>	✓		
<p>Community pantries</p> <p>Action: Support strategic roll out of community pantries in Cardiff - by mapping provision vs. need and co-hosting schemes in community access buildings (eg Hubs, schools).</p> <p>Community pantries move beyond the foodbank and are a membership scheme run by local communities to provide affordable and healthy food for all. They are particularly important in food desert areas.</p>		✓	
<p>Support options promotion</p> <p>Action: Promote and encourage uptake of support options available – continue to promote via Hubs, benefits advice, schools and social services support.</p> <p>There are a variety of free support options available to households in food poverty such as Healthy Start vouchers, Free School Meals, Free Breakfast Clubs. However uptake of these schemes is generally low partly due to people not knowing they are available or that they qualify for assistance.</p>	✓		

2 - Increasing local food production

How close to self-sufficiency could Cardiff get? Could we produce one portion of veg per day per person? Two portions?

Whilst it is unattainable for a city the size of Cardiff to be totally self-sufficient in its food production there is a clear opportunity, and an emerging ambition for us to increase the volumes of food produced locally. This ambition is being expressed both from grassroots community projects and larger scale commercial organisations. Local food production initiatives could offer multiple benefits in skills development, physical and mental health, along with the potential for social cohesion. There will also be need to consider alternative approaches to food production especially where they can link with other systems such as waste or energy to optimise impact, for example hydroponics.

Key action	Short term	Medium term	Long term
<p>Food growing plan</p> <p>Action: Develop a clear plan for food growing - in spaces where the Council has control (eg parks, Hubs, schools, 'meanwhile use' land), advertise space to interested partners (community groups, social enterprises, businesses), link to existing community initiatives and groups to provide support to kick start growing activities, share skills and optimise community benefits.</p> <p>The Council own land across the city that community groups and others could potentially utilise for food growing projects to optimise Cardiff's 'edible landscape'. There needs to be a map of these spaces along with a simple process for advertising and accessing land. Land earmarked for future development could be utilised on a time bound 'meanwhile use' basis.</p>		✓	
<p>Planning policy</p> <p>Action: Integrate policy / standards on expected space for local growing within planning policy - link to development plans, masterplans etc. and specific planning guidance to support this as appropriate.</p>	✓		

<p>Planning policies can support local food growing by providing space for growing within new developments, including edible plants and trees in planting schemes in new developments, protecting open space under threat from a proposed development and encouraging local groups to start a community food growing space.</p>			
<p>Urban food growing</p> <p>Action: Increase commercial food growing and production opportunities in the city - by actively engaging with organisations seeking to invest in Cardiff, considering alternative approaches to food production and how these can link to other food / waste / energy systems to optimise impact (eg hydroponics, aquaponics).</p> <p>To work towards a self sufficient food city requires growing projects of all magnitudes from small scale community projects through to commercial production within the city. These commercial level projects have added benefits of skills training and employment opportunities. Additionally there is potential for this fresh produce to be sold at main Council buildings in pop up stalls.</p>			
<p>Food park</p> <p>Action: Develop a hub for food – to include local food production businesses, food growing space, food pantry, local skills training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>Food parks bring together advocates for local food in a spatial location, from farmers to food entrepreneurs to chefs to business leaders.</p>			

3 - Eating out well

The UK spends over £49 billion on eating and drinking out per year.

Modern work patterns and lifestyles mean that we eat out of home more often than ever. Whether grabbing lunch on the go, sitting down for a meal with friends and family, or business entertaining, we want everyone to be able to access good, healthy and sustainable food options that are within their budget, and for Cardiff to be a 'foodie destination'.

Key action	Short term	Medium term	Long term
<p>City centre food plan and street food</p> <p>Action: Develop a city centre food plan - with a focus on providing a vibrant and diverse food economy including street food, establishing goals for daytime and into night time economy, identifying locations where street food will be hosted, revamping Cardiff Market as a sustainable food market (eat in, takeaway and cook at home options), setting standards, ambition and expectations of local businesses and their participation – link to promoting Cardiff as the 'Capital of Welsh Produce', the world's First Fair Trade Capital City and sustainable food framework.</p> <p>Cardiff is a key tourist destination in Wales with more than 18 million visitors each year. These visitors plus Cardiff's own residents and workforce need feeding when out and about.</p>		✓	
<p>Sustainable food framework</p> <p>Action: Develop a sustainable food framework to define and integrate sustainable food goals, thresholds and targets across all Council operations (to include staff canteens, internal and external catering, schools catering, vending) – including provision and promotion of healthy, local, environmentally friendly, and good animal welfare food options; corporate commitments; as well as de-centivising and limiting non-healthy options.</p>		✓	

<p>The Council provides catering services for its own staff, schools and events. The Council is already committed to the Veg Pledge to promote increasing vegetable consumption across Council operations and serving Fair Trade options. These corporate commitments can be built upon to develop a more comprehensive sustainable food framework. This framework can also be used for street food in the city and working with partners.</p>			
<p>Sustainability Mark</p> <p>Action: Develop a ‘sustainability mark’ for local food businesses - which can be used to assess local businesses and confirm their status as a sustainable business in Cardiff, looking at both process and product, including consideration of incentive options for sustainable food businesses.</p> <p>Local businesses and organisations have expressed interest in the development of a Sustainability Mark to promote local sustainable food businesses.</p>			
<p>Major events pilot</p> <p>Action: Trial a pop up ‘sustainable food option’ street vendor selection for major events – utilising the sustainable food framework / mark and rolling out to all major events, consider giving priority to or incentivising sustainable food businesses.</p> <p>Cardiff is host to a variety of major events every year from sports such as rugby and football to leisure and cultural festivals. Street food is a key element to these events and is highly visible to events attendees.</p>			

4 - Food as a driver for prosperity

Cardiff is the UK's fastest growing Core City and all our residents, workforce and tourists need to be eat.

We want to optimise the value from the food economy for Cardiff, both in terms of enabling local, sustainable food businesses to thrive, and by using food, and a rich and diverse food economy, to drive positive change, create an identity for Cardiff, and deliver economic prosperity and broader social value.

Key action	Short term	Medium term	Long term
<p>Local skills development</p> <p>Action: Support local skills development in the food sector – link to Youth Foods initiative, hydroponics project etc.</p> <p>Food businesses of all sizes offer the opportunity to provide skills development to residents of Cardiff and the city region, particularly targeting those from disadvantaged groups. One such example is the Council's Youth Foods, a catering and food service where NEET youth apprentices and employees fill the vast majority of posts. Youth Foods acts as a holistic youth development venture based on social inclusion, addressing isolated and disadvantaged groups.</p>		✓	
<p>Procurement</p> <p>Action: Review and agree actions to maximise benefits from food procurements to ensure food options are healthy, local and low environmental impact – link to framework / Mark, include ways of integrating local and sustainable procurement options where required and appropriate (may be outside of NPS), consider whole life approach to addressing potential impact.</p>		✓	

<p>The council's procurement of food covers staff and schools catering as well as events and street food.</p>			
<p>Economic development support</p> <p>Action: Review and agree actions for economic development support including incubator support, business skills training, business promotion, food waste and food packaging collections – to support local sustainable businesses and healthy / diverse / sustainable food economy (and deprioritise non-healthy / limited diversity / unsustainable options).</p> <p>Cardiff has a prosperous, thriving and diverse economy which includes food businesses. We need to explore how we can support such businesses to ensure they thrive and deliver additional social, environmental and cultural benefits to the city.</p>			
<p>Food tourism</p> <p>Action: To investigate how best to support the food tourism sector (hotels, venues, restaurants and bars) – utilising the Framework / Mark and linking to the city centre food plan where appropriate.</p> <p>As the capital of Wales Cardiff has a role as a top tourist destination and part of this tourism attraction is around the food on offer across the city. We want Cardiff to be seen as a 'foodie destination' and 'vibrant capital' with the associated economic and tourism benefits to the city.</p>			

5 - Fostering food partnerships

Cardiff Council has a key leadership role across the city from policy formation through to provision of services and support of local residents.

The Council's leadership role includes the need to engage with our key partners, in terms of learning from their best practice and sharing ours, seeking to influence food initiatives where we have input, and joining up work streams to avoid duplication and to benefit from synergies where appropriate. Key partners include the Cardiff Public Services Board and the Food Cardiff partnership. Liaison with community groups and the public can in turn be undertaken via our position within Food Cardiff.

Key action	Short term	Medium term	Long term
<p>Food Cardiff</p> <p>Action: Integrating the Council's food strategy actions into the wider Food Cardiff partnership - utilising Cardiff Council's role in the partnership to influence food initiatives across the city where we have input, joining up work streams to avoid duplication and benefit from synergies where appropriate.</p> <p>Cardiff Council sits on the Steering Group of the city wide food partnership Food Cardiff. Cardiff is a Bronze award Sustainable Food City which is currently working towards Silver with an aspiration to become a Gold Sustainable Food City.</p>	✓		
<p>Cardiff Public Services Board (PSB)</p> <p>Action: Working with PSB partners to benchmark partner organisations sustainable food frameworks, target set and report regularly on progress - learning from sharing best practice with our PSB partners and joint working, encouraging PSB partners to participate in food initiatives if not already doing so, joining up work streams to avoid duplication and benefits from synergies where appropriate.</p>		✓	

Cardiff's PSB brings together the city's public service leadership and decision makers to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Cardiff by strengthening joint working across the city's public services. The Leader of the Council chairs the PSB.			
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Monitoring:

Monitoring the progress of the action plan is essential to measure progress towards the end goal of enabling good food for all. A Board will be established to monitor progress quarterly and the outcomes reported to the Cardiff PSB as part of the Council's partnership arrangements.

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**CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL**

ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

2 JULY 2019

**ENVIRONMENTAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – WORK PROGRAMME
PLANNING 2019/20**

Background

1. The Constitution states that each Scrutiny Committee will set their own work programme. This is undertaken at the beginning of a municipal year and updated as the work progresses. The work programme needs to be carefully constructed so that the time available to the Committee is used most effectively.
2. The Environmental Scrutiny Committee's Terms of Reference provide the Committee with the responsibility for the scrutiny of a number of specific service areas. A copy of the terms of reference has been attached to this document as **Appendix 1**. This will remind Members of the scope of ideas that could be considered.
3. The Committee is responsible for the scrutiny of a number of policies and strategies that affect the sustainability and environment of Cardiff. It can also undertake investigations into any of these areas.
4. The construction of a work programme involves obtaining information from a range of sources, these include:
 - Information from the relevant Directorate;
 - Relevant extracts from the current Corporate Plan;
 - Suggestions and ideas put forward by the previous Environmental Scrutiny Committee;
 - Member suggestions and observations;

- Citizen and third party comments and observations;
 - Performance information.
5. The topics gathered from the sources identified above have been recorded in a document titled 'Environmental Scrutiny Committee – Potential Work Programme Items 2019/20'. This document has been provided to Members to help them prioritise items for the Environmental Scrutiny Committee – Work Programme 2019/20 and is attached to this report as **Appendix 2**.
6. The topics in **Appendix 2** have been broken down by a number of themes / areas relevant to the terms of reference of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee. The themes are:
- Transport;
 - Energy Schemes;
 - Highways (including Parking Management);
 - Planning;
 - Shared Regulatory Service;
 - Cleansing & Waste Management;
 - Bereavement & Registration Services;
 - Other;
 - Mandatory Items.
7. The Committee will also need to agree the format and type of scrutiny to be undertaken, examples include:
- **Policy Development & Review** – Where the Committee contributes to the Council's policy development processes by considering draft policy documents or existing policies.
 - **Inquiries** – Where the Committee undertakes an examination of a topic over a period of time, via a task & finish group, resulting in a formal report to the Cabinet. These can be short inquiries, such as deep dives, or longer inquiries, as required.

- **Short Scrutiny Studies** – Where the Committee examines a particular service or issue over one or two committee meetings. Frequently such scrutiny activity results in a letter being sent to the relevant Cabinet Member with recommendations or comments.
- **Pre Decision** – Where the Committee evaluates and comments on proposals before they go to the Cabinet, giving the Cabinet the opportunity to reflect upon Scrutiny views prior to making their decision.
- **Monitoring Performance & Progress** – Where the Committee undertakes monitoring of the Council’s performance and progress in implementing actions previously agreed.

8. When developing a scrutiny work programme it is important prioritise where work resources are allocated. This means that items should be prioritised to ensure quality over quantity, achievability, deliverability and impact. In following this approach items should:

- **Focus** – Be based on issues that impact on Cardiff citizens.
- **Add Value** – Where possible enhance the work of the Council in delivering services to our citizens.
- **Involve** - Involve partners, stakeholders and the public in scrutiny process.
- **Demonstrate Flexibility** – The work programme should be reviewed regularly to reflect changing priorities.
- **Agreed by Committee** – Work programme items should be agreed by the whole Committee working as a team.
- **Thematic** – The Committee should consider wider issues rather than only focusing on Council services.
- **Balance** – The work programme should be balanced and include items from across the terms of reference.
- **Team work** – In delivering the work programme councillors should leave party politics at the door, work as a team and focus on wider issues that impact on all Cardiff citizens.

9. Once the Member priorities are agreed then the Chair will meet with the Principal Scrutiny Officer to review the items and place these into a draft work programme.

The 'Environmental Scrutiny Committee – Draft Work Programme 2019/20' will be tabled as an item at the Environmental Scrutiny Committee meeting on the 17th September. At this point it is hoped that the Committee will, subject to any potential alterations, agree the work programme for the period September to December 2019. The Environmental Scrutiny Committee work programme will be reviewed and updated during the 2019/20 municipal year to reflect resources and changing priorities.

10. In setting their work programme, Members have been mindful of Wales Audit Office advice for scrutiny committees to aim to achieve committee meetings that last no longer than three hours, whilst maintaining robust and appropriate levels of scrutiny across the terms of reference, by ensuring agendas are of a manageable size and that work occurs outside committee meetings. Members agreed in principle with this approach and agreed to aim to achieve this, with the option to adjourn a committee meeting if more time is required than originally anticipated.

Way Forward

11. Members should consider the list of potential topics contained within **Appendix 2**, and agree a number of work programme priorities for the Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme 2019/20.

Legal Implications

12. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct legal implications. However, legal implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any legal implications arising from those recommendations. All decisions taken by or on behalf of the Council must (a) be within the legal powers of the Council; (b) comply with any procedural requirement imposed by law; (c) be within the powers of the body or person exercising powers on behalf of the Council; (d) be undertaken in accordance with the procedural requirements imposed by the Council e.g. Scrutiny Procedure Rules; (e) be fully and properly informed; (f) be properly motivated; (g) be taken having regard to the

Council's fiduciary duty to its taxpayers; and (h) be reasonable and proper in all the circumstances.

Financial Implications

13. The Scrutiny Committee is empowered to enquire, consider, review and recommend but not to make policy decisions. As the recommendations in this report are to consider and review matters there are no direct financial implications at this stage in relation to any of the work programme. However, financial implications may arise if and when the matters under review are implemented with or without any modifications. Any report with recommendations for decision that goes to Cabinet/Council will set out any financial implications arising from those recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee is recommended to:

- i. Consider the contents of this report; and,
- ii. Agree a number of priorities for the work programme.

DAVINA FIORE

Director of Governance & Legal Services

26th June 2019

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Environmental Scrutiny Committee – Terms of Reference

The role of this Committee is to scrutinise, measure and actively promote improvement in the Council's performance in the provision of services and compliance with Council policies, aims and objectives in the area of environmental sustainability including:

- Strategic Planning Policy
- Sustainability Policy
- Environmental Health Policy
- Public Protection Policy
- Licensing Policy
- Waste Management
- Strategic Waste Projects
- Street Cleansing
- Cycling and Walking
- Streetscape
- Strategic Transportation Partnership
- Transport Policy and Development
- Intelligent Transport Solutions
- Public Transport
- Parking Management

To assess the impact of partnerships with and resources and services provided by external organisations including the Welsh Government, joint local government services, Welsh Government Sponsored Public Bodies and quasi-departmental nongovernmental bodies on the effectiveness of Council service delivery.

To report to an appropriate Cabinet or Council meeting on its findings and to make recommendations on measures which may enhance Council performance and service delivery in this area.

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List of Potential Work Programme Items – 2019.20

Transport

- Cardiff's Bus Routes & Services
- Bus Provision for the Local Development Plan Strategic Sites
- Development of Cardiff's Future Transport Interchanges
- Transportation to Support Cardiff as an Events City
- Transport for Wales – South Wales Metro Update
- Bus & Train Integration in Cardiff
- A Review of Cardiff Park & Ride Facilities
- Delivering Modal Shift – Encouraging Carless Travel
- Cardiff's Cycling Strategy
- Delivery of the Central Transport Interchange & Cycle Hub Development
- South East Transport Corridor – Business Case Progress Update
- Progress Update - Bus Priority on Key Radial Routes
- The Bay Loop – Development of Programme for the Phased Implementation of Improvements for Walking & Cycling
- Engage with City Deal partnership in relation to funding and delivery of key infrastructure projects
- Feasibility for Bus Link Between Penarth & Cardiff Bay via the Barrage
- Nextbike – Update
- Active Travel Plans for Cardiff Schools
- Delivery of Cardiff's Active Travel Agenda
- 20mph Speed Limit Areas – Cardiff Wide Roll Out Update
- Improving Cardiff's Cycling & Walking Network
- Mellons Business Park & Train Station
- Impact of M4 Tolls Removal on Cardiff
- Investigating Impact of Free Bus Travel Policy on Public Transport Usage & Congestion in Cardiff
- Active Travel Integrated Network
- Cycle Super Highway
- Central Transport Interchange & Cycle Hub Development
- Clean Air Strategy & Active Travel

- Transport White Paper
- Congestion Zones
- Eastern Bay Link
- Right of Way Improvements

Energy Schemes

- Cardiff's Strategic Sites – Sustainable Energy Initiatives
- Lamby Way Solar Farm – Member Update
- Cardiff's District Heat Network – Member Update
- Development of Cardiff's Electric Vehicles Strategy
- Energy Retrofit Programmes for Council's Operational Estate
- Carbon Neutral Strategy
- One Planet Cardiff

Highways (including Parking Management)

- Parking Provision Review Undertake - Protecting Local Residents from Long Stay Commuter Parking & Support Local Neighbourhoods
- Cardiff's Annual Parking Report Streetscene – Managing Telephone Poles & Wires in Residential Areas
- LED Residential Street Lighting – Project Delivery
- Highway Asset Management Plan Review
- Stray Horses
- Highways Resurfacing Programme
- Coastal Flood Management Project
- Parking Strategy

Planning

- Third Cardiff Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report
- City Centre Transport Masterplan
- Cardiff's Planning Service – Added Value & Making Better Places
- Cardiff's Strategic Sites – Planning to Provide Key Services
- A Review of Cardiff's Planning Policy Framework

- Cardiff Local Planning Authority – Planning Annual Performance Report 2019
- Regional Strategic Development Plan
- Liveable Cities
- Placemaking
- Planning for Gypsy & Traveller Sites

Shared Regulatory Service

- Shared Regulatory Service – 4 Year Review
- Shared Regulatory Service – Annual Review 2018/19
- Shared Regulatory Service Annual Report 2019/20 & Business Plan 2020/21
- Cabinet Response to Improving Cardiff's Air Quality
- Shared Regulatory Service – Public Protection & Business Monitoring
- Enhancing Cardiff's Taxi Standards
- Food Hygiene

Cleansing & Waste Management

- Recycling & Waste Management Strategy – 2019 to 2022
- Cabinet Response to 'Litter & Fly Tipping in Cardiff'
- Waste Management - Regional Working Opportunities
- Challenges Facing Cardiff in the Recycling Market
- Cardiff's Waste Collection System Compared to the Welsh Government Blueprint
- Closed Loop Recycling in Cardiff
- Commercial Waste – Member Update
- Long Term Regional Partnership Recycling Infrastructure Arrangements
- Future Household Waste Recycling Centre Options
- Increasing Cardiff's Recycling Performance
- Waste Collection Productivity (suggested that this could potentially be transferred to PRAP or undertaken as a joint scrutiny with PRAP)
- Single Use Plastic Policy
- Citizen-based strategic plan for new and existing recycling centres
- HWRC's – Member Update
- Improving re-use rates in Cardiff
- Bank Holiday Working - Waste Services

- City Wide Separate Glass Recycling
- Volunteer Contribution - Keeping Cardiff Tidy
- Reducing Litter – Better Engagement with Secondary Schools
- Reducing Litter – Balancing Education & Enforcement
- Cabinet Response to the Environmental Scrutiny Committee report – ‘Litter & Fly Tipping in Cardiff
- Area-Based Model for Cleansing & Enforcement
- Love Where You Live – Update

Bereavement & Registration Services

- Affordable Funeral Strategy
- Bereavement & Registration Services – Infrastructure Review
- Bereavement & Registration Services – Customer Services Strategy
- Bereavement & Registration Service – Member Update
- Burial Space Provision for an Increasing Population
- Thornhill Chapel

Other

- Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems (BRED) Duty
- Planning, Transport & Environment Directorate – Sickness Review
- Cardiff Dogs Home - Sustainable Service for the Kennelling & Re-Homing of Stray Dogs
- Cardiff Food Strategy
- Planning, Transport & Environment – Improving Digitalisation
- Planning, Transport & Environment – Improving Commercialisation
- Public Conveniences Strategy & Implementation
- Protecting Cardiff’s Heritage Buildings & Monuments
- City-wide Food Growing Mapping
- Cardiff Allotments Strategy
- Social Prescribing Model

Mandatory Items

- Draft Budget Proposals 2020/21

- Planning, Transport & Environment Directorate – Quarterly Performance
- Planning, Transport & Environment Directorate – Directorate Delivery Plan
2020/21

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