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AGENDA

Pwyllgor PWYLLGOR CRAFFU PLANT A PHOBL IFANC

Dyddiad ac amser y cyfarfod DYDD MAWRTH, 21 MEDI 2021, 4.30 PM

Lleoliad YSTAFELL BWYLLGOR 4 - NEUADD Y SIR

Aelodaeth Cynghorydd Lee Bridgeman (Cadeirydd)
Cynghorywr Cunnah, Hopkins, Joyce, Melbourne, Molik, Phillips,
Mia Rees a/ac Singh

Patricia Arlotte (Cynrychiolydd Gatholig Rufeinig), Carol Cobert
(Cynrychiolydd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru) a/ac Karen Dell'Armi
(Cynrychiolydd Rhiant-Lywodraethwr)

*Tua
Amser.*

- | | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| 1 | Ymddiheuriadau am Absenoldeb | 4.30 pm |
| | Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb. | |
| 2 | Datgan Buddiannau | |
| | I'w gwneud ar ddechrau'r eitem agenda dan sylw, yn unol â Chod Ymddygiad yr Aelodau. | |
| 3 | Cofnodion (<i>Tudalennau 3 - 68</i>) | |
| | Cymeradwyo cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 15 Mehefin a 13 Gorffennaf 2021 fel gwir gofnod. | |
| 4 | Pwyllgor Craffu Plant a Phobl Ifanc - Rhaglen Waith 2021-22
(<i>Tudalennau 69 - 84</i>) | 4.35 pm |
| 5 | Y Diweddaraf am Adfer Pandemig Addysg (<i>Tudalennau 85 - 96</i>) | 4.45 pm |
| | Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau am Adfer Pandemig Addysg | |
| 6 | Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd Caerdydd (<i>Tudalennau 97 - 338</i>) | 5.30 pm |
| | Galluogi Aelodau i graffu cyn penderfynu ar Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Newydd Caerdydd | |

7 Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion: Ysgolion yr 21ain Ganrif (Band B): Ysgol Uwchradd Willows 6.00 pm

(Papurau i ddilyn)

Galluogi Aelodau i graffu cyn penderfynu ar ddatblygiadau mewn perthynas ag Ysgol Uwchradd Willows

Toriad (6.45 - 6.55)

8 Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion: Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (WESP) 2022-2032 6.55 pm

(Papurau I ddilyn)

Bydd aelodau'n cael eu briffio ar y mater hwn

9 Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion: Caffael Safle Tŷ Glas 7.25 pm

Mae Atodiadau 3 - 8 o'r adroddiad wedi'u heithrio o gael eu cyhoeddi gan eu bod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth sydd wedi'i heithrio sef y disgrifiad sy'n gynnwys ym mharagraff 14 o Ran 4 a pharagraff 21 Rhan 6 Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 Gall y cyhoedd cael eu gwahardd o'r cyfarfod ar gais y Pwyllgor yn unol ag Adran 100A(4) Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 yn ystod trafodaethau ar yr eitem hon.

(Papurau I ddilyn)

Galluogi'r Aelodau i graffu cyn penderfynu ar y cynigion Cynllunio Trefniadaeth Ysgolion mewn perthynas â chaffael safle yn Nhŷ Glas.

10 Y Ffordd Ymlaen 8.10 pm

11 Eitemau Brys (os oes rhai)

12 Dyddiad y Cyfarfod Nesaf – Dydd Mawrth 7 Hydref 2021

Davina Fiore

Cyfarwyddwr, Llywodraethu a Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 15 Medi 2021

Cyswllt: Mandy Farnham,

02920 872618, Mandy.Farnham@caerdydd.gov.uk

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

15 JUNE 2021

Present: Councillor Bridgeman(Chairperson)
Councillors Cunnah, Hopkins, Joyce, Melbourne, Molik, Phillips,
Mia Rees and Singh

1 : APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRPERSON AND COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

RESOLVED:

- To note that Council at its Annual Meeting on 27 May 2021 appointed Councillor Lee Bridgeman as the Chairperson and the following Members to the Committee for the municipal year 2021/2022:

Elected Members: Councillors Cunnah, Hopkins, Joyce, Melbourne, Molik, Phillips, Mia Rees and Singh

Co-Opted Members: Patricia Arlotte (Roman Catholic Representative), Carol Cobert (Church in Wales Representative), Karen Dell'Armi (Parent Governor Representative) and Matthew Richards (Parent Governor Representative)

2 : TERMS OF REFERENCE

RESOLVED:

To note that the Council at its Annual Meeting on 27 May agreed the Committee's Terms of Reference for the municipal year 2021/2022

3 : APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

No apologies for absence were received. Councillor Mia Rees had indicated that she would be late in attending the meeting.

4 : DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made in accordance with the Members Code of Conduct.

5 : MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on the 15 March 2021 were approved as a correct record of that meeting as proposed by Karen Dell'Armi and seconded by Councillor Mike Phillips.

6 : 21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS BAND B: THE EXPANSION AND REDEVELOPMENT OF CATHAYS HIGH SCHOOL

The Chair welcomed Councillor Sarah Merry (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills), Melanie Godfrey (Director of Education &

Lifelong Learning), Michele Duddrige-Friedl (Operational Manager, Planning & Provision), Richard Portas (Programme Director of School Organisation Planning) and Brett Andrewartha (Team Manager, School Organisation Planning) to the meeting.

Councillor Merry was invited to make a statement during which she referred to the feedback received in relation to the expansion of Cathays High School.

Members were provided with an outline of the proposals regarding the expansion and redevelopment of the site.

Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members enquired whether any alternatives to 8 forms of entry (FOE) had been considered, particularly expanding capacity at schools in other areas that were already in the Band B programme. There is indication that population growth in Cardiff may not be as rapid as previously expected and demand for secondary school places will be 500 less by 2030. Members were advised that the proposal to increase to 8 FOE had been carefully considered. Cathays High School provides flexibility as it is centrally located with good transport links to different areas. Data indicates there will be enough pupil numbers to sustain the school. It is recognised there will need to be an adjustment of catchment areas to closer match pupil numbers to school capacity in due course.
- Members questioned how the future demand for Welsh Medium secondary education might affect the proposed expansion and whether the modelling of such demand could be further developed. Members were advised that the Welsh Education Strategic Plan (WESP) was being brought forward and had been considered in relation to the proposal. It is possible to predict with some accuracy the demand for Welsh medium education will be up to 2029-30 and into the next decade.
- Members queried why the expansion of Cathays High School was prioritised over that of Cardiff High School, which turns away hundreds of pupil applicants every year and what provision has been made for the safety of children in relation to open access to community facilities? Members were advised that the Council's aim was for all schools to be excellent. When bringing forward proposals for schools safety is at the forefront. School spaces are often close to community facilities, but security is designed in. There will be more green space available under the proposed expansion and open access will be assured. The Cardiff High School site is very constrained.
- Members were concerned that the consultation had failed to engage BAME parents. Members were advised that it is difficult to engage parents in a consultation of this sort because the timescale of expansion makes it appear irrelevant to them. Every effort had been made to engage members of the school community.

- Members were concerned that the shared open space and the facilities at the Maindy Centre would be available to the local community, and that consultation should take place over any impacts on the local community. Members were advised that details of the design are not yet available and modifications are possible, but the key principles and amount of space involved are committed in the plan. At every stage of development the community will be consulted.
- Members sought reassurance that cycle facilities at Maindy would remain available until the Velodrome was delivered. Members were advised that there would be a temporary expansion at Maindy and that there would be no loss of cycle provision in Cardiff as a result of the school coming forward.
- Members sought clarification on the future of the 21st Century Schools project and the mixed funding of the Cathays High School expansion. Members were advised that whilst MIM funding was available for the school expansion, ancillary aspects of the project will have to be financed from the capital budget. The Council will look to accelerate future projects. There is pressure on the prices of construction materials as a result of the Covid pandemic.
- Members enquired whether the Maindy site would be large enough to accommodate all the planned facilities. Members were advised that a proportion of the existing site would need to remain as facilities for the new school. The buildings would be located on the Maindy Centre site and much of the sports provision would be on the Cathays High School site. Early stage due diligence has been carried out but many design details are not yet available.
- Members enquired when a traffic and transport analysis would be carried out in respect of New Zealand Road and Crown Way. Members were advised that early transport assessments will be carried out and a transport analysis would be part of the planning application.
- Members sought further details on any analysis that had been done on the cost of the MIM funding and the real envelope of cost budget that the Council was working to, in the context of cost pressures on construction materials and schemes. Members were advised that the Cabinet has signed up to the Strategic Partnership Agreement with MIM. A financial analysis was carried out using the calculator provided by the Welsh Government. Further cost information will become known as the details of the design are worked out ahead of the project approval process. Benchmark rates will be considered at a later stage. Once the school is handed over the Council will pay an annual unitary charge which includes maintenance for 25 years.
- Members were concerned that there would be a loss of cycling facilities for local people who would have to travel across the city to the Velodrome. Members were advised that while there would be extra travel for people in the Cathays area, travel would be reduced for people from other areas currently having to travel to Cathays.

RESOLVED:

- That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

7 : SCHOOLS ORGANISATION PLANNING: PRIMARY SCHOOL PLACES TO SERVE CATHAYS AND PARTS OF GABALFA, HEATH, LLANDAFF NORTH AND PLASNEWYDD

The Chair welcomed Councillor Sarah Merry (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills), Melanie Godfrey (Director of Education & Lifelong Learning), Michele Duddrige-Friedl (Operational Manager, Planning & Provision), Richard Portas (Programme Director of School Organisation Planning) and Brett Andrewartha (Team Manager, School Organisation Planning) to the meeting.

Councillor Merry was invited to make a statement in which she referred to the proposals for expansion in respect of Allensbank Primary School. The expansion of Ysgol Mynydd Bychan into Allensbank Primary School has now been halted but the reduction of the Pupil Admission Number (PAN) at Allensbank Primary School will proceed.

The proposals were outlined and Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members enquired how well-conceived the consultation had been, bearing in mind the comments that had been received from Estyn. Members were advised that Estyn was liaising with S4C to withdraw its comments which it had confirmed had been reported in error. The interim proposal balances a number of pressures. Consultation with the local community, schools and stakeholders will help shape the long-term proposals. The WESP presents an opportunity to consider the proposal in a wider context. A longer-term plan will be brought forward in due course.
- Members enquired when the draft WESP would be available for scrutiny. Members were advised that engagement and build-up work with Welsh Education Forum partners had been ongoing over the last 12 months. The target date for consultation is September/October of this year.
- Members enquired by how much would the PAN be reduced at Allensbank Primary School and whether there would be space for additional provision. Members were advised that there would not be a significant impact on the school which is currently operating below 1 FOE. It will allow the school to consolidate and build the 1 FOE into its strategic planning. The school is making use of all its rooms.

RESOLVED:

- That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

8 : SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT 2020/2021

Members were provided with the first combined Scrutiny Annual Report for 2020/21 which is to be considered by full Council on Thursday 24 June 2021.

RESOLVED:

- To approve the draft Scrutiny Annual Report 2020/21 to be laid before Council.

9 : WORK PROGRAMME 2021/2022

Members were provided with the proposed schedule of meetings for 2021/22 and discussed the approach to developing the Committee's work programme for 2021/22 to be brought back to Committee in September for formal approval.

RESOLVED:

- To note the proposed schedule of meetings for 2021-22

10 : URGENT ITEMS (IF ANY)

No urgent items were tabled at this meeting.

11 : WAY FORWARD

Members discussed the information received and identified a number of issues which the Chairman agreed would be included in the letters that would be sent, on behalf of the Committee, to the relevant Cabinet Members and Officers.

12 : DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee is on Tuesday 13 July 2021 at 4.30 pm via MS Teams

The meeting terminated at 6.54 pm

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The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

REPORT FINDINGS



Gweithio dros Gaerdydd, gweithio gyda'n gilydd
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Background

The Welsh Government wants all schools in Wales to be fit for the 21st century, with high quality buildings, modern facilities and enough places for pupils of all ages.

Proposals

- Expand Cathays High School from 1,072 places (5.5 Forms of Entry with 247 sixth form places) to 1,450 places (8 Forms of Entry with 250 sixth form places), from September 2023;
- Replace the Cathays High School buildings with new build accommodation on the Maindy Centre site adjacent to Crown Way and North Road;
- Expand the current Specialist Resource Base (SRB) for learners with Autism Spectrum Condition from 16 to 50 places in purpose-built accommodation in the new school buildings;
- Upgrade community facilities in Cathays and Gabalfa through the significantly enhanced school facilities being made available for shared use with the wider local community;
- Provide space for the local community to continue to have access to off-road open spaces for informal leisure use, recognising this is the current use at the Maindy site.

Methodology

Cathays High Survey - Open from Friday 29th January to Friday 12th March

- A letter was sent to all parents of pupils in the schools affected, providing them with information explaining how to take part in the consultation.
- A communication campaign was conducted via social media

Cathays High Pupil Survey - Open from Friday 12th March to Friday 19th March

- Survey links were sent to the head teachers with the intention of teachers guiding pupils through the survey.

Comments regarding the surveys could be sent via surveyschoolresponses@cardiff.gov.uk

Responses

There were 494 responses received in total across the 2 consultations:

- Cathays High main survey – 194
- Cathays High pupil survey – 291

There were 9 emails / letters received in relation to the consultation, these can be viewed in Appendix A.

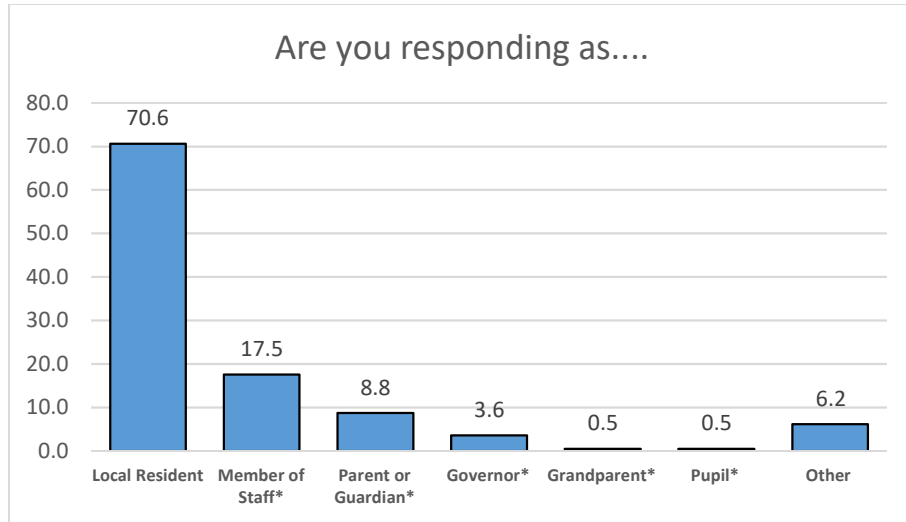
CATHAYS HIGH SCHOOL RESEARCH FINDINGS

Results

Cathays High Parents Survey

Are you responding as.....

Seven in ten (70.6%) responses to the survey were from local residents, this was followed by around one in six (17.5%) that came from members of staff.



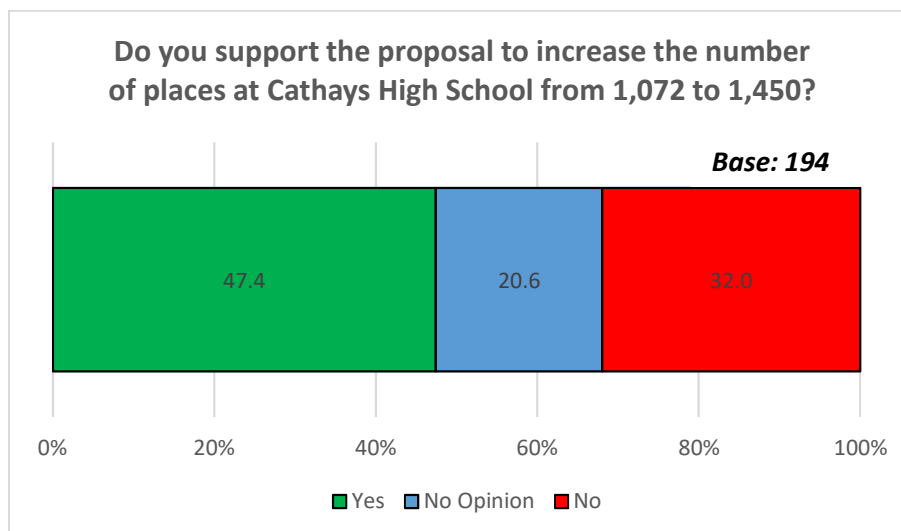
N.B. Percentages do not sum to 100% as respondents could select more than one option

Please confirm which school/s you are affiliated with:

	No.
Cathays High School	41
Cathays	3
Albany Primary School	1
Gladstone, Cathays	1
Joint response of the Governing Body of Cathays High School	1
local resident whose children attended Welsh medium school	1
Maindy Flyers	1
Marlborough and st teilos	1
Marlborough Primary	1
Marlborough Primary & Cardiff High	1
Rhiwbeina Primary	1
Whitchurch	1
YMB, Allensbank, Cathays	1
Ysgol Mynydd Bychan	1
Ysgol Mynydd Bychan & Ysgol Glantaf	1
Total	57

Do you support the proposal to increase the number of places at Cathays High School from 1,072 to 1,450?

Just under a half (47.4%) of respondents agree with the proposal to increase the number of spaces at Cathays High School, this figure rises to three in five (59.7%) if the respondents that selected no opinion are excluded from the analysis.



Respondents were given the opportunity to explain their reasoning for supporting / not supporting the proposal, all valid comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comment
General agreement with the proposal	36	29.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the community and Cardiff with modern education facility. Investment in young people, especially now, is so important. Cathays High School is a central school in the city and serves many children in the surrounding communities. If there is need to take in more pupils then it seems ok. Good to expand!
Protect local green spaces / facilities	22	17.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My concern is about losing the cycle track in this area of Cardiff. I don't support it if it's at the expense of valuable community sport facilities. This space is a god send for me as a parent. We use the bike track regularly. It is a great space and has a great community feel with both old and young using it together.
Demand for places	17	13.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fulfil the local demand for school places in the area. Strong need for extra places in the community.

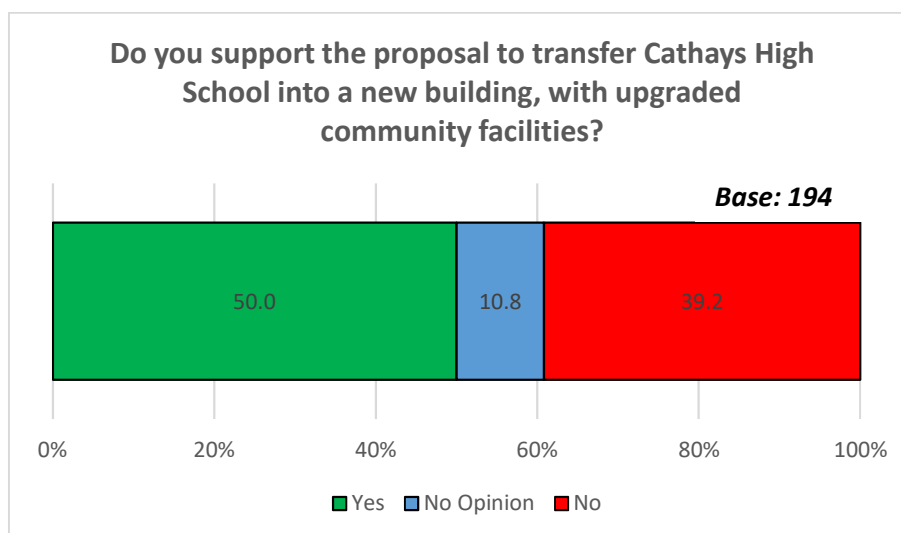
The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently as a school we have seen an increasing demand for places. At times, parents are requesting Cathays over schools in their catchment areas. It would be good to fulfil their requests and increase numbers in the school.
No Opinion / More information required	13	10.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We haven't thought about high school yet. Cannot gauge from the information provided by initial proposal docs or the consultation sessions what the new site for the school would entail to accommodate these numbers of pupils.
Concerns over access links / increased traffic in area	12	9.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am a local resident and I feel that this number of pupils for a residential area is too many as it was cause a huge increase in traffic in the residential area. Currently the junction of Cosmeston St and Gelligaer Street is congested at times due to parents dropping off and collecting their children. In an area that is already saturated with traffic, parked cars and litter this development would be a nail in the coffin for local residents.
Generally against the idea	9	7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More students could lead to more problems. Once again this will impact the surrounding residents and facilities.
Extra Spaces are not required	9	7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council's projections for the catchment show that this capacity is not required. Focus should be on adding capacity at schools that are already oversubscribed. I do not believe there is the demand in the local area to justify the expansion.
ASB / Litter Concerns	6	4.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am concerned as resident immediately adjacent to the current school and moving to gelligaer street about anti-social behaviour, noise and fear of leaving the house. The pupils at Cathays High are often rude using foul language around primary school children and they leave large amounts of litter in the areas surrounding the school.
Current School not fit for purpose	4	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only if the new school building is there, the current building is not fit for the number of pupils currently.
Misc. / Other	5	4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have no objection to expansion only your proposals.
Total Respondents	124	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Do you support the proposal to transfer Cathays High School into a new building, with upgraded community facilities?

A half (50.0%) of respondents support the proposal to transfer Cathays High School into a new building with upgraded community facilities, this figure rises slightly (56.1%) if no opinion responses are discarded.



Respondents were given the opportunity to explain their reasoning for supporting / not supporting the proposal, all valid comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comment
Protect local green spaces / facilities	57	38.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Maindy centre is so important to me and my family's wellbeing physically and mentally. The increased urban footprint of a green site squanders precious green space. I use the Maindy track and feel that it's an important part of community culture. It is important that open, green spaces are available for the community. The current track area is used so its loss without any open air space in its place would be felt. Loss of Maindy track would severely detriment local community.
Current School not fit for purpose	37	25.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definitely needed, the current building looks old and tired and not a suitable and exciting learning environment. The current school building is clearly no longer for 21st century learning. The building is not fit for purpose for current future learning requirements for young people.

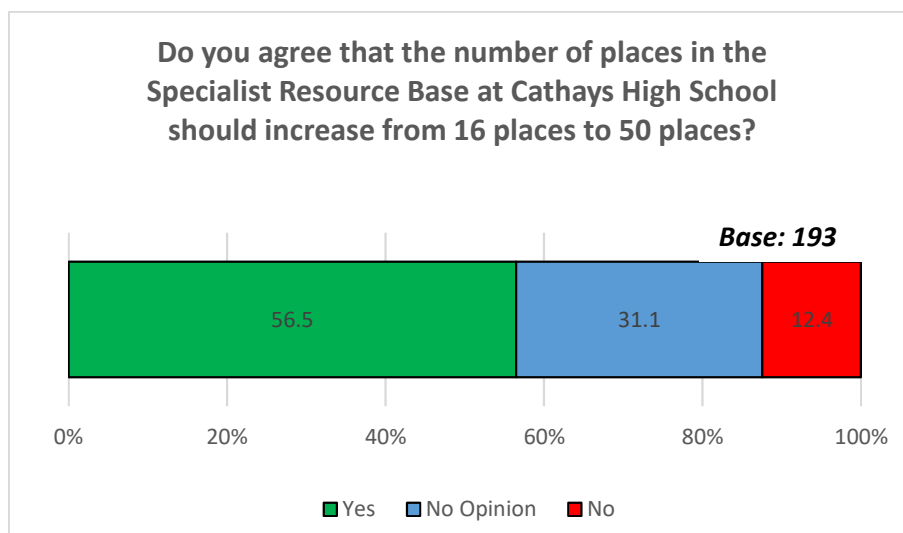
The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current state of the school building and the lack of space and facilities for students
General Agreement with proposals	29	19.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is needed. It will be beneficial to the community. If current building can't facilitate.
No Opinion / More information required	10	6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't have children. There has been no information provided on the new building, other than it will have a serious negative impact on local green space areas and parking for local residents. I would want more detailed information on exactly what building work is planned, disruption during construction period and final impact on the surroundings.
Upgrade / Develop on existing site	9	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because there is enough room to rebuild the school safely on the existing site with it fenced off. Huge hospitals have been built in a short time so it could be done over the summer. I support a new building but on the same site as at present.
Misc. / Other	12	8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community services should be up graded if need be independently of whether the new school is built. They are 2 separate issues. Maindy centre is a gift from marques of bute, cannot build on site. Companies house adjacent to school makes more sense.
Total Respondents	148	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Do you agree that the number of places in the Specialist Resource Base at Cathays High School should increase from 16 places to 50 places?

Over a half (56.5%) of respondents agree that the number of places in the Specialist Resource Base at Cathays High School should increase from 16 places to 50 places. However, if no opinion responses are excluded from the analysis, agreement with this increases to around four in five (82.0%).



Respondents were given the opportunity to explain their reasoning for supporting / not supporting the proposal, all valid comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comment
General agreement with proposals	67	65.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be part of the community. • Such an important and valuable resource. • Again, given the projected need, this would make sense. • If needed and facilities available, it makes sense. • Having specialist resources to support these pupils is fantastic!
No Opinion / More information required	18	17.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't have any children in education. • Don't have enough knowledge to say either way. • As a local resident, I am unsure about the issues regarding this in the school and don't feel its appropriate for me to comment on something I don't know enough about.
Protect local green spaces / facilities	11	10.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep our track for health and wellbeing. • I do not support it due to the destruction of important local infrastructure like the cycling track.

General disagreement with proposals	9	8.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Far too many children in the school already. Unsure whether SRB units really gain from such a significant expansion. The pupils benefit from being in small, focussed environment to feel supported. A more than double increase would be unsettling.
Misc. / Other	2	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a loaded question designed to get a particular response and justify a decision that has already been made.
Total Respondents	102	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Are there any changes you think could improve these proposals?

Respondents were invited to highlight any changes they feel could improve the proposals. All valid comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comment
Protect local green spaces / facilities	58	49.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure green space, trees etc. kept and ability for community to still walk dogs, run around the Maindy site walkers. Please ensure that there is still a well-lit park space in the local area to walk in the evening. I currently use Maindy centre because it is accessible and well lit. Keeping proper open areas for residents who walk in the area around Maindy Centre and the cycle track. Making sure that the playground and surrounding green areas are protected. Don't get rid of the Maindy velodrome and facilities. It's hard to get to the bay. We have nothing in Cathays.
Develop on existing site	17	14.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the existing building and develop on the existing site. Refurbish the existing building. Build on the site you currently have.
More information required	15	12.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient information with regard to facilities currently available at Maindy, it is more than just a cycle track, what about the swimming pool, Gym and fitness facilities. A fuller review of options, greater engagement with residents, plans that are more fully formed. It's rather

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

			<p>terrible to expect people to give an opinion based on such little information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information provided so far is not sufficient, an actual plan would be useful, particularly to assess the impact on the Maindy leisure centre.
Alternative site suggestions	11	9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use companies house site instead. A rethink to approaching other public sector owned sites in the area.
Concerns around traffic / parking issues	6	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think real consideration needs to take place regarding the impact on community areas, traffic congestion and the wellbeing of local residents and primary school aged children with the increased number of high school pupils and potentially large/tall buildings taking up public space.
Misc. / Other	14	12.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide more places in the catchment areas of the children that are traveling in. How does the cycle superhighway fit in with active travel plans? Has this been incorporated into the travel plans?
Total Respondents	117	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Are there any alternative options you would like to suggest?

Respondents were then given the opportunity to suggest any alternative options they had in relation to the proposals. All valid comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comment
Develop on existing site	35	35.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To further develop the existing site. Improve the existing building and develop on the existing site. I would like the current building at Cathays high to be rebuilt and developed. Knock down and rebuild the school instead of destroying Maindy velodrome.
Alternative site suggestions	29	29.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternately look for existing industrial or commercial sites in the local area - including the Maindy Barracks, the public office next to the Heath Hospital etc.

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why not build the school on the site of the barracks? It's a big site, hardly used, in public ownership. • Why not move into companies house grounds instead of across the road thus preserving the cycle track.
Protect local green spaces / facilities	25	25.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not expanding the school and improving the current site without expanding on green areas or changing the current facilities that are highly valued by the local community. • The current green space at Maindy should be preserved. Moving it to the Bay is of no use to local residents. Crowbarring even more building works into the area following the major high rise development on lower end of Maindy Road would be overwhelming. if you do have to expand the site, you could relocate caretaker's house to New Zealand road and expand across the pedestrian path. - this would release a considerable space to develop? Consulting with Companies House re compulsory purchase of strip of additional land may be beneficial - they're employees will also be affected? could also develop separate ALN provision in grass area behind barracks on Crown Way or on old bowling green site, keeping the current public amenities largely unchanged. Expanding into Maindy track with unavoidable main roadway through school yard is impractical. • I fail to see why the cycle track cannot remain when it is unlikely that the area can be built upon due to its history as a clay pit now filled with historic waste.
Concerns around traffic / parking issues	4	4.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proposals do not impact on traffic in local streets. Crown way traffic pre pandemic is absolutely horrendous given the newish traffic lights at the bottom and crossing by pool North rd side limits cars turning left during rush hour causing tailbacks along Whitchurch Rd. Parents dropping grown children off also double park along crown way when dropping off and picking up causing problems.
Misc. / Other	17	17.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop favouring Welsh language education at the cost of English language education. • Share space with other organisations when not in sure to make it sustainable.

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think before you commit to it, better planning would be a start.
Total Respondents	99	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Do you have any other comments?

Respondents had the chance to leave any other comments they had in relation to the proposals. All valid comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comment
Protect local green spaces / facilities	44	40.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have no real objections to the school side of things, but worry that you are taking a leisure centre away from the local community that contains a swimming pool, cycle track, gym. These shouldn't be replaced half way across the city!! Local facilities helps to cut down on traffic congestion. The current school site should be used to replace what has been taken away. I am concerned the site will just be sold to the highest bidder. More greenspace and community facilities please. I think it would be a shame for the velodrome to go, it's been used by a large number of people throughout lockdown and I expect this will continue. Unless good, always available, green area alternatives are provided on the site of the old school this will be a huge loss and real shame. Stop erasing green spaces and local amenities. Stop thinking about cash from developers before the welfare of Cardiff residents. Taking the cycle track away from this site is a terrible idea - it is still used by many children / families - not just the professional cyclists. This is important to maintain local exercise and training on bikes. Removal of bike track would be detrimental to the local community.
Traffic / Parking / Pollution / Litter Concerns	22	20.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My main concerns as a local resident is a) parking b) litter. Litter always increases during term time, particularly around the bus stop. If School organised litter picks were a regular event I would be happy with the new arrangements. Please ensure pupils are taught not to litter or that fines are given. There is an enormous amount of litter around the school and local areas.

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly opposed to any changes to allow New Zealand road to become a through road.
More information required / More consultation work needs to be carried out	21	19.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has any attempt been made to inform local residents of the proposals? I live at the top of Lisvane Street and I've had no letter about it - there's no information at the site itself. The only reason I know about the plans is because I follow the Cardiff Social Cycling facebook page. Whilst i'm supportive of the principle of expanding the school onto a new site, I would find it helpful to have more detail on what the impact will be to those residents who currently use the Maindy site. I think it is really important to include this in a wider discussion about access to open spaces and leisure facilities in Cathays. It is unclear if the cycling track or the pool will remain and those are big concerns.
General agreement with the proposals	14	13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children of the Cathays/Roath area deserve to learn in an appropriate learning environment. Improved facilities and increased spaces is a good thing. We just need to ensure that the staffing and resources are appropriate for the increasing amount of children.
Alternative site suggestions	5	4.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned about the loss of Maindy cycle track. Surely this being where it is far more sustainable than shoving it down the bay, where quite frankly, a lot more people will have to drive their bikes there. Can't land at the government offices on Crown Way be used instead?
Overdevelopment	5	4.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have been bludgeoned by large builds in immediate vicinity of school - see large Maindy road build. Maindy area is an enjoyed green space for local residents. It should remain so without interference or erosion.
Misc. / Other	10	9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is nothing mentioned about green energy programme built into the school and building for the future of Cardiff. The school would require green energy programme which would teach the kids about green energy. I do hope the new build will have MORE than JUST sport!! Drama? Auditorium? Local theatre groups? IT facilities?!
Total Respondents	108	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

About You

What was your age on your last birthday?

Over a half (54.8%) of respondents were aged 35-54.

	No	%
Under 16	1	0.5
16-24	15	8.2
25-34	36	19.6
35-44	54	29.3
45-54	47	25.5
55-64	14	7.6
65-74	8	4.3
75+	1	0.5
Prefer not to say	8	4.3
Total Respondents	184	100.0

Are you...?

Almost three in five (58.7%) respondents were female.

	No	%
Female	108	58.7
Male	69	37.5
Other	1	0.5
Prefer not to say	6	3.3
Total Respondents	184	100.0

Do you identify as a disabled person?

Nine in ten (90.1%) respondents do not identify as disabled.

	No.	%
Yes	6	3.3
No	163	90.1
Prefer not to say	12	6.6
Total Respondents	181	100.0

Please tick any of the following that apply to you:

30 people stated they had one or more of the health conditions listed.

	No	%
Long-standing illness or health condition (e.g. cancer, HIV, diabetes or asthma)	9	30.0
Mental health difficulties	7	23.3
Learning impairment/difficulties	3	10.0
Visual impairment	2	6.7
Deaf/Deafened/Hard of Hearing	1	3.3
Mobility impairment	1	3.3
Wheelchair user	0	0.0
Prefer not to say	11	36.7
Other	0	0.0
Total Respondents	30	-

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents could select multiple conditions

What is your ethnic group?

Where the term 'British' is used, this refers to any of the four home nations of Wales, England, Northern Ireland and Scotland, or any combination of these.

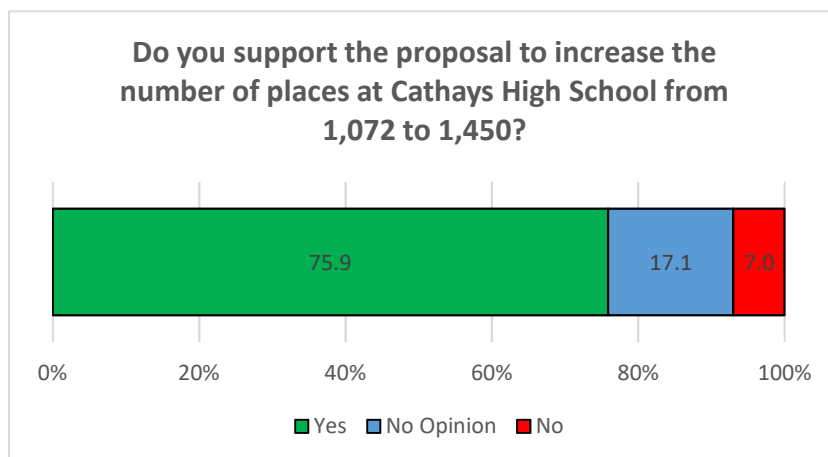
Respondents of a White British background make up 82.5% of all those responding to the survey.

	No.	%
White - Welsh/English/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	151	82.5
White - Any other white background	5	2.7
Asian/Asian Welsh/British – Pakistani	3	1.6
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Indian	2	1.1
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - Any other	2	1.1
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - White & Asian	1	0.5
White - Irish	1	0.5
Prefer not to say	18	9.8
Total Respondents	183	100.0

CATHAYS HIGH SCHOOL (PUPIL SURVEY) RESEARCH FINDINGS

Do you support the proposal to increase the number of places at Cathays High School from 1,072 to 1,450?

Three quarters (75.9%) of pupils responding to this question agree with the proposals to increase the number of places at Cathays High School. However, if no opinion responses are discarded this figure rises to over nine in ten (91.6%).



Pupils were then given the opportunity to explain their reasons for supporting / not supporting the proposal. These comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comments
General agreement with proposals	65	34.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because i think it will be good. • Because it will allow Cathays to accept more students. • The more pupils the better. • Yes, as we will gain more areas for learning. • So other students who come to Cathays can express the fun in Cathays.
Gives more people the opportunity of a good education	52	27.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I agree because Cathays High School is a really good school and to be able to have more places would be nice. • Yes, it ensures that there is more space available for new year 7s (especially). • It will give more children the chance to have education at Cathays high. • It will allow more people to have the opportunity of great education and will ensure that if the numbers

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

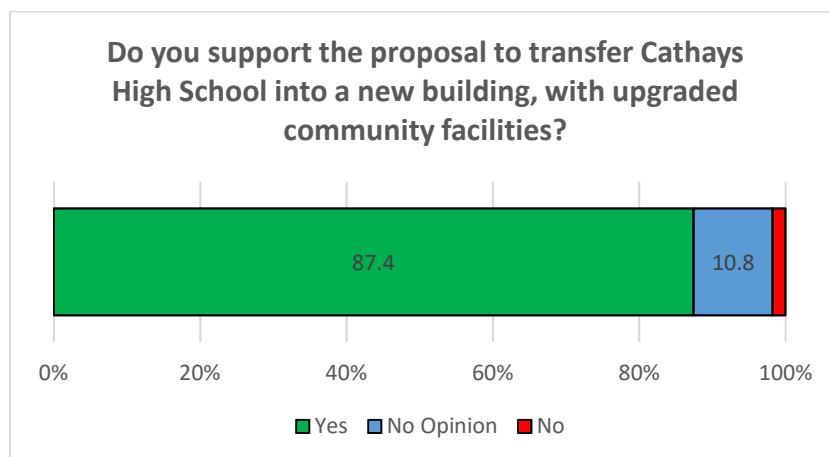
			of students increase, there is enough places for them.
More Space	19	10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing spaces means more facilities and opportunities. This can help students to learn different subjects. More room and spaces are included.
No Opinion	19	10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't really mind. It doesn't really effect my education.
General disagreement with proposals	17	9.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I personally have objections to expanding the numbers of places. I disagree because the more children they add the less attention children get.
More Friends	11	5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is nice to have more people in school as you can make new friends and meet new people.
Good for the school / area	6	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So the school becomes more popular and more people have the chance to get on.
Total Respondents	188	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Do you support the proposal to transfer Cathays High School into a new building, with upgraded community facilities?

More than four in five (87.4%) pupils responding to this question agree with the proposal to transfer Cathays High School into a new building with upgraded community facilities. This figure increase to 98.0% if no opinion responses are discarded from the analysis.

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School



Pupils were then given the opportunity to explain their reasons for supporting / not supporting the proposal. These comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comments
Will improve learning	74	37.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would make a better learning environment. • I think this is a great idea because we could have more space to do more creative things. • So we can fit more people and have better facilities. • I believe a better learning environment and a new one at that will help improve productivity and learning experience. • Pupils would feel more happy and relaxed in the building, resulting in better mental wellbeing and academic success. We would have better facilities for our sports teams. More facilities to look after pupil wellbeing. Better physical health for pupils and teachers with warmer classrooms and nicer toilets. Better facilities for the arts and technology. Easier access to get around the school. More places to sit undercover outside.
Current facilities outdated / Building not fit for purpose	59	29.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The old building is outdated and it is not suited to 21st century education. • Because most of the stuff there is pretty old, we need some new things to enhance our learning ability. • Yes because in some parts of the school, some places may need a lot of constructions and needed to be fixed so i think yes. • Cathays has needed a new school building for the longest, it's literally falling apart and not an encouraging environment to work in.

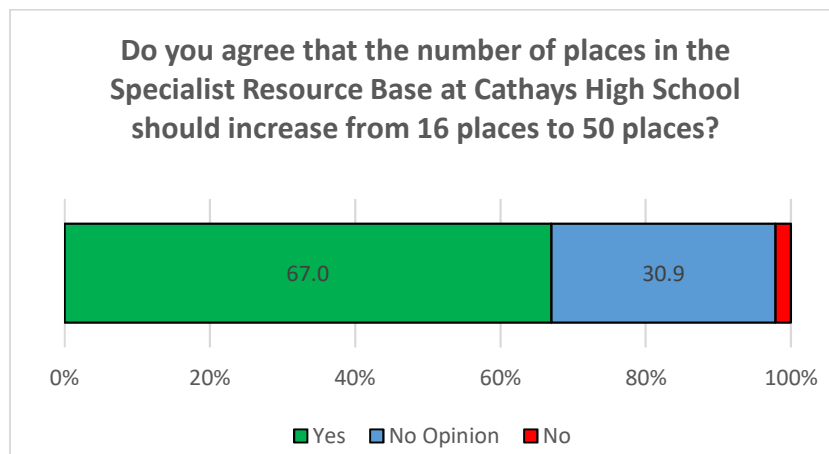
The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

General agreement with the proposals	48	24.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So it is more modern. • Because that would be a nice change. • I think it's great to have a new building.
No Opinion	14	7.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't have an opinion on this. • I don't mind.
General disagreement with proposals	4	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think its fine as it is.
Misc. / Other	5	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So it doesn't look like a church.
Total Respondents	200	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Do you agree that the number of places in the Specialist Resource Base at Cathays High School should increase from 16 places to 50 places?

Two thirds (67.0%) of pupils responding to this question agree with the proposal to increase the number of places at the Specialist Resource Base. This figure increase to 96.9% if no opinion responses are discarded from the analysis.



Pupils were then given the opportunity to explain their reasons for supporting / not supporting the proposal. These comments were then grouped into themes; these themes along with example comments can be viewed below / overleaf:

Theme	No.	%	Example Comments
Ensures all children can get an education	78	56.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because it would tell autistic people they are always welcome. • Kids with special needs deserve to have Cathays as an option. • There are many children in Cardiff who deserve this support and are being turned away to lack of spaces by upgrading the SRB we will make sure every child is happy. • Because illnesses shouldn't stop you from getting an education. • Main stream students shouldn't be the only one focused on. If there's were able to be more places for the specialist base, children who require these resources would be able to receive them.
No opinion / unsure	35	25.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't know if they should increase. • I don't have any experience with the specialist resource base. • I have no opinion on this.
General agreement with the proposal	19	13.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's good to have a good place. • I just think it's a good idea.
General disagreement with proposal	7	5.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many places
Total Respondents	139	-	

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Are there any changes you think could improve these proposals?

Pupils were given the opportunity to suggest any improvements that they'd like to see to the proposals. 65 pupils left a valid response, resulting in 4 main themes, these can be viewed below:

- Installation of lockers
- Sports facility suggestions
- Bigger / Improved canteen
- Improved teaching facilities

Are there any alternative options you would like to suggest?

Pupils were given the opportunity to suggest any alternative options that they'd like to see to the proposals. 74 pupils left a valid response, resulting in 4 main themes, these can be viewed below:

- Sports facility suggestions
- Installation of lockers
- More Space / Wider corridors
- Prayer room / Quiet areas

Do you have any other comments?

There were 37 valid comments received to this question spreading across many themes, these comments have been passed on to the relevant team.

What things do you like about Cathays High School at present?

Sports facilities / Outside areas (28.2%) was the thing pupils liked most about their school at present, this was followed by the teachers (22.7%).

Theme	No.	%
Sports Facilities / Outside Areas	61	28.2
The Teachers	49	22.7
Specific Classes	28	13.0
Size / Layout of School	24	11.1
Friends	11	5.1
The community / location of the school	10	4.6
Diversity in the school	8	3.7
Variety of Lessons / Clubs	6	2.8
Canteen / The Food	5	2.3
Misc. / Other	43	19.9
Total Respondents	216	-

The Expansion & Redevelopment of Cathays High School

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

What things do you dislike about Cathays High School at present?

Around seven in ten (68.9%) pupils that left a response to this question feel that the current state of the building is the thing they dislike most about Cathays High School.

Theme	No.	%
School is rundown / Outdated / Too small	131	68.9
Outside facilities / area	12	6.3
Pupils / Bullies	9	4.7
No Lockers	8	4.2
No Library	7	3.7
Lack of Sports Facilities	6	3.2
Canteen	5	2.6
Teachers	5	2.6
Misc. / Other	29	15.3
Total Respondents	190	-

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

Which of the following things would you like to see in your new build school (tick all that apply)

New equipment and facilities (87.1%) was deemed the most important thing that pupils would like to see at their new build school, this was followed by new learning environments (74.6%) and a library (72.4%). Although perceived at the least important thing to see in the new school, around two fifths (41.9%) of pupils would like to see a new drama / dance studio.

	No.	%
New equipment and facilities	243	87.1
New learning environments	208	74.6
Library	202	72.4
Sports facilities such as an all-weather 3G pitch	190	68.1
Improved ICT	185	66.3
Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs)	180	64.5
New drama / dance studio	117	41.9
Other (please specify)	59	21.1
Total Respondents	279	-

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' options could fall into multiple themes

Is there anything that you are worried or concerned about when thinking about the proposal?

Pupils were given the opportunity to leave feedback around any worries / concerns they had with the proposals. 42 pupils left a valid response, resulting in 4 main themes, these can be viewed below:

- Getting Lost / Finding way around new building.
- Facilities at new school.
- Time it'll take to build.
- Disruption to Education.

TRAVEL

How do you currently travel to school?

Walking and travelling by Car were the most common ways that pupils travel to Cathays High School (46.2% and 43.4% respectively), this was followed by just over a third (35.0%) that travel by Bus.

	No.	%
Walk	132	46.2
By Car	124	43.4
By Bus	100	35.0
Cycle	12	4.2
Scooter	1	0.3
Total Respondents	286	-

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' mode of travel could fall into multiple themes

Is there anything that the Council could do to help encourage you to actively travel to school? (E.g. bike shelters)

Pupils felt that the installation of bike shelters / racks was the key element in encouraging them to actively travel to school (58.0%), this was followed by an improved / free bus service (17.0%).

Theme	No.	%
Bike Shelters / Racks	58	58.0
Improved / free Bus Service	17	17.0
Better Car Parking	8	8.0
Free Bikes / Scooters	6	6.0
Other	17	17.0
Total Respondents	100	-

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents' opinions could fall into multiple themes

About You

What is your age group?

Four fifths (79.4%) of responses were from the 11-15 age group.

	No.	%
11-15	228	79.4
16-18	47	16.4
Prefer not to say	12	4.2
Total Respondents	287	100.0

Are you...?

A half (50.9%) of responses were from females, compared with 43.2% that were from males.

	No.	%
Female	146	50.9
Male	124	43.2
Prefer not to say	12	4.2
Other	5	1.7
Total Respondents	287	100.0

Do you identify as a disabled person?

Over nine tenths (94.4%) of respondents do not identify as disabled.

	No.	%
Yes	9	3.2
No	268	94.4
Prefer not to say	7	2.5
Total Respondents	284	100.0

Please tick any of the following that apply to you:

Of the 88 respondents that indicated they have one or more of the following conditions, around a fifth suffered with a long standing illness / mental health difficulties (20.5% and 19.3% respectively).

	No.	%
Long-standing illness or health condition (e.g. cancer, diabetes, or asthma)	18	20.5
Mental health difficulties	17	19.3
Learning impairment/ difficulties	11	12.5
Visual impairment	8	9.1
Deaf/ Deafened/ Hard of hearing	3	3.4
Mobility impairment	1	1.1
Prefer not to say	27	30.7
Other	23	26.1
Total Respondents	88	-

N.B. Percentages do not sum 100% because respondents could select multiple options

Do you consider yourself to be Welsh?

Three fifths (61.4%) of respondents do not class themselves as Welsh

	No.	%
No	170	61.4
Yes	107	38.6
Total Respondents	277	100.0

Are you....

A third (33.8%) of respondents are Asian, this was followed by just over a quarter (26.3%) who are White.

	No.	%
Asian	95	33.8
White	74	26.3
Black	37	13.2
Mixed	27	9.6
Prefer not to say	26	9.3
Other	22	7.8
Total Respondents	281	100.0

APPENDIX A - RECEIVED EMAILS / LETTERS

Local Resident Response

We would like to make the follow response to the public consultation carried out in regard to the expansion proposed for Cathays High School:

There is no denying that we feel very saddened by the prospect of losing the benefits of the Maindy site as it currently exists. For over 20 years we as a family have made significant use of the cycle track, the swimming pool and the open-air amenities surrounding the track itself for exercising, dog walking and generally enjoying the open green space.

Therefore, while appreciating that Cardiff children need good quality education provision, and this must be provided in appropriate and modern buildings, we feel it is also essential to preserve as much as possible of the current open air space. Consequently reference within the consultation document to the area “south of the cycle track” for this purpose strikes us as worrying inadequate.

Accepting that an extension to Cathays High School will be built in order to secure high quality education for Cardiff children in future years, we feel that it is imperative that local residents also have extensive ‘out of school hours’ access to the new facilities (this could for example be administered by the management at Maindy Leisure Centre);. Local primary school children should also be given full access to benefit from the new facilities which are being promised to pupils at Cathays High school, since the Maindy site is currently used by nearby primary schools for outdoor PE and sports lessons.

Done in the spirit that this is a project resulting in the mutual benefit for the whole community and not just for those children enrolled in Cathays High School, there is great potential for an exciting integrated school / community project, which would maximise the investment the council is proposing. Anything other than this would be a sacrifice of a much loved and used community open space, with nothing in return.

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quality education for Cardiff children in future years, we feel that it is imperative that local residents also have extensive 'out of school hours' access to the new facilities (this could for example be administered by the management at Maindy Leisure Centre);. Local primary school children should also be given full access to benefit from the new facilities which are being promised to pupils at Cathays High school, since the Maindy site is currently used by nearby primary schools for outdoor PE and sports lessons.

Done in the spirit that this is a project resulting in the mutual benefit for the whole community and not just for those children enrolled in Cathays High School, there is great potential for an exciting integrated school / community project, which would maximise the investment the council is proposing. Anything other than this would be a sacrifice of a much loved and used community open space, with nothing in return.

Local Resident Response

Hi,

I'm writing to you today as a resident on New Zealand Road and I'm concerned about a proposal to increase capacity of Cathays high school. I wish to object to this proposal. My concerns are the reduction of well-lit green space to walk local to New Zealand road, increase of traffic on New Zealand Road due to construction and the school operation, and an increase in litter which we see a lot of on the street due to the school. Please reply with the registration of my objection.

Local Resident Response

I am writing regarding the Cathays High School expansion/redevelopment.

I am very concerned at the lack of information regarding how this expansion will happen and how one can "replace the Cathays High School buildings with new build accommodation on the Maindy Centre site", The young lady who provided me with information on the phone said that the velodrome area would not be built on and that Maindy pool would not be demolished. How then will you propose to fit a new larger school on the site? It is obvious, as reported in several news outlets that the velodrome area must be used to some degree.

I strongly object to the building of a large school building on the velodrome and was assured that Maindy pool will not be affected, so I hope this is the case. I am also very dismayed that a PFI type contract is being used to finance a school project.

Please send me more information on this project

Local Resident Response

I am emailing to give a better indication of my viewpoint as a local Cathays resident regarding the proposed Cathays High School improvements. The brief survey was not fit for purpose as the questions were leading, did not mention any negatives of the proposals so I was unable to update you on local opinion. Please find my opinion below. Please add my opinion to the consultation document.

I oppose any plan that would remove the cycle track. It is too useful and historic to remove. It is well used and loved by Cathays residents and clubs from around the area. Not just Maindy flyers as stated, but also by Cardiff university triathlon club, Cardiff university cycling club, Ajax, and others. The proposed replacement in the Bay is too far away. Any proposal to remove the track would be fought against by these groups.

Shared use of the track (School use in day, club use in evenings and weekends) would seem a fair compromise to me.

If the middle of the track was repurposed from a cycling proficiency site to a school playing field in the weekday daytimes I would not oppose this, provided an alternate same size venue for cycling proficiency was created elsewhere in Cathays.

There are beautiful and mature trees at the North part of Maindy track. Cardiff Council has loudly stated its commitment to maintaining trees. I would strongly oppose any plan to remove any trees.

There is a running and exercise station that runs along the outside of the track. I would oppose any plan that does not maintain this.

There is no mention in the plans for changes to Maindy sports centre. I assume this is safe from any planned changes? I would oppose any changes to the centre.

I see from one report that the bike pump track is not planned for any changes. I welcome this.

I do not have strong opinions about the number of car parking spaces for Maindy sports centre since I walk to it. It would seem sensible to me however to ensure plans maintained to same number of spaces as I have frequently seen the car park full.

At present there is a recycling area in the carpark. I would oppose any plan that does not maintain these.

I hope that you are able to take opinions of Maindy track users into account and come up with a plan that allows school improvements without damaging other areas of the community.

Local Resident Response

I write with a number of concerns regarding the above proposal.

1. **Additional unnecessary traffic/ environmental impact.** A large proportion of Cathays high school children already travel from other areas of Cardiff. I believe it would therefore be preferable to expand schools in the catchment areas that require the places.
2. **Location far from children's communities** - There are no housing developments planned for Cathays, however there are for the south of Cardiff. This confirms point 1 above that expansion of schools would be best targeted towards those areas.
3. **Traffic** An over 40 percent increase in student places (additional 400 places) will definitely increase traffic in this existing busy area. Even with a traffic management plan this will have an additional adverse effect on the residential community. I believe it would be unwise to close Crown way and have a detrimental effects on the residential areas..
4. **Downscaling of Existing size community green space** -Maindy green area is an open space which is enjoyed daily by 100s of adults, children, dog walkers, cyclists, skateboarders, runners daily. This area is recognised as one of the few spaces for residents in Cathays/ Gabalfa and Maindy. There is a circular walk on the external perimeter of the cycle track lined with trees/ grass which is enjoyed by the whole community. Many people visiting several times a day. Bute park is a considerable extra distance to get to especially for those who are elderly, disabilities and young children. Our concern is that losing this Green space will lead to the community just pounding the streets as there would not be any other short circular walks available.
5. **Trees** - As you'll see from either visiting the Maindy site or page 17 of the Consultation document, it is a very green area. There are many mature trees around the 'bowling green' and the 'green belt' itself around the cycling track. There are over 140 trees in the Maindy site (additional trees in the bowling green). Some of these trees are ever green/ conifers, well established oak trees etc. Rather than uprooting the existing trees and planting new trees which would take several decades to develop, it would be wise to preserve existing trees.
6. **Value contradiction** This current proposal contradicts /conflict with the need to preserve green space for emotional and physical well-being and the environmental issues of unnecessary travelling across Cities/ pollution. In addition, the current

proposal of the number of places is unnecessary to serve the Cathays catchment area

The scenario proposed is very much a 'robbing Peter to pay Paul' ...ie 'robbing Cathays to pay Fitzalan High school, Willows High School, Cardiff High school' etc

Suggestions and 'Hopes'

1. A Scoping exercise to determine how many existing Cathays pupils are travelling from outside the Cathays catchment area.
2. Consideration that additional school places are built in areas that require them i.e. where Demand is - rather than creating additional congestion in Cathays community of Buses/ teachers/ support staff/ children trekking from outside the Cathays Catchment areas.
3. If the proposal goes ahead as a very minimum I would like to see that the green area circular perimeter of the cycling track is kept for the residential community to use daily as if is currently – we dearly love this area. In addition, that the pupil numbers are reduced to be in line of what's needed/ demand in Cathays area ie that schools are expanded in other areas of Cardiff where the places are needed in those communities.
4. When the original idea of rebuilding Cathays school was proposed, it was on the assumption that it would be unlikely that there would be an issue building on the cycling track. Now that this has been realised that it's not possible to build directly on the cycling track it will inevitably be a larger financial commitment to optimise each inch of the other parts of space in that area. This leads me to wondering if anyone has considered any of these 2 options?
Option 1 Relocating the school into a section of Bute park and compensating for this by providing upgraded green facilities at Maindy.
Or **Option 2** Rebuilding the 1000 place school in Maindy and building a 400 place school on the south of Cardiff ie Splitting the school into 2 ie with one part in the south of Cardiff for approximately 400 places (because there are insufficient places in the Fitzalan: willow school for the south). For example this could be next to the new proposed cycling track or nearby. This idea may sound drastic to split the school in 2 separate schools but if you consider where the demand for school places are, additional congestion if all in Maindy and the realisation now that the space in Maindy isn't as much as initially suspected this is highly likely to be a better financial and environmental option for the short and longer term.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and I would be grateful if you could take this concerns on board for our community and Cardiff as a whole.

Local Resident Response

I am a parent of primary school aged children in north Cardiff, and a regular user of Maindy cycle track. My children (aged 6 and 9), together with my husband and I are all members of Whitchurch Cycling Club, and my oldest child is also a member of Cardiff Junior Triathlon Club. Pre-lockdown, my family were using the cycle track twice a week for club activities so are well placed to comments on the proposals.

I wish to object to the proposals for a number of reasons. My comments are arranged into seven main areas of concern:

- Proposed size of the school
- Impact on Whitchurch Cycling Club
- Lack of Consultation
- Conflict with planning policy
- Maindy track is not developable
- Proposed new velodrome at International Sports Village not a suitable
- Impact on Cardiff Junior Triathlon Club

Proposed size of the school

We accept that the existing Cathays High School buildings are rated as category “C” and are therefore in poor condition, and we do not object in principle to a replacement school. However, we have significant concerns that a school of the size proposed is not justified by the evidence that is contained in the consultation document and other sources. The consequence of building a school of this size is the loss of an excellent cycling facility that is well used by residents from across Cardiff.

If a smaller school was proposed, in line with the extensive evidence on the number of pupils living within the local catchment area, this would require a smaller footprint and could potentially be accommodated within the existing school site, together with the former bowling greens and tennis courts between the cycle track and Maindy Barracks. This could be achieved without the need for Maindy cycle track to be lost.

We have the following concerns about the evidence justifying an 8 FE expansion:

- The consultation states that “*based on the numbers of pupils in existing housing in the Cathays High School catchment area an English-medium community secondary school of three forms of entry, providing 90 places per year group, would be sufficient to serve the existing catchment area.*” This is clearly supported in the figures, with Table 5 showing forecasts of between 68 and 105 pupils in the catchment per annum. This is not projected to increase as a result of new housing development.
- The consultation identifies that there is insufficient capacity in Fitzalan High to accommodate the number of pupils living within the Fitzalan catchment and it is therefore proposed that Cathays High would accommodate the excess demand. This is considered a wholly inappropriate approach. A replacement Fitzalan School has recently been granted planning permission, which would have offered the

opportunity to address known capacity issues. However, the replacement Fitzalan school has the same capacity as the existing school. Why wasn't it expanded to meet forecast need? When this was questioned at the online public meeting, two reasons were given. The first was that 8-10 FE was the optimum size for schools, and Fitzalan is a 10 FE. However, other schools in Cardiff exceed this – Whitchurch High is listed in the school admissions booklet as 13 FE.

- The second reason given was around limiting the number of different communities mixing in the school. This isn't logical, as the Fitzalan catchment has not changed as a result of the redevelopment – the same communities are still within the catchment area.
- It is not appropriate to expect children to travel across Cardiff to attend secondary school due to insufficient space within their catchment schools. This conflicts with Cardiff's own policy aim in the adopted LDP, which "seeks to minimise travel demand". Places should be available within catchment schools and where this is not possible, action should be taken to address this by increasing capacity in that school, not expecting other schools to address the deficit.
- It was advised at the public meeting that there will be changes to the catchment areas once the 21st Century Schools Band B proposals have been implemented. Why have these proposed changes not been included within this proposal? Any proposed changes to catchment area should have formed part of this consultation as this will influence the responses of consultees.
- A summary of the allocation of school places for 2021/22 was published on 1st March 2021. This identified that the published admission number for Cathays High School was 240, which conflicts with the consultation document, which states that the published admission number is 165. It is concerning that provision is already being made for an 8FE school in advance of the outcome of the consultation.
- A total of 164 out of the 240 places allocated were for pupils living outside of the catchment. No information has been provided on how many of these pupils listed Cathays High as a first choice. However, both Fitzalan High and Cardiff High were unable to cater for all catchment area children, so it is assumed that a significant proportion of children allocated to Cathays High would have expressed a first preference to attend their local catchment school. Why should Cathays High have to accommodate pupils from other areas due to insufficient capacity?
- The furthest distance someone was admitted to Cathays High was 6.083 miles. It is neither appropriate nor sustainable for pupils to have to travel over 6 miles to school, when other closer options should be available.

Impact on Whitchurch Cycling Club

Whitchurch Cycling Club is a Cardiff based club with over 200 active members aged from 3 to over 60. A significant number of our members live in north Cardiff, where Maindy track is easily accessible.

The Club has a weekly track booking, which alternates between an adult session jointly with Cardiff Social Cycling, and a children's session. The children's sessions have seen our younger members aged between 3 and 14 riding on the track in a safe environment, where they can learn valuable cycling skills. My own children have been riding on the track since the age of 4 and have gained a great deal from having a local facility which caters for a range of abilities in such a good location.

Whitchurch CC members, particularly those with young children, will be adversely affected by the relocation of the facility to the International Sports Village due to the distance. This is discussed further below.

Lack of Consultation

Maindy cycle track is a well-used cycling facility used by a number of Cardiff-based clubs. It is disappointing that the consultation document only refers to Maindy Flyers and doesn't mention the other clubs that use the facility on a regular basis, such as Whitchurch Cycling Club, Cardiff Social Cycling, Ajax, JIF, Cardiff University and Cardiff Junior Triathlon Club. All regular club users of the facility should have been consulted on the proposals.

Furthermore, the consultation form does not seek views on the proposed loss of the cycle track, which will have discouraged interested parties from making comments about this important element of the proposal. Furthermore, the wording of question one implies that you are only entitled to an opinion if you are affiliated to a local school. The poor wording and limited scope of the consultation form means that it will not provide a true picture of the strength of opposition to the loss of the track.

Conflict with Planning Policy

It is considered that the proposed replacement cycle track would be contrary to Policy C2 of the adopted Local Development Plan on the Protection of Existing Community Facilities. This policy states:

Proposals involving the loss or change of use of buildings currently or last used for community facilities will only be permitted if:

- i. An alternative facility of at least equal quality and scale to meet community needs is available or will be provided within the vicinity or;*
- ii. It can be demonstrated that the existing provision is surplus to the needs of the community.*

The supporting text for the policy states that this policy would apply to both commercial and non-commercial uses and both land and buildings. As the facility is not surplus to requirements, the alternative cycle track would need to be provided in the 'vicinity.' The proposed alternative site in the Bay is 4.3 miles away or a 23-minute cycle (as identified on Google Maps using National Cycle Network route 8). This alternative site is not 'in the vicinity.'

In the lighter summer months in particular, many of our younger members can ride to Maindy to take part in sessions, as the track is currently in a very accessible location to the main centre of population. Given the distance of proposed replacement site at the International Sports Village, this would involve many of our members having to travel by car to the venue, as it is too far to expect young children to cycle to the alternative venue, take part in a coached cycling session, then cycle home. Other members may be reluctant to travel at all, which may affect the financial viability of the club being able to offer such sessions.

Maindy track is not developable

We are aware that ground investigations have been carried out due to former use of Maindy track as a clay pit and it is understood that the track itself is not suitable for built development and would therefore need to be used for the school sports provision. If this is the case, it would be logical to retain the track as part of the school's sports facilities. There is land in the centre of the track that is under-utilised and could offer additional sports provision such as a pitch or series of five-a-side pitches.

It is recognised that there is a potential safety issue if ball sports were played in close proximity to cyclists on the track. However, the facilities would be used at different times. The peak demand for the cycle track would be at weekends and evening, whereas pitches would be during the school day. An alternative could be to erect a high fence around the central part of the track to prevent balls entering the track. A bridge could provide access from outside the track into the centre to avoid pupils and other users having to cross the track.

The retention of the cycle track would also generate an income and help the financial viability of the Maindy Centre.

Alternatively, there appears to be no reason why any pitches could not be accommodated on the site of the existing school once the buildings are demolished. In the interim, the school could continue to use the pitches at Heath Park, as per the current situation.

Proposed new velodrome at International Sports Village not a suitable replacement

Unfortunately, Whitchurch Cycling Club have received no information on the proposed new facility to determine whether it would meet the needs of our club. Whilst I understand the Maindy Flyers have been in discussions about the proposals and are supportive, they are not the only cycling club in Cardiff that uses Maindy track. If the scheme is going to be a Council funded scheme rather than a private facility for Maindy Flyers, then all clubs should have been consulted.

It is disappointing that initial information on the replacement track only became publicly available on 11th March, just a week before this consultation ends, which gives interested parties insufficient time to assess and respond to the information. It should be noted that Whitchurch Cycling Club obtained the details of the new track from social media, rather than being notified by the Council.

The Cabinet report for the International Sports Village only contains partial information on the proposal, as 5 of the key Appendices that would have provided some clarity are listed as confidential. We therefore do not have full details to assess whether the proposal is indeed a like-for-like replacement. We have concerns that the track is shorter than Maindy (333m compared to 450m). This will mean that banking will need to be steeper, making it unsuitable for free wheel bikes. This will have a drastic effect on most users if they do not have a fixed wheel track bike, and it won't be suitable for our youngest members, who currently ride at Maindy. In addition, you will be unable to cycle to the facility on a track bike, as it is law you bike must have a brake. We note that a 1km closed circuit loop is proposed, and this is welcomed, but it would appear to be something that is open access rather than something a club could use exclusively for training. It also won't give our members the velodrome experience that they currently have at Maindy. We have been provided with no information on the costs for users of the facilities or what availability there would be for clubs other than Maindy Flyers. In the absence of such information, it is difficult to determine if the proposed velodrome would be a suitable replacement.

It is welcomed that there is a commitment that any replacement facility would be operational before the proposed closure of Maindy, but we have concerns over the timescales. Given that a detailed business case has not been developed or approved by Cardiff Council, and the proposal has yet to reach planning application stage, completion in 2022 seems unrealistic. There is therefore a real danger that the city could be left without a facility. If the existing track was retained, the timescales would be less critical.

Impact of Cardiff Junior Triathlon Club

Cardiff Junior Triathlon Club is currently based at Maindy, offering four sessions a week for young people aged 8-14. Maindy is an excellent venue as it allows members to participate in all three disciplines on a single site – the first hour is running and cycling on the track and the second hour is swimming. Maindy has also been used as a venue for a number of Junior and Adult triathlon races, which have attracted participants from across South Wales. It is one of the few locations in Wales that can accommodate all disciplines on a single site.

If the cycle track is lost, there is no other facility in Cardiff that could offer this provision. Whilst Cardiff International Pool would be located in closed proximity to the proposed velodrome, it is likely that they would be run by different operators and therefore running a combined triathlon session may not be possible, particularly as it is understood that there are limited slots available for lane swimming at the International Pool.

Furthermore, some Junior Triathlon Club members may be unwilling or unable to travel to the Sports Village to train if they are local to Maindy due to the distance.

Local Councillor – Ashley Wood

The consultation provides comments on the council's proposals to:

- Expand Cathays High School from 1,072 places (5.5 Forms of Entry with 247 sixth form places) to 1,450 places (8 Forms of Entry with 250 sixth form places), from September 2023;
- Replace the Cathays High School buildings with new build accommodation on the Maindy Centre site adjacent to Crown Way and North Road;
- Expand the current Specialist Resource Base (SRB) for learners with Autism Spectrum Condition from 16 to 50 places in purpose-built accommodation in the new school buildings;
- Upgrade community facilities in Cathays and Gabalfa through the significantly enhanced school facilities being made available for shared use with the wider local community;
- Provide space for the local community to continue to have access to off-road open spaces for informal leisure use, recognising this is the current use at the Maindy site.

We recognise projected demand for places at Cathays High and welcome the proposed investment in 21st century school and the associated facilities.

Our comments relate to the wider implications of the proposals, namely the loss of Maindy cycle track and open access space, the potential closure of Crown Way to through traffic, and comments regarding the potential for New Zealand Road to be re-opened to through traffic as a result.

We note the challenges of the staged statutory consultation process for school reorganisation and the ability of this stage of the consultation to address some of the wider questions generated by such a scheme. This has however created uncertainty and concern with residents feeling unable to engage fully with the process.

Crown Way

There is significant concern about the potential for the closure of Crown Way to through traffic. Whilst we understand the rationale, given that the new school site may be situated across the current and new site, however there are significant implications for traffic through Gabalfa should the road be closed. Whitchurch Road is already – in a pre-pandemic context – congested, and the restriction of through traffic along Crown Way will have implications for traffic travelling via Crwys Road and City Road and up to North Road.

The council must be creative in addressing the challenges posed by a split site, for example could a bridge be constructed to connect the sites.

New Zealand Road

We understand that during the public meetings on the consultation, officers made reference to the potential for New Zealand Road to be re-opened to through traffic. We understand that the design proposals will be subject to a full traffic assessment, but we cannot envisage any scenario where re-opening the road would be suitable or desirable. It would be contradictory to the council's intention to create low-traffic neighbourhoods by funnelling traffic down a compact residential street, and ongoing discussions with officers around proposals to designate New Zealand Road as a school street.

21st century school facilities

It is important that local primary schools and the public are able to make full use of the recreational facilities that form part of 21st century schools. There is a distinct lack of such facilities in the immediate area, especially for local primary schools who currently travel in order to access facilities for sport activities.

With regards to the cycle track, we note that cycling groups are content with the proposals and that the council has committed to maintaining the cycle track at Maindy until the proposed velodrome at the International Sports Village is operational.

Support for the relocation of the track is not universally shared amongst residents. Many are concerned about the loss of the track from the area and open space as a result of the proposals. We also have concerns about any potential revenue implications for Maindy Leisure centre should the proposals for Cathays High not materialise as envisaged and the council opening a competing facility in the Bay.

Residents are also concerned about the loss and distancing of facilities and open public space from the area, which many will find harder to access.

Green spaces

We would welcome further detail and consultation in future on the maximisation of open green space and both the retention and growth of tree cover as a result of the scheme.

Whitchurch Cycling Club

Whitchurch Cycling Club is a Cardiff based club with over 200 active members aged from 3 to over 60. A significant number of our members live in north Cardiff, where Maindy track is easily accessible.

The Club has a weekly track booking, which alternates between an adult session jointly with Cardiff Social Cycling, and a children's session. The children's sessions have seen our younger members aged between 3 and 14 riding on the track in a safe environment, where they can learn valuable cycling skills.

Whitchurch Cycling Club are supportive **in principle** of improvements to cycling infrastructure in Cardiff and welcome the investment in improved facilities. However, we consider that the new track proposed at the International Sports Village should be **in addition** to existing facilities in Cardiff. The replacement of an existing facility that is well located and fit for purpose, with an alternative edge of city location is not appropriate. The COVID-19 pandemic has seen a welcome increase in the number of cyclists within the city and it is important that these cyclists are encouraged to continue to participate in the sport both for exercise and for active travel in the future. The Maindy cycle track is in an excellent position in a central location within the city in close proximity to the Taff trail and other local cycle routes and should be supported moving forward as part of a network of cycling facilities.

We therefore **object** to the proposed loss of Maindy track as part of the Cathays High School redevelopment proposals for the reasons set out below.

Lack of Consultation

Maindy cycle track is a well-used cycling facility used by a number of Cardiff-based clubs. It is disappointing that the consultation document only refers to Maindy Flyers and doesn't mention the other clubs that use the facility on a regular basis, such as Whitchurch Cycling Club, Cardiff Social Cycling, Ajax, JIF, Cardiff University and Cardiff Junior Triathlon Club. All regular club users of the facility should have been consulted on the proposals.

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Estyn

This report has been prepared by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Education and Training in Wales.

Under the terms of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and its associated Code, proposers are required to send consultation documents to Estyn. However Estyn is not a body which is required to act in accordance with the Code and the Act places no statutory requirements on Estyn in respect of school organisation matters. Therefore as a body being consulted, Estyn will provide their opinion only on the overall merits of school organisation proposals.

Estyn has considered the educational aspects of the proposal and has produced the following response to the information provided by the proposer and other additional information such as data from Welsh Government and the views of the Regional Consortia, which deliver school improvement services to the schools within the proposal.

Introduction

The proposal is by Cardiff City Council.

The proposal is for the expansion and redevelopment of Cathays High School in line with Band B 21st Century Schools priority schemes. Five secondary schools are included in Cardiff's Band B 21st Century schools programme, including Cathays High School.

Summary / Conclusion

The proposer outlines the benefits of the proposal in addressing the expansion and redevelopment of Cathays High School in line with Band B 21st Century Schools priority schemes. These proposals take account of the projected increasing intakes to secondary education in a number of areas of Cardiff in the period until 2024, and the continuing need for these places in the period that follows. The proposal addresses a plan to provide sufficient capacity to allow the projected number of children within the Cathays High School catchment area who require a place in an English-medium community high school.

It is Estyn's opinion that the proposal is likely to at least maintain the current standards of education in the area.

Description and benefits

The proposer has provided a clear rationale for the proposal. It is to expand Cathays High School from 1,072 places (5.5 Forms of Entry with 247 sixth form places) to 1,450 places (8 Forms of Entry with 250 sixth form places), from September 2023.

Cathays High School is rated as a "C" category for condition, which means the buildings are poor condition with major defects. A significant percentage of its accommodation is demountable accommodation. To support the Council's aim to ensure that school facilities are fit for purpose, the proposal describes the intention to replace the Cathays High School

buildings with new build accommodation on the Maindy Centre site adjacent to Crown Way and North Road.

Currently a Specialist Resource Base for pupils with Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC) is located at Cathays High School and supports up to 16 pupils aged 11-18.

The proposed expansion of Cathays High School in new build, 21st Century accommodation presents an opportunity to develop further the specialist provision within the school and to increase the number of places available from 16 to 50. This development would help to ensure there are sufficient places to meet increased demand arising out of a growing pupil population and a growing incidence and identification of ASC in Cardiff.

The proposal highlights the challenges posed by the constrained school site, which limits access for pupils to outdoor facilities and does not include any full-size school pitch provision for pupils. It identifies that enhanced school facilities would be made available for shared use with the wider local community.

The proposer considers advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. For example, Cathays High School buildings have a backlog of maintenance issues and addressing the maintenance backlog would only address health and safety issues. This would not provide a sustainable school for the future. However, when identifying a potential increase in traffic as a disadvantage, the proposal offers little information as to how the local authority will deal with this.

The local authority identifies suitably a number of potential risks linked with the proposal, including unidentified development constraints, the possibility that they cannot secure Welsh Government funding and that the projected increase in the number of pupils does not happen. The proposer considers that based on the number of pupils in primary schools in Cardiff and proposed new housing in a number of areas of Cardiff, the last of these appears unlikely.

The proposer outlines that the proposed scheme forms part of the 21st Century School Programme and is to be funded through a Mutual Investment Model (MIM). They recognise the potential risk if the Council does not get the funding from the Welsh Government, and as a result the Council would be fully responsible for all costs relating to the proposal. In this case, the council would have to review investment options to ensure the delivery of sufficient school places. However, the proposer does not consider suitably how the reduction in places in neighbouring schools, due to the increased capacity at Cathays High, will affect the budgets of these schools.

The proposer identifies a few other options that they have considered. They note that they have considered the impact of refurbishing the current building at Cathays High School and this would address the capacity needs to Cathays High School. However, it considers that this would not be cost effective and would not significantly improve the learning environment or address the increase in the number of English-medium places required at secondary age over a wider area. The proposer identifies that the construction of new facilities for Cathays High School would take place on the nearby Maindy Centre site and

potentially on a proportion of the existing site, which it thinks is the most suitable site for the expansion and will support open community access.

The proposer gives due regard to the potential disruption to pupils during the construction work. It notes that pupils enrolled at Cathays High School would remain on their current site until the new build school facilities are ready. The Council acknowledges that change in routine and environment can be unsettling and upsetting for pupils on the Autism Spectrum. The ASC staff would support the pupils who attend the ASC SRB to enable them to adapt to the changes proposed

The proposer has suitably considered the impact of the proposal on learner travel arrangements, which is likely to be limited. It intends to support home to school travel in line with the council's home to school transport policy. It further recognises the Council's policy to increase the use of sustainable modes of transport. The proposer supports the objectives in the Active Travel Plan ensuring that they will make improvements to on-site and off-site infrastructure required to facilitate active journeys.

The proposal shows clearly how surplus places will be affected at the school and in neighbouring schools. However, the rationale for creating extra spaces at Cathays High School appears to be based on the need to address overspill from other areas.

The proposal document identifies that the local demand for places at Cathays High School is projected to drop off slightly. It bases the proposal to create extra spaces at the school on an expectation of additional demand from new housing citywide, and notes that 'Currently there are no large planned residential developments within, or in close proximity to, the Cathays High School catchment area. This means there would be no significant increase in the child population within the catchment area as a result of new housing developments'. As a result, when considering alternative options the local authority does not provide sufficient detail as to why they have discounted expanding provision elsewhere while providing better facilities of a similar size at the new Cathays site. The proposer identifies that they have completed a suitable equalities impact assessment, although it has not included this assessment in the proposal. The proposer believes that the proposal neither enhances nor impacts negatively on equality.

The proposer has completed a suitable Welsh language impact assessment. It does not expect any negative impact on the Welsh Language from this proposal and the proposal would not change the number of Welsh-medium secondary school places available in the area.

The proposer has completed a suitable community impact assessment. The proposer believes that the proposal will enhance the opportunities for a number of community organisations to make use of Cathays High site outside of school hours.

These organisations will be consulted on the proposed changes and consideration will be given to how to support these organisations in the proposed new build school have minimal impact on the wider community. It identifies appropriately positive impacts on the community. It recognises that there are very few open spaces for residents in this area and

therefore the new development will provide space and access for the community to continue these informal activities in community green spaces. It believes that the newly built accommodation will improve access and facilities for pupils with special educational needs.

Educational aspects of the proposal

The proposal does not provide sufficient information on the school's current performance, the standards of pupils' wellbeing, the quality of teaching or the effectiveness of leadership at the school. The proposer notes only that in 2020 the regional consortia placed the school in the green colour coded support category. The proposer has outlined the most recent Estyn inspection outcomes, however, this report is from 2013.

The proposer gives an overarching statement on how it considers standards in education will be maintained and improved. It states that it works closely with the governing bodies of schools to make sure that, standards in schools are high, that teaching is good and that leadership and governance is strong. It highlights that it does not expect the proposal to have any negative impact on the quality of standards of education. The proposer expects that 21st century school facilities will better support the delivery of high quality education.

The proposer stipulates that the proposed new 21st Century School will meet the needs of the new 'Curriculum for Wales' for learners (3-16) which is due to be implemented in Welsh schools from 2022. It proposes that the expansion and redevelopment of Cathays High School will provide facilities that allow for real-world practical learning with local organisations and employers context. The proposer mitigates the risk of the proposed changes, by ensuring that they would be planned carefully so that the schools leadership and governance are not disrupted, which could have a negative impact on educational outcomes.

The proposer suitably considered that the proposal would strengthen the current provision offered for pupils with special educational needs. There is currently a Specialist Resource Base for pupils with Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC) located at Cathays High School which supports up to 16 pupils aged 11-18. The proposed new school, as a 21st Century school building would tailor the new SRB facilities to the needs of the young people who access it. The proposer aims to design the new resource base to fit the pupils' learning needs and to provide a calm and structured environment to help with anxiety and sensory challenges.

The proposer does not believe there will be any impact on pupils with English as an additional language. There is no information available that suggests that the proposals would have a negative effect on pupils at the school who receive Free School Meals. The proposer notes that there would be no negative effect on provision for any ethnic group. The options, suggest that Cathays High School will enhance the learning experiences and opportunities to all ethnic groups by making use of the expertise and skills within the local area.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

13 JULY 2021

Present: Councillor Bridgeman(Chairperson)
Councillors Cunnah, Hopkins, Joyce, Melbourne, Molik, Phillips,
and Singh

Mia John, Karen Dell'Armi, Matthew Richards and Patricia
Arlotte

50 : APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Mia Rees and Carol Cobert.

51 : DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were made in accordance with the Members Code of Conduct.

52 : MINUTES

The minutes of the meetings held on the 11 May 2021 were approved as a correct record of that meeting as proposed by Karen Dell'Armi and seconded by Councillor Bablin Mollik.

53 : SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLANNING: EXPANSION OF PENTYRCH PRIMARY SCHOOL

The Chair welcomed Councillor Sarah Merry (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills), Melanie Godfrey (Director of Education & Lifelong Learning), Michele Duddrige-Friedl (Operational Manager, Planning & Provision), and Richard Portas (Programme Director of School Organisation Planning) to the meeting.

Councillor Merry was invited to make a statement during which she referred to the draft report for Cabinet and its recommendation to go to consultation on the expansion of Pentyrch Primary School.

Members were advised that Section 106 funding had been allocated to the proposal and that the village school would benefit from the proposed expansion and nursery provision.

Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members sought clarification as to whether the projected surplus of places in English medium provision would be taken up by the new housing developments in the wider area. Members were advised that there was confidence that the places would be required in the short term. It was difficult to predict longer term trends with certainty, although a decrease in the birth

rate was expected. Nevertheless the development was a prudent one which would stabilise provision in the locality.

- Members sought clarification on the accuracy of the projected figures for English and Welsh medium demand, and the difference between the catchment areas for English and Welsh medium schools. Members were advised that the numbers were not yet confirmed and would continue to be considered projected until the figures from PLASK had been verified. The catchment areas were wider for Welsh medium schools and there continued to be lower take-up for Welsh medium education. Projected figures were based on historic take-up. It was likely that catchment areas would be reviewed in the future.
- Members enquired as to the plans for Welsh medium education in relation to the Plasdwr proposals. Members were advised that engagement had commenced in relation to the Welsh Education Strategic Plan and different models of provision. The aim was to expand Welsh medium provision but that had to be balanced against declining birth rates. The Plasdwr proposal is a hybrid model with one form of entry English medium and the other 50% Welsh. The new model is intended to increase English speakers' confidence in using Welsh. The Welsh medium classes at Creigiau and Gwaelod are not full.
- Members sought clarification on whether the proposed development encompassed plans to improve the condition of the school. Members were advised that issues relating to the condition of the school would be addressed and resolved in due course and the money available be used to greatest effect.
- Members sought clarification on the arrangements being sought to federate the school. Members were advised that similar arrangements are already in place. Support is being given by Llanishen Fach Primary School. No decision has yet been taken about which school would be most appropriate to federate with. The Council has supported Pentyrch over a number of years as intake and standards have fluctuated. A sustainable model for the long term is required. The governing body is bringing forward the proposal proactively. It needs to consider it beneficial. There are several federations that are already operating very successfully. It is difficult to attract and retain high quality headteachers for smaller schools. Staff in both schools have benefited from working together.

RESOLVED:

That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

54 : SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLANNING: SPECIAL RESOURCE BASE PROVISION

The Chair welcomed Councillor Sarah Merry (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills), Melanie Godfrey (Director of Education & Lifelong Learning), Michele Duddrige-Friedl (Operational Manager, Planning &

Provision), and Richard Portas (Programme Director of School Organisation Planning) to the meeting.

The Chair and Councillor Joyce declared a personal interest as councillors for Llanrumney.

Councillor Merry was invited to make a statement during which she referred to the draft report for Cabinet and its recommendation to go to consultation on the proposals to transfer, expand and redevelop The Court Special School and the proposed establishment of specialist learning resource provision at Moorland Primary School.

Members were advised that the proposal regarding The Court Special School is one of a series of measures planned, and that £1.3m funding has been allocated to supply Flying Start provision.

Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members were concerned about whether the proposals were sufficient to meet anticipated growth in need for specialist learning resource provision. Members were advised that it was important to understand the position in relation to need including to complex learning, emotional health and wellbeing and that the current proposal was only a starting point.
- Members sought clarification on the total expected capital and revenue costs of The Court proposal and the extent to which capital receipts from the sale of The Court site were factored into the calculation, and the financial relationship between the acquisition of the Ty Glas site and The Court proposal. Members were advised that the proposal is funded within the capital envelope of the Band B programme. The scope of the programme has changed over time but the affordability is the same. There is no relationship between The Court proposal and the Ty Glas acquisition. The receipts from the sale of The Court site feed into the overall capital position of Band B.
- Members sought clarification as to how The Court would be managed across two sites, and whether the full primary age range would be accommodated on each site or whether the different sites would accommodate different age groups. Members were advised that conversations had begun with the school and that staffing and governance changes associated with the split site arrangement were required. Few children from the Foundation Stage are enrolled at The Court and while the full primary age range would be present on both sites it would mostly be children from the older years. The two sites are carefully located near to primary schools so there should be good inclusion and benefits across Fairwater and Penybryn.

RESOLVED:

That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

The Chair welcomed Councillor Graham Hinchey (Cabinet Member for Children & Families), Sarah McGill (Corporate Director & Director of Social Services), and Deborah Driffield (Director of Children's Services) to the meeting.

Councillor Hinchey was invited to make a statement during which he outlined the data presented within the Children's Services Quarter 4 Performance 2020/2021 update.

Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members sought clarification on how services maintain contact with care leavers particularly post-16, in relation to the high percentage of CLA and care leavers recorded as NEET (54% in January 2020, 34% in January 2021). Members were advised that the reduction was promising but still not where the Council wanted to be. The Council has a statutory duty to maintain contact with young people in full-time education until the age of 25. There is a Personal Advisor Service additional to the Social Workers and young people have Pathway Plans which identify their aspirations and who will work with them. The Council has been working on identifying the available partners for local training and employment opportunities. The aim is for all young people to have opportunities for employment and training.
- Members enquired as to the availability of data on the proportion of young people who have benefited from the Cardiff Commitment. Members were advised that officers did not have the data to hand but would report back. The data is available but the people who have benefited would potentially be those who have had a significant intervention from the Personal Advisor Service and Into Work. The data needs to be examined.
- Members sought clarification on which categories within the Child Protection statistics had seen the largest change. Members were advised that there has been a significant increase in neglect cases, linked to increasing deprivation and child poverty whether generational or experienced for the first time. Domestic abuse cases have increased significantly either because there has been an increase or because people are reporting more. There is increased surveillance and awareness of the signs of physical abuse. Officers are concerned that sexual abuse is not being detected. The Council is part of pilot project to retrain social workers to listen to children and ask the right questions.
- Members sought clarification on what sits within the Exploitation category. Members were advised that there has been a significant rise in criminal exploitation, which until recently was on a similar trajectory to child sexual exploitation. Work is underway to move young people from Child Protection and identifying issues such as contextual safeguarding. There are issues around forced marriage and child trafficking which are emerging themes.

- Members enquired as to whether there was the capacity to deal with the rise in Child Protection cases. Members were advised that there was insufficient capacity to manage Child Protection investigations. Managers have reported that their teams are unable to cope with the number of cases. Workers have been brought in from other teams to assist with investigations, with impacts on those other teams. Too much time is being spent on investigations and too little on support. Political support is required to change processes and structures.
- Members enquired as to how the partnership with Education was working. Members were advised that there are monthly meetings with Education colleagues, a joint recovery plan, and there has been a move into locality working. There has been a revival of working in joint assessment teams (or teams around the family). Officers are working closely with Education colleagues on supporting the mental health of young people.
- Members requested information on the steps that were being taken to engage with communities, carry out preventative work and address mistrust. Members were informed that the increase in numbers supported by Family Help indicated the more diverse ways the Council used to communicate with people, partly due to the pandemic were presenting opportunities to the service. There are opportunities to learn about virtual ways of engagement and reach higher numbers at the preventative end. It is important to engage other professionals across the system to free up social workers to perform their essential tasks and ensure the right intervention at the right time. Children's Services is only able to respond to statutory requirements. It is hoped it would be possible to build links with communities in the future when there is a return to localities.
- Members enquired as to the risk to the wellbeing and retention of Social Workers and to the quality and timeliness of investigations and decision making affecting young people due to staff being under pressure. Members were advised that the work of Children's Services is under continuous review. Managers meet daily to review cases. Remuneration of agency staff has been increased to attract more experienced social workers. There is a national shortage of social workers able and willing to undertake investigations because of low remuneration. The effect of the market supplement has worn off as other local authorities have introduced it. Longer term solutions such as revised career pathways and pay structures and a Training and Workforce Academy are being investigated.
- Members enquired as to whether the increase in the budget for Social Services was sufficient to cover the greater demands upon Services than anticipated at the start of the financial year, and whether there was the political will to address any shortfall. Members were advised that there was a better-informed collaboration with Finance colleagues in attempting to understand the uncertainties within the current financial year. The key uncertainty is around the funding support from Welsh Government. The pressures on Children's Services will be significant and long term. Detailed monitoring allows quick action to mitigate pressures or call upon the Contingency Fund.

Going forward there may be a need for greater reserves in Children's Services.

- Members enquired as to the how well Children's Services would be able to prevent breakdown when children are reunited with their families due to better practice. Members were advised that intensive support over the long term was necessary for some families, but that currently there is a lack of resources for such long-term support. A proposed Interventions Hub is being developed bringing together different services to support families for a period. For some families it will be necessary to buy in services because they lack their own support network for the longer term.
- Members discussed how vulnerable groups had been particularly badly affected during the pandemic.

RESOLVED:

That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

56 : LOCAL AUTHORITY SOCIAL SERVICES ANNUAL REPORT 2020/2021

The Chair welcomed Councillor Graham Hinchey (Cabinet Member for Children & Families), Sarah McGill (Corporate Director & Director of Social Services), and Deborah Driffield (Director of Children's Services) to the meeting.

Councillor Hinchey was invited to make a statement during which he outlined the information presented within the Local Authority Social Services Annual Report 2020/2021.

Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members debated the decline in wider support services over recent years. Members were advised that recent experience had shown what could be achieved when there was unanimity across organisations about what needed to be done.
- Members considered there was a need for a greater focus on prevention. Members were advised that early-stage intervention results in a reduced need for high-cost intervention to deal with crises at a later stage.
- Members were advised that Cardiff Council has provided more early-stage intervention than other local authorities and that other authorities are approaching Cardiff Council for advice.
- Members sought clarification on how the Council planned to ensure young people remained at the centre of delivering the goals and objectives of the strategy and ensuring effective monitoring. Members were advised that the Mind of My Own app would allow Children's Services to get the views of children directly. Feedback indicates young people are more comfortable

using the app than in face-to-face encounters. The Participation Framework would be at the forefront of making sure children's voices are heard. Young people are involved in commissioning and youth justice workshops. Resources have been put into Life Story Workers, who work with young people to help them understand their life journey.

RESOLVED:

That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

57 : YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE UPDATE

The Chair welcomed Councillor Graham Hinchey (Cabinet Member for Children & Families), Sarah McGill (Corporate Director & Director of Social Services), Deborah Driffield (Director of Children's Services), Graham Robb (Independent Chair, Youth Justice Board), Angharad Thomas (Operational Manager, Youth Justice Service), and Hannah Williams (Probation Service, Chair of the Youth Justice Partnership Subcommittee) to the meeting.

Councillor Hinchey was invited to make a statement during which he outlined the information presented within the Youth Justice Service Update.

Members were asked to comment or raise questions on the information received. Those discussions are summarised as follows:

- Members sought clarification on the priorities for action if the anticipated risk of more children coming to the attention of the Youth Justice Service post-pandemic is borne out, whether there is good collaboration with the Education Department's Youth Service and whether the Youth Service has the capacity to deal with a possible increase in demand. Members were advised that an increase in the amount of people coming to the attention of the Youth Justice Service is envisaged. Partnership working with other services is key to managing the increase in demand.
- Members sought clarification on how partnership working had impacted on the trajectory of individual cases. Members were provided with an outline of a case where partnership working had resulted in a successful outcome.
- Members enquired as to the extent to which substance misuse was a factor in the young people coming to the Service's attention, and how far the Service was able to work with partners in educating young people and contributing to prevention. Members were advised that there had been a decrease in the number of young people being referred to Substance Misuse Workers. There appears to be fewer young people using substances although there had been an increase in the numbers possessing and dealing them. There has also been a shift in the type of substances being used. There is work underway with schools to contribute to the health and wellbeing of the wider community.
- Members were concerned about the number of young people who are criminally exploited who are not engaged with education. There is concern that

young people who are not engaged with schools do not appear on the Vulnerable Assessment Panel list and are not open to interventions. Members were advised that additional funding has been secured from the Pupil Development Grant to look at gaps in service provision. It has been suggested that extra work be done around young people who are not accessing the full timetable. It is recognised that young people who are not accessing the full timetable are more vulnerable to criminal exploitation. The work will allow an evidence base to be built.

- Members were concerned about young people who are unknown to Education and other services.
- Members enquired as to whether the reduction in reoffending indicated a long-term trend. Members were advised that this year has seen a very large reduction in both reoffending and first time entrants, however there is a small cohort who reoffend frequently.
- Members enquired as to the usefulness of comparison with other local authorities. Members were advised that local authorities helped each other in various ways and shared good practice.
- Members were advised that key partners are committed to driving forward the work of the Youth Justice Service, scrutinising data regarding service delivery and providing solutions. The benefits of the group approach are beginning to be seen.

RESOLVED:

That the Chairperson writes to the Cabinet Member on behalf of the Committee expressing their comments and observations during the Way Forward.

58 : URGENT ITEMS (IF ANY)

No urgent items were tabled at this meeting.

59 : DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The date of the next meeting of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee is on Thursday 16th September 2021 at 4.30 pm via MS Teams.

The meeting terminated at 8.07 pm

**CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL**

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

21 SEPTEMBER 2021

CYPSC WORK PROGRAMME 2021/22

Purpose of Report

1. To enable Members of the Committee to agree and approve their Work Programme for 2021-22.

Background

2. The Council's Constitution states that each Scrutiny Committee will set their own work programme. This is traditionally undertaken at the beginning of a municipal year and updated as the work progresses. As with other years, the work programme needs to be carefully constructed so that the time available to the Committee is used most effectively in order to maximise the impact of Scrutiny.
3. 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 A**.
4. Scrutiny plays an essential role in promoting accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the Council's decision-making process and the way in which it delivers services. The main roles of the Scrutiny Committees are:
 - i. Holding to account the Cabinet and officers, as decision-makers.
 - ii. Being a '*critical friend*', questioning how decisions have been made, providing a '*check and balance*' to decision makers and undertaking reviews of services and policy.
 - iii. Providing a voice for citizens.

5. The construction of a work programme involves obtaining information from a range of sources, these may include:
- Information from the relevant Directorates;
 - Relevant extracts from relevant corporate documents - including Cabinet Forward Plan, Capital Ambition, Corporate Plan, Recovery & Renewal Plans, Directorate Delivery Plans, budgetary information, performance information, risk register and audit reports.
 - Forthcoming UK and Welsh Government legislation and policy changes
 - Suggestions and ideas put forward by the Children & Young People Scrutiny Committee;
 - Member suggestions and observations;
 - Citizen and third party comments and observations;
 - Performance information.

Identification of Potential Items

6. At the July 2021 Committee meeting, Members resolved to hold a CYPSC Work Programming Forum (which took place on the 19th July 2021) where they agreed a number of scrutiny priorities for the remainder of the 2021/22 municipal year and asked the Chair and Principal Scrutiny Officer to create a draft work programme for discussion and potential approval at the September meeting. A copy of the draft work programme detailing the period September 2021 to March 2022 is attached to this report at **Appendix B**. Members have agreed to regularly review their Work Programme and update during the remainder of the municipal year.
7. An explanation of the various forms of scrutiny that can be carried delivered are set out below:
- **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. In setting their work programme, Members have been mindful of Audit Wales advice for scrutiny committees to aim to achieve committee meetings within reasonable timeframes, whilst maintaining robust and appropriate levels of scrutiny across the terms of reference. Key to this is ensuring agendas are of a manageable size, work occurs outside of committee meetings and Members are provided the option to adjourn a committee meeting if more time is required than originally anticipated.
 10. This timeframe takes on added significance with meetings held remotely, given advice to keep remote meetings as short as possible. Scrutiny Chairs have discussed the length of meetings and decided to aim to keep meetings to 2.5 hours, where possible.

Forward Work Plan September – December 2021

11. As part of the Council's response to the Wales Audit Office report '*Overview and Scrutiny - Fit for the Future?*' (July 2018), the Head of Democratic Services has introduced publication of the Committee's "Forward Work Programme" (FWP) on the Council's internet site.¹
12. The next published FWP will cover the period September 2021 – December 2021. At this meeting, Members are asked to consider the information set out in **Appendix C** and agree for this to be published, subject to any amendments agreed at this meeting.

Way Forward

13. Members are invited to consider whether any further amendments are required to the draft work programme attached at **Appendix B** and subsequently agree the Environmental Scrutiny Committee Work Programme for 2021-22. Members are

¹ Available at: [Scrutiny Forward Work Programmes \(cardiff.gov.uk\)](https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/scrutiny-forward-work-programmes)

reminded of the need to retain some flexibility in the work programme to enable new items to be added during the year as necessary.

Legal Implications

14. 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

15. 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 its Appendices;
- ii. Consider and agree any amendments to the draft work programme;
- iii. Approve a final work programme for 2021-22; and
- iv. Consider and agree the Committee Forward Work Plan attached at **Appendix C**,
for publication on the Council's internet.

DAVINA FIORE

Director of Governance & Legal Services

15th September 2021

Children & Young People Scrutiny Committee specific Terms of Reference

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 children and young people, including:

- School Improvement
- Schools Organisation
- School Support Services
- Education Welfare & Inclusion
- Early Years Development
- Special Educational Needs
- Governor Services
- Children's Social Services
- Children & Young People's Partnership
- Youth Services and Justice
- Children's Play Services

To assess the impact of partnerships with and resources and services provided by external organisations including the Welsh Government, Welsh Government Sponsored Public Bodies, joint local government services and quasi-departmental non-government 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.

Within their terms of reference, Scrutiny Committees will:

General

- review and/or scrutinise decisions made or actions taken in connection;
- with the discharge of any of the Authority's functions;
- make reports and/or recommendations to the Council and/or the Cabinet;
- consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants;

- exercise the right to 'call-in', for reconsideration, decisions made but not yet implemented by the Cabinet, Cabinet Members and designated senior officers;
- Receive and consider reports from statutory external inspectors or auditors referred to them; and
- act in accordance with the Scrutiny Procedure Rules.

Specific functions

Scrutiny Committees will:

- i. review and scrutinise the decisions made by and performance of the Cabinet and/or committees and employees both in relation to individual decisions and over time;
- ii. review and scrutinise the performance of the Authority in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or service areas;
- iii. question members of the Cabinet and committees and/or employees about their decisions and performance, whether generally in comparison with service plans and targets over a period of time, or in relation to particular decisions, initiatives or projects;
- iv. make recommendations to the Cabinet and/or appropriate committee and/or Council arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process;
- v. review and scrutinise the performance of other public bodies in the area and invite reports from them by requesting them to address the scrutiny committee and local people about their activities and performance; and
- vi. question and gather evidence from any person (with their consent).

Resources

Scrutiny Committees may exercise overall responsibility for the resources made available to them.

	16/09/2021	07/10/2021	09/11/2021	09/12/2021	11/01/2022	15/02/2022	03/03/2022
Committee Item 1	Local Development Plan - pre-decision	Closer to home / development of accommodation options for children and young people in Cardiff policy/ service development	Interventions Hub / Reviewing Hub update policy/ service development	Children's Services Review policy/ service development	Cathays proposal- Strategic Outline Case/ Outline Business Case pre-decision	Budget pre-decision	Admissions arrangements (2023/24) - determination inc primary coordinated arrangements pre-decision
Committee Item 2	School Organisation Planning: 21 st Century Schools (Band B) Willows High School – pre-decision	YJS Update – time/ reputational updates	National Adoption Service for Wales – hosting arrangements pre-decision	YJS Update time/ reputational updates	Court/ Moorland - first proposal(s) proceed to stat notice pre-decision	Corporate Plan pre-decision	Children's Services - Participation policy/ service development
Committee Item 3	School Organisation Planning: Cardiff Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) 2022-2032 – pre-decision	Family Drug and Alcohol Court policy/ service development	Education Recovery Update time/ reputational updates	Valleys, Vale & Cardiff Adoption Collaborative Annual Report 2020/21	Pentyrch Primary expansion and nursery (assuming Sept 22 open) - proceed to stat notice pre-decision	Greenhill and ALN Paper – determination pre-decision	YJS Update time/ reputational updates

	16/09/2021	07/10/2021	09/11/2021	09/12/2021	11/01/2022	15/02/2022	03/03/2022
Committee Item 4	School Organisation Planning: Ty Glas site acquisition – CONFIDENTIAL <i>pre-decision</i>	School Organisation Planning: 21 st Century Schools: The expansion and redevelopment of Cathays High School <i>pre-decision</i>			J33 LDP Primary - proceed to stat notice <i>pre-decision</i>		Education Recovery Update <i>time/reputational updates</i>
Committee Item 5	Education Recovery Update <i>time/reputational updates</i>	School Organisation Planning: Greenhill and ALN Paper <i>pre-decision</i>			Education Recovery Update <i>time/reputational updates</i>		
Committee Item 6	CYPSC Work Programme 21_22				Practice framework - Signs of Safety / Reunification / Family Group Conferencing <i>policy /service development</i>		
Committee Item 7					Central South Consortium Annual Report OR ->	Central South Consortium Annual Report	
Committee Item 8					Corporate Parenting Annual Report OR ->	Corporate Parenting Annual Report	

	16/09/2021	07/10/2021	09/11/2021	09/12/2021	11/01/2022	15/02/2022	03/03/2022
Performance Reports		Q1 Performance	1	Q2 Performance			Q3 Performance
Committee Business Items -		Correspondence, Forward Work Plan	Correspondence, Forward Work Plan		Correspondence, Forward Work Plan		Correspondence, Forward Work Plan
Inquiries	Young People vulnerable to exploitation						

Colour Key – Peach (Children’s Services); Green (Education & Lifelong Learning); Yellow – Partnership/Governance; Blue (Other)

CYPSC Inquiry – for Scoping and further agreement *Agreed at the CYPSC Work Programming Forum – 19th July 2021*

Tudalen 79	Young People vulnerable to exploitation	<p>To examine what factors lead to a young person becoming vulnerable to exploitation – to include issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those excluded, on reduced timetables, NEET • School Leavers • In care/placements/CPR/Out of county • Care Leaver Transition process • Those not on radar/hard to reach (home schooling etc) • Those with ALN • ACE’s • Those with mental health issues • Contextual Safeguarding issues • Need for effective wraparound for CYP and their families • Effectiveness of Cardiff Commitment; Into Work Services; apprenticeships etc • To include YJS • Role of the VAP • Role of Partners • Ensuring links are in place between arrangements such as Safeguarding and Community Safety • Prevention and Early Intervention
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Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee – Forward Work Programme
September – December 2021

Subject to review due to the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic.

September 2021

Replacement Local Development Plan

To receive a briefing on the LDP and consider ways forward for the scrutiny of the parts of the LDP that fall within the terms of reference of CYPSC.

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning & Transport; Director of Planning; Group Leader (Policy) in Planning, Transport & Environment, Planning

School Organisation Planning: Willows - post engagement 'determination'

To undertake the pre-decision scrutiny of the Cabinet proposals in relation to Willows High School

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills
Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

School Organisation Planning: Cardiff Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) 2022-2032

To undertake the pre-decision scrutiny to note the content of the draft WESP and to authorise office to consult on the draft plan

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills
Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

School Organisation Planning: Ty Glas site acquisition

To undertake the pre-decision scrutiny of the Cabinet proposals in relation to land acquisition at the Ty Glas site, at Ty Glas Avenue, Llanishen in order to secure a site for education purposes.

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills
Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

Education Recovery Update

To receive an update on the Education pandemic recovery, including the Renew and Recovery: Delivering a Child Friendly Recovery Programme

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills

Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

CYPSC Work Programme 2021/22

For Members to sign off their work programme for the municipal year ahead.

Invitees

None

October 2021

School Organisation Planning: 21st Century Schools: The expansion and redevelopment of Cathays High School

To undertake the pre-decision scrutiny of the Cabinet proposals in relation to Cathays High School

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills

Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

School Organisation Planning: Greenhill and ALN Paper

To undertake the pre-decision scrutiny of the Cabinet proposals in relation to Greenhill and ALN Paper

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills

Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

Closer to home / development of accommodation options for children and young people in Cardiff

To receive an update on the development of accommodation options for children and young people in Cardiff, linked to the CYPSC Inquiry on Out of County placements

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services

Family Drug and Alcohol Court

To receive an update on planning and progress of the Family Drug & Alcohol Court
Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services

Youth Justice Service – Progress Update

To receive an update and monitor progress in relation to the Youth Justice Service.
Invitees

Independent Chair of the Youth Justice Board
Cabinet Member for Children and Families
Corporate Director People and Communities
Assistant Director of Children's Services
YJS Board Partners

Q1 Performance

To receive an update and monitor progress in relation to Q1 Performance for Children's Services

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services

November 2021

National Adoption Service for Wales – hosting arrangements

To undertake the pre-decision scrutiny of the Cabinet proposals in relation to the hosting arrangements for the National Adoption Service for Wales

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services

Interventions Hub / Reviewing Hub update

To receive an update on planning and progress of the Interventions and Reviewing Hubs

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services

Education Recovery Update

To receive an update on the Education pandemic recovery, including the Renew and Recovery: Delivering a Child Friendly Recovery Programme

Invitees

Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for Education, Employment & Skills

Director of Education and Lifelong Learning

December 2021

Valleys, Vale & Cardiff Adoption Collaborative Annual Report 2020/21

For Members to consider the VVC Annual Report for 2020/21

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services; VVC Manager

Children's Services Review

To receive an update on planning and progress of the Children's Services Review

Invitees

Cabinet Member for Children & Families; Corporate Director for Communities and Housing and Director of Social Services; Director of Children's Services

Youth Justice Service – Progress Update

To receive an update and monitor progress in relation to the Youth Justice Service.

Invitees

Independent Chair of the Youth Justice Board

Cabinet Member for Children and Families

Corporate Director People and Communities

Assistant Director of Children's Services

**CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL**

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

21st SEPTEMBER 2021

EDUCATION PANDEMIC RESPONSE - UPDATE

Purpose of the Report

1. This report provides Members with an update on progress in relation to the Education Pandemic Response, attached at **Appendix A**.

Background

2. During 2020/21 as part of its work programming, Members of this Scrutiny agreed to receive bi-monthly updates from Education & Lifelong Learning in relation to the Education Pandemic Recovery. At its work programming forum on the 19th July 2021, the Committee resolved to continue this approach during 2021/22, which also links with the Cabinet's Renewal & Recovery Agenda; and the Child Friendly City Accreditation.

Issues

3. Attached at **Appendix A** is a written brief from Education & Lifelong Services. The key issues highlighted in the attached includes:
 - Re-engagement and wellbeing
 - A Citywide Children and Young People's Festival – 'Summer of Smiles'
 - Enhanced Youth Service Provision
 - School Holiday Enrichment Programme (SHEP)
 - The Impact of Covid-19 on Children & Young People: Update Position for operation of schools

4. Since July 2020, this Scrutiny Committee has provided a number of comments, observations and views on the following issues. Links to relevant letters and papers can be found in the next Section of this Report:

- Learning and attainment for all
 - Ensuring all schools work to similar standards and approaches – learning from best practice etc;
 - Pupils who had disengaged with learning and the knock-on effect this may have in relation to their individual achievement and attainment;
 - NEETS;
 - Post 16 learning;
 - Digital Deprivation & Inequality;
 - Support for vulnerable learners;
 - Non-Formal education settings

- Planning/Preparing
 - Use of Welsh Government Funding – where is it going, how will it be used?
 - Summer Provision

- Health and Well-being
 - School Based Counselling and Pupil Wellbeing;
 - Mental health services and capacity for children & young people;
 - Staff Health and Well-being.

- Examinations and Assessments;
- Inspection Activity;
- Consultation and Engagement with Children & Young People.

Previous Scrutiny

5. This Scrutiny Committee has considered this topic on the following dates:
 - 30 July 2020¹
 - 12 October 2020²
 - In December 2020, Members of this Scrutiny Committee were sent a further briefing via email on further updates in relation to education recovery – dated 15 December 2020. This will be redistributed to Members prior to the meeting.
 - 15th March 2021³
 - 11 May 2021⁴

6. Members have also raised issues on this topic when considering the following issues:
 - Child Friendly City Agenda Item – 19 January 2021⁵
 - Corporate Plan and Budget Scrutiny – 23 February 2021⁶

Way Forward

7. A presentation will be made at this meeting, and the following witnesses will be in attendance meeting to answer any questions on this, and the information set out in **Appendix A**:
 - Councillor Sarah Merry, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member Education, Employment & Skills;
 - Melanie Godfrey, Director of Education & Lifelong Learning;
 - Mike Tate, Assistant Director of Education and Lifelong Learning; and
 - Suzanne Scarlett, OM Partnerships and Performance.

¹ [Agenda for Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on Thursday, 30th July, 2020, 4.30 pm : City of Cardiff Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

² [Agenda for Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on Monday, 12th October, 2020, 4.30 pm : City of Cardiff Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

³ [Agenda for Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on Monday, 15th March, 2021, 4.30 pm : City of Cardiff Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

⁴ [Agenda for Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 11th May, 2021, 5.00 pm : City of Cardiff Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

⁵ [Agenda for Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 19th January, 2021, 4.30 pm : City of Cardiff Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

⁶ [Agenda for Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 23rd February, 2021, 10.30 am : City of Cardiff Council \(moderngov.co.uk\)](#)

8. Members will be able to agree any comments, concerns or recommendations that they wish to pass on to the Cabinet Member and Senior Officers during the Way Forward.

Legal Implications

9. 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 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

10. 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 will set out any financial implications arising from those recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION

That Committee considers this report, its appendix and information provided at the meeting and agrees any recommendations, comments or advice it wishes to offer to the Cabinet Member and Director of Education & Lifelong Learning.

Davina Fiore

Director of Governance and Legal Services

15th September 2021

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee

Education Pandemic Recovery Update

September 2021

This report looks at short term progress of elements of the Council's plans for a Child Friendly Recovery in Cardiff.

It focusses on three key areas from the Education directorate perspective on activities that have taken place throughout the summer period to engage young people across the city and focus on their re-engagement and wellbeing.

Over the medium to longer term, the directorate will work in partnership with children, young people and families to refresh and publish a new, post-pandemic, Child Friendly Strategy in the autumn of 2021, inclusive of detailed shared commitments and a 3-year plan as well as a refresh of Cardiff 2030.

Short Term – A Graduated Response to Need

Re-engagement and wellbeing

An inclusive, innovative and joined up response to the re-engagement and wellbeing of children and young people is at the core of the Council's Child Friendly Recovery agenda. This report focusses on three key areas delivered across the Education Directorate to support this.

These activities all took place throughout the school summer holidays to prepare young people for a return to full education in the September as well as to continue to focus on young people's mental and physical wellbeing. All activities were specifically targeted at the most vulnerable young people and their families identified by schools. The rationale behind these activities was that there must be opportunities for children and young people to recover lost social, recreational, sport and leisure experiences, to simply 'be' with their friends and to enjoy some return to life as it was before the pandemic.

A Citywide Children and Young People's Festival – 'Summer of Smiles'

The Summer of Smiles Festival was developed as a way to help young people to reconnect, have new experiences and make new friends. The underlying values of treating young people with dignity and respect and recognising their skills and abilities were integral in the development. Young people were at the heart of consultations when developing the plans.

Activities took place throughout the city and built on the resources of being a capital city. The focus centred around two city centre venues outside county hall and in the city centre to host a range of engaging activities for young people and their families. To ensure that the most vulnerable young people were involved the following groups received early bird free passes to activities:

- Specialist Teaching Teams
- Young Carers Provision
- Foster Care and Looked After Teams
- Cardiff Youth Service
- Early Help and Family Gateway

- Play Service Disability Officer
- Hostel and Supported Housing Team
- Youth Justice Team
- EMTAS and Closing the Gap Team

Festival Outcomes

It was clear from feedback from young people that engaged with activities that wellbeing was enhanced. Over 18,000 visitors came to the city centre venues building back confidence in travelling across the city. The vast majority of these visitors came from families that would not usually receive this provision. This confidence was also shown as groups interacted in groups and wider social settings and there were no recorded issues related to COVID. The profile of Cardiff as a child friendly city was increased and the links with partner organisations enhanced. The festival also received positive, wide ranging media attention and helped to generate a opening up of the city centre feeling.

Visitors felt safe across all the activities and commented that all venues were welcoming, relaxed and well managed and that they were confident to enjoy the events safely. Whether indoors or outdoors Summer of Smiles gave safe spaces for new experiences, for developing important social skills and just having fun.

As well as engaging young people in the participation of the events they were also identified and trained to volunteer to work across the festival sites.

Enhanced Youth Service Provision

Despite the challenges presented over the last year, summer 2021 has seen young people out and about, enjoying themselves whilst participating in a diverse range of youth provision. Staff have worked extremely hard for the duration of the summer to ensure an exciting and engaging summer programme was delivered across the city. These are some of the highlights:

Roadshows

Throughout the summer youth service teams along with a variety of supporting partners in each community have delivered 10 roadshow events across the city. Venues included Splott Park, Ely Recreational Ground, Pentwyn Muga/Skate Park, Eastern Leisure Centre and Butetown, Grangetown & Riverside. Neighbourhood teams worked with local partners to ensure each event was targeted, meaningful and engaging for the young people in that area. Each event provided a range of activities and opportunities for further support. The Post 16 Team delivered 5 bespoke roadshows focused around education, training and employment.

Neighbourhood area teams

Neighbourhood youth centre provisions all delivered a full 6 week engaging and exciting summer programme which included some centre-based activities including arts, cooking, life skills and music. Local trips to surrounding areas included bike rides, day walks, DofE expedition, go-karting and picnics. Young people really enjoyed the adventurous outdoor activities including mountain biking, gorge walking, sup boarding provided by the Urdd and Storey Arms Centre. Young people had an opportunity relax and meet their friends in a safe space, try new activities, gain new skills and experiences and just enjoy the summer.

The Inclusive Team provided 5 weeks of activities for young people who attend groups such as Young Carers, Inclusive Youth Clubs and Girls Group. Through sports, cooking and outdoor activities, young people were able to make new friends, grow in confidence and overcome barriers such as social anxiety. 26 young people completed their Bronze DofE Award, an amazing achievement this year.

Summer of Smiles

With the support of the Digital Team the newly formed Young Creators group reported on the Summer of Smiles activities across the city. A number of films are available on view on YouTube.

Neighbourhood and specialist youth provisions supported a large number of young people opportunities to attend various activities provided by Summer of Smiles. This added huge value to our summer programme and enabled young people to gain new experiences and try out new activities.

Grassroots city centre youth project supported the Summer of Smiles Festival.

Summer transition year 11

The Pre 16 Youth Mentors have been extremely active this summer, making an offer of support to every Year 11 leaver. Despite the challenges presented due to Covid, youth mentors have contacted, engaged and supported young people throughout the summer to attend appointment and interviews with Careers Wales, Into Work service, training providers and colleges, to overcome personal barriers to engagement and/or progression such as transport, mental health, financial and confidence. Neighbourhood teams have also provided weekly drop-in sessions which have been well attended.

Post 16 provision

Over the summer, the Post 16 team have delivered a range of bespoke projects which targeted young people not in education, training or employment (NEET) in neighbourhood communities across the city. All young people who attended a project have been linked to a youth mentor for ongoing support. A highlight has been the 'Recipe for Life' project, enabling young people to gain real-life experience of the hospitality industry whilst improving confidence, developing new skills, gaining an accreditation and securing employment or training at the end of the course.

Street Based & Youth Bus

Throughout July and August, the Street Based team have been delivering youth work across the city, supporting neighbourhood programmes and events. As a response to presenting needs, community engagement and partnership work has been very positive resulting in some very exciting projects/developments for ongoing work in areas such as Grangetown, St. Mellons, Caerau and Adamsdown. The team are also supporting the City Centre Skaters project enabling young people to have their voices heard on safe places to skateboard as well as issues they are passionate about.

The Youth Bus team have been out and about 6 days a week covering many communities across the city and supporting many events. A highlight has been regular weekly support for the 'Fit n Fed' projects with Fairwater and Western Leisure centres building good relationships with young people in these areas.

New pop-up provision

Consultation carried out prior to and during the summer highlighted presenting areas in need of youth provision. Additional funding has enabled opportunities to create a number of new pop-up youth provisions with other partners in the community, two are highlighted below:

The Girls Group in Grange Gardens has formed during the summer providing young females a safe space to meet weekly, to socialise with friends, gain new experiences and feel supported with their personal development and progression routes.

Caerau was identified as an area needing further support directly after school. A twilight provision has been developed with various partners across the area to provide activities and youth work support to young people in the area, linking up youth support services and providers.

Emotional Health & Homelessness Team

Over the summer the Emotional Health & Homelessness Team supported roadshow events in Ely, Llanrumney, Pentwyn, Splott and Riverside. Resilience Workers delivered targeted interventions using the iCare Programme with 87 young people. The iCare programme has been developed with young people to help support and build emotional resilience and well-being through self-care activities. A journal focuses on building self-care activities, looking at personal strengths, identifying support networks and reframing our outlook on life. Initial feedback from evaluations completed was very positive with 98% found the activities within the programme interesting and helpful and 100% felt valued and listened to.

Digital youth work

The Digital Team have been working with young people at some of the roadshows and at various projects to record young peoples' experiences; from white water rafting, DofE expeditions to interviewing young people, the group have edited the footage and created really interesting films, some of which are available on view on the Cardiff Youth Services YouTube channel.

The team also partnered up with Techno Camps to provide a 4-day computer science programme for young people aged 11-16 to learn how to code and programme. Cardiff Commitment representatives from Microsoft and Admiral also joined sessions to discuss coding and programming in the workplace. As a result of this project the Digital Team will now be working with a group of young people and Techno Camps to develop a digital space with lots of opportunities for young people.

Our newly developed website gives a more detailed view of our youth support services and provisions across the city www.cardiffyouthservices.wales

School Holiday Enrichment Programme (SHEP)

This summer, Food and Fun was delivered in 28 schools across the city (2 English medium secondary schools, 1 Welsh medium secondary school, 1 pupil referral unit, 1 special school, 1 Welsh medium primary school and 22 English medium primary schools).

This summer additional Welsh Government funding was provided to enable the programme to be extended to include communities beyond the traditionally Welsh Government funded targeted areas, to help make sure as many children as possible could access the provision.

Over 1200 children accessed the provision which provides a healthy breakfast and lunch, and nutrition and food sessions each day, as well as enrichment activities provided by a range of city-wide partner organisations, enabling children to learn new skills in a fun and safe environment. Each school was supported with physical activity sessions delivered by Sport Cardiff.

Education catering teams served over 22,000 healthy breakfasts and lunches, with 46 school staff trained in Nutrition Skills for Life to enable delivery of fun nutrition education sessions to children to promote healthy eating and encourage up take of school meals.

Pre pandemic families of children attending Food and Fun sessions would be invited into school to eat lunch together. This year more than 5000 family food bags, including ingredients and a step-by-step recipe developed by dieticians from Cardiff and Vale Health Board, were distributed to Food and Fun families across the city. This enabled families to prepare, cook and eat together.

Over 30 partner organisations supported the delivery of fun enrichment activities which included visits by the emergency services, dance, music, football, cricket, rocket launching, drama, gardening, water safety, rail safety, internet safety, science, construction, flying drones and many more. These activities all contribute to #makingmemories ensuring children have had a fun summer!

The Impact of Covid-19 on Children & Young People: Update Position for operation of schools

Guidance and Risk Framework

Background

The latest guidance from Welsh Government details that the country is in a phase of transition moving from pandemic to an endemic phase. In this transition phase dynamic changes will continue and where rising numbers occur challenges will continue.

As society and schools continue move to a business-as-usual basis, or as close to, the approach applied needs to be balanced whilst maintaining approach to mitigate against spread across communities and into schools. In this period of transition, we need to continue to adapt and respond accordingly but in a way that is also proportional. Over this Autumn term Covid will need to be managed in the context of responding to other respiratory viruses – particularly in the autumn and early spring terms.

Move from Operational Guidance to a Control Framework

From September 20th, the Operational Guidance from Welsh Government that has been issued and regularly updated over the preceding academic year will be replaced with a control framework. This will be directed by local PHW teams with schools seeing mitigations either being increased or decreased in response, depending on the spread of the virus and the controls needed to manage its transmission.

The overall alert level is set at a national level. However, at a local level Incident Management Teams will meet weekly to agree local risk ratings and the mitigations that need to be in place to manage them. The Local authority will work with schools to manage this process.

The hierarchy of controls and risk assessments will inform what reasonable measures will required as well as those activities undertaken in schools. Additionally, LFD test results will inform the rates of infection and what proportionate responses are required (so for example, if a rate is high and/or rising a decision may be taken not hold assemblies as a response). This reinforces the importance and need for the continued use of LFD testing, and reporting of those tests, for staff and secondary learners during this period.

The Local Authority will continue to communicate to schools any changes to risk levels and mitigations appropriate to local contexts. Already this term Cardiff guidance has been shared with schools and there have been online webinar sessions to clarify guidance as well as weekly catchup sessions to provide updates.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

15 SEPTEMBER 2021

CARDIFF REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: VISION, ISSUES AND
OBJECTIVES & INTEGRATED SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

Purpose of Report

1. To provide Members with background information to assist scrutiny of the draft report to Cabinet titled *Cardiff Replacement Local Development Plan: Vision, Issues and Objectives and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report* prior to its consideration by Cabinet on 23 September 2021 and Council on 30 September 2021.

Structure of the Papers

2. To facilitate Member's consideration, the following appendices are attached to this report:

Appendix A: draft Cabinet Report

Attached to the Cabinet report are the following appendices:

Appendix 1: Proposed LDP Vision and Objectives

Appendix 2: Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendix 3: Summary of consultation and engagement findings.

(Part 1: Findings from Questionnaire Surveys, Part 2: Summary of comments received)

Appendix 4: Summary of Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of LDP Vision and Objectives

Appendix 5: Engagement Plan for Strategic Options and Sites Consultation

Scope of Scrutiny

3. On 23 September 2021 the Cabinet will consider the attached report presenting the findings of the consultation process, the draft vision and objectives for the Replacement Local Development Plan and draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which will be used to assess the plan.

4. The Local Development Plan (LDP) is a major Council policy. As such, it is essential that it is subject to robust scrutiny. Consequently, the five Scrutiny Chairs have agreed that each Scrutiny Committee will individually consider the September Cabinet Report as relevant to their own terms of reference. Following the scrutines, a collective letter will capture the concerns and observations of all five committees in a letter to the Cabinet. Going forward, Chairs consider it will be good practice to pool scrutiny expertise from all committees and continue a culture of collaboration, whilst recognising that issues will emerge from the September committees that determine the best way forward. They have therefore programmed further discussion of the best approach for maximising the impact of scrutiny based on the outcome of these five initial scrutines.

5. During scrutiny of this report, Members are reminded to stay within the remit of the Committee's terms of reference and will have the opportunity to explore:
 - i. The proposed vision and objectives;
 - ii. The consultation process undertaken – including methods used, level of responses and how representational they are;
 - iii. Whether there are any risks to the Council;
 - iv. The timeline and next steps for delivering the Replacement Local Development Plan;
 - v. The recommendations to Cabinet.
 - vi. The deliverability of affordable housing, placemaking and neighbourhood renewal within the proposals;
 - vii. The intentions and capacity requirements for local health and well-being infrastructure and toward addressing homelessness.

Members will note that this list is not intended to be exhaustive, however are reminded to consider the papers within the Committee's terms of reference.

Background

6. The Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted by the Council on 28th January 2016 and sets out the Council's planning framework for the development and use of land in the city over the period 2006 to 2026. An up-to-date LDP is an essential part of the planning system in Wales and statutory measures are in place to manage the Plan review process. In this respect, the Council is required under Section 69 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to undertake a full review of the adopted LDP at intervals not longer than every 4 years from the date of adoption.
7. The first stage in a review process is the publication of a draft Review Report and draft Delivery Agreement which puts forward the procedure for preparing a Replacement LDP.
8. The Delivery Agreement outlines the key areas of work that the Council needs to account for in preparation for the replacement LDP, the tools that will be used, key legislative and non-statutory considerations along with evidence-based assessment that will be undertaken or considered. The Delivery Agreement also contains the Replacement LDP's Community Involvement Scheme which specifies how and when the Council will provide opportunities for consultees and the local community to be involved in the process.
9. The Council's Final Review Report concluded that the full revision procedure would be the most appropriate option and that a replacement LDP be prepared for the period 2021-2036. At their meetings on the 18th March 2021, Cabinet and Council agreed and approved the Final Review Report and Final Delivery Agreement and authorised their submission to Welsh Government, who subsequently approved both documents on the 30th March 2021.

Timetable to deliver a Replacement Local Development Plan

10. Delivering a successful replacement LDP will span three and a half years, from Welsh Government and Council approval of the Delivery Agreement in March 2021, to Adoption by the Council in October 2024. The following diagram illustrates the stages.



Cardiff Replacement Local Development Plan – Statutory Requirements

11. The aims of the Replacement LDP are to:

- Deliver sustainable development;
- Reflect local aspirations for the city, based on a vision agreed by the local community and other stakeholders;
- Provide a basis for rational and consistent development management decisions;
- Guide growth and change, which positively impacts health and wellbeing while protecting local diversity, character and sensitive environments; and
- Show how and where change will occur over the Replacement Plan period.

12. In preparing the Replacement LDP, the Council must also take account of:

- A wide range of legislation, policies and other initiatives, at European, national and local levels of government and;
- Relevant social, economic and environmental considerations.

13. In addition, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Act (as amended by 2015 Act) requires the Council, in preparing the Replacement LDP, to have regard to:

- Current national policies:
- Strategic Development Plan for the area
- The National Development Framework for Wales; and
- The resources likely to be available for implementing the Replacement Plan.

Cardiff Replacement Local Development Plan – Vision & Objectives

14. The Replacement LDP will need to respond to key issues in Cardiff and be guided by an over- arching vision and supporting objectives. The agreed vision and objectives will set the context for the plan and ensure a balance between economic, social and environmental objectives to help deliver sustainable development over the plan period. Further information on the proposed vision and objectives for consideration is detailed in **points 4-9 of Appendix A** and **Appendix 1**.

15. The response to the consultation along with the vision and objectives set out in **Appendix 1** will form part of the Preferred Strategy which will be considered by the Council in the Autumn of 2022. The Preferred Strategy will also contain strategic options considered and the preferred spatial strategy together with relevant supporting information.

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report

16. **Appendix 2 to Appendix A** is the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Scoping Report which will be used to assess the Replacement Plan. Its purpose is to identify the likely significant economic, social, environmental and cultural effects of the emerging RLDP, and to suggest measures to minimise any negative effects and maximise the positive ones.
17. The ISA covers sustainability appraisal / strategic environmental assessment, equalities assessment, Welsh language, and health impact assessment.
18. There are five stages/tasks to producing the ISA and its development will take place alongside the development of the Replacement LDP. The report at **Appendix 2** is Stage A and has supported the Delivery Agreement and evidence gathering and stakeholder involvement on key issues.
19. A diagram explaining the integration of the Sustainability Appraisal at each stage of the LDP plan-making journey can be found on page 5 of **Appendix 2**, figure 1.2.

Consultation on the Replacement LDP vision, issues, objectives and draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

20. An online, public consultation took place from 28th May to the 23rd July 2021 and sought feedback on the following;
- Draft vision and objectives for Replacement LDP
 - Call for Candidate Sites
Members are to note the call for Candidate Site was a separate consultation which ended on 20 Aug 2021.
 - Draft Scoping report of Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA).

21. The consultation lasted 8 weeks and generated a total 1,215 responses from the public along with comments submitted by 83 local organisations. Further information on the consultation is contained in:

- **points 7 & 8 of Appendix A;**
- **Appendix 3; Part 1** sets a summary of the public questionnaire;
- **Appendix 3 Part 2** provides a summary of comments received

Way Forward

22. At this meeting, the following witnesses will be in attendance:

- (i) Councillor Caro Wild, Cabinet Member, Strategic Planning & Transport
- (ii) Councillor Graham Hinchey, Cabinet Member, Children & Families
- (iii) Councillor Sarah Merry, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member, Education, Employment & Skills
- (iv) Officers from the Planning, Transport & Environment directorate

23. Pre-decision scrutiny aims to inform the Cabinet's decisions by making evidence based recommendations. Scrutiny Members are advised to:

- i) Consider the information presented in the draft Cabinet Report and subsequent Appendices in line with the Committee's terms of reference and guidance detailed in point 5 of this report;
- ii) Check the financial implications section of the Cabinet report to be aware of the advice given;
- iii) Check the legal implications section of the Cabinet report to be aware of the advice given;
- iv) Check the recommendations to Cabinet to see if these are appropriate.

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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Committee:

- i. Considers the draft report and subsequent appendices in line with its terms of reference and decide whether it wishes to relay any comments or observations to the Cabinet prior to its meeting on the 23 September 2021.
- ii. Note the possibility of collaborative joint scrutiny of the next stages of the Replacement LDP via a Task and Finish group of all 5 committees.

DAVINA FIORE

Director of Governance and Legal Services

15 September 2021

BY SUBMITTING THIS REPORT TO THE CABINET OFFICE, I, ANDREW GREGORY, DIRECTOR PLANNING, TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT AM CONFIRMING THAT THE RELEVANT CABINET MEMBER(S) ARE BRIEFED ON THIS REPORT

**CARDIFF COUNCIL
CYNGOR CAERDYDD**

CABINET MEETING: 23rd September 2021

**CARDIFF REPLACEMENT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN:
VISION, ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES & INTEGRATED
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT**

**CABINET PORTFOLIO: TRANSPORT & STRATEGIC PLANNING
(Councillor Wild)**

AGENDA ITEM:

Reason for this Report

1. The purpose of this report is to report back to Council the findings of the consultation undertaken on the Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) draft Vision, Issues and Objectives and draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and to seek Council approval of the final versions, tabled in Appendix 1 and 2 to this report.

Background

2. The Replacement LDP Delivery Agreement was agreed by the Welsh Government in March 2021 and sets out the process and timetable for preparing the new plan. In accordance with the Agreement an extensive consultation and engagement exercise was undertaken for eight weeks between 28th May and 23rd July on the draft Vision, Issues and Objectives and draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.
3. This was the first consultation stage in preparation of the replacement LDP and has helped inform the consideration of a Vision and Objectives for the plan and the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which sets out how the plan will be assessed.

Issues

Vision and Objectives

4. This report sets out the proposed Vision and Objectives that will form the core of the Preferred Strategy. They seek to provide an over-arching context for the plan that shows how economic, social and environmental considerations can be balanced to deliver the sustainable development of Cardiff up to 2036. They are based on the consideration of the identified issues and engagement process referred to above plus taking into account the strategic context. This strategic context includes the Council's Capital Ambition and Well-Being Plan, the Well-being Goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations Act, key planning principles and national sustainable placemaking outcomes set out in national planning guidance and Future Wales the National Plan 2040. Mitigating the impacts of the Pandemic upon the citizens of Cardiff is also identified.
5. It is important that the Vision and Objectives are agreed at this stage as they will be used to help provide a context to identify and assess strategic options together with the consideration of strategic sites. Further consultation and engagement will take place regarding the strategic options and strategic sites. This is planned for November 2021 to February 2022 and will provide the opportunity to formally gain feedback on the candidate sites that have recently been submitted. The results of this process will be presented in the Preferred Strategy that is planned to be taken to the September 2022 meeting of Council and will be subject to its own formal consultation process straight after approval in October/November 2022. A process has also been agreed with Scrutiny Services so the Scrutiny Committees have an opportunity to contribute to the development of the Preferred Strategy over the coming months.
6. Work is progressing on developing an evidence base for the plan so that it is informed by up to date information and supports the key issues that the plan should address.
7. As set out above in order to help inform the Vision and Objectives, an extensive consultation and engagement exercise was carried out for 8 weeks between 28th May and 23rd July 2021. Due to the current pandemic the Council was restricted to what type of consultation activities we could undertake and for this reason no public face to face meetings were held. However, in order to "adapt" to these pandemic restrictions and encourage active participation in this early stage of preparation of the plan the Council invested in the use of user friendly on-line consultation methods to capture responses to the issues and objectives. These included:
 - A virtual live launch event where the process was outlined and attendees had the opportunity to ask questions
 - The use of virtual consultation room technology with display panels, a short film to explain the process and an online survey which was completed by over 800 respondents;
 - A new bespoke user friendly website, which received approximately 4,000 visits during the consultation;

- Extensive and targeted use of social media using Facebook, Twitter and Instagram to explain the process and publicise these consultation methods;
 - The use of existing networks to engage virtually with those who do not usually take part in LDP consultation, such as younger people and
 - An LDP mailbox where comments could be sent and any queries raised direct with the LDP Team.
8. Findings from this process have helped to draft the LDP Vision and Objectives. It has been noted that many strong themes emerging from the consultation process very closely mirror some of the key themes emerging through wider work, such as the recognition of responding to the pandemic and addressing climate change as key issues, the importance of sustainable travel, the high value placed on parks and open spaces plus improving job opportunities and access to affordable housing. The consultation exercise has therefore very much added to findings coming from the strategic policy context and issues identified from the evidence base. A summary of the consultation and engagement findings can be found in Appendix 3.
9. The LDP Vision and Objectives have also been subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). This has assessed the draft Vision and Objectives against the ISA objectives where potential issues have been identified and suggestions for improving the Vision and Objectives have been made. Appendix 4 of this report provides a summary of the ISA process undertaken including proposed changes to the originally drafted text.

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Scoping Report

10. The report sets out the ISA Scoping Report for the plan. The purpose of ISA is to identify the likely significant economic, social, environmental and cultural effects of the emerging plan, and to suggest measures to minimise any negative effects and maximise the positive ones. ISA helps to foster a more inclusive and transparent process of producing a LDP, and to ensure that the plan is integrated with other policies.
11. The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 places a duty on all public bodies to carry out sustainable development and work in accordance with the Sustainable Development Principle. In addition, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires that the body producing a LDP must contribute to achieving sustainable development; and requires local planning authorities to appraise the sustainability of their plans.
12. This ISA covers the following assessment processes:
- **Sustainability appraisal / strategic environmental assessment (SA/SEA)** as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004;
 - **Equalities assessment** as require by the Equalities Act

- **Welsh language.** Bilingual Cardiff are undertaking a Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the plan, and this ISA will use key findings from that assessment; and
- **Health Impact Assessment**

It also refers to the **Habitats Regulations Assessment** required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

13. The five stages of ISA are set below:
 - A. Scoping
 - B. Assessment of Alternatives
 - C. Assessment of the Deposit Plan and preparation of the Sustainability Report
 - D. Consultation, examination and adoption of the plan
 - E. Monitoring
14. The Scoping Report is the first stage in the process and is largely an evidence gathering stage. The report sets out the current economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being context and baseline data and identifies sustainability issues and problems which are relevant to the area. This has enabled a set of objectives to be developed which are set out in the report and will form the framework to assess the effects of the plan policies and proposals. There is a requirement in the Regulations to consult on the ISA Scoping Report and as set out above this took place for 8 weeks between 28th May and 23rd July 2021 using the consultation methods set out above in paragraph 7.
15. Findings from this process have helped to draft the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. A summary of consultation comments can be found in the ISA Scoping Report (Appendix 2).

Next Steps

16. In terms of what happens next, the approval of the LDP Vision and Objectives will be followed by a consultation and engagement exercise on strategic options and strategic sites. This is currently planned to take place for 10 weeks commencing at the end of November 2021 and will involve the consultation methods set out above together with face to face meetings Covid restrictions permitting. These will target representative groups in the community, with a particular focus on traditionally hard to reach communities and those citizens with protected characteristics (see Appendix 5). In such a way, we are hoping to amplify those voices which otherwise may not engage in the LDP process. The results of this consultation will help to inform the level of growth considered appropriate for the Preferred Strategy and will also seek views on candidate sites submitted which will help identify the strategic sites to be included in the Preferred Strategy. It also provides an opportunity for the Council to raise awareness with stakeholders and the public of its commitment to delivering high quality well planned and sustainable neighbourhoods as set out in the Vision and Objectives

17. The Preferred Strategy is scheduled to be considered by Council in September 2022. It will contain the agreed Vision and Objectives together with an overall proposed strategy that shows how other strategic options were considered and assessed. The document will also indicate the locations of strategic sites considered necessary to deliver the preferred strategy. The Preferred Strategy will then be subject to full consultation in October/November 2022. The results of this process will help inform the preparation of the LDP Deposit Copy that is planned to be considered by Council in September 2023.

Reason for the Recommendation

18. To agree the LDP Vision and Objectives and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to provide a context for further work in preparing the LDP Preferred Strategy.

Legal Implications

19. The Council has to be mindful of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards when making any policy decisions and consider the impact upon the Welsh language, The Council has to consider the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and how this strategy may improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.
20. The Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 'the Act') places a 'well-being duty' on public bodies aimed at achieving 7 national well-being goals for Wales - a Wales that is prosperous, resilient, healthier, more equal, has cohesive communities, a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language, and is globally responsible.
21. In discharging its duties under the Act, the Council has set and published well being objectives designed to maximise its contribution to achieving the national well being goals. The well being objectives are set out in Cardiff's Corporate Plan 2019-22: <http://cmsprd.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/Your-Council/Strategies-plans-and-policies/Corporate-Plan/Documents/Corporate%20Plan%202018-21.pdf>
22. When exercising its functions, the Council is required to take all reasonable steps to meet its well being objectives. This means that the decision makers should consider how the proposed decision will contribute towards meeting the well being objectives and must be satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken to meet those objectives.
23. The well being duty also requires the Council to act in accordance with a 'sustainable development principle'. This principle requires the Council to act in a way which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Put simply, this means that Council decision makers must take account of the impact of their decisions on people living their lives in Wales in the future. In doing so, the Council must:

- Deliver an integrated approach to achieving the 7 national well-being goals
 - Work in collaboration with others to find shared sustainable solutions
 - Involve people from all sections of the community in the decisions which affect them
 - Look to the long term
 - Focus on prevention by understanding the root causes of problems
24. The decision maker must be satisfied that the proposed decision accords with the principles above; and due regard must be given to the Statutory Guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers, which is accessible using the link below: <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/statutory-guidance/?lang=en>
25. Equality Duty. The Council has to satisfy its public sector duties under the Equalities Act 2010 (including specific Welsh public sector duties) – the Public Sector Equality Duties (PSED). These duties require the Council to have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of ‘protected characteristics’. The ‘Protected characteristics’ are: • Age • Gender reassignment • Sex • Race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality • Disability • Pregnancy and maternity • Marriage and civil partnership • Sexual orientation • Religion or belief – including lack of belief.

Financial Implications

26. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However, the cost of undertaking a full review of the LDP will be significant. These costs are expected to be incurred over a number of years, with projected costs of c £ 1m over a 4 year period.
27. The 2020/21 Budget included a single year allocation of £300,000 from the Financial Resilience Mechanism (FRM) to fund LDP costs. This was not required in that year and carried forward to 2021/22 to meet expected costs. Funding for proceeding years will need to be considered as part of future budget settlements.

Human Resources Implications

28. There are no HR implications for this report.

Property Implications

29. None

RECOMMENDATION

That Cabinet is recommended to agree that the Council approves the Replacement Local Development Vision and Objectives and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

SENIOR RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	Andrew Gregory
	August 2021

The following Appendices are attached:

- Appendix 1: Proposed LDP Vision and Objectives
- Appendix 2: Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
- Appendix 3: Summary of consultation and engagement findings. (Part 1: Findings from Questionnaire Surveys, Part 2: Summary of comments received)
- Appendix 4: Summary of Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of LDP Vision and Objectives
- Appendix 5: Engagement Plan for Strategic Options and Sites Consultation

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Appendix 1: Replacement Local Development Plan Vision and Objectives

Vision

To create a fair, healthy, more liveable, sustainable/low carbon city within a thriving city region by:

- Tackling the challenges of the climate emergency and post-pandemic recovery;
- Creating a green fair and strong city that enhances the health of the current population and wellbeing of future generations;
- Meeting future needs for new low carbon homes, jobs and infrastructure;
- Developing a high accessibility city that reshapes movement around a core of active travel and public transport usage;
- Using placemaking, high quality design, sustainability management and working with local communities to create a thriving city centre and local neighbourhoods/centres;
- Enhancing our natural, historic and cultural assets.

Objectives

1. Responding to our future needs

Objective 1. Provide MORE and better quality low carbon homes to address future housing needs. The Plan will:

- Provide a range and choice of new homes of different tenure, type and location in response to specific housing needs, including responding to the needs of older people, Gypsy and Travellers and other groups who need specialised housing
- Prioritise opportunities for new homes in city and local centres and sustainable brownfield locations
- Set targets for the delivery of affordable housing
- Establish controls for the sub-division of existing homes, including flat conversions and HMOs
- Require new homes and development are zero carbon by 2025

Objective 2. Provide more jobs and maximise Cardiff's role as Capital City of Wales and economic driver of South East Wales to improve the prosperity of the region. The Plan will:

- Ensure a range and choice of employment sites in response to employment needs
- Prioritise opportunities for new employment sites in the city centre and sustainable brownfield locations
- Ensure the development of high-value clusters of specialist sectors
- Ensure the protection of existing employment land which contributes to the required supply of sites to meet employment needs

- Ensure the economic recovery of the city post-Covid-19 and respond to the change in work practices through enhancing the city centre, increased working from home and need for new working and meeting hubs throughout the city.

Objective 3. Ensure the adequate and timely provision of new infrastructure to support communities and future growth. The Plan will:

- Identify key infrastructure required, how and when it will be delivered including:
 - Transportation- Rebalance infrastructure to support public transport, comprehensive cycle and pedestrian infrastructure, and Metro
 - Affordable, high quality digital infrastructure
 - Social/Community Infrastructure
 - Schools, health facilities, sport/recreation, waste facilities, burial provision, water wastewater, energy
 - Environmental - Contributions to combat climate change, creating new accessible greenspace and public realm
- Support Cardiff's higher education institutions/ infrastructure in recognition of their key role as part of a learning city and contribution to economic development
- Establish measures to improve digital connectivity across the city to meet the demand from increased working from home post covid and facilitate new working meeting hubs across the city.
- Introduce a CIL for new development in the Central and Bay Business Area to ensure the provision of infrastructure to support the comprehensive regeneration and upgrade of City Centre and Cardiff Bay.

2. Creating a sustainable and healthy city which responds to the challenges of climate change and enhances the wellbeing of future generations

Objective 4. Respond to the climate emergency so Cardiff becomes more resilient and maximises opportunities for energy-efficient solutions in line with the One Planet Cardiff Strategy to become a carbon neutral city by 2030. The Plan will:

- Set out how Cardiff will become a zero carbon city, Council and Key Partners by 2030 and beyond to combat the impacts of climate change including:
 - The role of ecosystems in addressing carbon storage, natural flood management, air quality, heat islands and noise pollution
 - Policies to deliver zero carbon new developments
 - Managing flood risk
 - Ensure the provision of infrastructure for cleaner vehicles
- Set out measures to reduce Cardiff's carbon footprint and mitigate the effects of climate change through reducing energy demand including:
 - Locating development in sustainable locations to minimise the need to travel and reduce car dependency

APPENDIX 1

- Improve energy efficiency and the generation of renewable and low carbon energy
- Ensure the delivery of Phase 1 and Phase 2 of a Local Heat Network for Cardiff Bay and the City Centre
- Ensuring an increase in tree canopy cover across the city and support wider biodiversity
- Ensure high quality design and environmental performance of new homes

Objective 5. Make the city easier to move around with a focus on sustainable and active travel. The Plan will:

- Set out how people can move around the city in a more sustainable, healthy and integrated manner with new development well located to transport infrastructure
- Remove congestion in the city and ensure emissions meet the air quality standards
- Ensure the delivery of bus and cycling infrastructure
- Ensure that local centres and the city centre become more viable and accessible
- Ensure a high quality pedestrian environment and public realm
- Ensure delivery of the modal split and active travel target aligned with the Transport White Paper targets
- Deliver the proposed Metro/Crossrail mass transit system for Cardiff
- Promote sustainable forms of transport and the more effective integration of public transport including new transport interchanges
- Integrate new development with national and regional investment in sustainable transport infrastructure including the Metro.

Objective 6. Create healthier environments, reduce inequalities and improve and enhance wellbeing. The Plan will:

- Deliver equality of opportunity and access for all through addressing imbalances of inequality, deprivation and exclusion, particularly disadvantaged sections of society such as the homeless, unemployed, BAME groups and immigrants
- Ensure the delivery of healthy accessible environments to help tackle obesity, gambling addiction and access to local healthy food and promote healthier lifestyles
- Ensure strong and cohesive communities which recognise Cardiff's commitment to make Cardiff a Child Friendly City and Age Friendly City
- Set out how air quality and water quality standards can be achieved
- Promote the role of greenspaces, green streets and public realm improvements, in delivering wellbeing benefits
- Manage waste, ensure reuse and recycling and control pollution
- Ensure the regeneration of the city centre into a healthy, accessible, green, high quality environment and experience for all.
- Deliver the regeneration of local neighbourhoods and local centres, particularly the communities in the Southern Arc
- Ensure safer environments which reduce the scope for crime
- Facilitate equitable access and opportunity to Welsh Medium education in all areas of the city so that the language continues to thrive.

- Promote the provision of services and jobs in areas of highest need to reduce inequalities
- Promote the role of natural and hard infrastructure to reduce noise pollution.

Objective 7. Ensuring a vibrant, thriving mixed-use City Centre and developing Cardiff Bay's full potential to provide core destinations for Cardiff and beyond, whilst ensuring vibrant and thriving district and local retail centres as the heart of local neighbourhoods. The Plan will:

- Maximise the key strategic role of the City Centre as a high density, major financial service sector and social hub of national significance and generate the agglomeration effect in attracting further investment
- Ensure the comprehensive regeneration and upgrade of the city centre into a high quality, vibrant, green, inclusive, accessible, curated major 'destination environment'
- Maximise the potential for high density mixed use development related to the regional sustainable transport hub at Central Square
- Support the ability of the city centre and expansion areas to adapt by ensuring the presumption of mixed uses and further investment alongside the key retail role
- Continue the regeneration of land south of the regional transport hub, and connecting to Cardiff Bay.
- Expand the retail role of the city centre into Cardiff Bay to develop Cardiff Bay's full potential as a core destination for Cardiff and beyond.
- Bring forward the Canal Quarter development to create a major new city centre destination, reconnecting the city to its riverfront and opening up new public spaces.
- Ensure centres can operate as flexibly as possible where a variety of retail, employment, commercial, community, leisure, health and public sector uses come together in a hub of activity to make them viable as go-to destinations once more by setting out a vision for each centre, establishing boundaries and identifying sites for redevelopment.
- Promote a new chapter in the regeneration of Cardiff Bay (within the city centre policy designation) as a high density, mixed-use destination with :
 - The provision of supporting sustainable transport infrastructure including Crossrail between Central Station, the Bay and Newport Road – including the regeneration around new stations City, Lloyd George Avenue, the Bay, Ocean Way, Splott and Newport road areas.
 - Enable the regeneration of Lloyd George Avenue area
 - Enhancements to the Mount Stuart Square area and development of an arena at Atlantic Wharf including linkages to the Bay Waterfront
 - Future phases for the International Sports Village site
 - Regeneration of Cardiff Docklands, including the Roath Dock/ Roath Basin and Alexandra Head areas.

Objective 8. Ensure that the city positively adapts to the new challenges posed by the implications of the pandemic. The Plan will:

- Pick up on lessons learned to ensure that the city is more resilient and adaptable in the event of future pandemics
- Ensure the economic recovery of the city after the pandemic has passed and restrictions eased
- Identify wider changes required which also help the decarbonisation agenda, tackle climate change and improve general health and well-being
- Identify any required positive permanent changes in places and as part of new development
- Respond to the change in work practices post- Covid through increased working from home and need for new working and meeting hubs throughout the city.

Objective 9. To use a placemaking approach which creates sustainable places, improves the city centre and neighbourhoods, maximises regeneration opportunities, enhances the role of public spaces, ensures that future growth can be effectively managed and delivers developments of high quality design. The Plan will:

Use the placemaking principles as an overarching approach in plan-making to create great places in new and existing locations and ensure:

- Ensure that high quality architecture, landscape design and placemaking are a priority for all new development, housing, buildings, places, streets and green spaces
- People and Community – The needs, health and well-being of all people are considered at the outset
- Location - Development is promoted in the most sustainable locations and land is efficiently used with a ‘brownfield first’ priority
- Movement - Sustainable and active travel are promoted as part of a more integrated movement network
- Mix of Uses - Promote high density mixed-use development
- Public Realm - Well designed and connected public spaces
- Identity - Features of local distinctiveness are respected in new development
- Ensure High quality design architecture and landscape design of new development.

3. Looking after our natural, historic and cultural assets

Objective 10. Ensure the resilience of ecosystems by protecting and enhancing Cardiff’s Green and blue Infrastructure, its biodiversity and other natural assets. The Plan will:

- Make Cardiff an exemplar green city by ensuring the resilience of ecosystems
- Identify and set out how key natural assets of the city will be protected and enhanced including:
 - Open spaces, parks and allotments
 - Enhance the access to strategically important river valleys of the Ely, Taff, Nant fawr and Rhymney

- The countryside, including strategically important 'green backdrop' formed by the ridge north of the City
- Cardiff's rich biodiversity and wildlife resource including designated sites and other features/ networks including trees and hedgerows.
- Protect and enhance the wider role that green infrastructure can play in contributing to tackling climate change and providing healthy environments
- Ensure natural resources are protected including mineral and sand/gravel resources and reserves.

Objective 11. Protect and enhance Cardiff's historic and cultural assets together with supporting sustainable tourism and cultural sectors. The Plan will:

- Identify and set out how key historic and cultural assets of the city will be protected and enhanced including:
 - The city's Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes and areas of archaeological importance
 - Other non-designated features which make important contributions to Cardiff's historic and cultural distinctiveness
- Develop a joined up plan to enhance and improve the city centre and local centres.
- Maximise Cardiff's role as an international tourism destination and host city of major events
- Set out how Cardiff's night time economy and music scene can form part of a vibrant and diverse city centre
- Set out how the Welsh Language can be protected and enhanced in line with relevant legislation.

Replacement Local Development Plan Public Consultation

Report
August 2021



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Local Development Plan Consultation Results

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Background

The Replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) will help shape Cardiff for the next 15 years to 2036 ensuring the right development happens in the right place at the right time, benefitting communities and the economy and setting out which areas need to be protected.

The Council is right at the beginning of the process of preparing a new LDP and is keen to get the views of members of the public on the draft Vision, Issues and Objectives for the plan, and some of the big issues that the plan will need to consider, like housing growth, the future of work and travel and how Cardiff tackles the climate emergency.

A consultation was developed to gather feedback on the plan, and ask people to think about the balances the plan will have to consider. Given the COVID-19 restrictions in place at the time of the consultation, which restricted the number of people able to meet, particularly indoors, and forced the closure of public buildings such as Hubs and libraries, the consultation took place as an online survey.

Methodology

The Cardiff Research Centre worked closely with partnership organisations to ensure as representative a response as possible. In a bid to ensure the survey was promoted as widely as possible, the survey was promoted via:

a) Email

- Organisations known to work with less frequently heard groups
- Cardiff's Citizen's Panel

b) Internet/intranet

The survey was hosted on the Council website, with promotions on the home page and the Have Your Say section. A dedicated "Virtual Consultation Room" was set up on www.cardiffldp.co.uk, providing members of the public with the background to the plan and links to the consultation.

c) Social media

The survey was promoted via Facebook and Twitter throughout the consultation period. Social media 'boosts' were made to selected demographics with a traditionally low response rate.

Once the consultation closed, the responses were cleansed and validated, to remove blank or duplicate responses. A total of 1,215 responses were received for the survey overall, with respondents able to skip questions they did not wish to answer. The response rate for each question is included in the report.

Topic 1: New Houses and Homes

Issue: Where development should happen

Cardiff is a fast-growing city – 8,000 homes have been built over the last 10 years.

A growing city requires space for new housing.

Low housing supply can lead to ever-increasing house prices leaving more people struggling to afford a secure place to live. Growth therefore provides opportunities for providing a range and choice of homes and for more affordable housing.

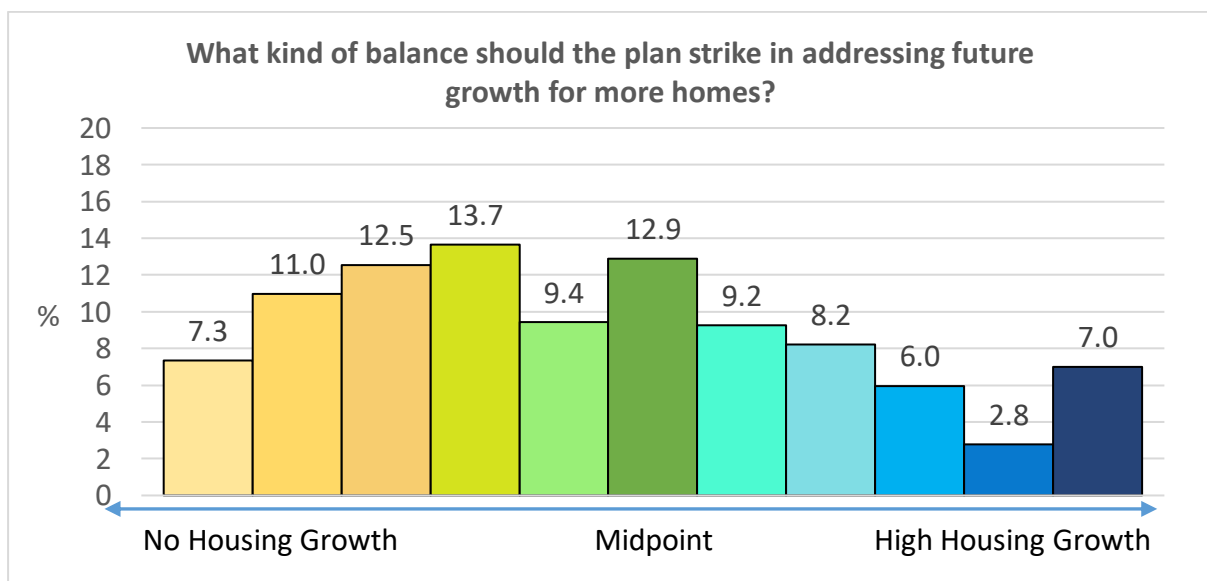
However, it can also lead to pressures such as the need to release of greenfield land and provide supporting infrastructure such as transport facilities, schools and health facilities.

What kind of balance should the plan strike in addressing future growth for more homes?

A total of 1,157 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 95.2%

Respondents were asked to indicate the level of housing growth the plan should consider, rating from a score of zero for no housing growth, fifty for the midpoint, and one hundred for high housing growth. The resulting scores were used to calculate an overall score to indicate how much housing growth was preferred – a lower score signifies no growth, while a higher score indicates high housing growth.

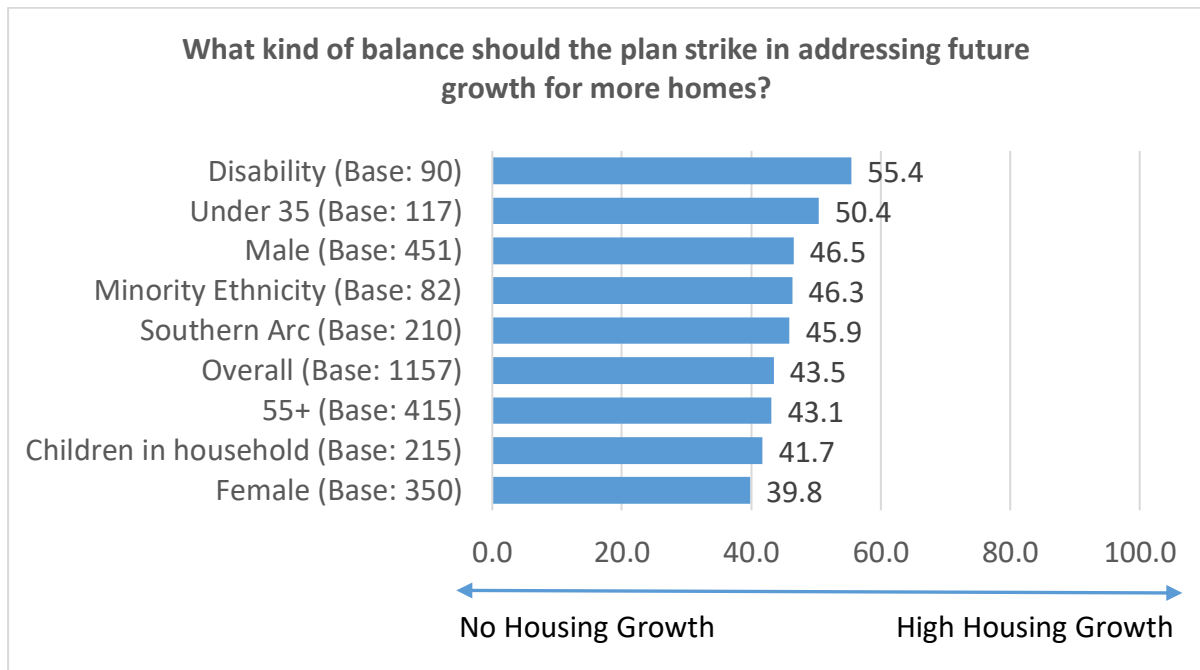
Overall, 7.3% of respondents wanted to see no housing growth in the Replacement Local Development Plan, 12.9% wanted mid-level growth, and 7.0% high housing growth. Almost half (46.6%) indicated a lower level of growth (scoring 10 to 40) compared with a quarter (26.2%) who suggested a higher level (scoring 60 to 90). The overall score was **43.5**, suggesting a moderate level of housing growth is optimal.



Looking at scores by respondent group showed a broad consistency of opinion, with just 15.6 points between the highest and lowest scores, based on a 100 point scale

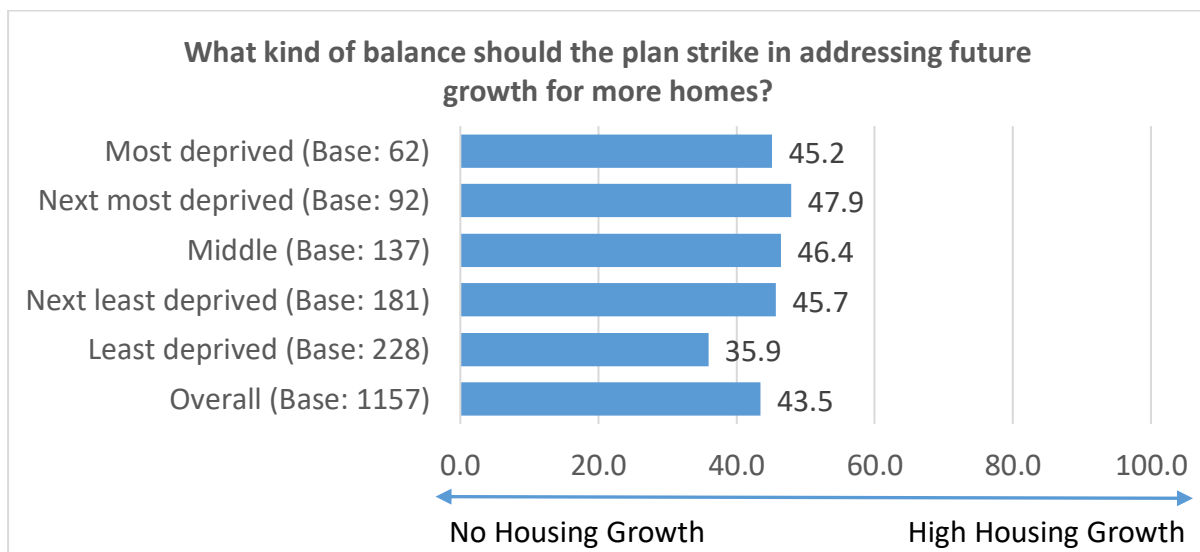
Respondents who identified as disabled, and those under the age of 35 wanted higher levels of housing growth, scoring 55.4 and 50.4 respectively.

Women, and those with children in their household indicated the lowest levels of housing growth (39.8 and 41.7 respectively).



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

While there was no clear correlation with level of deprivation, respondents living in the least deprived areas of the city wanted the lowest level of housing growth (35.9).



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

Please explain the reasons for your answer

Respondents were asked to provide reasons for their answer to the above question: 927 comments were received, and grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with a full breakdown in Appendix 2:

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Houses needed/ Quality / Affordable housing / Social housing	278	30.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There is a shortage of affordable housing especially for first time buyers in the city.</i> - <i>Currently my children will never be able to buy a house</i> - <i>We need more council housing and low rent costs</i> - <i>There is a need for affordable housing in Cardiff</i> - <i>More homes are needed but there is a growing need for cheaper good quality Council and Housing Association homes and not homes which require a mortgage for the privileged people who can afford them.</i> - <i>More good quality housing is essential.</i> - <i>Nowhere near enough housing</i>
Preserve Green Space	273	29.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff is known for being a green city, yet these boundaries are continuously being pushed.</i> - <i>important to provide housing but still need protect land</i> - <i>A balance between housing need and the benefits of green spaces</i> - <i>Green spaces are fundamentally important to the wellbeing of the citizens. Any future building should be on brown field sites</i> - <i>We need more houses but part of Cardiff's charm is the proximity to green space.</i>
Need to improve infrastructure/ Services / Public transport	235	25.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There should be no further land for housing until sufficient infrastructure has been provided to accommodate it.</i> - <i>traffic is out of control, we need to improve transports and roads before building more houses</i> - <i>More homes are needed, but the infrastructures always take so much longer to do, and the public transport links are just so poor to the areas now being built on further outside of the City</i> - <i>The housing supply is currently outstripping the infrastructure and needs to be reduced slightly until an infrastructure plan is delivered</i>

Broadly speaking, there are two ways of allocating land for new housing:

Brownfield: Often around city centres. Includes filling in gaps in existing neighbourhoods and building taller buildings. It can also include old industrial units, although these often come with much higher build-costs.

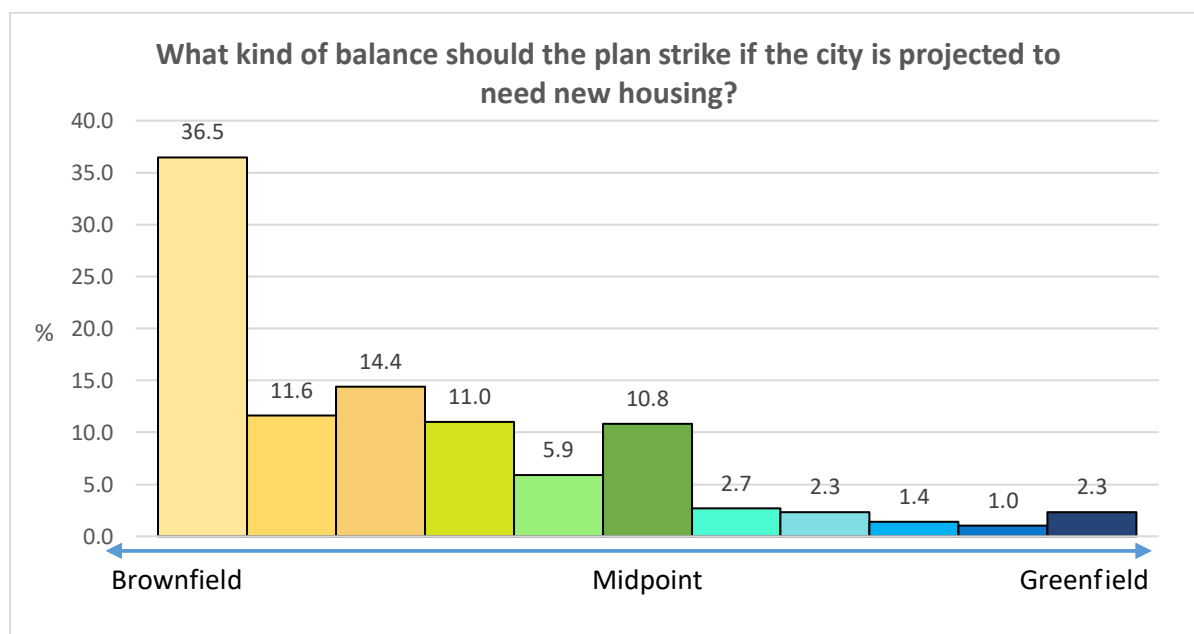
Green Field: This can typically be on old farmland, using green fields on the edge of urban areas to grow a city. Whilst the development costs are cheaper, so homes can often be more affordable, more infrastructure is needed such as public transport and new schools.

What kind of balance should the plan strike if the city is projected to need new housing?

A total of 1,154 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 95.0%

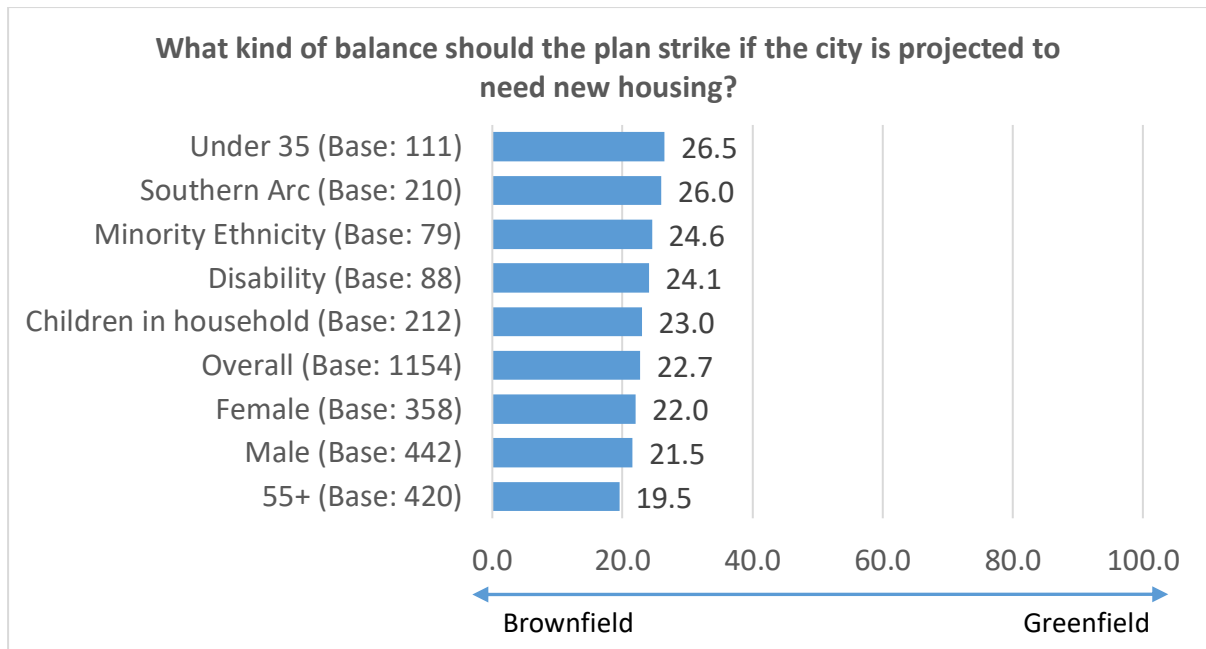
Over a third of those responding to this question (36.5%) felt that only brownfield sites should be used as land for new housing, compared with 2.3% who favoured greenfield sites, and 10.8% who chose the midpoint between the two.

This received an overall score of **22.7** out of 100, indicating the preference for brownfield over greenfield sites



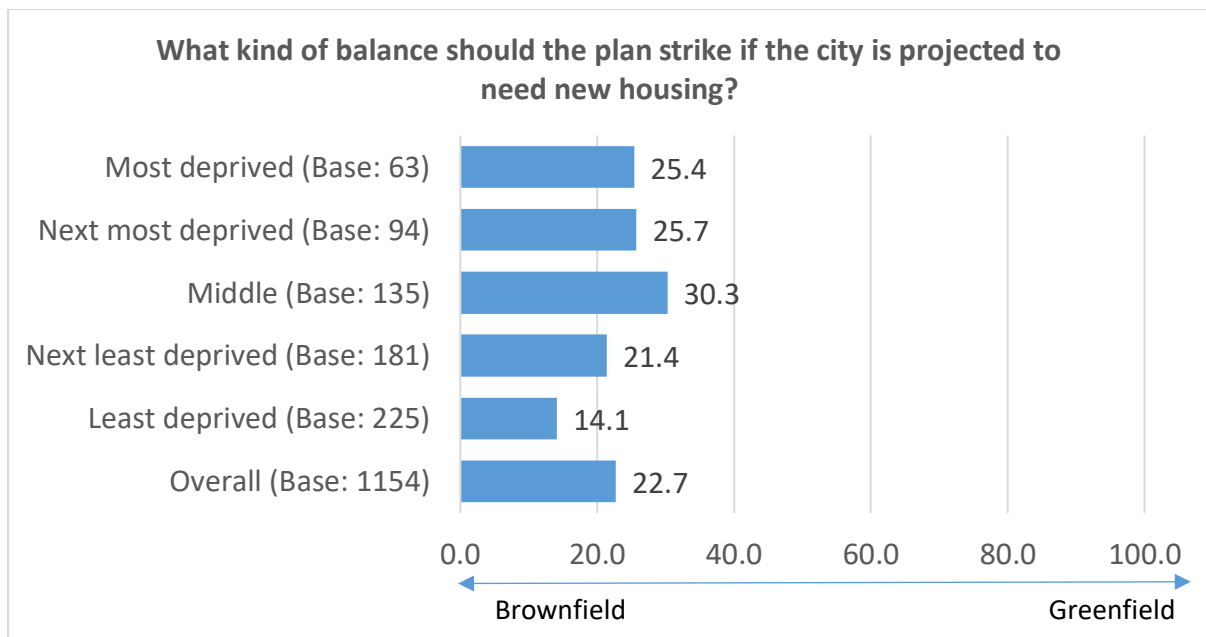
Again, there was consistency of opinion across the demographic groups analysed, with just seven point across the range of scores.

Older respondents were most likely to indicate a preference for brownfield sites, with a score of 19.5, compared with 26.5 for those under 35



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

There was no clear pattern by level of deprivation, although those living in the least deprived area showed the strongest support for brownfield sites.



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

Issue: Homes of the future

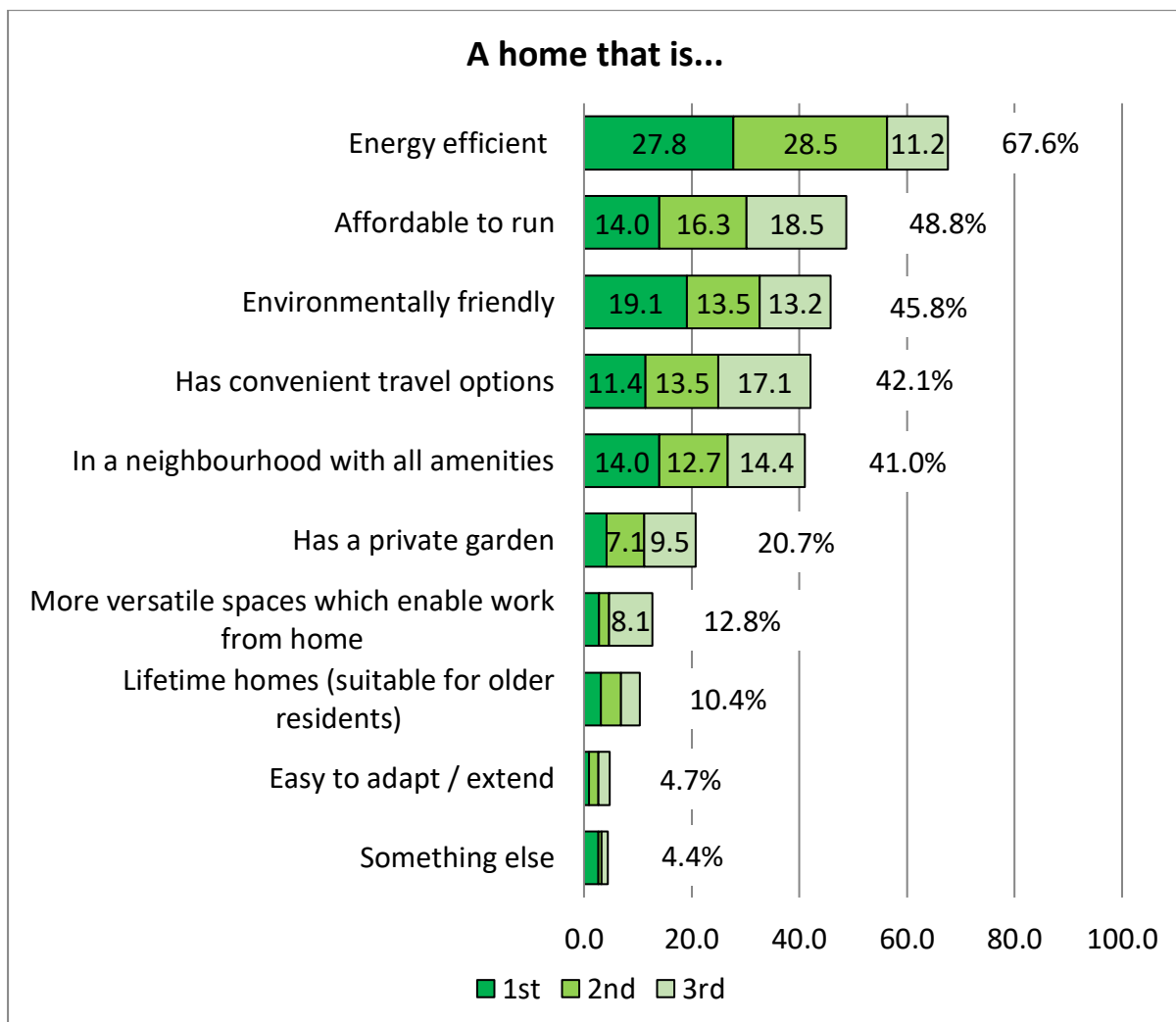
The Plan looks forward 15 years to 2036 and helps determine the design of new houses which will be built in the future. The design of these new homes will need to address climate change and changes in lifestyle and technology.

Please rank the following in order of importance - A home that is...

A total of 1,058 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 87.1%

Over two-thirds of respondents (67.6%) ranked “Energy efficient” as one of their top three most important considerations to ensure new homes will address changes in climate change and changes in lifestyle and technology, with 27.8% ranking this as the most important aspect.

This was followed by “Affordable to run”, with 48.8% ranking this in the top three, and “Environmentally friendly”, which was rated in the top three by 45.8% of the total votes for this option, including 19.1% rating it as most important.



Respondents answering “Something else” were asked to give more details. A total of 262 comments were received, and grouped into themes; the top three themes are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 3:

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Consideration of Environment/Nature	54	20.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Design that incorporates old buildings and enhances rather than bulldozers local character</i> - <i>The earth is now at a point of no return. If you don't prioritise getting rid of fossil fuel boilers and cars we are not going to exist anymore and this earth will be a desert. WAKE UP!</i> - <i>Awareness of carbon footprint and consequences of creating housing development too far away from necessary communication and amenities</i> - <i>Target energy neutral, reduce/remove reliance on cement, drive developers to use solar/heat pumps/renewable materials, disconnect car reliance</i>
Sustainability	44	16.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Good design and built to last using local materials and services.</i> - <i>Cardiff needs to respond to the climate crisis with a sustainable and energy efficient building stock. This also means retrofitting of existing buildings.</i> - <i>Target energy neutral, reduce/remove reliance on cement, drive developers to use solar/heat pumps/renewable materials</i> - <i>PassivHaus principles please</i>
Better design / quality / sympathetic to their settings	42	16.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Better design and build quality is needed. Too many new build homes are architecturally depressing, not just for the people who live in them but those who have to look at them on a daily basis.</i> - <i>The aesthetic and quality of materials used. Innovative and attractive housing that is sympathetic with the surroundings.</i> - <i>The new builds should be visually beautiful. The aesthetic value of the buildings is often a feature not considered in the planning process, there are many positives that beautiful buildings bring to an area and are worthy of consideration.</i>

This pattern of responses was broadly consistent across the demographic groups analysed; there were no correlations with the level of deprivation.

Topic 2: New Jobs

Issue: A growing city - jobs

Cardiff plays a key role as the economic driver of South East Wales.

This helps thousands of people inside and outside Cardiff find good jobs and secure an income.

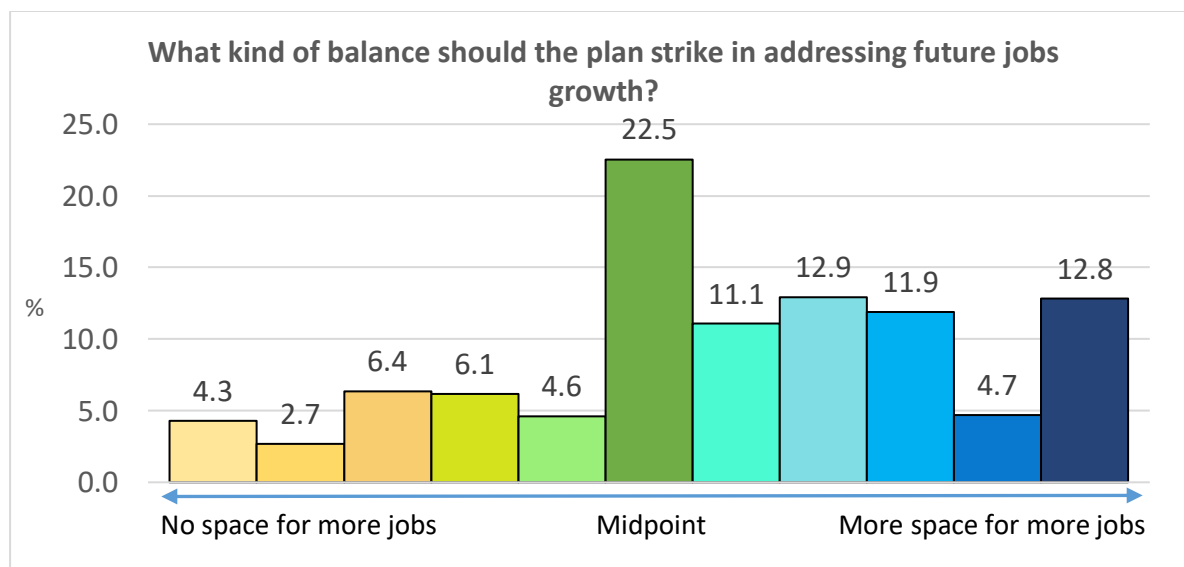
We have an opportunity to build upon the recent successes in creating new jobs. The Plan can set out how this can be achieved by identifying the locations and type of jobs we think we need by 2036 as well as seeking to make the best use of existing employment land. It can also set out the policies we will have in place to protect existing employment land and uses.

What kind of balance should the plan strike in addressing future jobs growth?

A total of 976 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 80.3%

Almost a quarter of respondents (22.5%) indicated the Plan should look for a middle ground in terms of the amount of space made available for employment; 12.8% wanted to see the maximum space made available, whilst 4.3% suggested no space should be made available for jobs.

The scoring system was applied, generating a total score of **58.7** out of 100, confirming the strength of opinion for a middle ground.

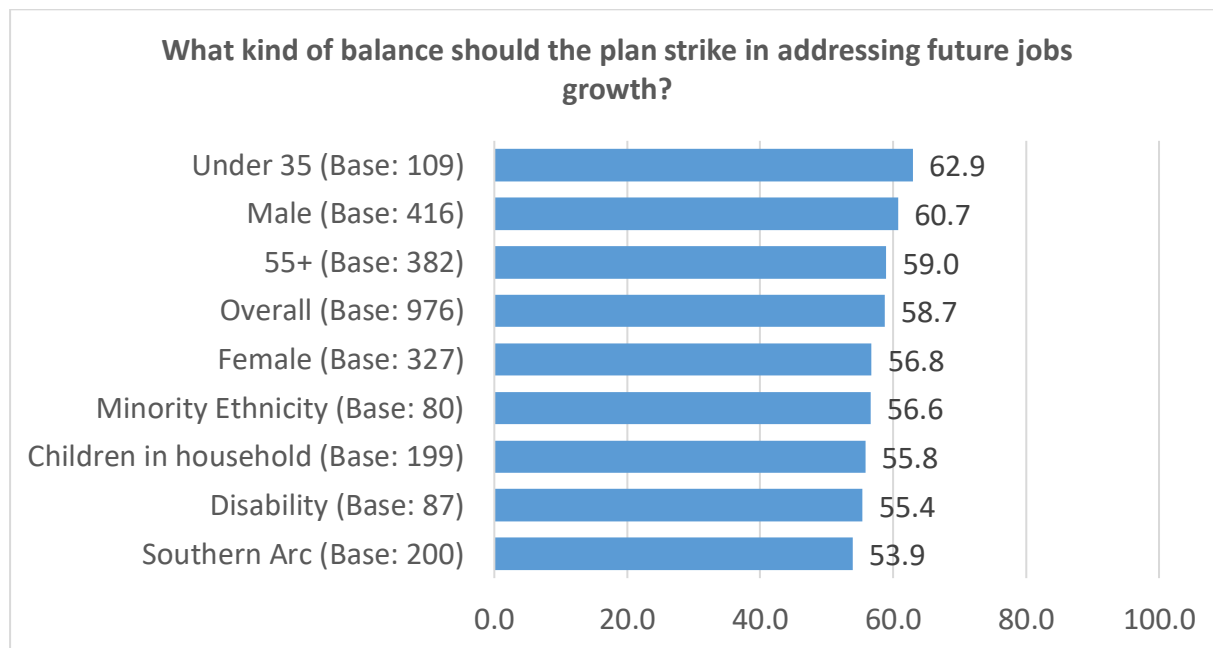


Please explain the reasons for your answer

A total of 696 comments were received, which have been grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with the full list available in Appendix 4.

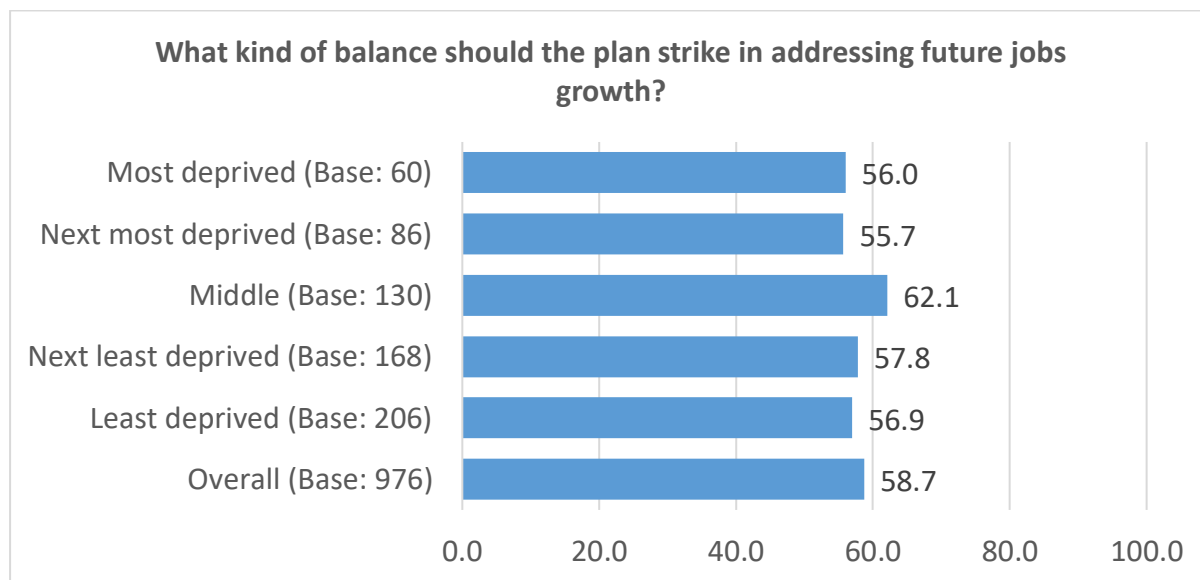
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Jobs vital for economy/ growth	209	30.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The City needs growth in jobs and population in order to raise taxes to pay for social infrastructure</i> - <i>Young people need work and attraction of talent</i> - <i>employment is the future</i> - <i>Without jobs a city can go into decline.</i> - <i>more jobs are essential at the moment</i> - <i>creating new jobs is very important</i>
Do we need more space / lots of empty offices	162	23.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff is full of empty office and retail space. Fill up what's there first please.</i> - <i>I would not support the building of more offices as they don't seem necessary now.</i> - <i>Many businesses are now looking to reduce office space in the centre of cities and are encouraging more homeworking. Building more office space in city centres is increasingly outdated and puts more pressure on a city's infrastructure.</i> - <i>Creating space for jobs does not mean that more jobs will happen. There must be coordinated approach</i>
COVID has changed how we work/home working	157	22.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Due to the pandemic there are empty offices everywhere, people will likely work from home, there is no requirement for more buildings.</i> - <i>The Council needs to consider the direction employers will be taking post-pandemic. To what extent is more flexible working, including from home, likely to become the norm?</i> - <i>Covid has changed how business need and use space.</i> - <i>Covid and the focus on the capability to work from home has, I think, changed the need to build the amount of commercial properties that was needed previously</i>

There was, again, a broad consensus of opinion across the demographic groups analysed, with just 9 points difference.



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

There was no correlation of opinion with the level of deprivation.



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

Issue: Workplaces of the future

The Plan looks forward 15 years to 2036 and helps determine where new jobs will be located and the design of new workplaces which will be built in the future.

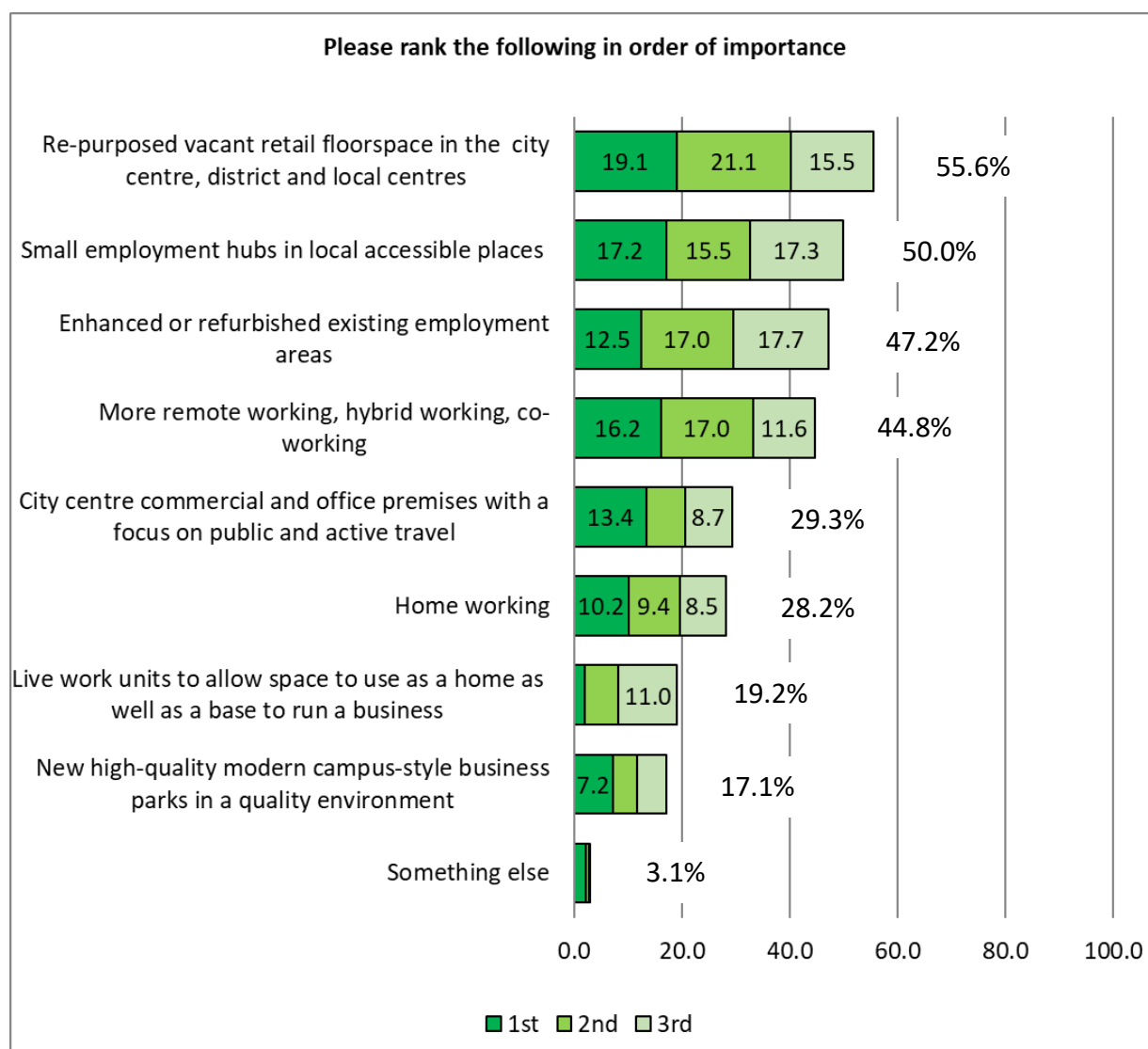
The design of these workplaces will need to address climate change and changes in lifestyle and technology.

Please rank the following in order of importance

A total of 976 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 81.1%

“Re-purposed vacant retail floorspace in the city centre, district and local centres” was seen as the most important of the options provided, with 19.1% of respondents ranking this in first place, and a total of 55.6% of all respondents putting this in their top three.

This was followed by “Small employment hubs in accessible places” (placed in the top three by 89.3%, with 17.2% ranking this as most important), and by “Enhanced or refurbished existing employment areas” (ranked in the top three by 91.4%, and first by 12.5%).



Respondents answering “Something else” were asked to give more details. A total of 136 comments were received, and grouped into themes; the top three themes are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 5:

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Ensure empty properties repurposed	25	18.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>use up all existing disused workspace before building new - I've seen so many new buildings being erected near an identical building with a "to let" sign</i> - <i>It surely always makes sense to repurpose and reuse existing spaces before spending money on brand new out of town places usually with no close resources</i> - <i>Less destruction of our old buildings and architecture.</i>
Improve transport	19	14.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Free travel for all to reduce carbon footprint</i> - <i>Good public transport at all hours.</i>
Working from Home	17	12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Allow people to work from home.</i> - <i>Supported home working by choice</i>

There was a broad consensus of opinion across the demographic groups analysed, with some notable exceptions:

Re-purposed vacant retail floorspace in the city centre, district and local shops

- Support highest amongst respondents from a Minority Ethnicity, with 62.5% ranking this in their top three most important options.
- Support lowest amongst younger respondents, of whom 46.7% ranked it in their top three.

More remote working, hybrid working, co-working

- Support highest amongst those from a Minority Ethnicity, with 65.3% ranking this in their top three
- Support lowest amongst with respondents identifying as disabled (36.8%) and over 55s (37.2%)

New, high quality modern campus style business parks in a quality environment

- Around a fifth of men, those identifying as disabled, and respondents aged 55 or over ranked this in their top three (22.5%, 21.8% and 20.2% respectively), around double the proportion of respondents with children in their household (11.6%), under 35s (11.2%) and women (9.8%).

Home working

- Over a third of respondents living in the most deprived areas of the city (37.9%) ranked this in their top three

A full breakdown of differences by demographic group is available in Appendix 6

Topic 3: New Infrastructure to support growth

Issue: Priorities for new infrastructure

As Cardiff continues to grow, new infrastructure will be needed alongside the new homes and jobs. This will include a wide range of community facilities such as schools and health centres as well as transportation solutions.

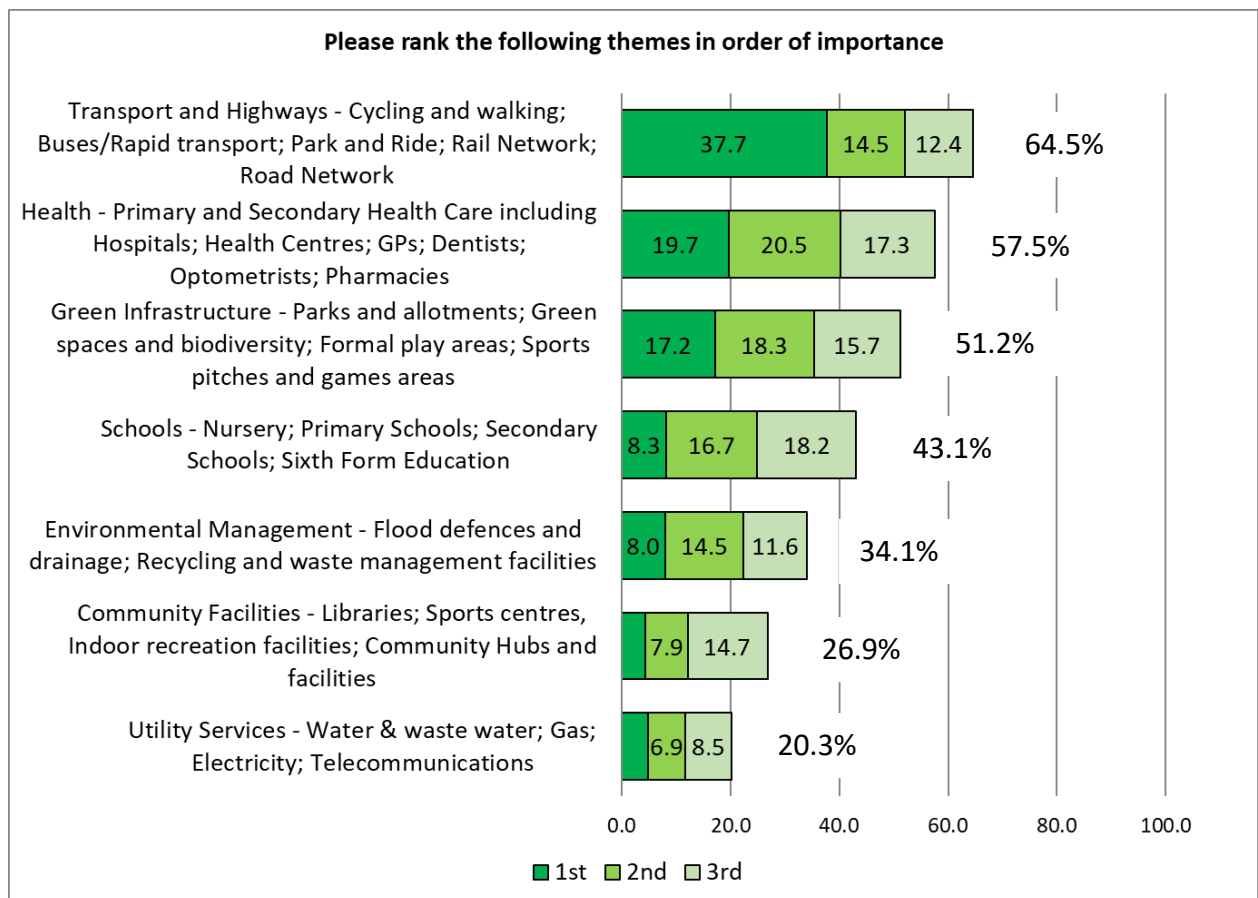
The plan must set out the things the city needs and how these can be put in place over the next 15 years.

Please rank the following themes in order of importance

A total of 953 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 78.4%

Transport and Highways were seen as the most important priority for infrastructure, with around two-thirds of respondents (64.5%) ranking this in their top three, with 37.7% rating this as the most important priority.

This was followed by Health, placed in the top three by 57.5% of respondents, and ranked first by 19.7%, then by Green Infrastructure, in the top three of 51.2% of respondents overall, with 17.2% ranking this as most important.



Respondents were asked to list any other facilities not included in the above list – 206 comments were received, which were grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list available in Appendix 7.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Difficult to rank	42	20.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>It is very hard to rank infrastructure all of which is essential to a functioning community. Infrastructure should be planned as a whole and no one element is more important than the other. Getting the infrastructure RIGHT is key</i> - <i>They are obviously all important!</i> - <i>No - they are all equally relevant. You cannot rank them!</i>
Transport	38	18.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Accessible transport.</i> - <i>how about overhead mono rail system following existing road</i> - <i>Electric car charging infrastructure</i>
Road Network	31	15.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Good roads for logistics and to bring more businesses to wales</i> - <i>Spend more for the car</i> - <i>The road network needs dramatically improving, ring roads etc.</i>

There were notable differences in priority across the demographic groups analysed, with

- Men were most likely to rate Transport and Highways in first place
- Schools were most important to respondents with children in their household
- Health infrastructure was most important to respondents who identify as disabled
- Green Infrastructure was seen as more important by those under the age of 35

A full breakdown showing differences of opinion is available in Appendix 8

Topic 4: Tackling the Climate Emergency

Issue: How to tackle the climate emergency

Climate change is now widely regarded as one of the most significant global challenges: almost 200 governments have endorsed the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rise and Welsh Government has committed to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases by at least 80% by 2050.

In recognition of the risks posed to local residents Cardiff Council has declared a climate emergency. If no action is taken, threats such as rising sea levels/increased risk of flooding from rivers and surface water, more frequent extreme weather events and reduced biodiversity and food productivity become ever more critical.

Respond to the climate emergency presents opportunities as well as risks, for example new jobs in green industries; reduced fuel poverty and improved health that comes with better housing; improved air quality and greater active travel.

The plan offers a significant opportunity to take further steps in tackling climate change whilst providing a climate resilient development plan for Cardiff.

How do you think the plan can tackle climate change?

A total of 766 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list available in Appendix 9.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Renewable energy / sustainable infrastructure	168	21.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serious investment is needed to provide sound infrastructure for green energy. There should be a mandate placed on housing developers to provide charging points for all homes. - Energy efficient new homes. Improve energy efficiency of existing housing - Ensuring all new build / infrastructure is built with sustainability in mind. People's homes are increasingly becoming workplaces too - ensure that new homes are fit for this purpose and allow people to live sustainable lives. - All public buildings should generate own energy - solar panels etc. - Focus on zero carbon buildings and on low-carbon heating.
Improved / Enhanced Public Transport / Infrastructure	149	19.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce journeys by fossil fuel vehicles - The plan should consider more strategic action on traffic and transport

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cheaper, faster, more reliable greener public transport with plenty of space to avoid overcrowding if looking to reduce the number of cars around the city. Incentivise the use of public transport by making it low cost and affordable.</i> - <i>Massively increase infrastructure for active transport and reduce city car use.</i> - <i>Green transport.</i>
Reduce car use - Ban Cars / Sufficient local amenities	109	14.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Facilitating shift from car dependence through improved public transport options to all areas of the city.</i> - <i>Incentivise people to give up their cars</i> - <i>Less cars on the streets</i> - <i>Cut down on private vehicle use</i> - <i>Develop "15 minute communities" where work, shops, health & community centres are all within 15 mins walk for everyone - discourage motorised transport.</i>

Topic 5: Moving around the city

Issue: Modal split target

As Cardiff continues to grow, new transport infrastructure such as the South Wales Metro will be needed alongside the new homes and jobs. It is important that this seeks to reduce reliance on the car in order to reduce congestion and harmful emissions and seek to promote a modal shift to sustainable forms of travel such as buses and trains, and active travel such as walking and cycling.

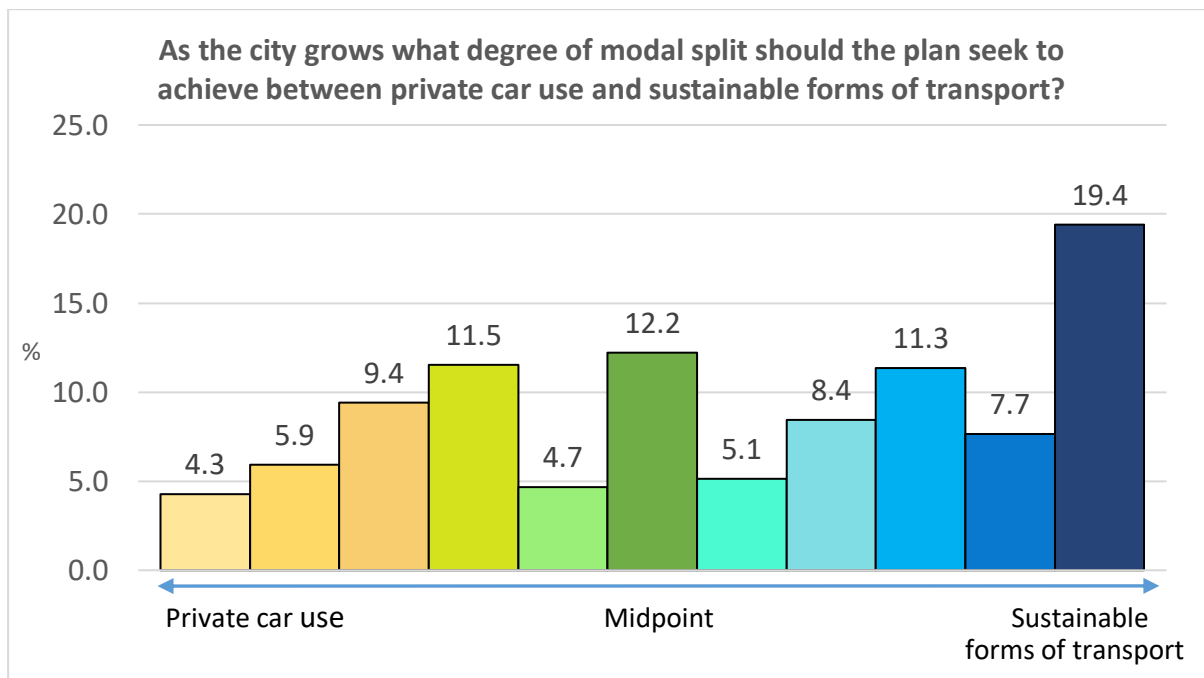
Latest data shows that the modal split in the city is currently around 50% private car/sustainable forms of transport.

As the city grows, what degree of modal split should the plan seek to achieve between private car use and sustainable forms of transport?

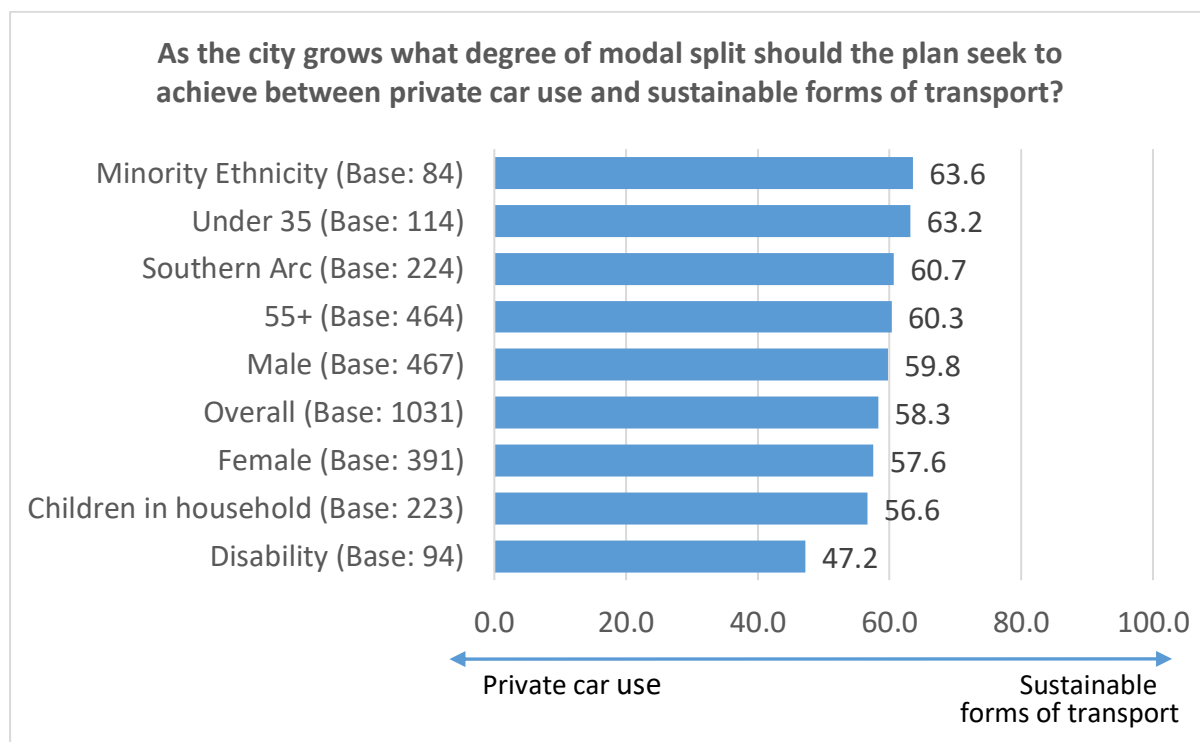
A total of 1,031 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 84.9%

A fifth of respondents (19.4%) indicated that the plan should seek to prioritise sustainable forms of transport, compared with 4.3% prioritising private car use, with 12.2% favouring a balance between the two.

Scores were calculated according to the number of respondents giving each answer, with lower scores favouring private car use, and higher scores favouring sustainable forms of transport – an overall score of **58.3** was achieved, indicating a balance between the two, slightly favouring sustainable transport.



Respondents identifying as disabled were the only demographic group analysed to shift the balance in favour of private car use:



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

There was no clear pattern across areas with different levels of deprivation.

Issue: Delivering Sustainable Transport Infrastructure

In order to deliver a modal shift and reduce congestion and reliance on the car it will be important for the plan to provide for a range of sustainable forms of transport.

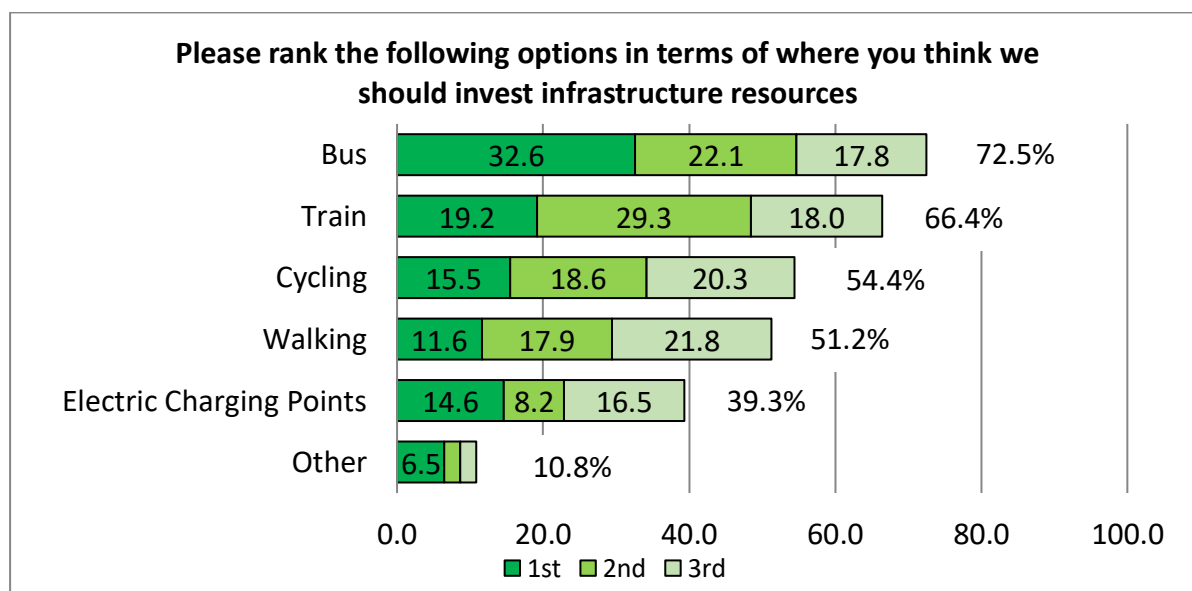
Please rank the following options in terms of where you think we should invest infrastructure resources

A total of 923 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 76.0%

Almost three-quarters of respondents (72.5%) rated investing in bus infrastructure within their top three priorities, with 32.6% ranking this as most important.

Two-thirds (66.4%) prioritised investing on train infrastructure, with 19.2% rating this as the most important priority.

Both cycling and walking were ranked in the top three by over half of those responding to this question (54.4% and 51.2% respectively).



Looking at these results by the different demographic groups showed different priorities.

Amongst respondents aged 55 or over, 84.3% ranked investment in bus infrastructure in their top three priorities, compared with 55.0% of those under 35.

Younger respondents put more emphasis on active forms of travel, with 70.3% prioritising investment in cycling, and 60.4% in walking compared with 46.5% and 48.2% of older respondents, respectively.

Respondent living in the more deprived areas were more likely to prioritise investment in cycling and walking than more affluent areas. Respondents living in the least deprived areas were more likely to place a higher priority on investment in train infrastructure.

Charts showing these difference in detail are available in Appendix 10.

Please specify where else infrastructure resources should be invested

A total of 268 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list available in Appendix 11.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Improved / Enhanced Public Transport / Infrastructure	109	40.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Bus service in Cardiff is appalling.</i> - <i>New train stations are essential. There are so many existing lines that run through the city for miles without intermediate stops. Take London – all central rail and tube lines have stations that are 15-20 minutes walk apart. That should be the ambition for all existing lines within all urban areas.</i> - <i>Regular and cheap metro / trams</i> - <i>Have one payment system that's allows train and bus use combined</i> - <i>One ticket system to cover public transport, parking and cycle hire</i>
Road Infrastructure	35	13.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The existing roads need maintenance and improvement to ensure they are still fit for purpose.</i> - <i>We must recognise that the global pandemic has led people to want to use private transport for their travel needs, the obsession with public transport will cost us dearly in the future, and is not in line with personal needs.</i> - <i>good roads and pavements - that will enable people to cycle and walk safely as well as drive</i>
Focus on reducing need to travel / Car free areas	20	7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cars need to be actively discouraged and prevented</i> - <i>Car-free areas - big ones!</i>

Topic 6: Healthier Environments

Issue: Improving health and well-being

Across Cardiff, inequalities exist both in terms of health and deprivation. For despite Cardiff's economic growth during the last 30 years, the patterns of poverty and inequality that emerged a generation ago remain. Over 150,000 people in the city live in some of most deprived communities in Wales. In terms of health, there is an 11 year gap in life expectancy for men and a 9.2 year gap in life expectancy for women between our most deprived and our least deprived communities. In addition, 54% of the population of Cardiff is either overweight or obese.

Given this it is important that the plan provides an appropriate balance and ensures that improving people's health is a key consideration in new and existing developments across the city. A range of measures for the plan to consider are listed below.

How do you think the city could be a healthier place and improve wellbeing?

A total of 903 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 74.3%

The most important action to make the city a healthier place, and improve wellbeing, was to give Improved Access To Green Space, ranked in the top three options by 53.2% of respondents, and as the single most important by 24.5%.

This was followed by Feeling Safe, with 36.8% putting this option in their top three (12.8% ranking it first), then by Improved Air Quality, which was selected by 35.5% of respondents, ranked first by 11.2%.

These results were also analysed by demographic group – women were most likely to rank Feeling Safe in their top three (41.6%), closely followed by respondents with children in their household (41.2%); less than a quarter of respondents under the age of 35 ranked this as one of their top three options.

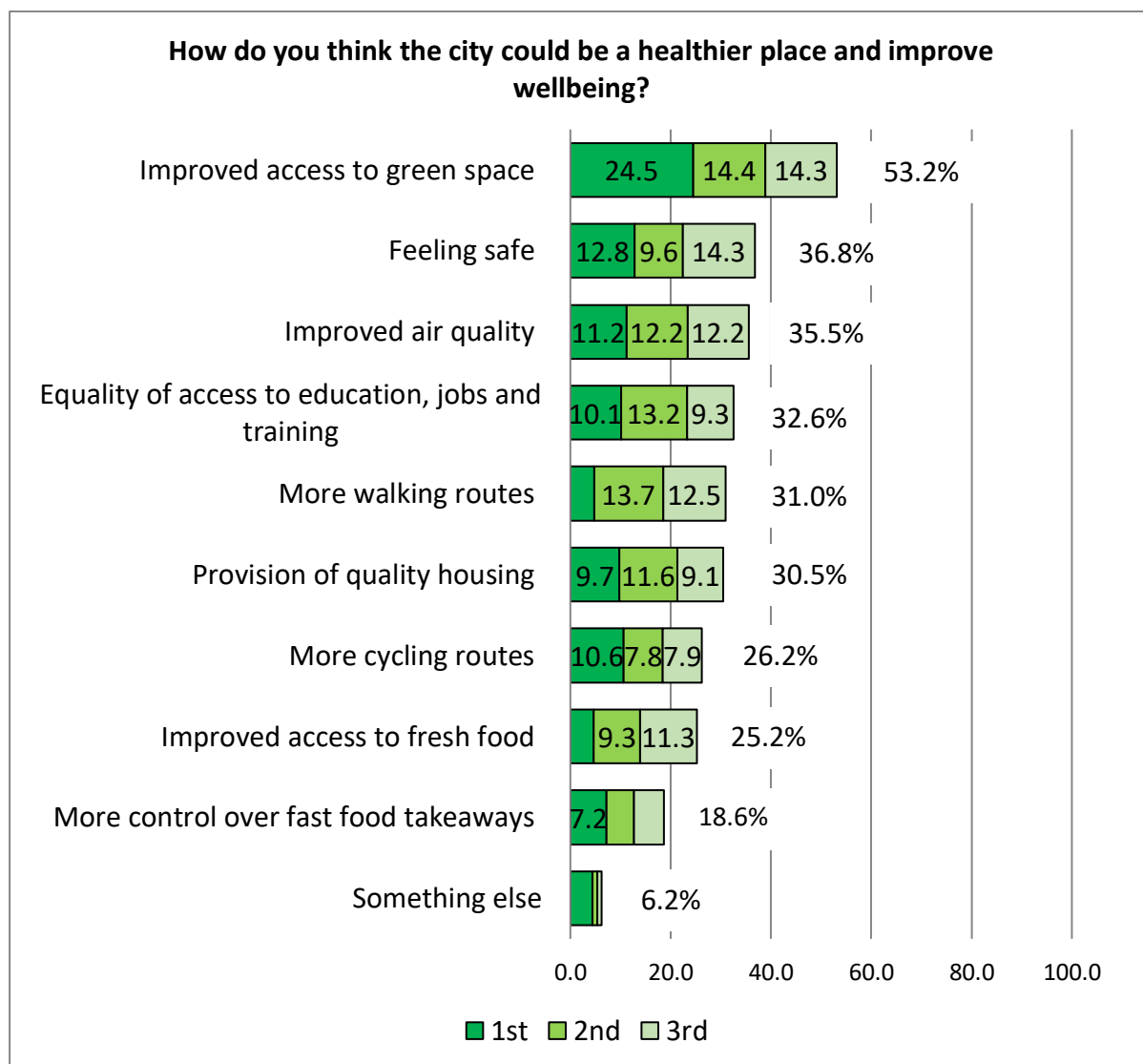
Respondents living in the more deprived areas of the city were a little more likely than those in more affluent areas to rank Feeling Safe in their top three.

More Walking Routes were more likely to be selected as an option to make Cardiff a healthier place and improve wellbeing, along with respondents living in more affluent areas of the city. Younger respondents were also more likely to select More Cycling Routes than other demographic groups.

Over a third of respondents who identify as disabled (36.4%) wanted to see Improved Access to Fresh Food.

Respondents under the age of 35 were notably less likely to think More Control Over Fast Food Takeaways would make the city a healthier place, with just 7.3% of respondents in the age groups selecting this option, contrasting with 26.8% of those over the age of 55.

A full breakdown of difference by demographic group is shown in Appendix 12.



Please specify what else you consider to be important

A total of 170 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list available in Appendix 13.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Better awareness / education	26	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising/education regarding the benefits of more healthy lifestyles (e.g.: Bristol Eating Better campaign). - Better education regarding health issues in our primary schools, how to keep fit and healthy. - Fresh food is available but people are lazy or not taught. Home economics should be back on the curriculum and also taught in hubs
More / Better community infrastructure / Facilities	24	14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing in more community projects and youth groups and creating activities for young people and elderly. - We keep building houses but no amenities to improve wellbeing, e.g. Plasdwr should include tennis courts, football pitches, a lido. - Social isolation is a killer. We need better small scale social infrastructure and more community infrastructure, things like community food gardens (think Incredible Edible).
Retain / More Green Spaces	19	11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage use of green spaces and allow all homes to have a safe local place to exercise and enjoy nature helping mental and physical health - Need to protect and not destroy existing green areas, without the protection of these sites CCC will not have the best interests of the Environment at heart

Topic 7: Supporting the roles of the City Centre and Cardiff Bay

Issue: Future role of city centre

Cardiff city centre and Cardiff Bay play a key retail, economic and tourism role for the city and South East Wales. Supporting the role of the city centre and the continued regeneration of Cardiff Bay are key issues for the plan to address. In addition the plan will need to respond to the impacts of the Covid pandemic on high street retailing, the demand for traditional office accommodation and encourage more mixed uses within the city centre in addition to supporting its key retail role.

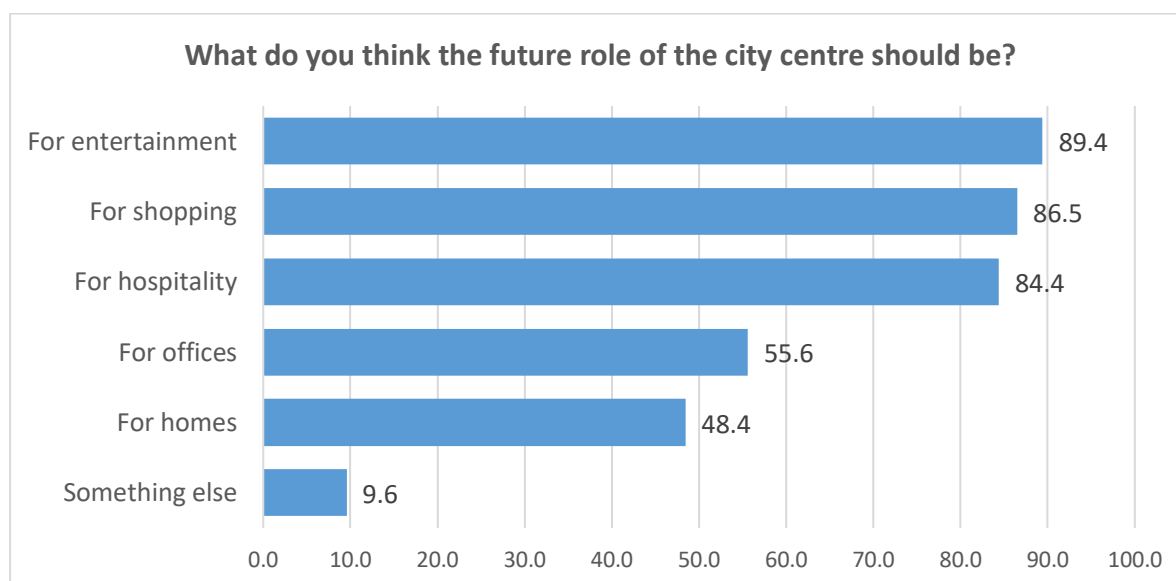
Overall, the plan provides an opportunity to consider how the city centre can continue to evolve and play a key role in the future of the city.

What do you think the future role of the city centre should be? Tick all that apply

A total of 962 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 79.2%

More than four in five respondents felt the future role of the city centre should be For Entertainment (89.4%), For Shopping (86.5%) and For Hospitality (84.4%).

Just over half (55.6%) felt it should be For Offices, and just under half (48.4%), For Homes.



Percentages do not total 100% as respondent were able to select multiple responses

Younger respondents, and those from a Minority Ethnicity were most likely to indicate the city centre should be used for Entertainment or Hospitality, contrasting with respondents who identify as disabled, and those aged 55 or over.

There was a correlation seen between level of deprivation and those thinking the city centre should be used for Hospitality, with more affluent areas more likely to see a role for Hospitality for the city centre in the future.

Respondents living in more deprived areas were more likely to see Homes as a future role for the city centre.

Older respondents were more likely to suggest Homes as a future for the city centre than respondents aged under 35.

Charts showing these breakdowns by demographic are available in Appendix 14.

Something else

Respondents answering “Something else” were asked to give further details. A total of 82 responses were received, and grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with a full list available in Appendix 15

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Attractions / Tourism - Music / Murals / Arts / Culture / Sporting Events etc.	25	30.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Interesting, unique attractions that differentiate Cardiff from any other UK city. There aren't enough well developed cultural attractions.</i> - <i>Arts and culture - music, murals, worships, creativity!</i>
Community Spaces / Socialising areas / Using Green Spaces	21	25.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A social gathering place for all ages and communities</i> - <i>As a rich living green centre with gardens, a sanctuary for animals - a re-greening centre as a sanctuary for citizens.</i>
More Amenities	13	15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Leisure, sports, green spaces, health centre/dentist, community education, cycle paths, a Green healthy city</i> - <i>Creative production. Fitness and leisure. Education. Mixed use of all kinds, including those not yet imagined. Flexibility and adaptability.</i>

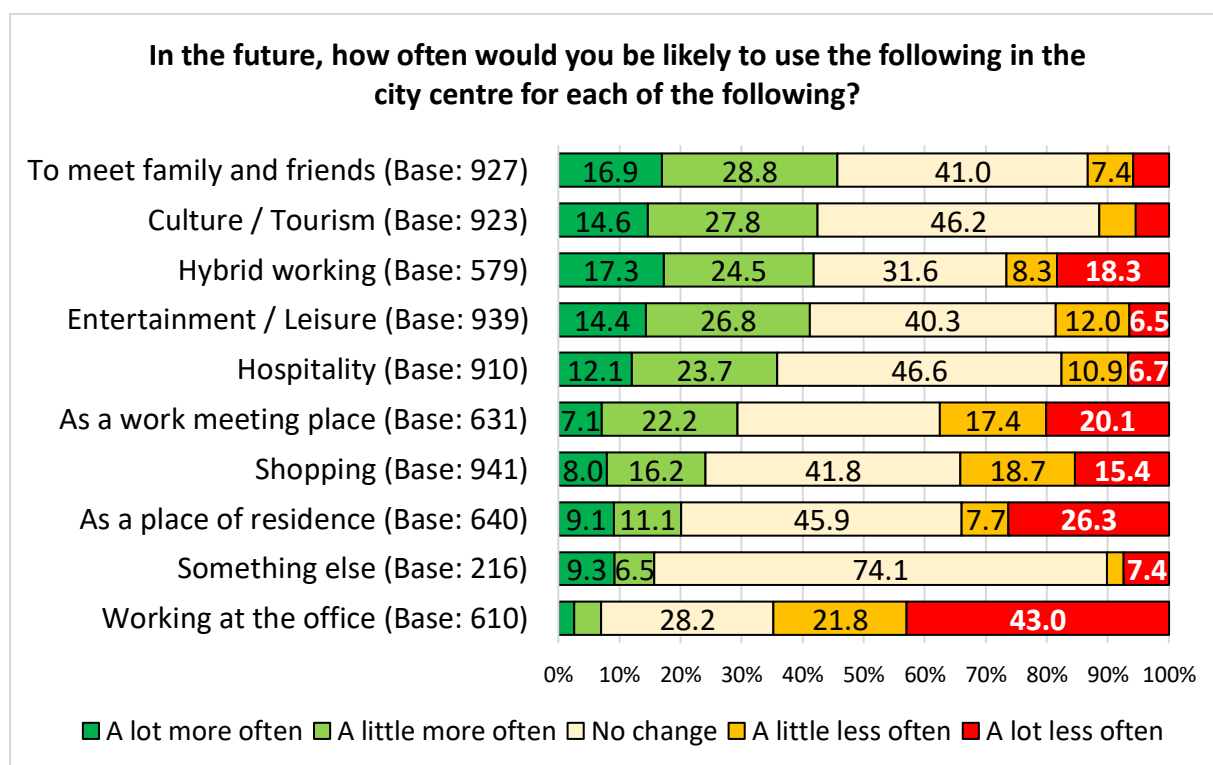
In the future, how often would you be likely to use the following in the city centre for each of the following?

Between 216 and 940 responses were received for the options included in this question, giving response rates between 17.8% and 77.4%

Respondents were more likely to use the city centre in the future as a venue to meet family and friends (45.7%), followed by Culture/Tourism (42.5%), Hybrid Working (41.8%) and Entertainment/Leisure (41.2%).

Just 24.1% of respondents indicated they would be likely to use the city centre for shopping in future compared with 34.1% stating they would be less likely to go shopping in the city centre in the future.

Almost two-thirds (64.8%) suggested they would be less likely to be working at an office in the city centre in future, compared with just 7.0% who felt this was more likely.



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

Respondents under the age of 35 were most likely to indicate they would be more likely to use the city centre:

- As a Place to Meet Family and Friends (67.2% compared with 38.1% of those aged 55 or over)
- As a place for Entertainment/Leisure (61.2%, compared with 32.2% of those aged 55 or over)
- For Hospitality (47.8%, compared with 28.9% of those aged 55 or over)
- For Culture/Tourism (57.8%, compared with 35.7% of older respondents)

Respondents identifying as disabled were most likely to indicate they would use the city centre for shopping in the future (38.5%).

A full breakdown by demographic group can be found in Appendix 16.

For what other purpose would you use the city centre?

Respondents were asked if there were any other purposes for which they would use the city centre: 66 responses were received, and grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with the full list shown in Appendix 17.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Commuting/Travel	11	16.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To commute into/out of - As a transport hub.
Exercise	9	13.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exercise. The river is an amazing place for swimming and kayaking. Can we make more of our waterways as places for exercise? - For a stroll
Green space	9	13.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enjoy green space - i.e. the castle - Enjoying green spaces like Bute Park, Cardiff Castle, walking by the river, boat trips, being able to pop for a coffee and some relaxation time somewhere quiet and pretty and not crowded

Topic 8: Post Pandemic Recovery

Issue: Helping the city recover from the pandemic

As the city recovers post-pandemic, the plan provides an opportunity to consider those areas of land use policy which require a new or amended approach to explicitly address the implications of the pandemic on the way we work, live, enjoy and move around the city. The concept of the 15 minute city has been proposed where all facilities are located within a 15 minute radius encouraging walking and cycling and less reliance on the car.

The plan provides an important opportunity to revisit existing policy approaches.

Please rank the following new or amended policy approaches in order of importance in responding to the pandemic

A total of 854 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 70.3%

“Staying local – Creating 15 minute neighbourhoods” was rated as the most important policy approach to respond to the pandemic, with half (50.0%) of those responding to this question placing it in their top three, with 28.6% rating it as the single most important approach.

The pandemic also reinforced the importance of access to green spaces, with 41.2% of respondents choosing this approach as one of their top three.

There was generally a consensus of opinion across the demographic groups analysed, with a small number of notable differences:

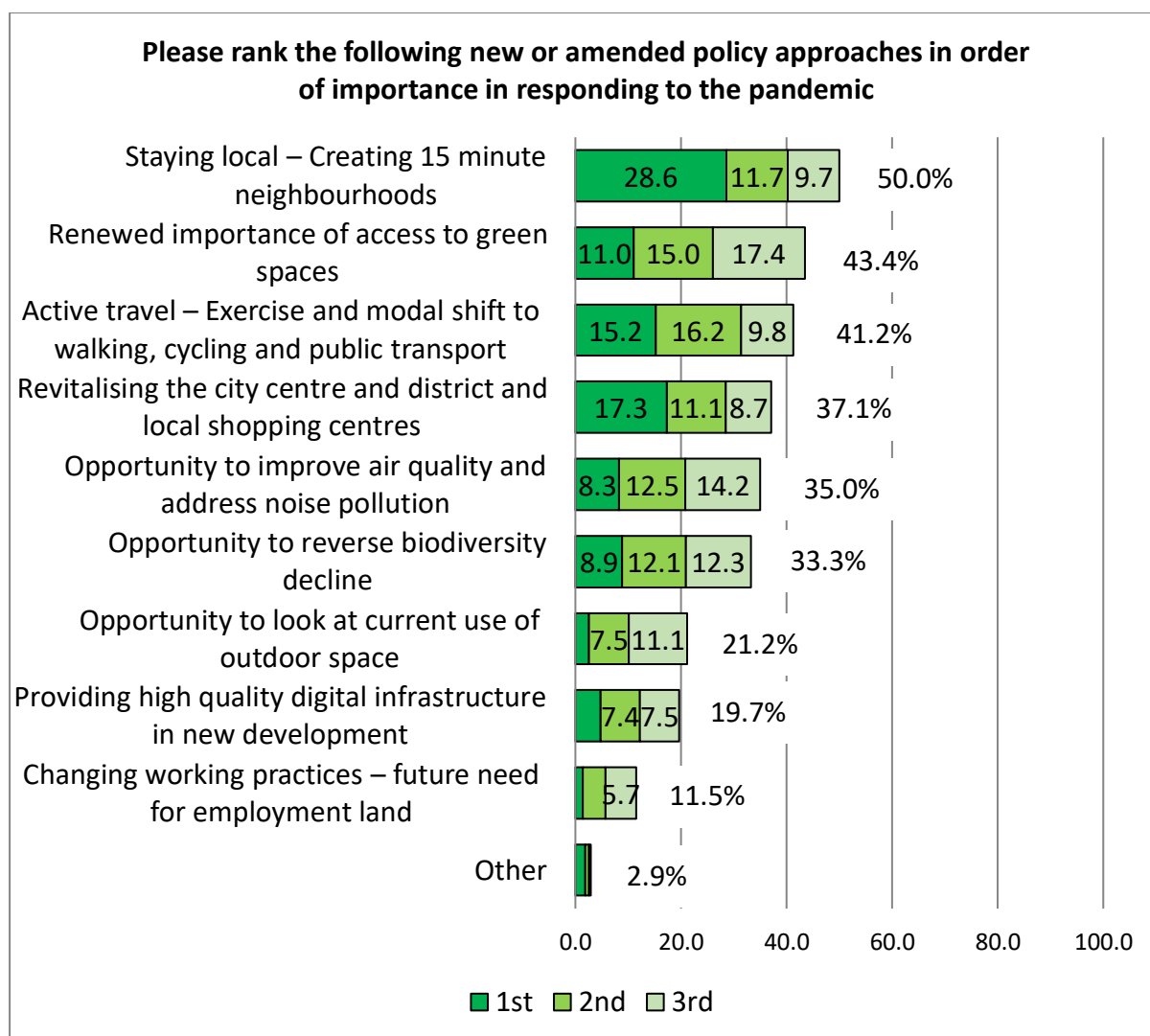
Under 35s placed the highest level of importance on Active Travel (with 47.7% placing this in their top three), followed by men (46.0%, compared with 36.8% of women).

Respondents aged 55 or over, men, and those identified as disabled placed the highest importance on “Revitalising the city centre, and district and local centres”, with over 40% of each group placing this in their top three most important policy approaches, compared with around a quarter of respondents aged under 35, or those with children in their household.

More than half of women (52.6%) placed “Renewed importance of access to green spaces” in their top three most important actions, compared with 36.8% of men.

There were no significant differences of opinion by level of deprivation.

A full breakdown of differences by demographic group can be found in Appendix 18.



Please specify what else you consider to be important

Respondents answering ‘Other’ were asked to give more information: 69 responses were received, and grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 19

Theme	No	%	Example comments
New Approach	12	17.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the way Cardiff manages parks & verges to rewilding & local food, low maintenance approach - Place people and planet at the centre of every decision, above all else!
Improve Neighbourhoods / Encourage people to use local amenities / facilities	11	15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having attractive local neighbourhoods with good transport links and local amenities. - Investment in exciting children's play - eg. playgrounds including more money for maintenance.
Improved Road Infrastructure	8	11.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of electric cars is growing exponentially, take much more account of that in the plans

Topic 9: Creating places where people want to live, work or explore

Issue: Creating good places

It is important that the plan creates places where people want to live, work and explore. This involves identifying what people like about a place and how it can be improved through considering factors such as design, location, infrastructure and above all, the needs of people you're creating the place for.

What do you think is good about your neighbourhood?

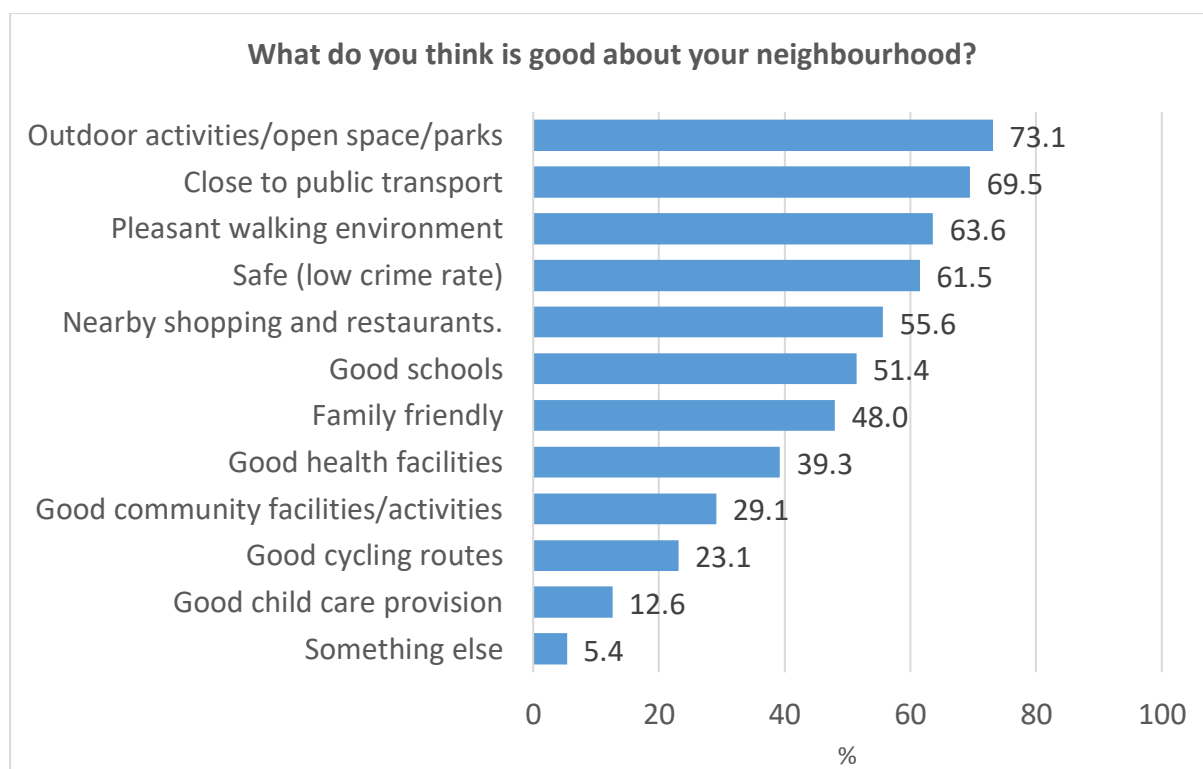
A total of 904 respondents gave an answer this question, giving a response rate of 74.4%

Respondents were given a list, and asked to indicate which they felt applied to making their neighbourhood a good place to live.

The most common response, selected by almost three-quarters (73.1%) of respondents, was "Outdoor activities/open space/parks".

This was followed by "Close to public transport" (69.5%), a "Pleasant walking environment" (63.6%), and "Safe (low crime rate)", chosen by 61.5% of respondents.

Three in ten (29.1%) cited "Good community facilities/activities). 23.1% "Good cycling routes", and 12.6% stated there was "Good childcare provision".



Percentages do not total 100% as respondent were able to select multiple responses

There were some key differences across the demographic groups analysed.

Respondents living in the Southern Arc of Cardiff were less likely than other groups to list:

- "Outdoor activities/open spaces/parks" (66.7%)
- "Pleasant walking environment" (53.3%)
- "Safe (low crime rate)" (41.9%)
- "Good schools" (31.4%)
- "Family friendly" (36.2%)

Respondents living in the more deprived areas were notably less likely than those living in more affluent areas to cite:

- "Pleasant walking environment" (40.3% in the most deprived areas, compared to 69.7% in the least deprived areas)
- "Safe (low crime rate)" (25.8% in the most deprived areas, compared with 79.8% in the least)
- "Good health facilities" (29.0% in the most deprived areas compared with 43.3% in the least deprived areas)

Men were most likely to describe their neighbourhood as "Safe" – 66.7% compared with 57.1% of women.

Respondents with children in their household were most likely to cite "Good schools" (64.5%), "Family friendly" (57.5%), and "Good childcare facilities" (21.5%)

Older respondents were most likely to state "Good health facilities" (46.0%), "Good community facilities/activities" (32.3%)

Respondents from a Minority Ethnicity were least likely to cite "Good health facilities" (28.6%) or "Good community facilities/activities" (23.8%)

Around three in ten respondents from a Minority Ethnicity, or aged under 35 cited "Good cycling routes", compared with 18.5% of those aged 55 or over.

A full breakdown by demographic and geographic groups can be found in Appendix 20.

Respondents answering ‘Something else’ were asked to specify what this was: 47 responses were received, and grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 21.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Proximity / Accessibility / Close to Local Amenities / Facilities	18	38.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Good location to get to various locations.</i> - <i>Allotment, which is a great place to take grow your own food and get a good workout doing it!</i> - <i>Plenty of choice of places of worship.</i>
Negative Comments	12	25.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Nothing is good we feel scared unsafe and minoritised and surrounded by crooks drug dealers and nasty creatures</i> - <i>Not an area I would choose if I could afford to move</i>
Community Spirit	7	14.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Diversity within the community.</i> - <i>The good thing about my neighbourhood is the community, the people.</i>

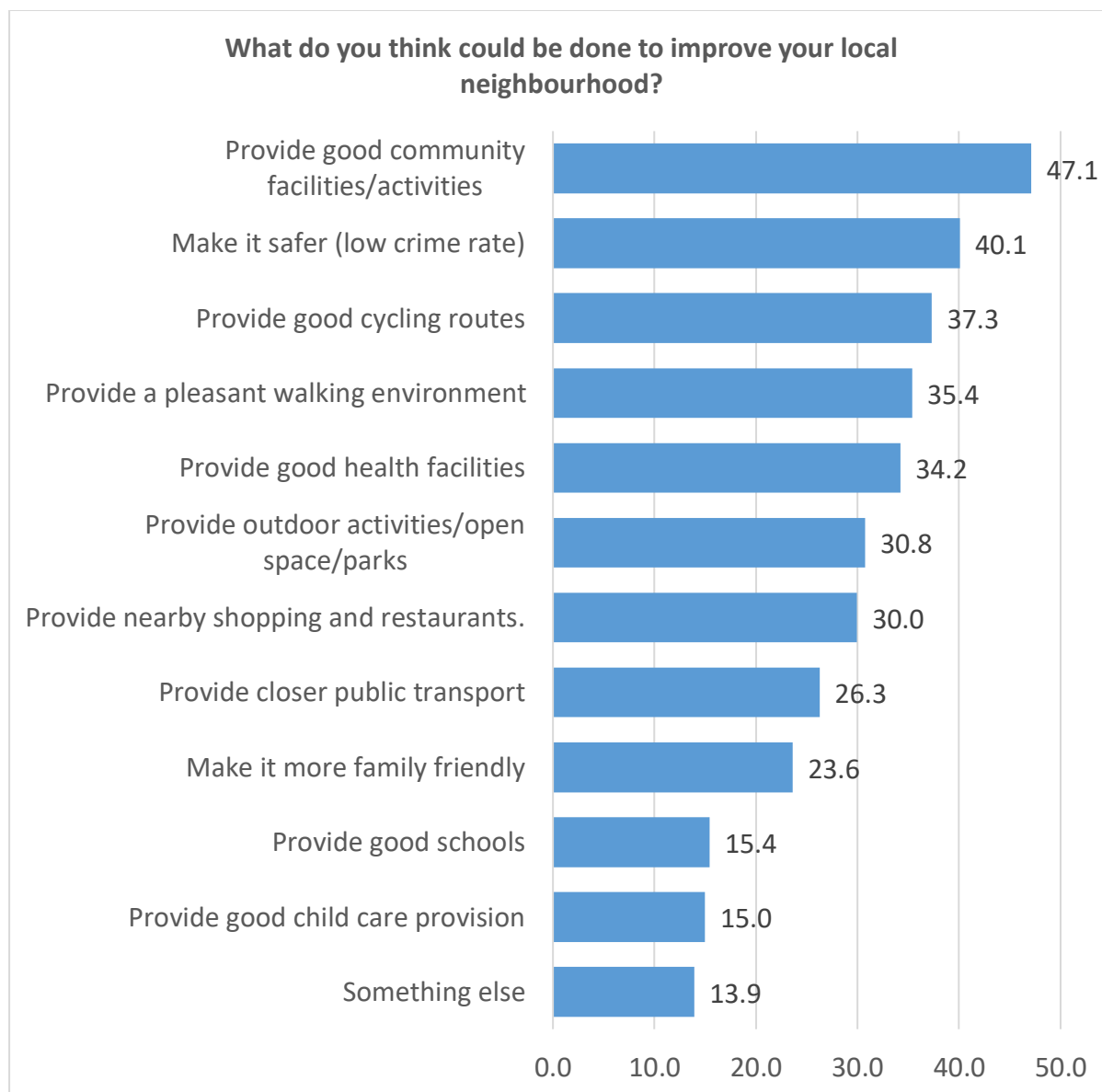
What do you think could be done to improve your local neighbourhood?

A total of 868 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 71.4%

Respondents were then asked what could be done to improve their local neighbourhood.

The biggest response was “Provide good community facilities/activities”, mentioned by 47.1% of respondents.

Two-fifths of respondents (40.1%) wanted their neighbourhood to be made safer, and 37.3% wanted the provision of good cycling routes.



Percentages do not total 100% as respondent were able to select multiple responses

There were some notable differences across the demographic groups analysed.

Respondents identifying as disabled and those from a Minority Ethnicity were most likely to call for the provision of good community facilities/activities (60.2% and 59.3% respectively).

Men were less likely to feel the provision of good community facilities/activities would improve their neighbourhood (43.8%, compared with 53.0% of women)

Respondents under the age of 35 were most likely to cite the provision of good cycling routes would improve their neighbourhood, compared with 30.2% of those aged 55 or over. They were also more likely to want the provision of outdoor activities/open spaces/parks (39.7%), and of closer public transport (36.2%).

Around a third of respondents from a Minority Ethnicity, and those with children in their household, wanted their neighbourhood to be made more family friendly (32.1% and 31.3% respectively).

Respondents identifying as disabled were least likely to feel their neighbourhood could be improved by:

- Provision of good cycling routes (25.0%)
- Provide a pleasant walking environment (28.4%)

This group was more likely to cite “Provide good health facilities” (52.3%), and provision of closer public transport (35.2%)

Those living in the Southern Arc of the city were more likely to feel their neighbourhood could be improved by:

- Making it safer/lower crime rate (61.9%)
- Provide a pleasant walking environment (47.4%)
- Provision of outdoor activities/open spaces/parks (39.5%)

Looking at opinions by areas of differing levels of deprivation, some notable differences were identified:

- 82.8% of those resident in the most deprived areas wanted their local neighbourhood to be safe, compared with 17.6% of those living in the least deprived areas
- 45.3% of those in the most deprived areas wanted the provision of outdoor activities/open spaces/parks compared with 27.1% of those in the least deprived areas
- 43.8% in the most deprived areas wanted their neighbourhood to be more family friendly, compared with 18.1% of residents in the most affluent areas
- 29.7% of those living in the most deprived areas wanted good childcare provision, compared with 11.8% of those in the least deprived areas.

A full breakdown of these results is available in Appendix 22.

Respondents answering ‘Something else’ were asked to give further details. In total, 117 responses were received, which have been grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 23.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
More / Improved Local Amenities / Facilities	26	22.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Community gardens and farmers markets. More sports facilities. Car charging points.</i> - <i>Make children’s playgrounds more exciting by adding more equipment; Change policies to not allow neighbours moving close to existing parks and playgrounds to have equipment removed due to noise etc.</i> - <i>We only have big supermarkets - no small neighbourhood shops. Hence people drive more, and few focal points exist for the community</i>
Retain / Protect Green Spaces	18	15.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Not decimate our neighbourhood by taking away our peace, quiet and tranquillity. Preserve our air quality, green space, nature and wildlife.</i> - <i>Stop building on green belt land destroying habitats and green space.</i>
Improve Litter Issues	17	14.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>More bins & cleaning of the streets. Fine people who leave rubbish in their front gardens.</i> - <i>More street cleaning and drain maintenance. Bins that the seagulls can’t get into!</i>

Topic 10: Protecting Green and Blue Infrastructure

Issue: Green Spaces

Green spaces play an important role as a place for recreation, walking, cycling, etc. and it is important there are sufficient and accessible green spaces in the city for both residents physical and mental health. They also provide an important habitat to support wildlife and biodiversity.

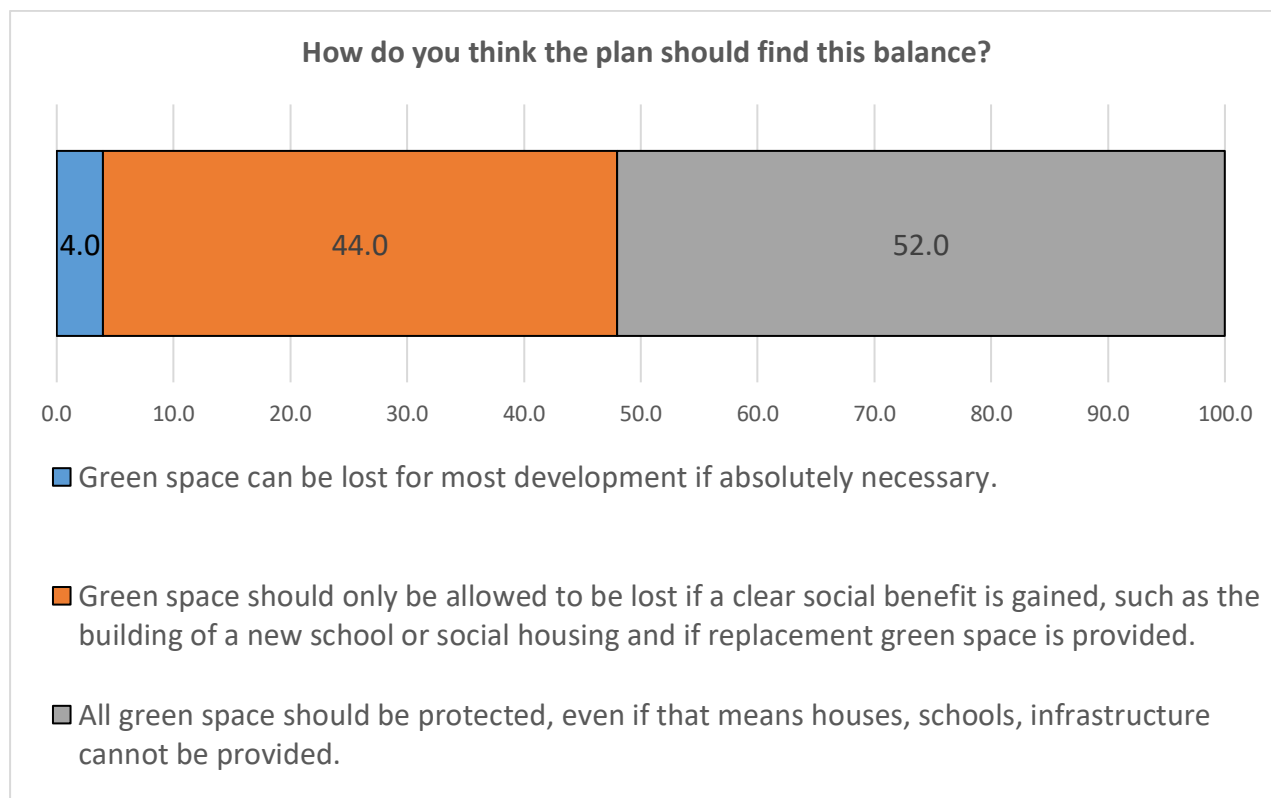
In providing for future growth the plan will need to find an appropriate balance towards protecting green spaces and meeting the need for new homes and jobs.

How do you think the plan should find this balance?

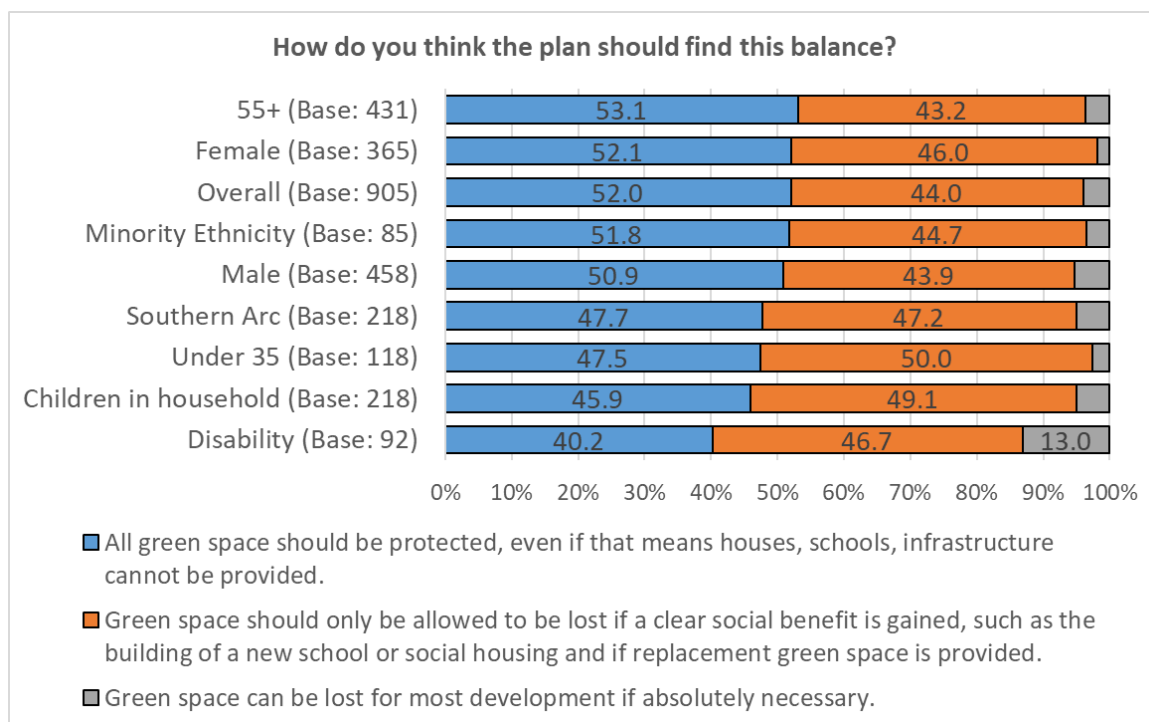
A total of 905 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 74.5%

Just over half of those responding to this question (52.0%) felt that “all green space should be protected, even if that means houses, schools, infrastructure cannot be provided”; 44.0% felt that “green space should only be allowed to be lost if a clear social benefit is gained, such as the building of a new school or social housing, and if replacement green space is provided”.

Just 4.0% suggested that “green space can be lost for most development if absolutely necessary”.

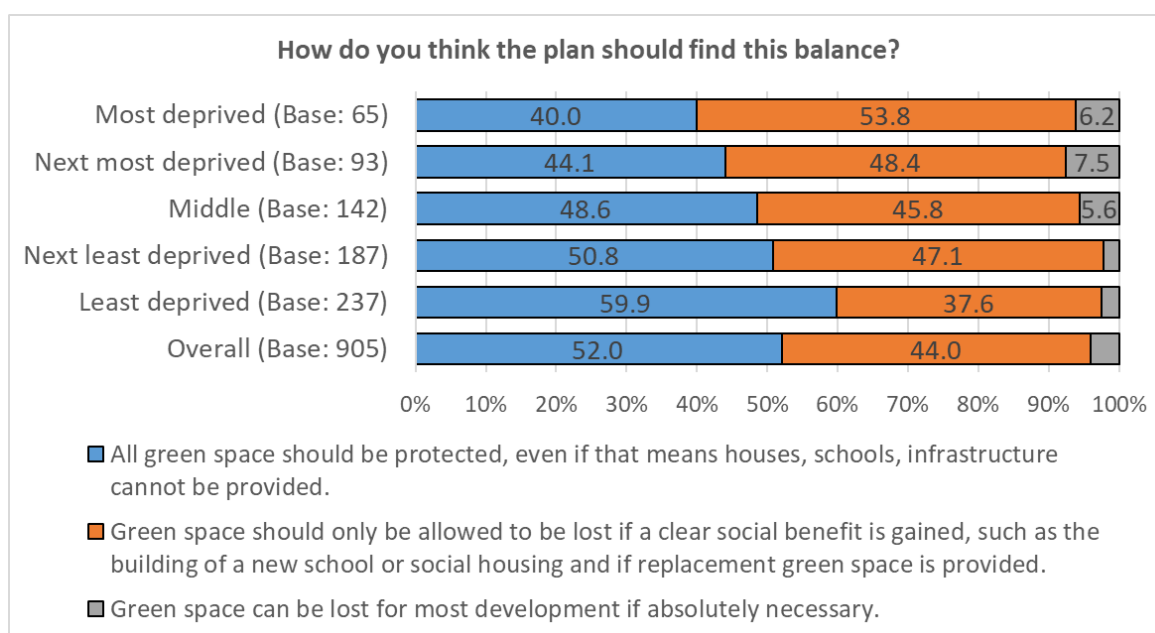


Older respondents, and women, were most likely to support the protection of green spaces at the expense of the provision of new infrastructure (53.1% and 52.1% respectively); half of those aged under 35 (50.0%) felt that green space should only be lost if there is a clear social benefit, and replacement green space is provided



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

There was a correlation in answer by the level of deprivation, with those living in more deprived areas more likely to support the loss of green space for the gain of a clear social benefit, and replacement of the green space, whilst those in the more affluent areas were more likely to feel that green space should be protected at the cost of new infrastructure.



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

What other approaches would you suggest?

A total of 308 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list shown in Appendix 24.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Green Spaces To Be Protected	78	25.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Use of green space should only be sanctioned as a last resort when all other options have been exhausted and the decision making scrutinised to ensure it is the case.</i> - <i>Green spaces need to be protected and increased, there are enough brown field sites that can be redeveloped into housing.</i> - <i>Too much green space already used</i> - <i>Given the climate and biodiversity emergencies, there's no question now that all green space must be protected and alternative approaches taken. Perhaps we need to obsess less about growth and focus more on preservation - we cannot keep on infinitely growing - the planet can't take it</i>
Develop / Re-use Existing Buildings / Space	61	19.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I cannot see the point of creating 'new' green spaces to replace existing, just be more creative about where to build what is deemed necessary</i> - <i>Green space only as last resort. Make use of existing built up spaces.</i> - <i>Always look for areas that need updating and can be "recycled" for other use before taking any green spaces away. These green spaces are vital to people's wellbeing but more importantly to nature and we are losing too much already.</i> - <i>Use brown land, rebuild or update empty houses</i>
Develop / Use Brownfield Land	47	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Build on brown sites</i> - <i>Prioritise brownfield development and repurposing of existing redundant building</i> - <i>Better use of brownfield areas. Incentivise developers to use infill areas</i>

Issue: Nature and Trees

Trees play a key role in tackling climate change through their role as carbon sinks and also provide an important habitat to support woodland wildlife and biodiversity.

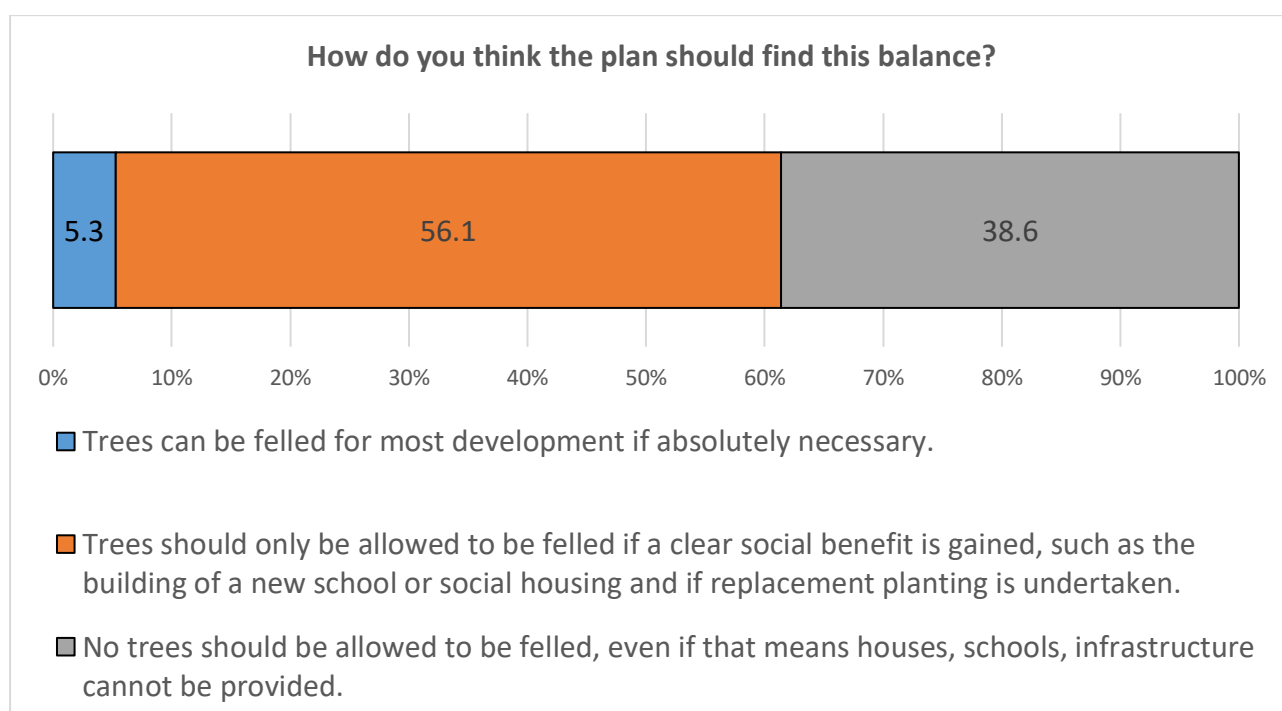
In providing for future growth the plan will need to find an appropriate balance towards protecting trees and meeting the need for new homes and jobs.

How do you think the plan should find this balance?

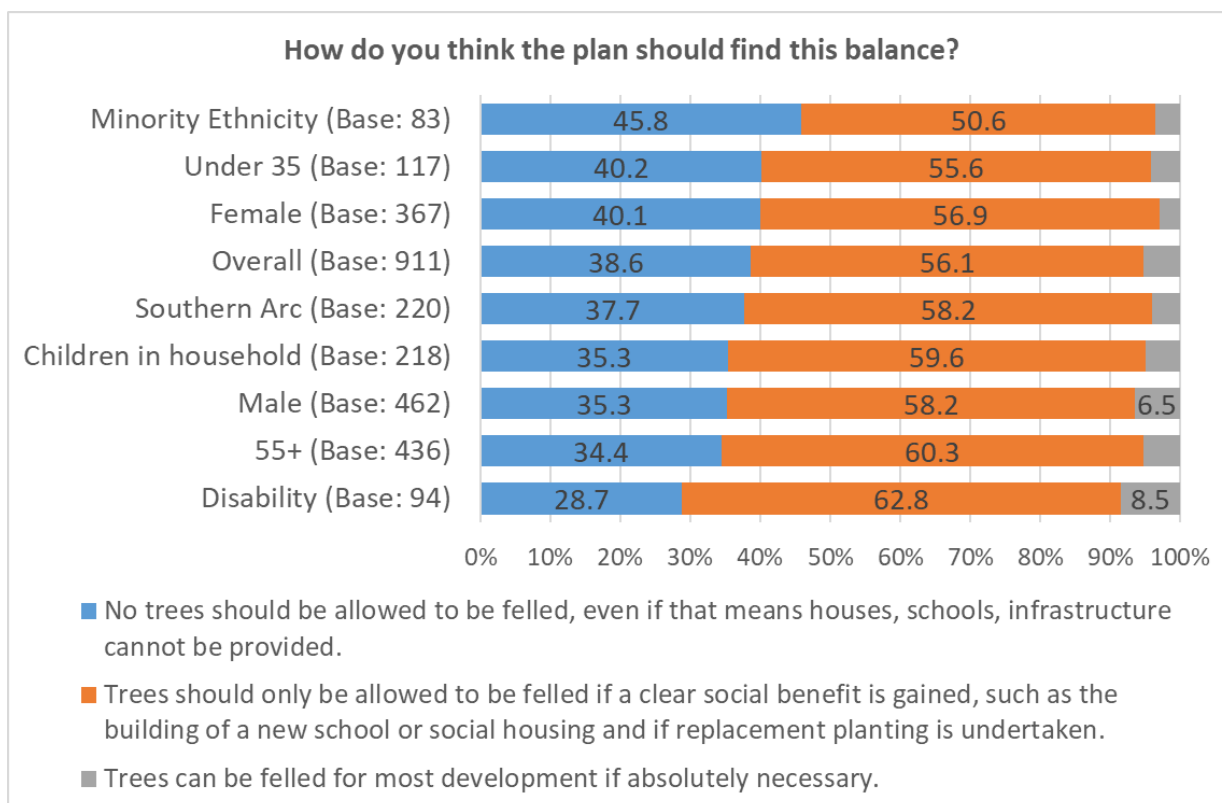
A total of 911 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 75.0%

Over half (56.1%) of those responding to this question felt that “trees should only be allowed to be felled if a clear social benefit is gained, such as the building of a new school or social housing, and if replacement planting is undertaken”, whilst just over a third (38.6%) felt that “no trees should be allowed to be felled, even if that means houses, schools, infrastructure, cannot be provided”.

Just one in twenty (5.3%) stated that “trees can be felled for most development if absolutely necessary”.

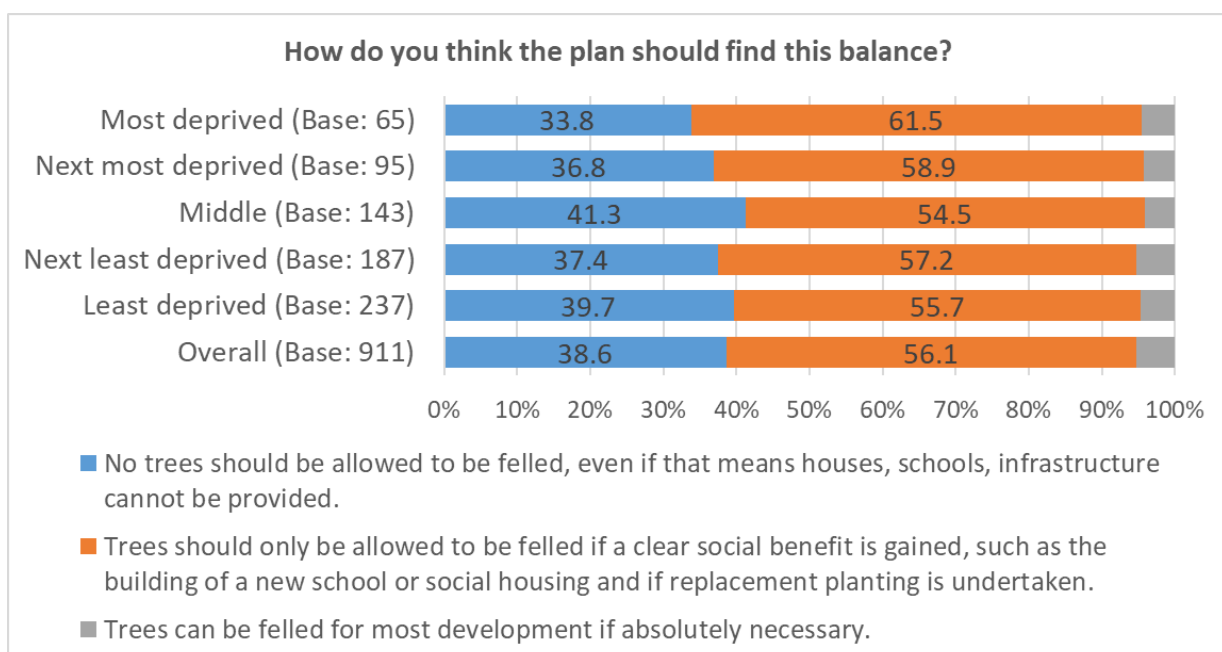


Respondents identifying as disabled were most likely to support the felling of trees for a clear social benefit, and if replacement trees are planted (62.% and 60.3% respectively), whilst respondents from a Minority Ethnicity, and those aged under 35 were most likely to state that no trees should be felled, even at the expense of the provision of new infrastructure (45.8% and 40.2% respectively).



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

There was no clear correlation by level of deprivation:



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

Topic 11: Protecting historic and cultural assets

Issue: Historic and cultural assets

As Cardiff continues to change, there is an increasing need to protect, promote, conserve and enhance its historic and cultural assets and recognise the important role they play in the economic, environmental and social fabric of the city.

What measures do you think the plan needs to put in place to protect the city's historic assets and further enhance and promote the city's role as a capital city and as an international destination for residents and visitors?

A total of 247 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 25.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Better transport links	35	14.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Got to sort out public transportation, it is the weak link in Cardiff's offer - Cultural facilities in city centre are hampered by bad transport policies - Reintroduce a central hub for public transport.
Better Art/ Cultural offer	30	12.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A huge focus on culture, of which history is a part, through arts, crafts, and music. Expand the music scene. - More city wide co-ordination of historic and cultural assets. - Market Cardiff as a city of historical importance with incredible architecture, culture and make the visiting experience excellent for all ages
Green spaces	27	10.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green spaces should be legally protected from future developments and to ensure our city does not become a concrete jungle; planning restriction should be tighter to ensure development is in keeping with environment and sustainable infrastructure and biodiversity wise. - Protect and improve the green areas of the city which are its key attraction

12: Vision and Objectives

The Plan will need to be guided by an over-arching Vision and we are consulting early in the process to share our initial thinking on the Vision for the plan in order to try to build consensus at an early stage and allow time to consider feedback ahead of further stages of engagement.

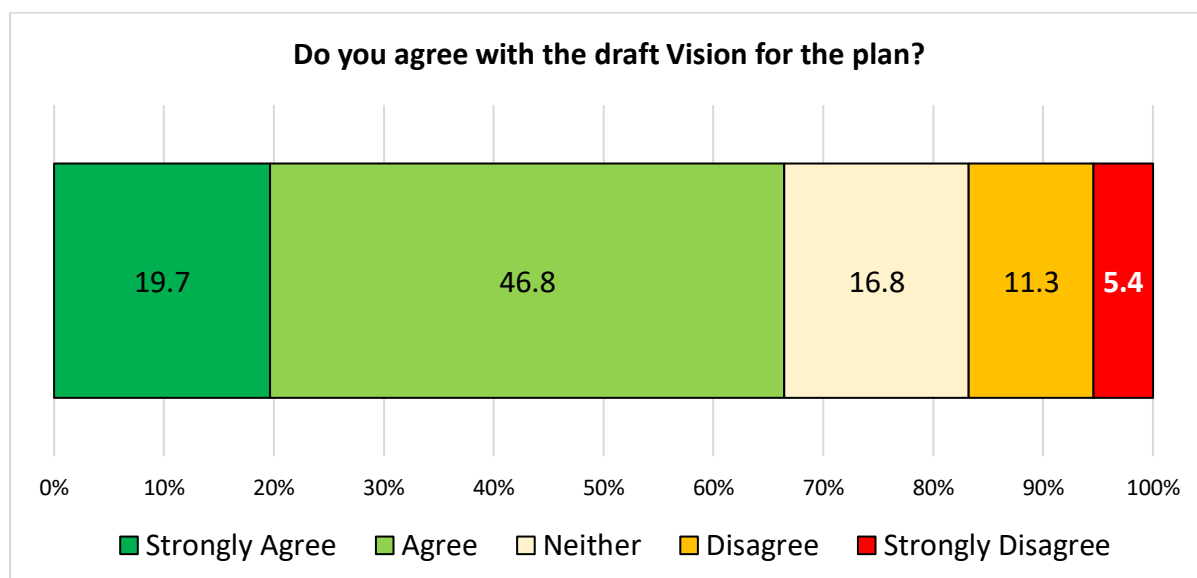
To create a fairer and more sustainable city by:

- Responding to the urgent future needs for new homes, jobs and infrastructure;*
- Positively tackling the challenges of climate change and post-pandemic recovery;*
- Creating a greener, more equal and healthier city which is easier to move around and enhances the wellbeing of future generations;*
- Using a placemaking approach, working with local communities to improve neighbourhoods and deliver high quality design;*
- Looking after our natural, historic and cultural assets*

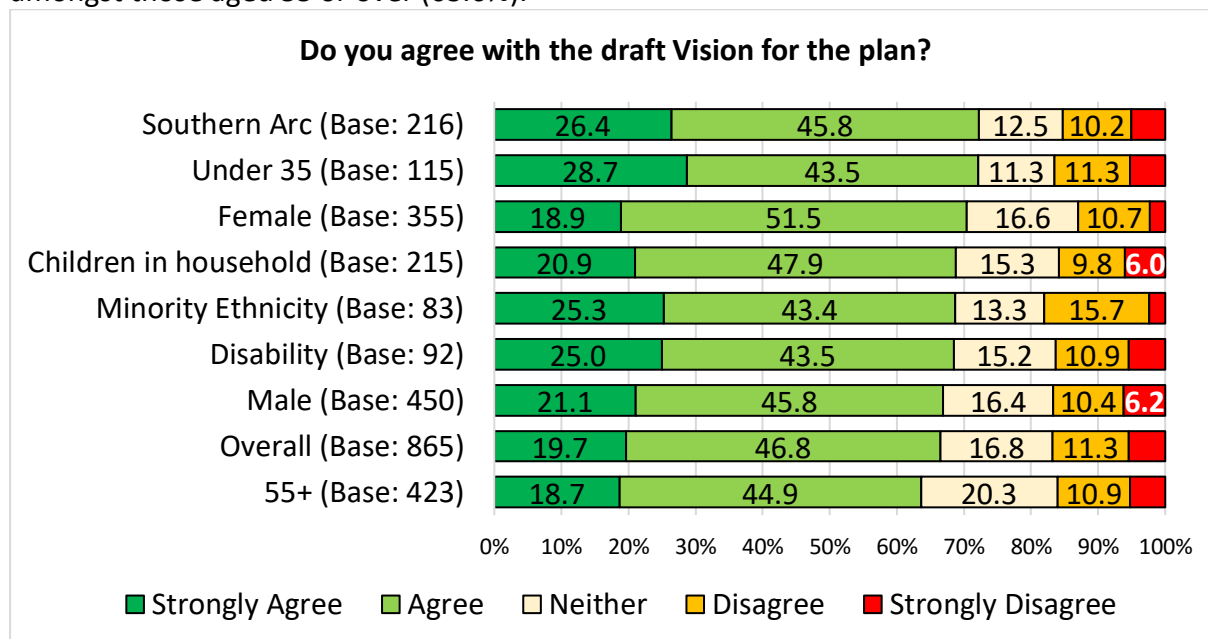
Do you agree with the draft Vision for the plan?

A total of 865 responses were received for this question, giving a response rate of 71.2%

Overall, two-thirds (66.5%) of those responding to this question agreed with the draft Vision for the Replacement Local Development Plan, compared with 16.8% who disagreed.

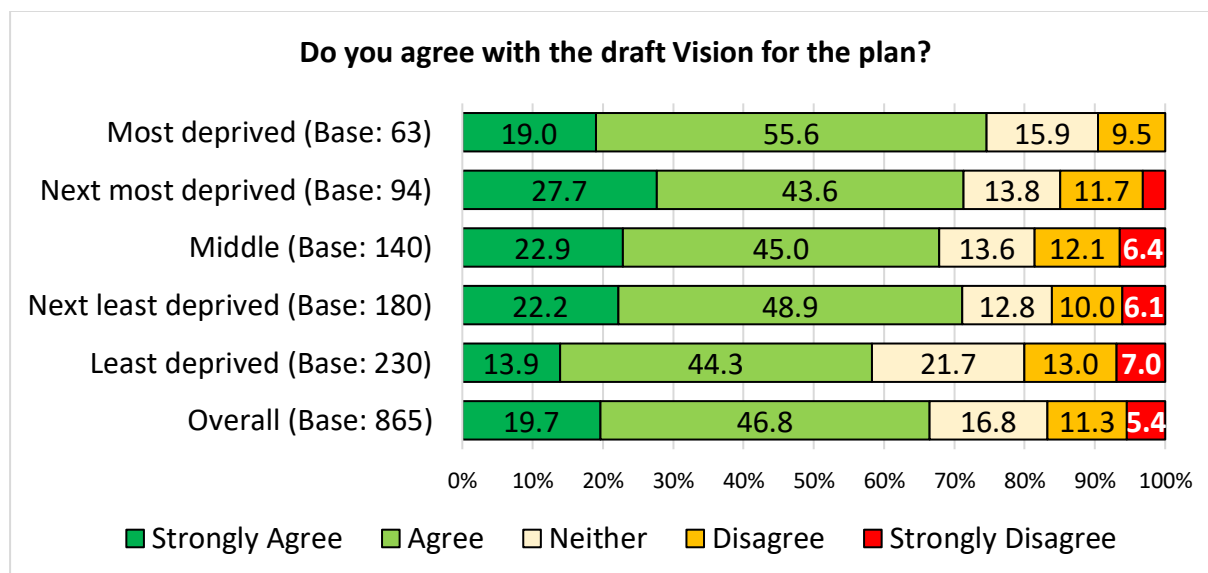


Highest levels of agreement with the draft Vision came from respondents living in the Southern Arc of the city and those under the age of 35 (each 72.2%). Agreement was lower amongst those aged 55 or over (63.6%).



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

There was no clear correlation for agreement by level of deprivation, however support was highest amongst those in the most deprived areas (74.6%), and lowest amongst those living in the most affluent areas of the city (58.3%).



Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

Let us know how you think the Vision could be improved

A total of 428 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list in Appendix 26.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Stop building new/ expand & repurpose existing infrastructure	92	21.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tackle developers pulling the city apart. No use holding your hands up and saying "can't do anything, don't want a legal challenge". You would have the support of the public in doing so.</i> - <i>Need to improve existing housing stock and very carefully look to build newmore carefully than this vision implies!</i> - <i>Lose the focus on new homes, renovate and expand existing infrastructure rather than building on new land just because a housing crash</i> - <i>Reduce the emphasis on expansion. Work with Welsh Government and other local authorities to spread development wider across SE Wales</i>
Climate Change / Cleaner, greener city/protect green spaces	92	21.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Doesn't go far enough about the environment. Tackling climate change should be at the core of every one of the values.</i> - <i>Its ok to say this but green issues need to be prioritised and scientists listened to</i> - <i>Not strong enough on the environment, Climate change isn't the only environmental catastrophe we face, our insect population has dropped by over 75% in 27 years.</i> - <i>I think the priorities are wrong. By having the 'new homes, jobs and infrastructure' at the start, you are already setting a tone for this being given more weight than green spaces and biodiversity.</i>
Improved Transport infrastructure- roads/public transport/accessibility	49	11.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Transport is the only priority. The current thinking of transport capacity lagging demand is a disaster. Transport capacity needs to lead demand. That is to say you must put in the transport infrastructure first. Current policy has almost destroyed the city centre already.</i> - <i>You must focus on better integrated transport and cycling routes and more greenery in districts. Is there an option for cut and cover road in front of the castle to reopen this back up to pedestrians / public realm whilst keeping the busy road access?</i> - <i>The focus on active travel needs to go if you want any form of post-pandemic recovery.</i>

The LDP objectives aim to deliver the vision for the plan and respond to the key issues the plan needs to address.

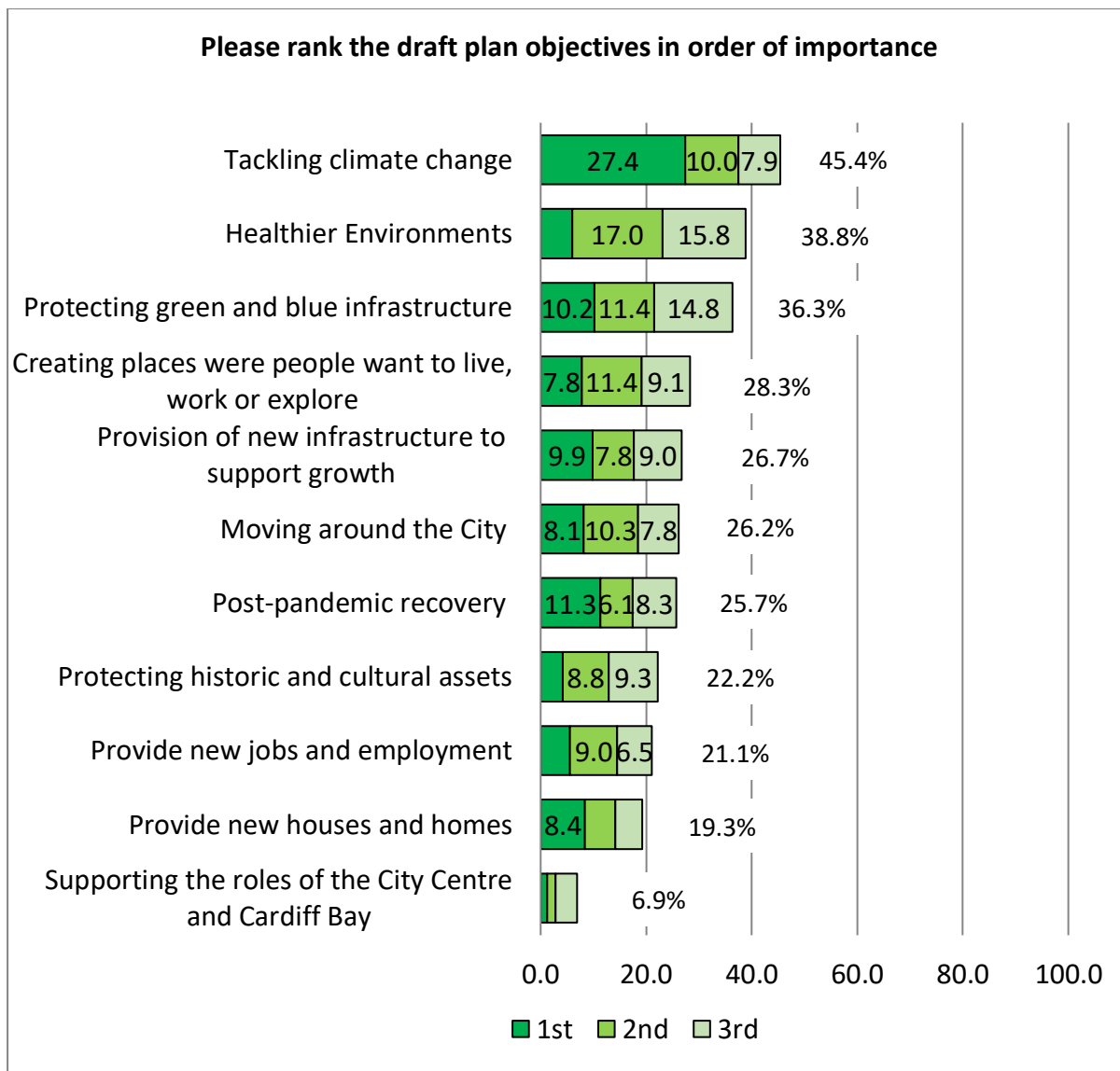
Please rank the draft plan objectives in order of importance

A total of 798 respondents gave at least one answer for at least one option to this question, giving an overall response rate of 65.7%

Tackling Climate Change was seen as the most important of the draft plan objectives, with 45.4% ranking this in their top three, and 27.4% ranking this as the single most important.

This was followed by Healthier Environments, ranked in the top three by 38.8%, and first by 6.0%, and Protecting Green & Blue Infrastructure, ranked in the top three by 36.3%, and first by 10.2%.

Supporting the roles of the city centre and Cardiff Bay was seen as least important of the objectives listed, ranked in the top three by just 6.9% of respondents, and first by just 1.3%.



There were differences of opinion across the different demographic groups analysed.

Respondents under the age of 35 were most likely to rank “Tackling Climate Change” as their most important objective, with 33.6% ranking this as the single most important objective, and 57.9% placing it in their top three. They were also more likely than average to place importance on “Moving around the City”, with 32.7% ranking this in their top three.

Respondents over the age of 55 placed less importance on “Tackling Climate Change”, with 38.2% placing this in their top three most important objectives.

Women were more likely to include “Tackling Climate Change” (50.8%), “Healthier Environments” (44.8%) and “Protecting Green and Blue Infrastructure” (42.9%) in their top three; men were more likely to include “Provision of new infrastructure to support growth” (32.5%) and “Moving around the City” (31.8%).

Those identifying as disabled were more likely to support objectives to “Provide new houses and homes” (34.5%), “Post-pandemic recovery” (35.6%), and “Provision of infrastructure to support growth” (35.6%).

Respondents with children in their household were more likely to include “Tackling Climate Change” (53.3%) and “Healthier Environments” (46.2%) in their top three most important objectives

Those living in the most deprived areas of the city placed more importance on “Creating places people want to live, work and explore” (34.5%), “Provide new houses and homes” (29.1%) and “Provide new jobs and employment (23.6%). Those living in the least deprived areas placed higher importance on “Protecting green and blue infrastructure” (39.8%) and “Supporting the roles of the City Centre and Cardiff Bay” (9.5%).

A full breakdown is available in Appendix 27.

Would you add any other objectives?

A total of 208 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three themes are shown below, with a full list available in Appendix 28

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Greener city	27	13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Moving around the city in a sustainable way</i> - <i>Biodiversity should be key</i> - <i>Creating a more beautiful and less generic looking city.</i>
Improved Transport infrastructure-roads/public transport/accessibility	27	13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Should not be any new homes until infrastructure has been put in place to cope with the 10,000 that have been built in last 8 years</i> - <i>The more equal city mentioned in the Vision is not in the Objectives I've noticed. Why's that?</i> - <i>Transport, transport, transport. The Metro plan must be front and centre of the LDP. All new developments must be Metro-centred, not built without consideration with a bus service added as an afterthought to an already congested roads. Public transport must be fast, clean, reliable, 24hr, cheap, safe. And make the developers pay for it.</i>
Question concerns / Queries	22	10.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Again, ranking these is difficult. They all have to work well and together to achieve the vision.</i> - <i>I've no idea what Blue infrastructure means</i> - <i>These are a list of aspirations NOT reality! The net is far too wide and as a result, little will get done!</i>

13. Additional Comments

Do you have any other comments?

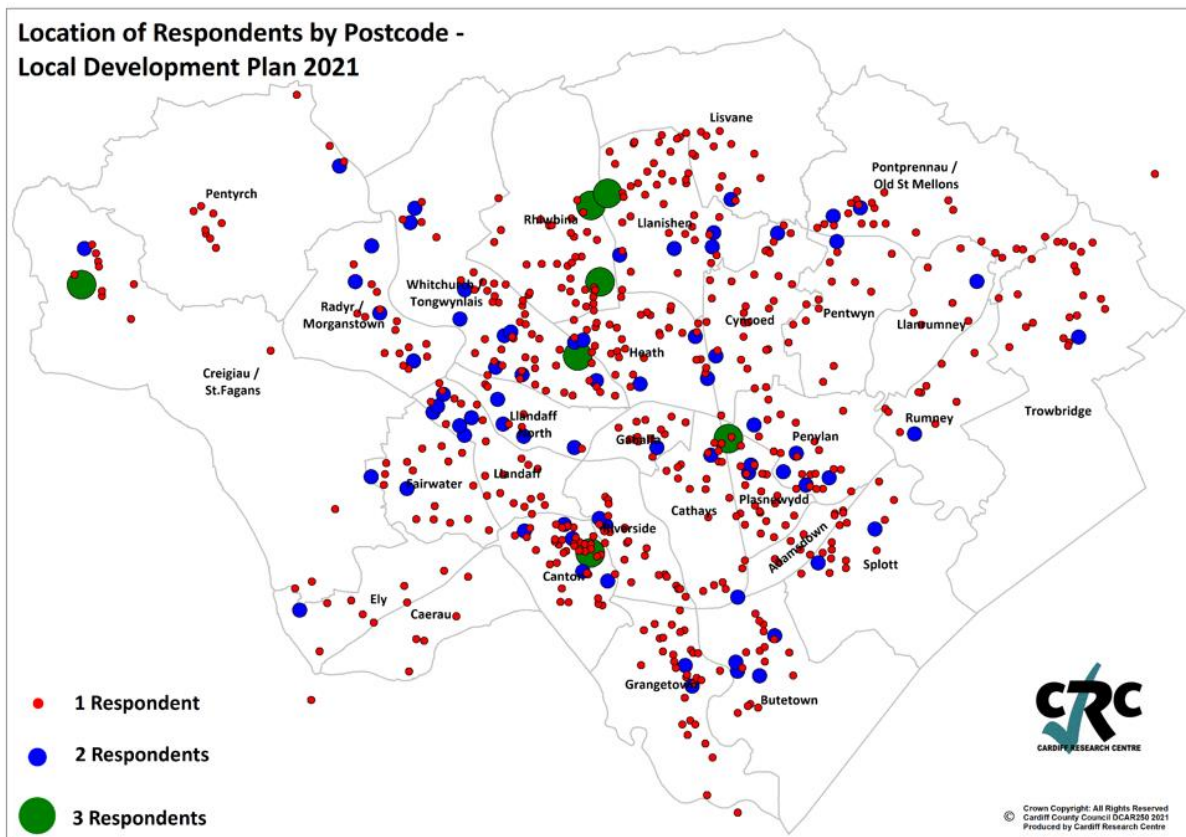
A total of 275 responses were received for this question, which have been grouped into themes. The top three are shown below, with a full list at Appendix 29.

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Protect Green Spaces / Address Climate Emergency	48	17.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Address the climate emergency and stop destroying green spaces</i> - <i>Protect our green spaces and heritage. Cardiff is in danger of being destroyed by developers.</i> - <i>Cut out the obsession with building on greenfield sites</i> - <i>We need to be serious about tackling climate change. It is important that short term gain does not take priority over long term solutions.</i>
Survey Concerns / Consultation will be ignored	32	11.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>It makes little difference what is said as you do as you like anyway</i> - <i>Not really sure why you have bothered to ask as Cardiff Council will already have done deals with developers!</i> - <i>I realise my completing this questionnaire is a pointless and you will do what you want anyway. I do wonder why you bother to seek public opinion and then ignore it. Just more "box ticking" Sadly.</i>
Planning concerns	28	10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I would like to see more powers of objectivity in the planning department. They need better controls over quality and design of new builds to protect the city's skyline.</i> - <i>Do not make Cardiff look like every other city with too many ugly high rise buildings.</i> - <i>Stop allowing developers to build all this poor quality student accommodation. It's a disgrace to the city centre. Raise standards in building design</i>

Appendix 1 – Demographic Profile of Respondents

Please provide your full postcode

A total of 746 respondents provided their postcode. The map below shows the location of complete postcodes within Cardiff.



Of these, 222 respondents were identified as being resident in the Southern Arc of Cardiff.

Southern Arc of Cardiff



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Cardiff County Council DCAR250 2019
Produced by Cardiff Research Centre

What was your age on your last birthday?

	No	%
16-24	14	1.6
25-34	105	11.9
35-44	145	16.4
45-54	157	17.8
55-64	203	23.0
65-74	176	19.9
75+	60	6.8
Prefer not to say	23	2.6
	883	100.0

Are you...?

	No	%
Female	369	41.9
Male	467	53.0
Other	1	0.1
Prefer not to say	44	5.0
	881	100.0

Do you identify as Trans?

	No	%
Yes	2	0.2
No	793	93.0
Prefer to self-describe	6	0.7
Prefer not to say	52	6.1
	853	100.0

Do any children live in your household?

	No	%
No children	638	74.1
Yes, under 5 years old (pre-school)	57	6.6
Yes, aged 5 - 11 (primary school)	102	11.8
Yes, aged 11 - 16 (secondary school)	64	7.4
Yes, aged 16 - 18 in full-time education, or working	62	7.2
Yes, aged 16 - 18 but not in full time education or working	9	1.0
	861	-

Which of the following best describes what you are doing at present?

	No	%
Working full time (30+ hours per week)	422	47.8
Working part time (less than 30 hours per week)	107	12.1
In full time education	6	0.7
Unemployed - Registered Job Seeker	5	0.6
Unemployed - Unregistered but seeking work	9	1.0
On a zero hour contract	4	0.5
Permanently sick or disabled person	22	2.5
Wholly retired from work	247	28.0
Looking after home	10	1.1
Caring for a child or adult	17	1.9
Other	33	3.7
	882	100.0

Which of the following best describes your housing tenure?

	No	%
Owned outright	401	45.6
Owned with a mortgage	346	39.4
Rented from the Local Authority	20	2.3
Rented from a Housing Association	13	1.5
Private rented	88	10.0
Other	11	1.3
	879	100.0

Do you identify as a disabled person?

	No	%
Yes	94	10.9
No	722	83.6
Prefer not to say	48	5.6
	864	100.0

Please tick any of the following that apply to you:

	No	%
Deaf/ Deafened/ Hard of hearing	55	17.9
Mental health difficulties	58	18.8
Learning impairment/ difficulties	9	2.9
Visual impairment	13	4.2
Wheelchair user	4	1.3
Mobility impairment	64	20.8
Long-standing illness or health condition (e.g. cancer, diabetes, or asthma)	144	46.8
Prefer not to say	57	18.5
Other	8	2.6
	308	-

Do you consider yourself to be Welsh?

	No	%
Yes	611	70.9
No	251	29.1
	862	100.0

What is your ethnic group?

	No	%
White - Welsh/English/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	756	86.6
White - Irish	13	1.5
White - Any other white background	42	4.8
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - White & Asian	3	0.3
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - White and Black Caribbean	2	0.2
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups - Any other	6	0.7
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Indian	5	0.6
Asian/Asian Welsh/British – Pakistani	2	0.2
Asian/Asian Welsh/British - Any other	3	0.3
Black/African/Caribbean/Black Welsh/British	2	0.2
Any other ethnic group (please specify)	8	0.9
Prefer not to say	31	3.6
	873	100.0

Appendix 2 – Breakdown of Results for Priorities for new infrastructure by Demographic Groups

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Houses needed/ Quality / Affordable housing / Social housing	278	30.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There is a shortage of affordable housing especially for first time buyers in the city.</i> - <i>Currently my children will never be able to buy a house</i> - <i>We need more council housing and low rent costs</i> - <i>There is a need for affordable housing in Cardiff</i> - <i>More homes are needed but there is a growing need for cheaper good quality Council and Housing Association homes and not homes which require a mortgage for the privileged people who can afford them.</i> - <i>More good quality housing is essential.</i> - <i>Nowhere near enough housing</i>
Preserve Green Space	273	29.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff is known for being a green city, yet these boundaries are continuously being pushed.</i> - <i>important to provide housing but still need protect land</i> - <i>A balance between housing need and the benefits of green spaces</i> - <i>Green spaces are fundamentally important to the wellbeing of the citizens. Any future building should be on brown field sites</i> - <i>We need more houses but part of Cardiff's charm is the proximity to green space.</i>
Need to improve infrastructure/ Services / Public transport	235	25.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There should be no further land for housing until sufficient infrastructure has been provided to accommodate it.</i> - <i>traffic is out of control, we need to improve transports and roads before building more houses</i> - <i>More homes are needed, but the infrastructures always take so much longer to do, and the public transport links are just so poor to the areas now being built on further outside of the City</i> - <i>The housing supply is currently outstripping the infrastructure and needs to be reduced slightly until an infrastructure plan is delivered</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There has been neglect of the need to provide infrastructure as described to support existing and ongoing housing development in the city.</i>
Too many developments	144	15.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>We are already experiencing overdevelopment of suburban and rural areas</i> - <i>We urgently need the exact opposite of the current super-heating approach of encouraging frenzied growth. Cool the growth and less new housing is needed</i> - <i>A great many new developments have already taken place.</i> - <i>Houses being built everywhere we look and according to recent evidence, the Cardiff population growth has been grossly exaggerated.</i> - <i>The city is now big enough and any further construction will clog the citys infrastructure up even more, build a new city elsewhere if you feel more housing is needed</i>
Balance growth / development	139	15.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff needs to grow fast to become the world city Wales needs. But this should not be at the expense of what makes Cardiff great – a green, compact and liveable city</i> - <i>A balance is needed, between growth (which is inevitable) and too much encroachment on Green spaces</i> - <i>A balance between housing need and the benefits of green spaces</i> - <i>We need sustainable growth that doesn't destroy our green spaces. Reuse and adaption of existing buildings should be key and a vital role.</i>
Repurpose old/empty buildings	117	12.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Although I fully understand the need for new housing, I think that the priority should lie with revitalising run down areas and refurbishing abandoned buildings and plots across town.</i> - <i>we need to make uses of all the empty plots/housing before building massive developments on green open space.</i> - <i>we should also look at reusing and repurposing existing buildings, particularly as demand for city centre large office spaces and extensive student accommodation schemes are not being used to their full potential</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Clear up some of the slums, and empty buildings, before you build on green field sites.</i>
Use Brownfield sites	106	11.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Please use the existing brown sites and renovation of dilapidated houses first before building new houses.</i> - <i>Utilise brownfield sites more</i> - <i>Housing is needed and there is no problem as long as use brownfield sites as far as possible</i> - <i>Do not want to lose greenfield sites but happy for brownfield sites to be used.</i>
Replace/improve older stock	78	8.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>cleverer use of the what's already available should negate the need for too much more building</i> - <i>It would be better to use currently vacant houses as well as building more.</i> - <i>Existing housing developments need to be updated to improve communities</i> - <i>Use the ones empty, derelict or half built</i> - <i>You can renovate repurpose not build new green sites</i>
Houses needed / not flats	68	7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>We need houses, not flats</i> - <i>I accept there should be growth but at the same time we should be building the right type of homes and not just large detached homes in affluent areas with a token gesture of social housing. There needs to be a wide mix of varying sized private homes.</i> - <i>Need to change some of the housing offered. There are a large number of blocks of flat around Cardiff South and central that are empty as they do not offer suitable housing</i> - <i>We need more HOUSES not flats, therefore more 2/3 bed houses to be built which will take more space but provide homes!</i>
Growth figures questionable	57	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I think we need to start low and see how things play out. The growth figures have already altered once quite significantly.</i> - <i>As only a quarter of the original prediction of housing in the last survey was correct, the figure this time should adapt for that accordingly to save the city's character and green space.</i> - <i>Now that future population figures have been revised, do we need to build so many new homes?</i> - <i>Growth shouldn't become an end in itself.</i>

Homes for young people	52	5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There are no houses for young people to buy - I want to buy in Cardiff but there's no chance at the moment.</i> - <i>Currently my children will never be able to buy a house</i> - <i>We need more affordable housing for first time buyers</i> - <i>Young people are being shut out which is unfair. Cardiff needs young people to live thrive and work in the city.</i> - <i>You need to create opportunities for young people. The cost of housing, rented or owned, is ridiculously high</i>
Too much student accommodation	47	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff has loads of empty high rise student flats in Cardiff that can't be let as it is</i> - <i>Repurpose student high rise for residential use</i> - <i>There is currently an excess in student accommodation compared to demand. Encouraging landlords to provide more permanent housing rather than temporary student accommodation could help housing needs.</i> - <i>There is too much development in city for 'students'!!!</i>
Developers breach/ include community facilities / Infrastructure	39	4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Time and time again you roll over on big developers and allow them to refuse to contribute towards community development and infrastructure.</i> - <i>Better use of current housing and improving community facilities is just as important.</i> - <i>It appears that all new developments take place before an adequate infrastructure is prioritized.</i>
Build more within the city region	33	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There should be a limit to growth in Cardiff and efforts made to develop more deprived areas of Wales</i> - <i>It's time to expand beyond the M4 rather than building on the few green spaces that are left</i> - <i>Yes, we need more homes (especially affordable ones). But is Cardiff growing at the expense of other places in the metropolitan region (Valleys, Newport)?</i>
Private Landlord Concerns / Multiple properties	26	2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There is already too much growth. What you need to do is prevent landlords buying all the houses. There should be a maximum number of properties that</i>

			<p><i>landlords can own thus freeing up property for private buyers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop people purchasing homes to let, and multiple properties in order to solve housing crisis instead of building more homes which will then be sold as 'buy to let'</i> - <i>Council needs to dissuade landlords from gobbling up housing</i>
COVID - change demand closer proximity to city	24	2.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The city is too congested and polluted already. The pandemic has already influenced people to relocate to the valleys and wider area.</i> - <i>Covid has changed things. Office workers moving further out of cities.</i> - <i>Shift in working patterns to home working will mean people will not move to Cardiff to save a commute.</i>
Low energy homes needed	16	1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>we need low energy homes that use green energy</i> - <i>Cost of housing is a real problem - new housing doesn't have to be environmentally damaging. I am all in favour of environmentally sensitive new housing</i>
Denser Communities	15	1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Build denser communities free from car dependency.</i> - <i>There is only so much space. So mixed density might be a way. Otherwise, there is just urban sprawl.</i>
Concerns around questions / more info required	15	1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The question does not address the core issue. The City needs to solve the homeless and housing issues but it is not just about numbers. It is about building the type of houses in the areas that they are required.</i> - <i>The question did not make clear where the housing would be and what type of housing, so it is hard to judge the impact</i>
Misc.	77	8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Homes are available... just not used or fit for habitation</i> - <i>Should be building more bungalows for the older generation and not too small so that houses can become available for families</i> - <i>We should have a more European balance on rental/ownership - not everyone needs to own their homes</i>
Total	927	-	-

Appendix 3 – A home that is... “Something else”

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Consideration of Environment/Nature	54	20.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Design that incorporates old buildings and enhances rather than bulldozers local character</i> - <i>The earth is now at a point of no return. If you don't prioritise getting rid of fossil fuel boilers and cars we are not going to exist anymore and this earth will be a desert. WAKE UP!</i> - <i>Awareness of carbon footprint and consequences of creating housing development too far away from necessary communication and amenities</i> - <i>Target energy neutral, reduce/remove reliance on cement, drive developers to use solar/heat pumps/renewable materials, disconnect car reliance</i>
Sustainability	44	16.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Good design and built to last using local materials and services.</i> - <i>Cardiff needs to respond to the climate crisis with a sustainable and energy efficient building stock. This also means retrofitting of existing buildings.</i> - <i>Target energy neutral, reduce/remove reliance on cement, drive developers to use solar/heat pumps/renewable materials</i> - <i>PassivHaus principles please</i>
Better design / quality / sympathetic to their settings	42	16.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Better design and build quality is needed. Too many new build homes are architecturally depressing, not just for the people who live in them but those who have to look at them on a daily basis.</i> - <i>The aesthetic and quality of materials used. Innovative and attractive housing that is sympathetic with the surroundings.</i> - <i>The new builds should be visually beautiful. The aesthetic value of the buildings is often a feature not considered in the planning process, there are many positives that beautiful buildings bring to an area and are worthy of consideration.</i>
Need improved transport infrastructure	41	15.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Transport infrastructure that does not increase pressure on existing areas and bottlenecks on roads. All these new developments need train stations.</i> - <i>Proper consideration for getting from A to B. Plasdwr assumes everyone can cycle the 6 miles to town or walk the mile plus to radyr station - many</i>

			<p><i>people cannot and also we live in wales, it rains a lot and it's dark a lot!</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Easy green travel into the city centre</i>
Affordability	40	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Affordable housing</i> - <i>Affordable to low income groups</i> - <i>affordable to run</i>
Green Space	37	14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>green spaces and green energy with community areas</i> - <i>Within walking distance of a green space suitable for walking, running or exercise</i> - <i>Community gardens</i>
Bigger Houses	26	9.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Bigger houses on new builds. Many new builds are way too small for the cost</i> - <i>Less shed -like houses that have more space for cars than the occupants</i> - <i>Housing must be family friendly and must not continue the trend of making homes smaller and smaller which developers have done to maximise profits.</i>
Access to local services	24	9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Near to doctors, chemist and dentist. Perhaps there could be facilities for all these things to be together so a person could be allocated to these nearby</i> - <i>Easy access to good schools</i> - <i>Family pub serving food. Supermarket sized to meet development ideally in walking distance. Adequate transport links to adjoining areas and town centre.</i>
Good Parking	17	6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Car parking should be on-site and include charging points for electric vehicles.</i> - <i>Off road parking for at least 2 cars per household</i>
Not Built on greenspace	17	6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>No further destruction of green spaces.</i> - <i>Prioritising the planet and affordability for those who need it rather than turning every green space into housing developments</i>
Low Traffic	9	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Low Traffic neighbourhoods, where cars are discouraged</i> - <i>Better public transport to encourage less need for car ownership</i>
To Feel Safe	8	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the need to feel safe in your neighbourhood, therefore more police presence and less antisocial behaviour</i> - <i>Safe environments</i>

Less Development / Renovate existing structures	4	1.5	- They're all important. But most important is thinking imaginatively about how we can re-use and upgrade our existing building stock, increasing density, tackling loneliness, increasing energy efficiency etc.
Misc.	44	16.8	- Evenly distributed social economics - ie not all social housing areas and not all executive home areas. - Homes for Veterans - Sense of community - Good broadband coverage
Total	262	-	-

Appendix 4 - What kind of balance should the plan strike in addressing future jobs growth? Please explain your answer

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Jobs vital for economy/ growth	209	30.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The City needs growth in jobs and population in order to raise taxes to pay for social infrastructure</i> - <i>Young people need work and attraction of talent</i> - <i>employment is the future</i> - <i>Without jobs a city can go into decline.</i> - <i>more jobs are essential at the moment</i> - <i>creating new jobs is very important</i>
Do we need more space / lots of empty offices	162	23.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff is full of empty office and retail space. Fill up what's there first please.</i> - <i>I would not support the building of more offices as they don't seem necessary now.</i> - <i>Many businesses are now looking to reduce office space in the centre of cities and are encouraging more homeworking. Building more office space in city centres is increasingly outdated and puts more pressure on a city's infrastructure.</i> - <i>Creating space for jobs does not mean that more jobs will happen. There must be coordinated approach</i>
COVID has changed how we work/home working	157	22.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Due to the pandemic there are empty offices everywhere, people will likely work from home, there is no requirement for more buildings.</i> - <i>The Council needs to consider the direction employers will be taking post-pandemic. To what extent is more flexible working, including from home, likely to become the norm?</i> - <i>Covid has changed how business need and use space.</i> - <i>Covid and the focus on the capability to work from home has, I think, changed the need to build the amount of commercial properties that was needed previously</i>
Repurpose empty units	94	13.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Build on existing business locations</i> - <i>Use unoccupied space in town centre</i> - <i>We have too many empty shops & offices already.</i> - <i>Why can't redundant buildings be refurbished</i>

Balance growth to wider region	63	9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth of jobs should not just be focussed on Cardiff, develop the Valleys and create jobs there - Jobs should be spread across the country not just Cardiff - Jobs are needed across Wales - it's too easy and unfair to suck them into the city
Need High skilled and variety of opportunities	62	8.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality is as important as growth - We need stronger high quality work in Wales - Need a range of employment to provide opportunities for all.
Reduce commuting	51	7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cardiff as with everywhere needs more jobs, but too many encourages commuting into Cardiff, which needs to be reduced, for environmental and quality of life issues for all - People need jobs where they live, who wants to spend time and money commuting?
Better transport links / Infrastructure	40	5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better transport links required to enable people to take up these jobs - Pointless creating so many jobs if the infrastructure isn't in place first
Jobs for local / young people	36	5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - jobs for young people - There should be jobs available for people in their own locality
Concerns around questions / more info required	30	4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is difficult to answer this question without knowing the figures - There is an ambiguity here with regards to the type of jobs, and how specific jobs are prioritised.
Need to preserve green space	24	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creating new jobs is a priority and locations for new jobs should be only on existing sites or disused sites - not new greenfield locations - Growth and loss of green space cannot carry on indefinitely.
Green economy	21	3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We need to be prioritising green jobs and a green recovery - I would like to think that many new jobs will be created to diminish our reliance on coal and gas.
Support local business	17	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grow business locally and do not import companies from elsewhere that bring their workers with them - We are not utilising the talent and opportunities available to build small cooperative style businesses and local markets.

Affordable housing more of an issue	15	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>more jobs mean more people and housing needed</i> - <i>to afford housing you need jobs</i>
Need a balance	13	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Important to have a balance</i> - <i>It's about getting the balance right</i>
Create decentralised work hubs	12	1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Suggest a more decentralised hubs for organisations so that it recognises homeworking and collaboration spaces.</i> - <i>The need for additional space to work should be offset by more blended working conditions for those that can. More co-working spaces and hubs would be useful.</i>
Retain welsh graduates	6	0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I think it's important to retain Welsh graduates. These are all too easily lost to other cities with more opportunities.</i>
Misc.	110	15.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Business drives new jobs not the plan. Who is qualified to predict how future jobs will look? Not the planners.....</i> - <i>Already a fair amount of vacancies in the city which employers are struggling to fill (I work in the labour market)</i> - <i>What is the point of expanding the city if there is no space set aside for jobs?</i> - <i>We need to radically rethink and reconfigure the economy post Covid and in the light of the climate emergency.</i>
Total	696	-	-

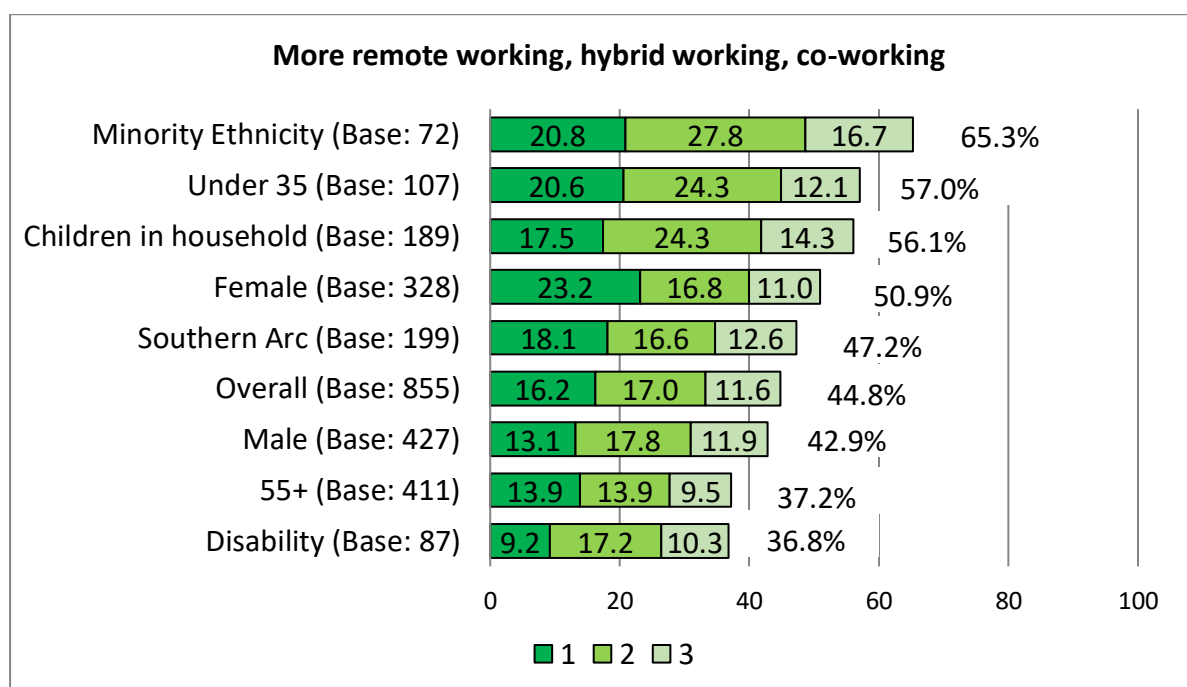
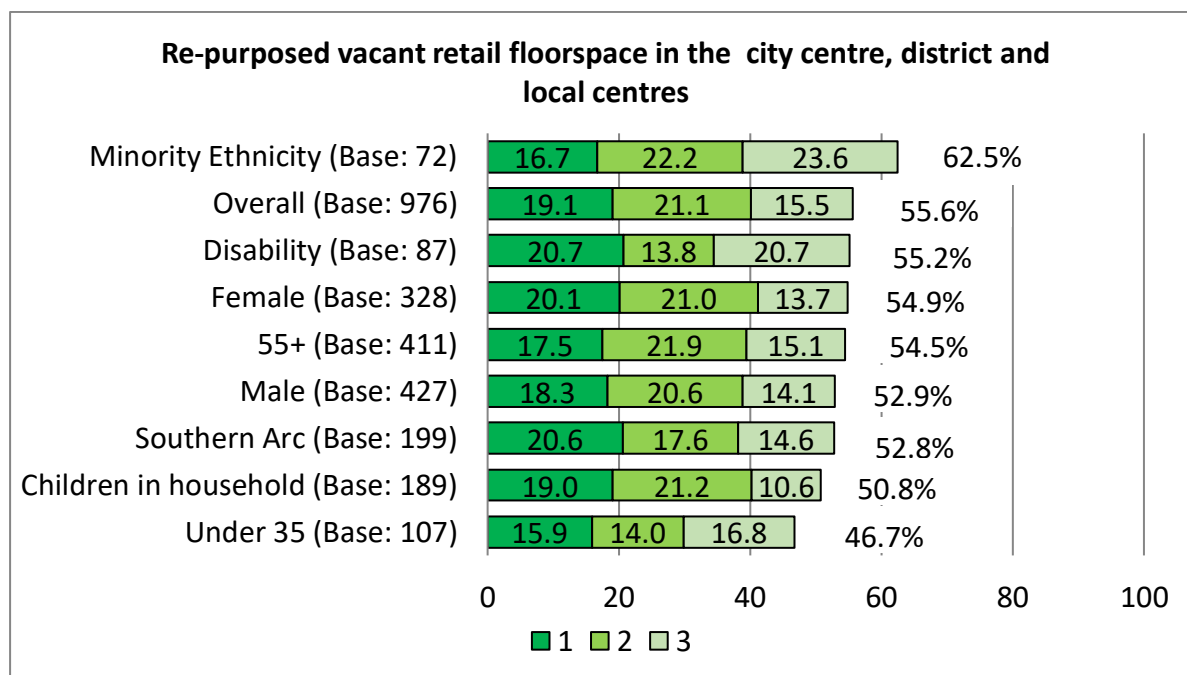
Appendix 5 – Workplaces of the Future: Something else

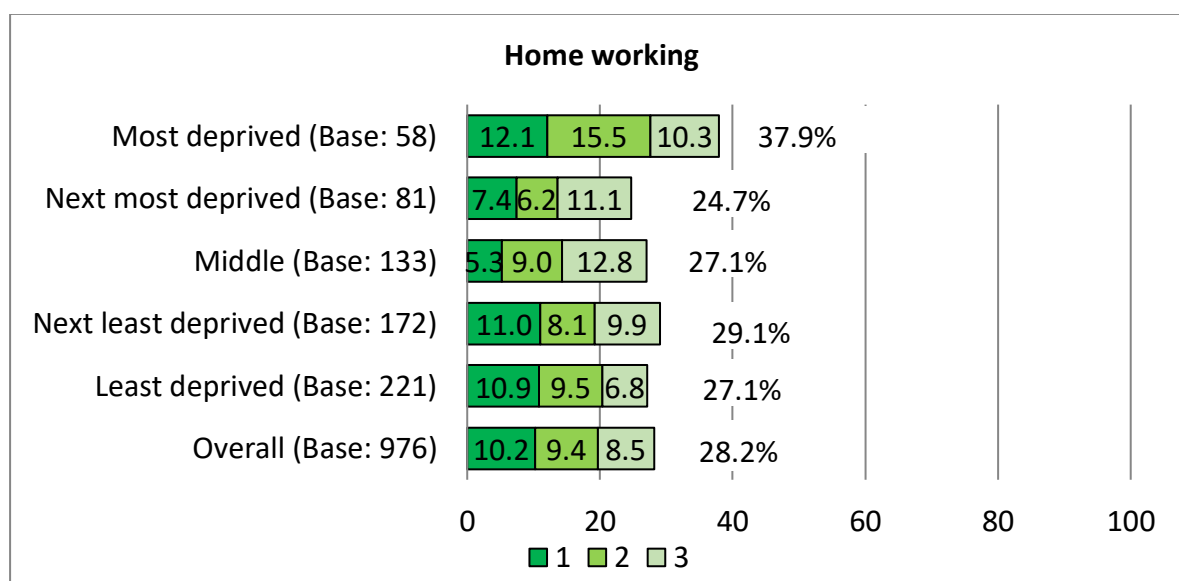
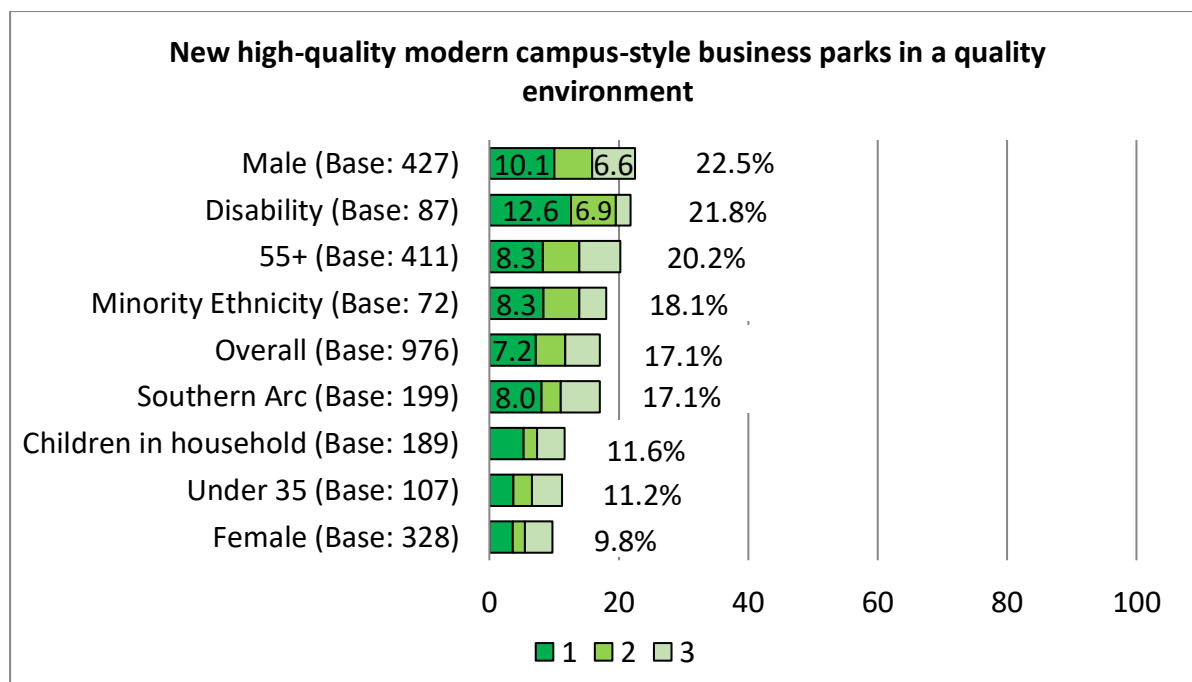
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Ensure empty properties repurposed	25	18.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>use up all existing disused workspace before building new - I've seen so many new buildings being erected near an identical building with a "to let" sign</i> - <i>It surely always makes sense to repurpose and reuse existing spaces before spending money on brand new out of town places usually with no close resources</i> - <i>Less destruction of our old buildings and architecture.</i>
Improve transport	19	14.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Free travel for all to reduce carbon footprint</i> - <i>Good public transport at all hours.</i>
Working from Home	17	12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Allow people to work from home.</i> - <i>Supported home working by choice</i>
Adapt city centre - Commercial / Residential / Entertainment premises / areas	16	11.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>City centres need to adapt to the changing world. They need to be more innovative and offer a unique experience.</i> - <i>The key is a flexible and diverse range of options, particularly mixed-use options which can be reconfigured to respond to changing demands.</i>
Locality of employment	16	11.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A sensible employer location policy (I suggest you use the Dutch ABC location policy)</i> - <i>Minimising travel.</i>
Cap Rent	10	7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>affordable rates/rent</i> - <i>If the rates were realistic and helped small businesses then we would see less empty shops and more businesses willing to be on the high street.</i>
Hubs	10	7.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Small hubs allowing small businesses to flourish at a reasonable cost</i> - <i>remote working, at home or at a local hub, will be significant in the future</i>
Environmental Impact	9	6.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reduction of environmental impact should be number one on list.</i>
Greener work places	8	5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Greening up all work areas. Living green walls, picnic and exercise areas, bicycle parking, living roofs, community growing areas, urban bee hives, green, green, green, green, green.</i>
Minimised Commuting	7	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The need to travel for work should be minimised.</i>

Preserve Greenfield	4	2.9	- Consider transport and accessibility consistent with fewer car journeys, locating jobs near to residential areas, existing transport links
Health & Well being	4	2.9	- need to avoid loneliness of home workers
Business community to define	3	2.2	- Business will define the workplace it needs, not the planners.
Work/Life balance	2	1.5	- People should have options and flexibility to optimise work/life balance that suits them.
Misc.	45	33.1	- Quality control in terms of use and maintenance of properties so that commercial areas are well maintained and therefore desirable business locations. - These answers go on about city centres. The Welsh Valley towns need investments, not Churchill Way. - Retail restaurants and theatres, museums, art galleries.
Total	136	-	-

Appendix 6 - Workplaces of the Future by Demographic Groups

Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes





Appendix 7 - Priorities for new infrastructure: Please list any other facilities

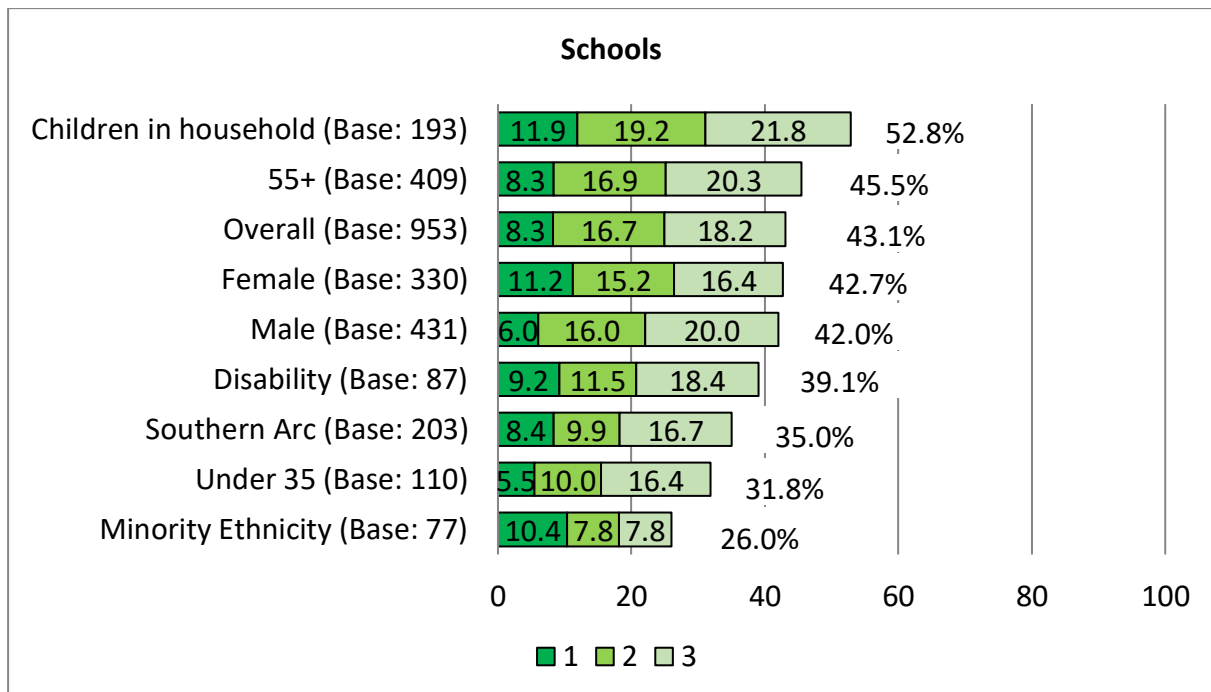
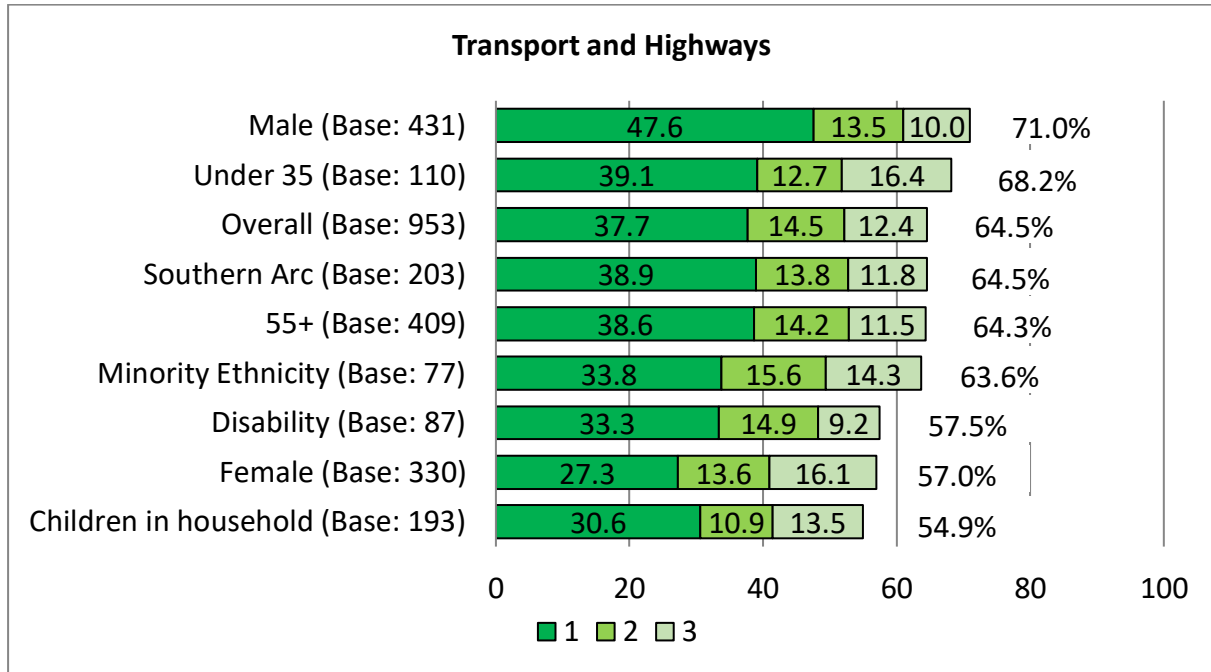
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Difficult to rank	42	20.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>It is very hard to rank infrastructure all of which is essential to a functioning community. Infrastructure should be planned as a whole and no one element is more important than the other. Getting the infrastructure RIGHT is key</i> - <i>They are obviously all important!</i> - <i>No - they are all equally relevant. You cannot rank them!</i>
Transport	38	18.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Accessible transport.</i> - <i>how about overhead mono rail system following existing road</i> - <i>Electric car charging infrastructure</i>
Road Network	31	15.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Good roads for logistics and to bring more businesses to wales</i> - <i>Spend more for the car</i> - <i>The road network needs dramatically improving, ring roads etc</i>
Green infrastructure	29	14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>More allotments in the parts of the city that do not currently have them. For instance Butetown, Adamsdown, Grangetown.</i> - <i>Low carbon, sustainability and environmentally responsible considerations should run through all of the above themes.</i> - <i>I personally include cycling withing Green Infrastructure. A better Green Infrastructure should lead to better health outcomes.</i>
Community services / facilities	26	12.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Protection, enhancement and support for local communities.</i> - <i>Local shops</i> - <i>You always ignore the needs of retirees and the contribution that they can make to their community, they need a place where craftsmen can use their skills for the community.</i>
Active Travel	25	12.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Active and public transport should not be listed in with road networks, we urgently need to move away from the cult of the car, deprioritising roads for cars and prioritising bus lanes, railways and cycle paths</i>

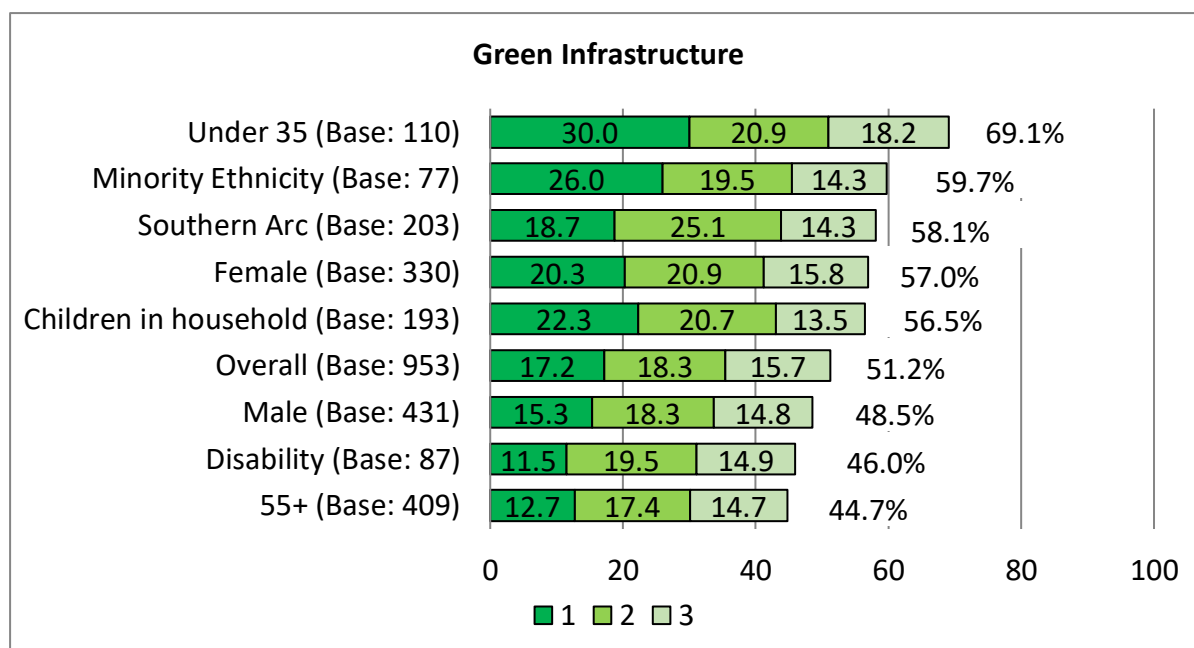
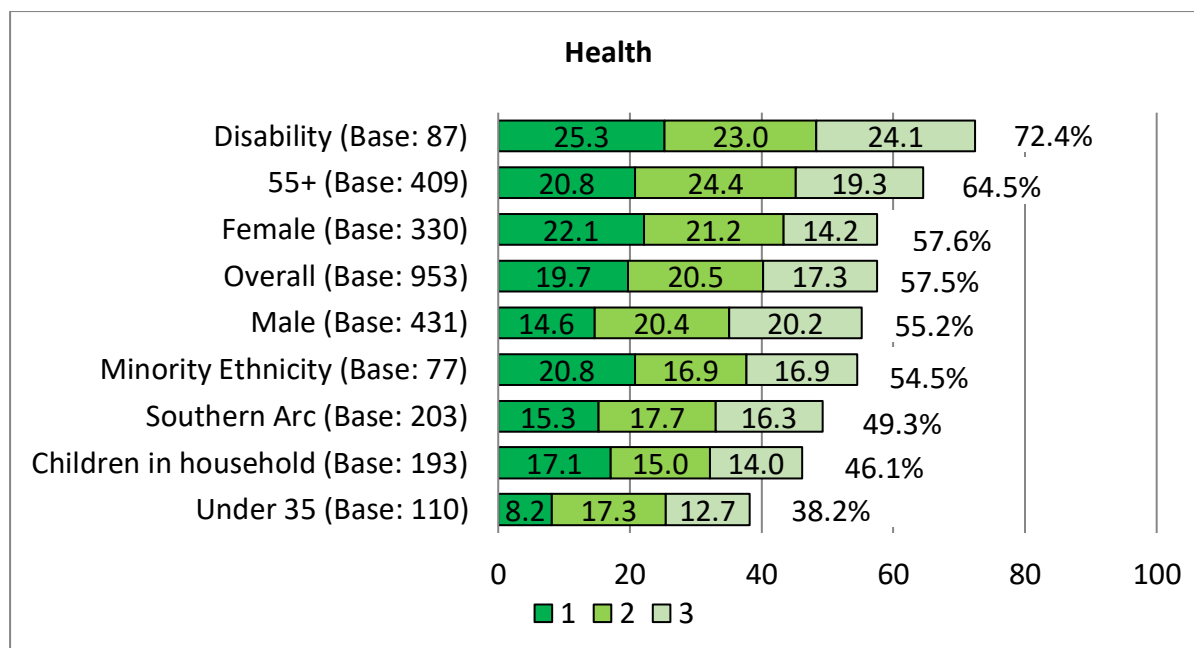
			<p><i>and footpaths without eating into our greenspaces and parkland</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Please separate cycle paths from pedestrian paths. Current dual use doesn't work and is dangerous</i> - <i>Further cycling infrastructure improvements</i>
Preserve Green Space	24	11.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Regarding green infrastructure- this should also include the 'natural undeveloped environment - not only man made green spaces. The destruction of Northern Meadows is a disgrace for a city which prides itself in being green</i> - <i>More space for allotments and community gardens.</i> - <i>Anything that stops environmental degradation comes at the top. If we heat up, flood, there is no LDP</i>
Health	22	10.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Where's social care facilities? Dementia care? Day centres?</i> - <i>CAMHS!</i> - <i>Do you realise it takes a month to get a doctor's appointment in Creigiau! Disgusting..</i>
Schools	17	8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>More Welsh medium schools, including a new Welsh medium secondary school in south Cardiff.</i> - <i>Schools at the centre of the community which has sport and leisure facilities at an affordable cost and accessible for the community.</i>
Arts and Culture	15	7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Culture / The Arts</i> - <i>Cultural spaces: theatres, galleries, community arts centres</i>
Reduce Bus/Cycle lanes	7	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop building cycle paths, it's not going to turn the city into Amsterdam. People don't cycle in Wales because it's wet and hilly.</i>
Environmental Management	7	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Avoid building on food plains - this would avoid flood defences. But the climate is changing - witness what has happened in western Germany recently.</i>
Parking	6	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Provision for private cars</i>
Clean Air	4	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Clean air for everyone especially for our Children. The current toxic levels of Pollution kill and damage health</i>
Places of worship	5	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Churches and other buildings for religious and spiritual well-being that also promote good mental and physical health</i>
Digital	4	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Telecommunications. Better connections.</i>

Reduce Car Travel	3	1.5	- <i>Low Traffic Neighbourhoods</i>
Housing	2	1.0	- <i>Affordable housing to buy or rent</i>
Misc.	29	14.1	- <i>Crematoria</i> - <i>Government offices e.g. benefits</i> - <i>Accessibility has not been mentioned!!!</i>
Total	206	-	-

Appendix 8 - Breakdown of Results for Priorities for new infrastructure by Demographic Groups

Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes





Appendix 9 – How do you think the plan can tackle climate change?

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Renewable energy / sustainable infrastructure	168	21.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Serious investment is needed to provide sound infrastructure for green energy. There should be a mandate placed on housing developers to provide charging points for all homes.</i> - <i>Energy efficient new homes. Improve energy efficiency of existing housing</i> - <i>Ensuring all new build / infrastructure is built with sustainability in mind. People's homes are increasingly becoming workplaces too - ensure that new homes are fit for this purpose and allow people to live sustainable lives.</i> - <i>All public buildings should generate own energy - solar panels etc.</i> - <i>Focus on zero carbon buildings and on low-carbon heating.</i>
Improved / Enhanced Public Transport / Infrastructure	149	19.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reduce journeys by fossil fuel vehicles</i> - <i>The plan should consider more strategic action on traffic and transport</i> - <i>Cheaper, faster, more reliable greener public transport with plenty of space to avoid overcrowding if looking to reduce the number of cars around the city. Incentivise the use of public transport by making it low cost and affordable.</i> - <i>Massively increase infrastructure for active transport and reduce city car use.</i> - <i>Green transport.</i>
Reduce car use - Ban Cars / encourage home working / Sufficient local amenities	109	14.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Facilitating shift from car dependence through improved public transport options to all areas of the city.</i> - <i>Incentivise people to give up their cars</i> - <i>Less cars on the streets</i> - <i>Cut down on private vehicle use</i> - <i>Develop "15 minute communities" where work, shops, health & community centres are all within 15 mins walk for everyone - discourage motorised transport.</i>
Increase / Improve Active travel infrastructure	97	12.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Encourage active travel, by building well-designed cycle lanes in consultation with other cyclists.</i>

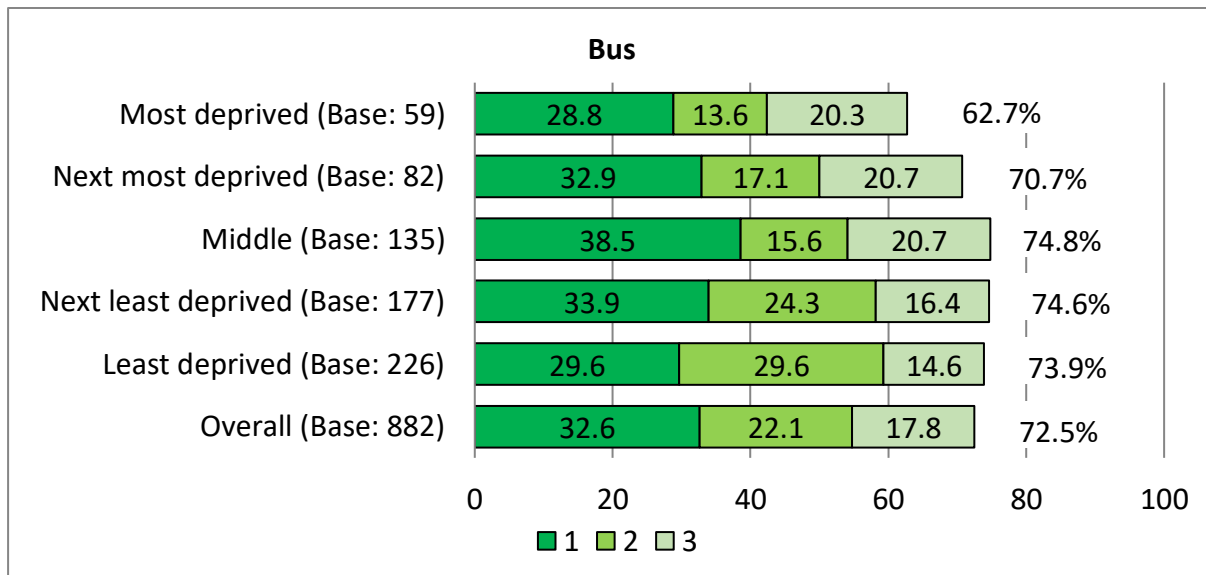
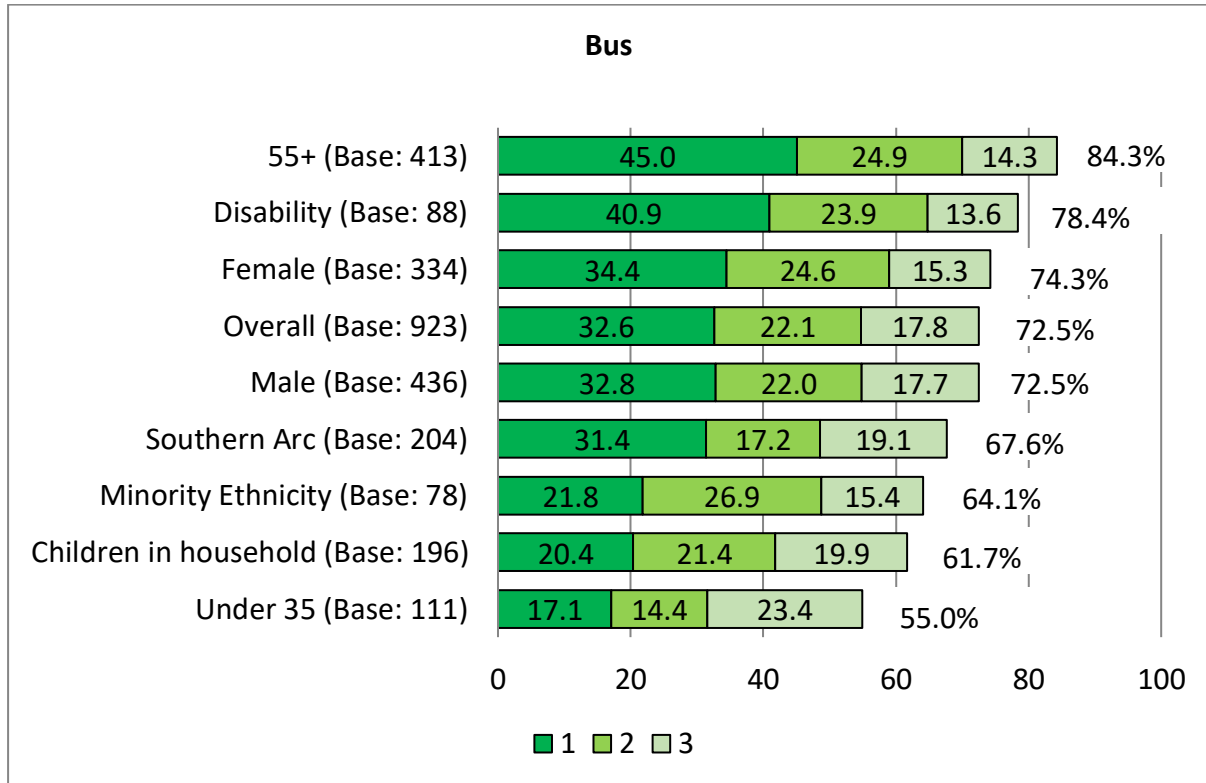
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By providing a properly maintained, smooth, joined-up network of routes for all non- motorised forms of transport alongside a cohesive, reliable and affordable public transport system</i> - <i>Make every road cycle friendly. Do more to tackle bike theft. Add more bike lock bays to district retail areas so we can cycle to shops</i> - <i>Ensure that people can walk or cycle to green biodiverse open spaces and as far as possible to work and leisure facilities.</i>
Preserve Greenspace / Build on Brownfield land	96	12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop development on existing green sites, taking away hedgerows, fields and trees which improve air quality</i> - <i>Stop destroying green spaces to build. Use brownfield sites</i> - <i>STOP building on Green areas, respect what we have now, at the moment CCC are paying lip service to the Environment</i> - <i>Stop allowing commercial developers build on green sites just to raise income</i>
Reduce emissions / Less pollution	50	6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reduce car emissions in city centre and residential areas through greater promotion of active travel options.</i> - <i>More greenery, less pollution</i> - <i>Say no to incinerators and air pollution across Cardiff</i>
Greater Education / More public engagement	42	5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Education in schools regarding these issues, particularly in deprived areas is essential for next generation.</i> - <i>It needs to focus on including Cardiff residents in consultations like this, but also in decision making. It needs to be inclusive and participatory.</i> - <i>Tell others the plan to start. Educate - not speculate for others to provide you the answers</i>
Incentives / Support / Grants	41	5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Make it easier to recycle</i> - <i>To get shops and supermarkets to get rid of as much plastic waste as possible. Open up the paper making industry so that food can be put into receptacles that can be easily disposed of.</i> - <i>More recycling with less plastic use. Reduce single use and throwaway goods.</i>

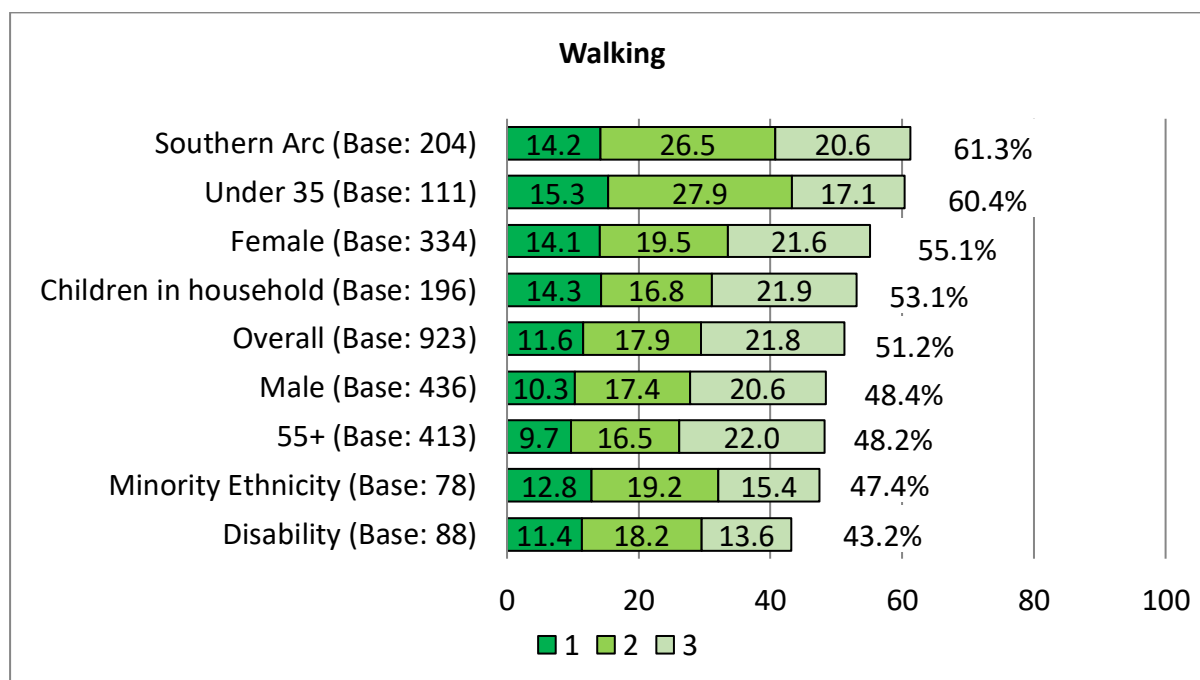
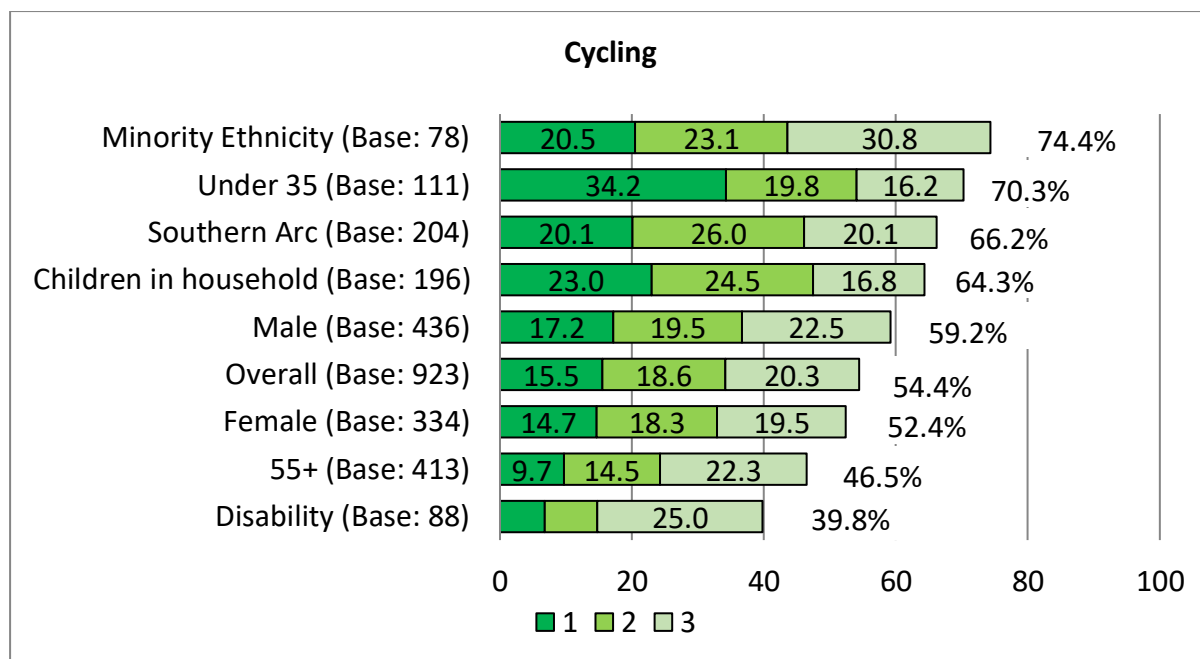
Waste Management - Increase recycling / reduce packaging / ban single use plastic	41	5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging large firms to become greener and offering grants to small businesses to help tackle climate change - Better incentives for doing this - Grants for improving housing efficiency
Electric vehicle infrastructure	33	4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Switch to using electric vehicles - more electric charging infrastructure, council vehicles to be electric, buses to be electric. - Expand electric vehicle infrastructure and encourage people to buy EV's. Right now I would like to buy an EV but the infrastructure is insufficient - Support directly the roll out of Electric charging points as EV's are on their way and here to stay.
Issue is global not local	31	4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The larger organisations are the bigger culprits and they should be more accountable - Almost irrelevant give the pollution from much larger countries - e.g. China - No matter what we do it will happen anyway , need countries like China and India and the US to get its act together
Flood Management	30	3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring we do not build on flood-plains; being cognisant of how the green spaces in Cardiff help manage rainwater run-off etc. - More monies for Flood Defence schemes - Flood barriers
Increase green infrastructure	28	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up more green industries which will support the environment and provide job opportunities. Develop a greener and more integrated way of travel across Wales - Green economy - focus on jobs around installing insulation, solar panels, wind farms, rebuilding street infrastructure for walking/cycling/electric buses.
Greater adaptation green energies	24	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar, wind and tidal power can generate electricity can also help mine Zero Carbon Crypto Currency to help pay towards local services. - Renewable energy investments.
Less Development / Renovate existing structures	24	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain, repair, reuse the buildings and facilities we currently have. - Slowing down new development, investing in repurposing existing, out of date buildings into new, more-environmentally friendly spaces.

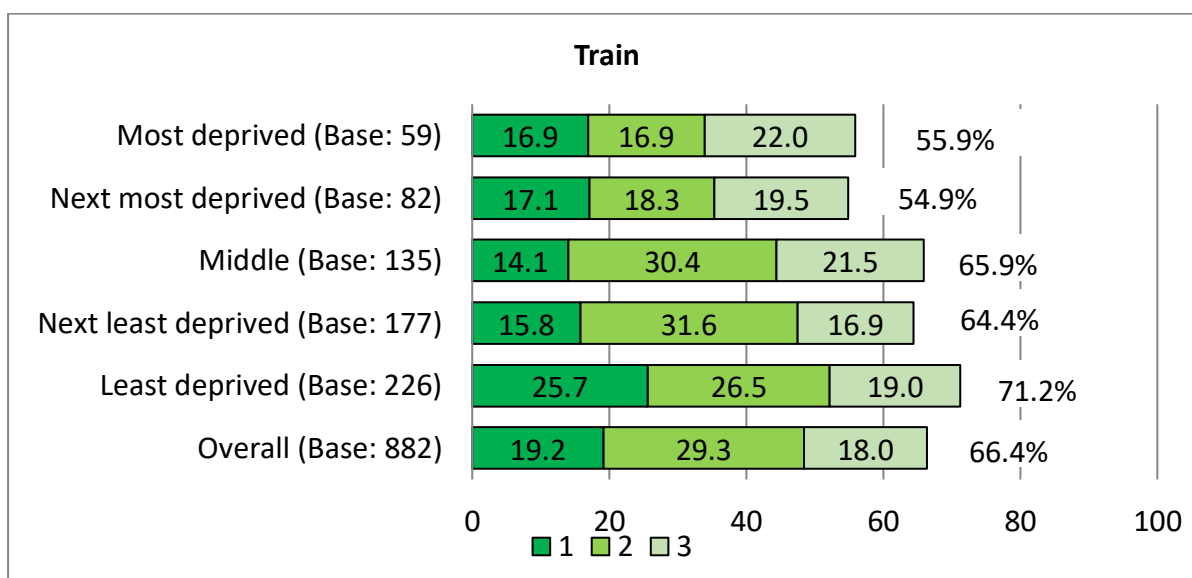
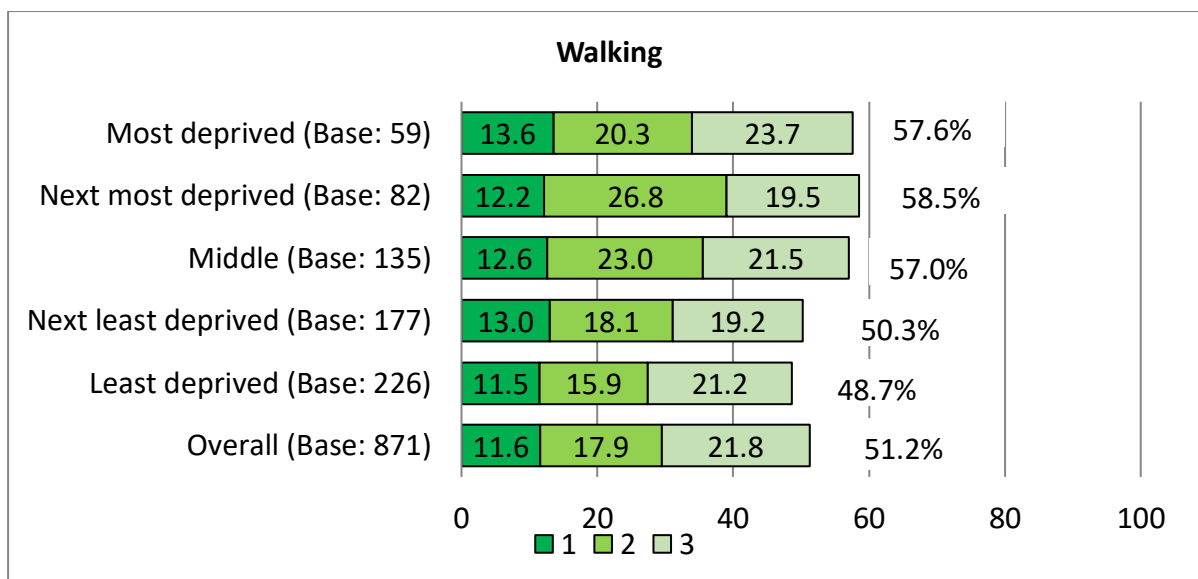
Improved Road Transport Infrastructure	21	2.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop narrowing roads which increases traffic which increases congestion which increases emissions, instead keep roads wide and free flowing.</i> - <i>Better roads, people in cars for less time, less traffic etc. People don't use the public transport, it's nowhere near good enough and will be outdated by the time a plan to improve it is finished.</i>
It can't	13	1.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>It cannot. Cardiff and its immediate environs are entirely subject to rising sea levels. We are unable to generate the finance necessary to prevent dynamic changes in habitable area.</i> - <i>It can't, it's too late for that now.</i>
Reduce fossil fuel usage	10	1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ban the use of all diesel vehicles within Cardiff, starting with the most polluting which are commercial vehicles.</i> - <i>Reduce/eliminate burning of fossil fuels for: 1) electricity & heating in businesses & homes, 2) transport & travel, 3) manufacturing.</i>
Introduce Congestion Charge	8	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>There needs to be a congestion charge, which should include taxis and all commercial vehicles.</i>
Misc.	133	17.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By being flexible enough to adapt to changes in trends; inherent to this is up-to-date data analysis.</i> - <i>Climate change is unimportant at this time.</i> - <i>Welcome but a generation too late.</i> - <i>By putting common sense before emotion</i> - <i>Develop a way that businesses can declare their emissions - including building developments, food production etc.</i>
Total	766	-	-

Appendix 10 – Breakdown of Results for Delivering Sustainable Transport Infrastructure by Demographic Groups

Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes







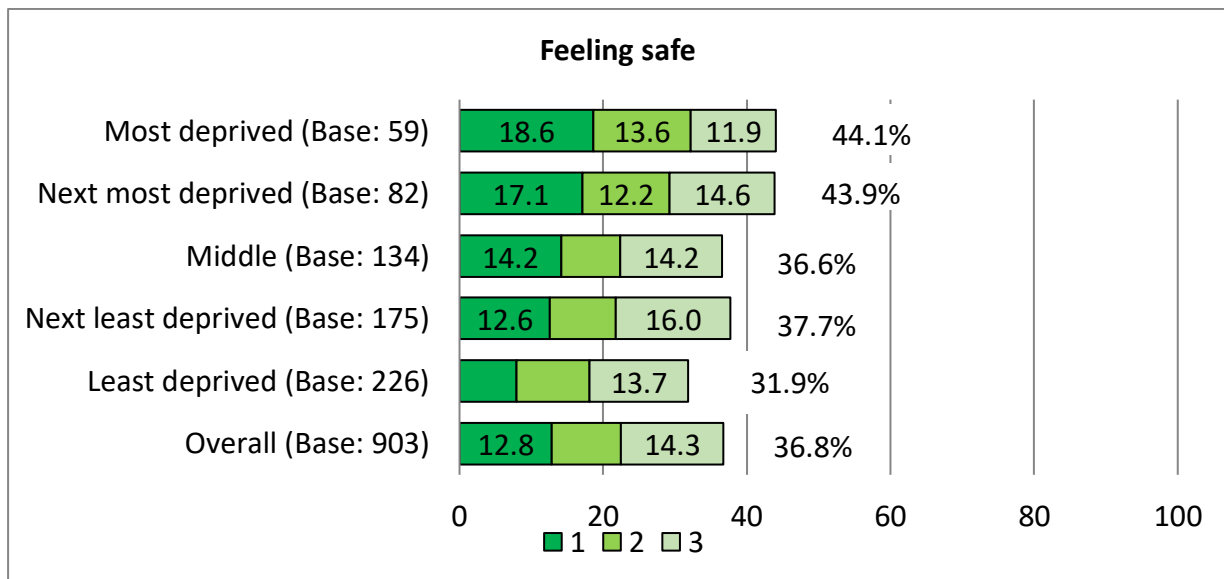
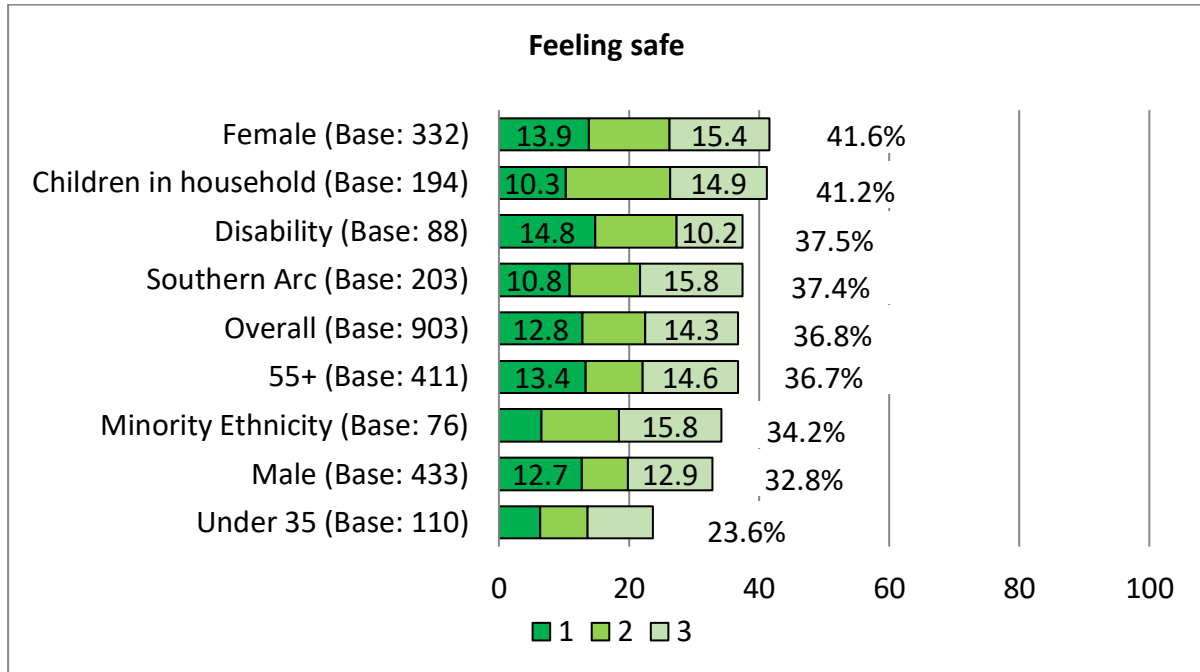
Appendix 11 – Please specify where else infrastructure resources should be invested

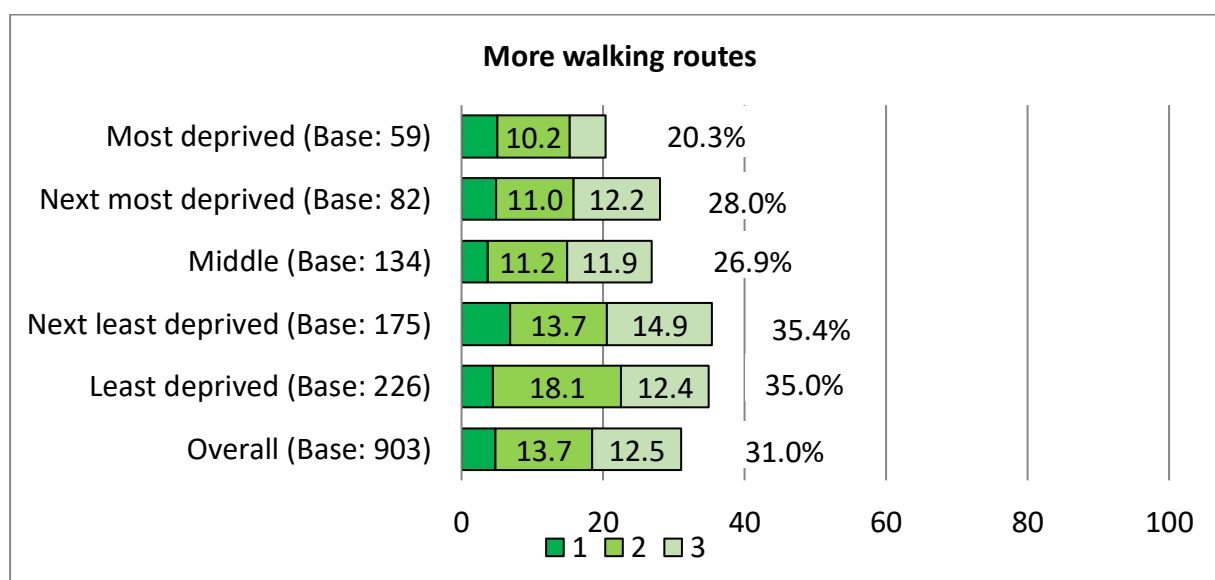
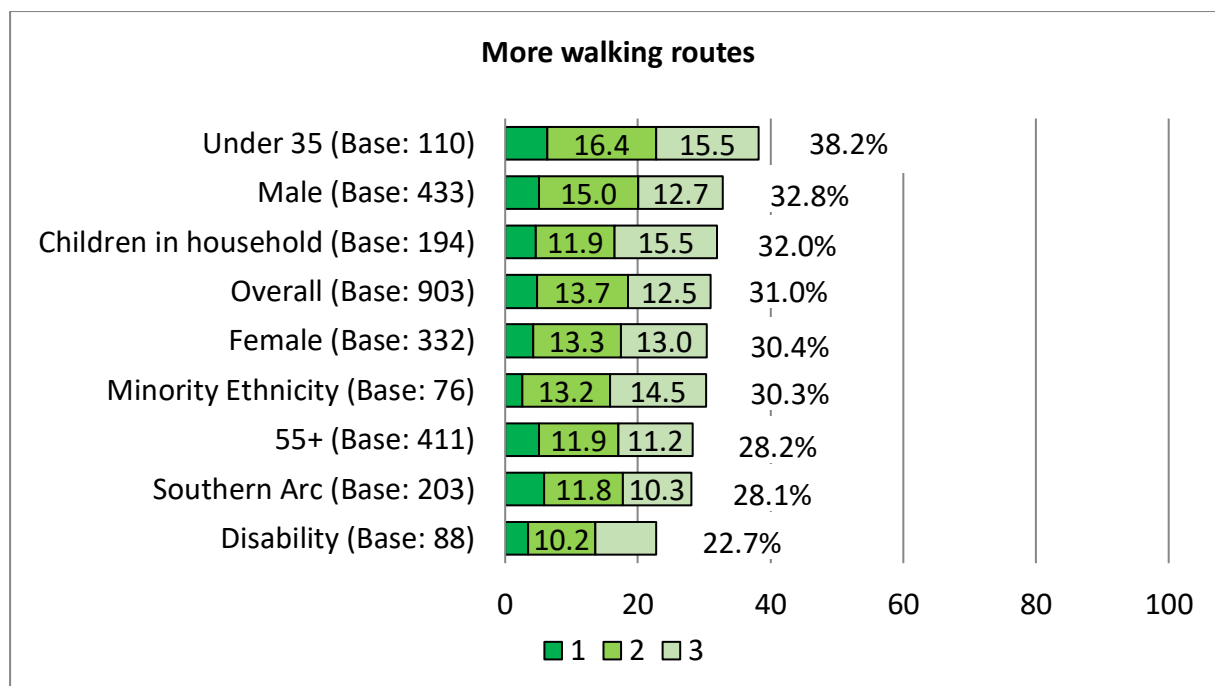
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Improved / Enhanced Public Transport / Infrastructure	109	40.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Bus service in Cardiff is appalling.</i> - <i>New train stations are essential. There are so many existing lines that run through the city for miles without intermediate stops. Take London – all central rail and tube lines have stations that are 15-20 minutes walk apart. That should be the ambition for all existing lines within all urban areas.</i> - <i>Regular and cheap metro / trams</i> - <i>Have one payment system that's allows train and bus use combined</i> - <i>One ticket system to cover public transport, parking and cycle hire</i>
Road Infrastructure	35	13.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The existing roads need maintenance and improvement to ensure they are still fit for purpose.</i> - <i>We must recognise that the global pandemic has led people to want to use private transport for their travel needs, the obsession with public transport will cost us dearly in the future, and is not in line with personal needs.</i> - <i>good roads and pavements - that will enable people to cycle and walk safely as well as drive</i>
Focus on reducing need to travel / Car free areas	20	7.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cars need to be actively discouraged and prevented</i> - <i>Car-free areas - big ones!</i>
EV Use / Cost / Charging	19	7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop making it more difficult and penalising car users and develop and encourage more self-sustaining and eco-friendly cars.</i> - <i>Electric charging points must be a priority</i>
Active Travel	15	5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Other active travel methods used by young people, like skating and scooters</i> - <i>Safe walking routes are most important but have been sacrificed to cycle routes in recent times.</i>
Not at the cost of Car owners	15	5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The purpose of the green target is to get net zero. If everyone is going to be in green electric vehicles then the council should not stop or demonise private car ownership.</i> - <i>Car/Vehicles - you are creating congestion by preventing traffic movement.</i>

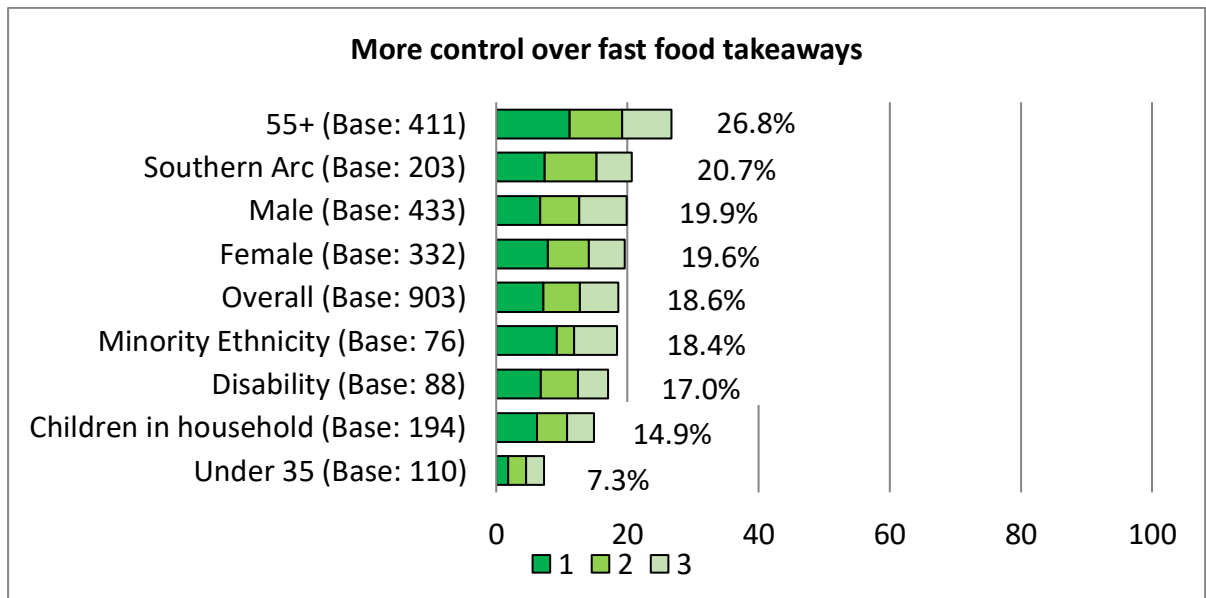
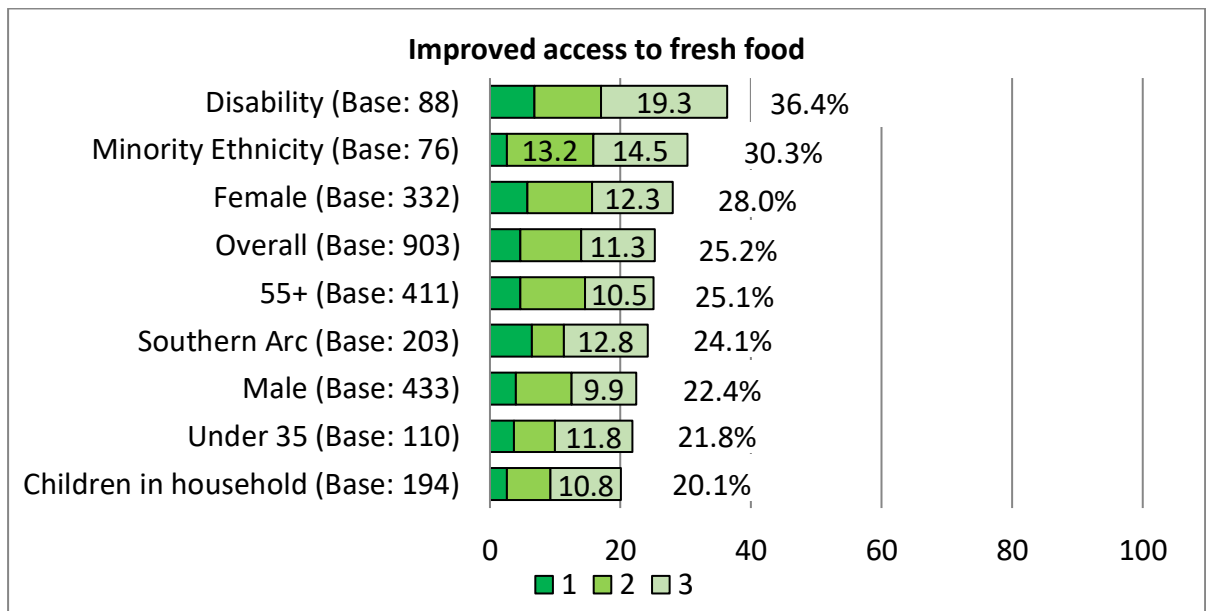
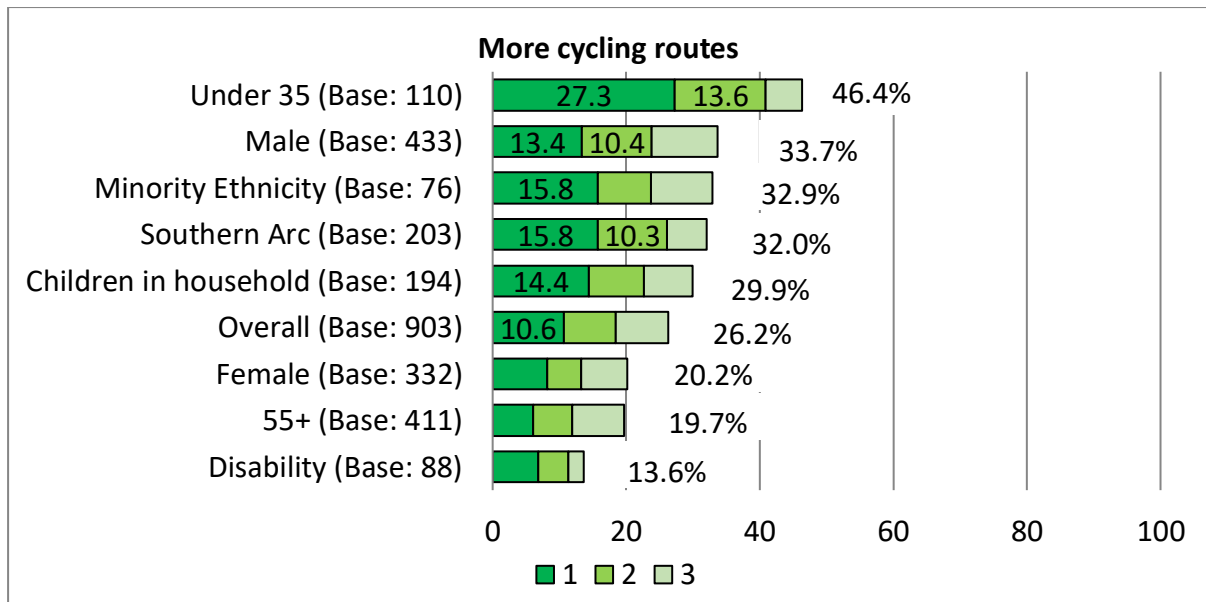
Making it Inclusive - Consideration for the elderly / those with disabilities	11	4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remember disabled persons in any plan! - Equitable access: facilities for disabled people; safe travel for women; access for other vulnerable groups.
Parking - Improved Park & Ride Service. More / Better Car Parking Facilities	10	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park and ride schemes. Not everyone has access to other forms of transport so provide a way to join them up and manage car use. - Better roads and car parking spaces. Not everyone can use public or active transport.
e-Scooters	10	3.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E-scooters are only going to become more popular. Support them with infrastructure and treat them as bikes on pathways separate to pedestrians - Allow & encourage use of electric scooters - these are ideal for movement in and around the city centre.
Car Hire	5	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of hourly car hire
Taxis	5	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxis
Reduce Fossil fuel usage	4	1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Get rid of diesel trains
Hydrogen Fuelled Vehicles	3	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration of alternative fuels such as hydrogen.
Waterbus	3	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More water transport could make transport more fun and sustainable while assisting with tourism.
Misc.	21	7.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Future considerations for flying cars, helicopters and drone networks for both passengers and cargo - Let creative people lead on this - We are in an Emergency situation. Think of Childrens Lungs 1st
Total	268	-	-

Appendix 11 – Breakdown of Results for Improving health and well-being by Demographic Groups

Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

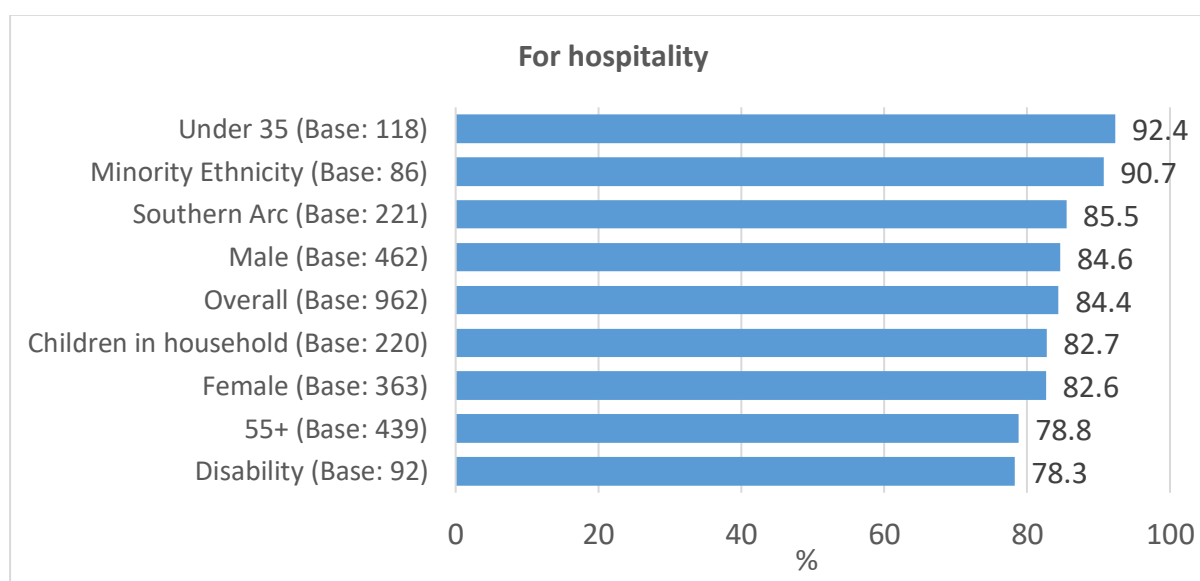
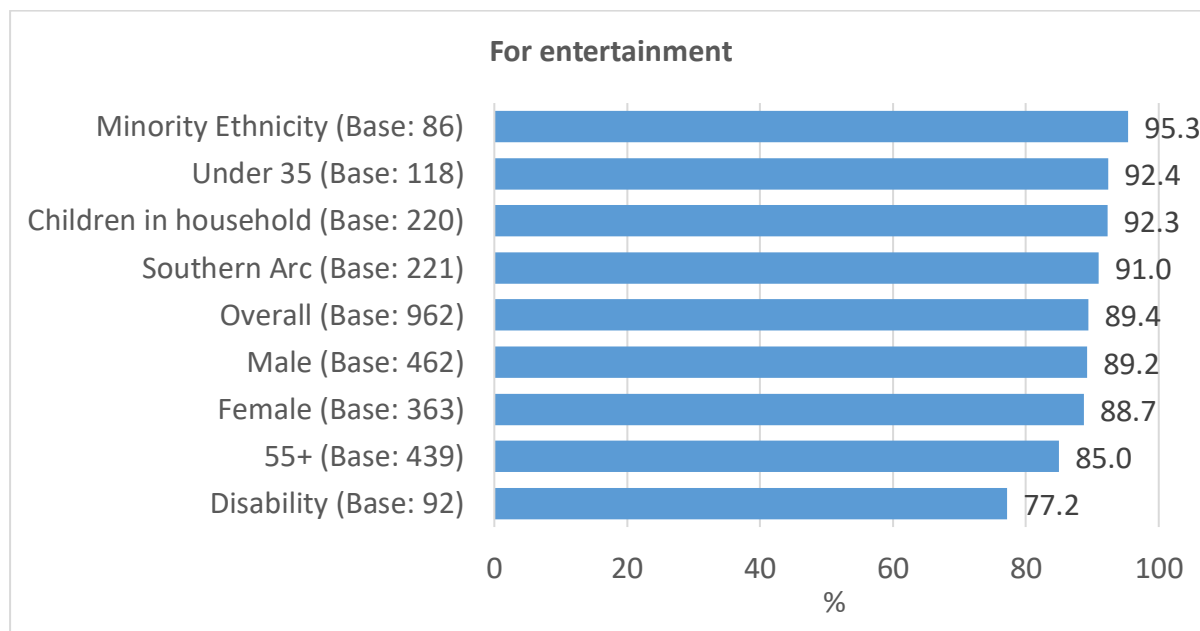


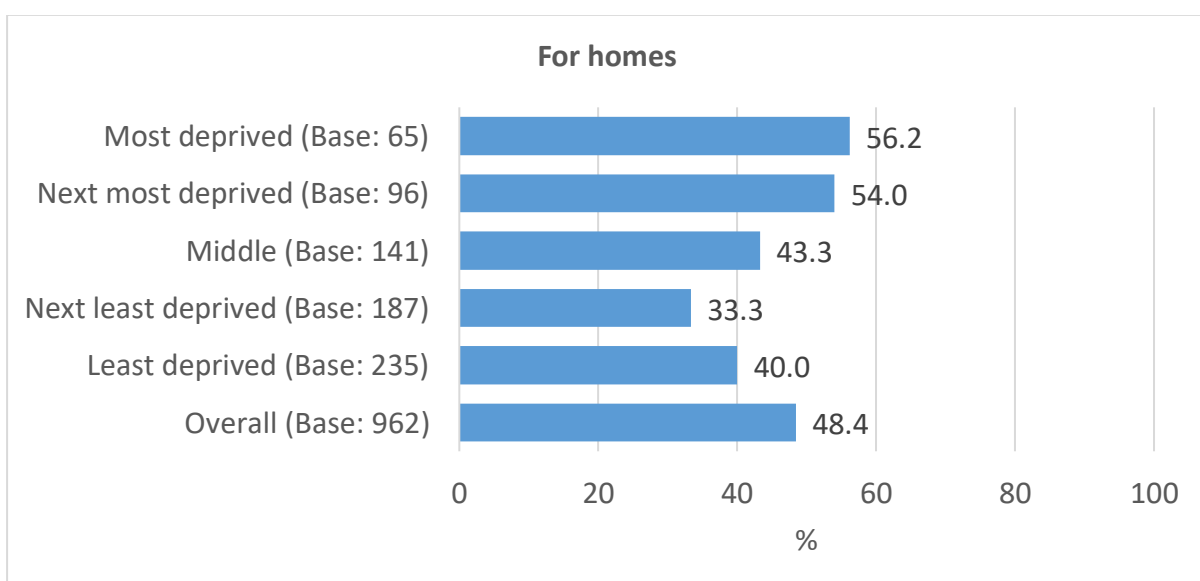
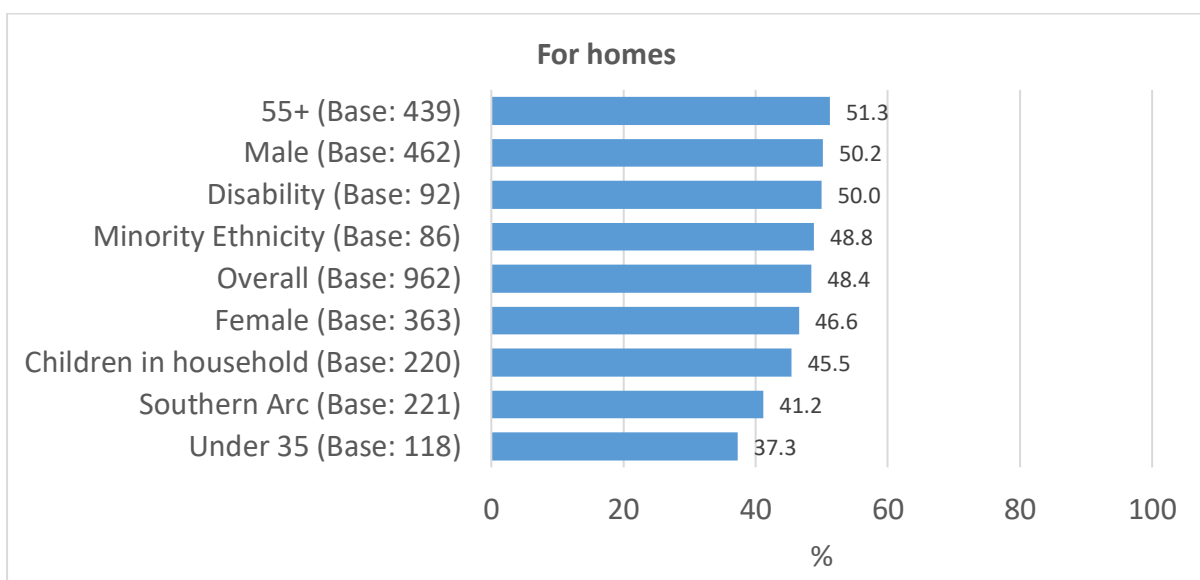
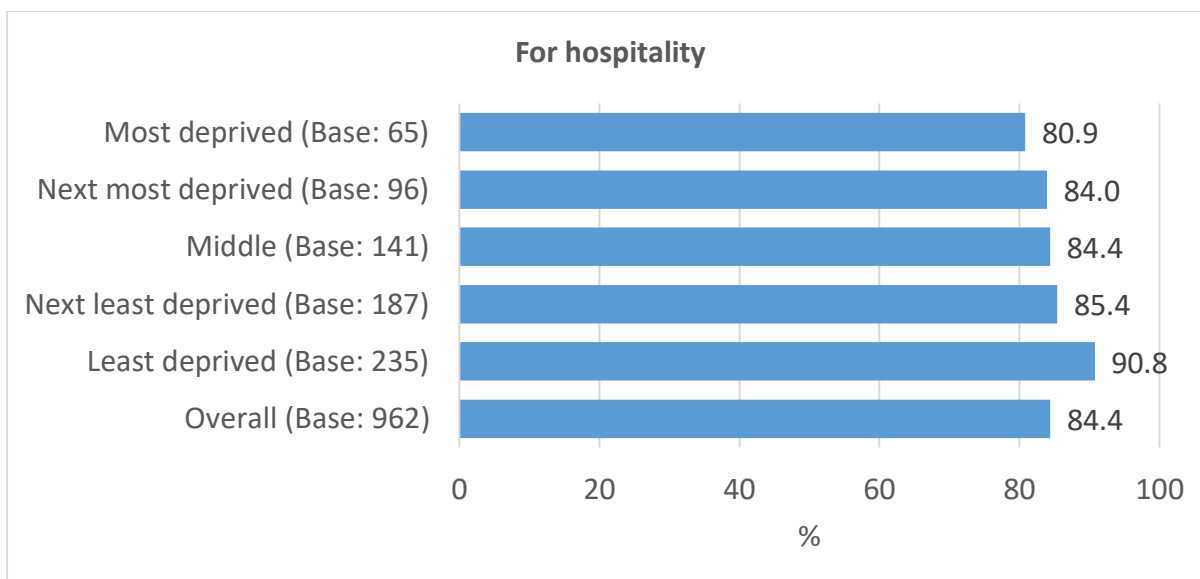




Appendix 12 – Breakdown of Results for “What do you think the future role of the city centre should be?” by Demographic Groups

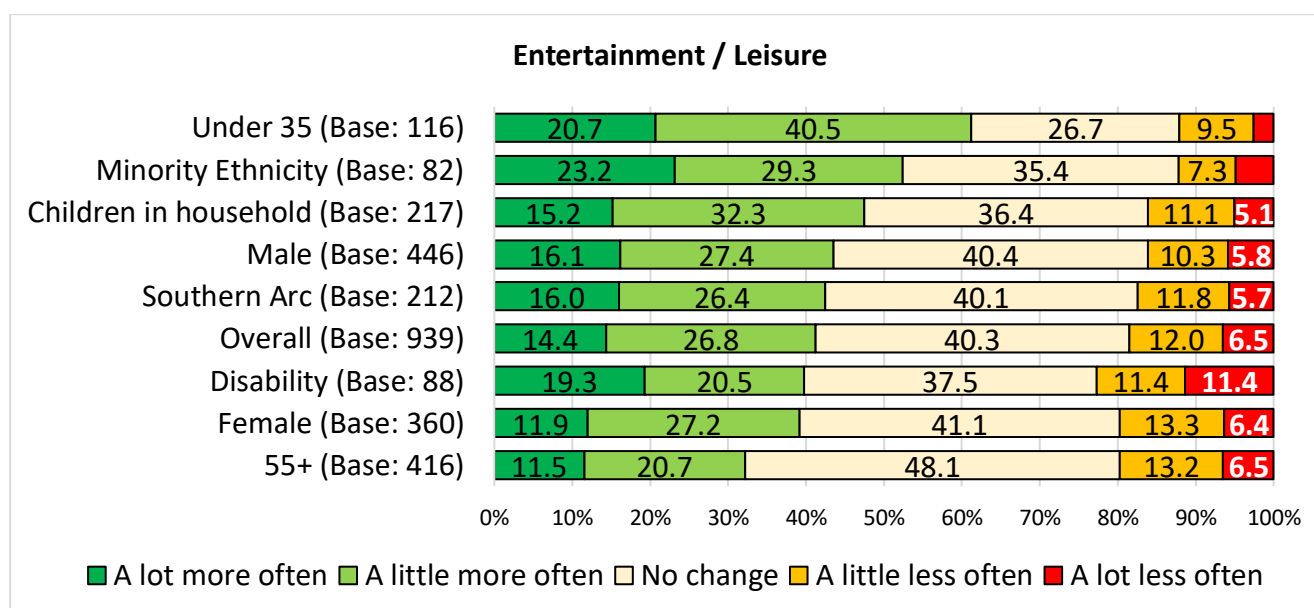
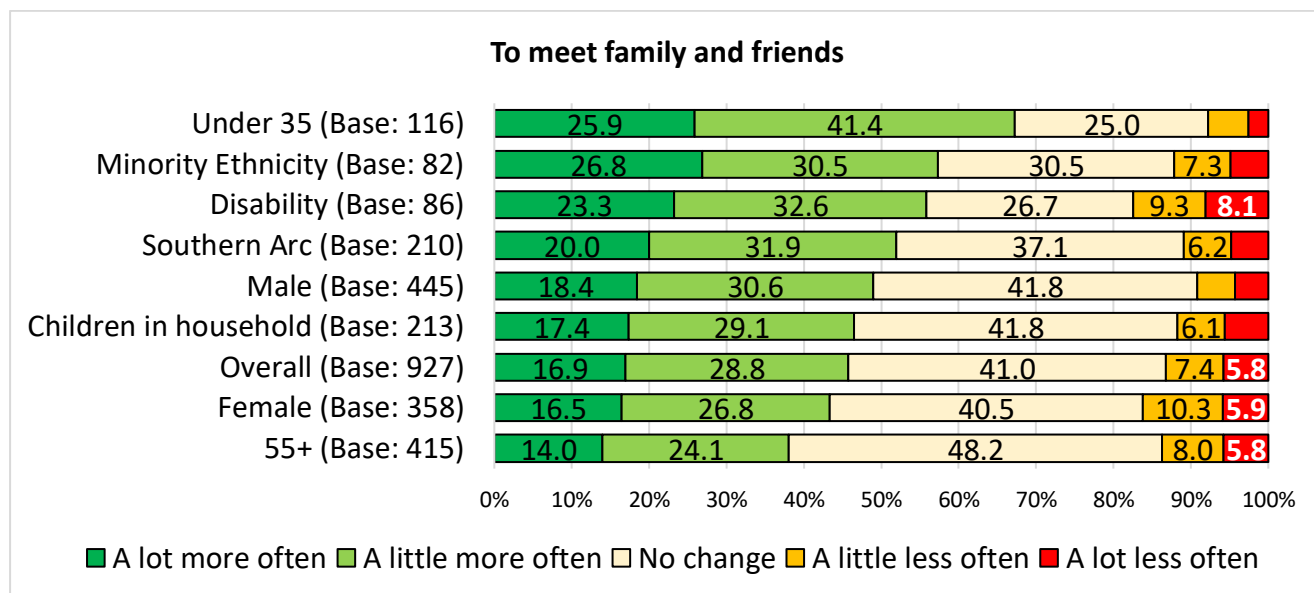
Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

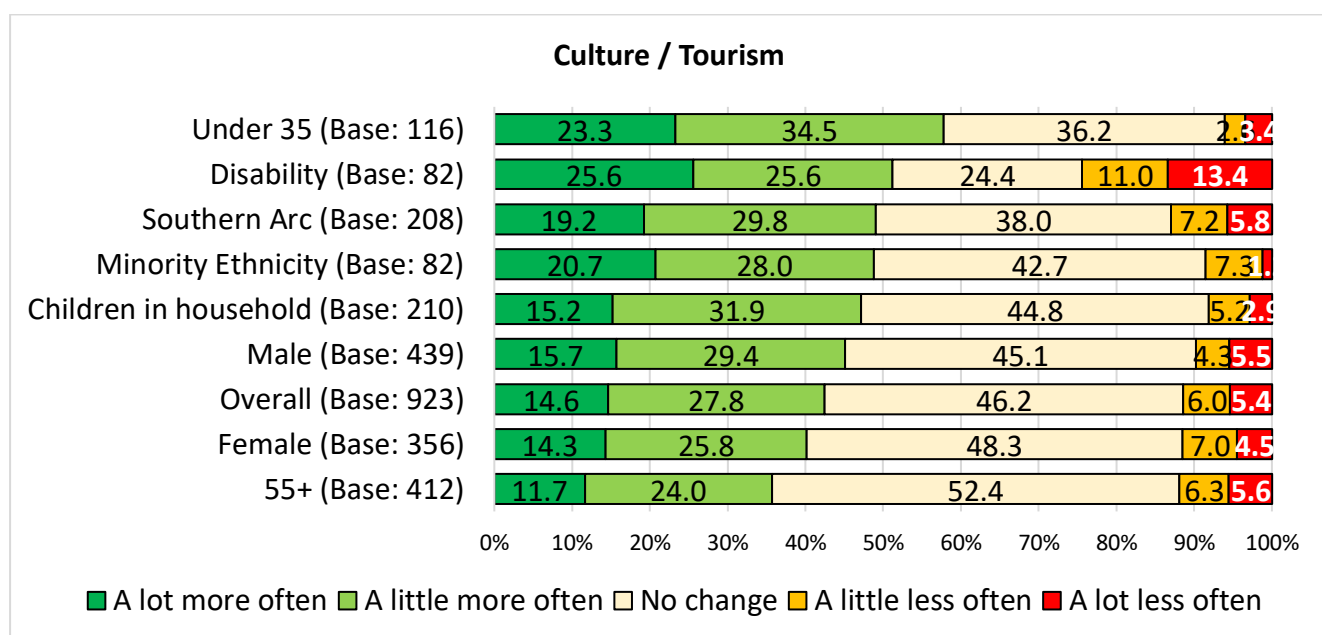
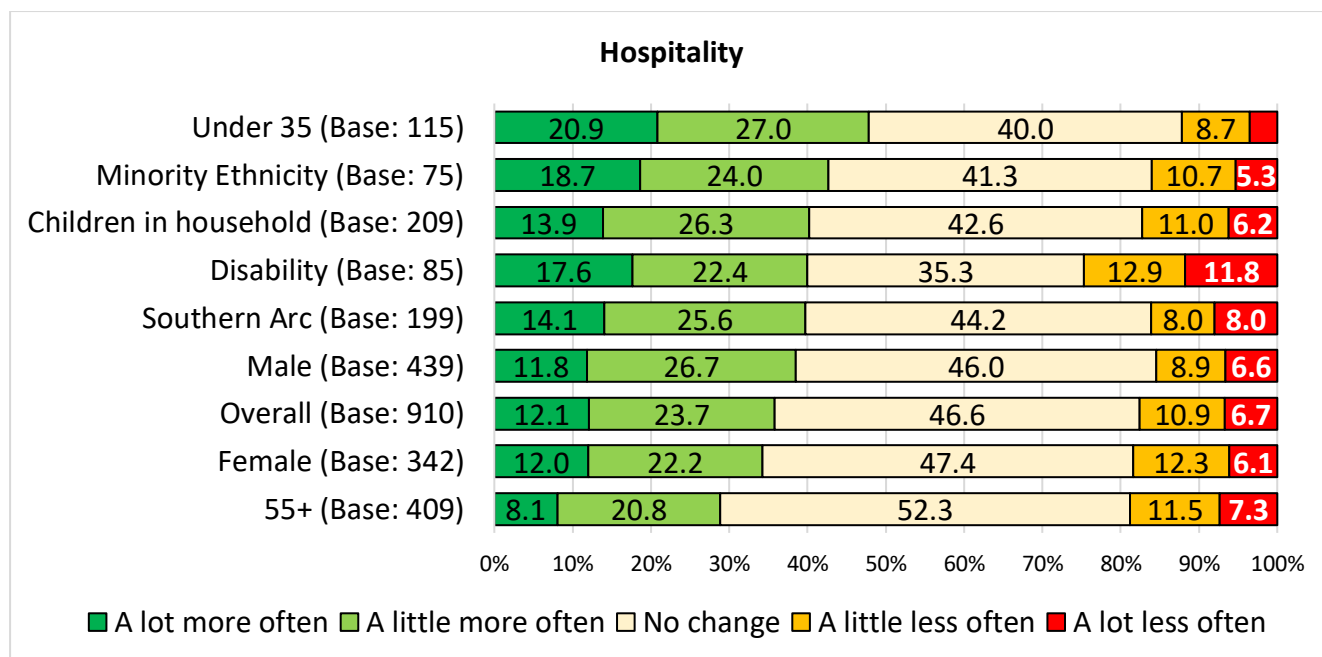




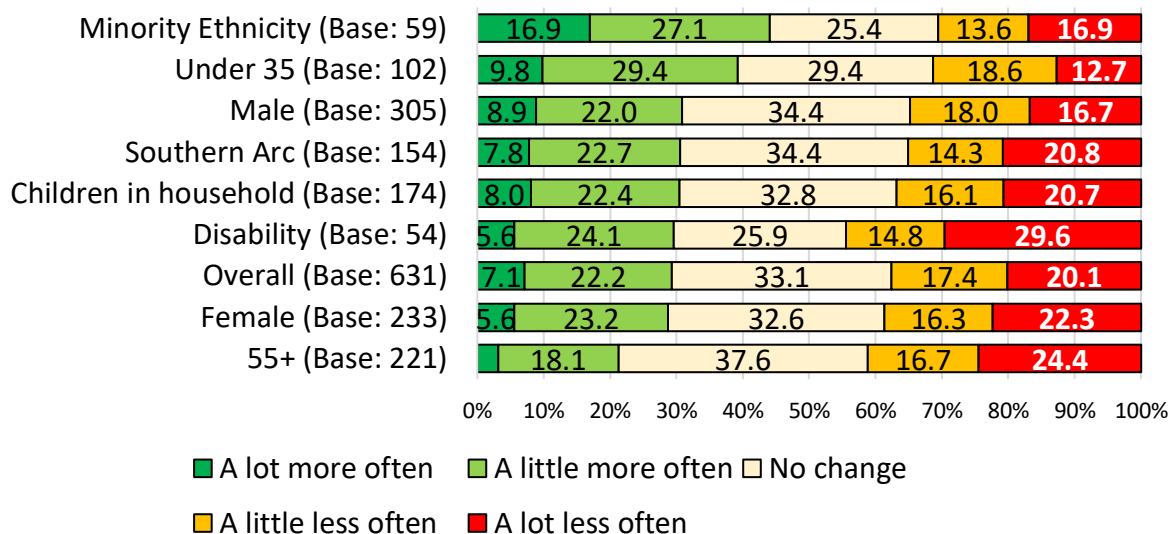
Appendix 13 – Breakdown of Results for “In the future, how often would you be likely to use the following in the city centre for each of the following?” by Demographic Groups

Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes

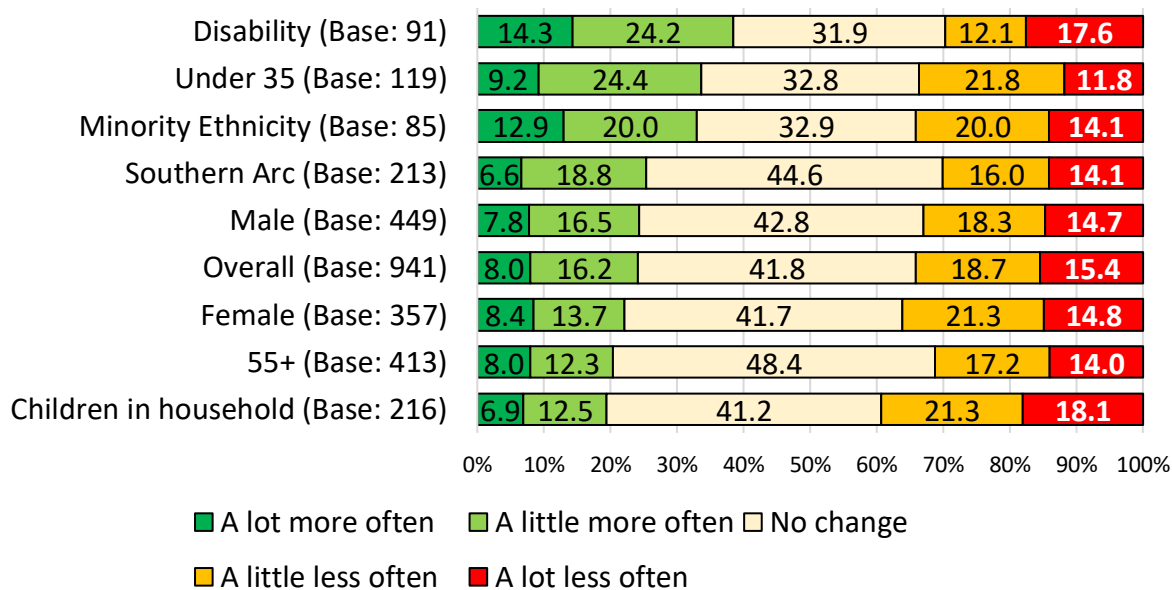




As a work meeting place



Shopping



Appendix 14 – Improving Health and Well-being: Please specify what else you consider to be important

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Better awareness / education	26	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness raising/education regarding the benefits of more healthy lifestyles (e.g.: Bristol Eating Better campaign). - Better education regarding health issues in our primary schools, how to keep fit and healthy. - Fresh food is available but people are lazy or not taught. Home economics should be back on the curriculum and also taught in hubs
More / Better community infrastructure / Facilities	24	14.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing in more community projects and youth groups and creating activities for young people and elderly. - We keep building houses but no amenities to improve wellbeing, e.g. Plasdwr should include tennis courts, football pitches, a lido. - Social isolation is a killer. We need better small scale social infrastructure and more community infrastructure, things like community food gardens (think Incredible Edible).
Retain / More Green Spaces	19	11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage use of green spaces and allow all homes to have a safe local place to exercise and enjoy nature helping mental and physical health - Need to protect and not destroy existing green areas, without the protection of these sites CCC will not have the best interests of the Environment at heart
Better Active Travel Infrastructure	13	7.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop lumping cycling and walking together. It suits nobody. The sections of the Taff Trail which have dedicated cycling / walking areas are a joy to use. The rest of it...as a walker and a cyclist...are a nightmare, as a walker you have bikes dangerously close, as a cyclist you have pedestrians getting in the way. separate the two populations & it'll make a huge difference - Cycling isn't the only viable non-motorised form of transport, and infrastructure should account for this, especially in terms of surface quality. Provision should also be made for wheelchair use among these.

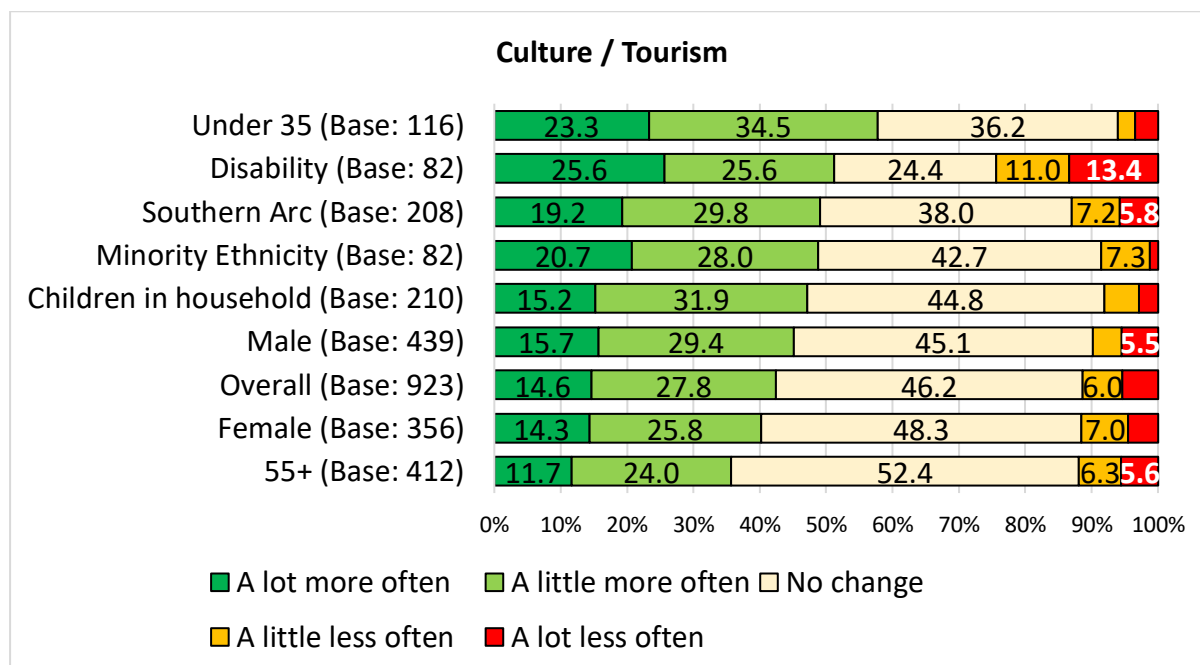
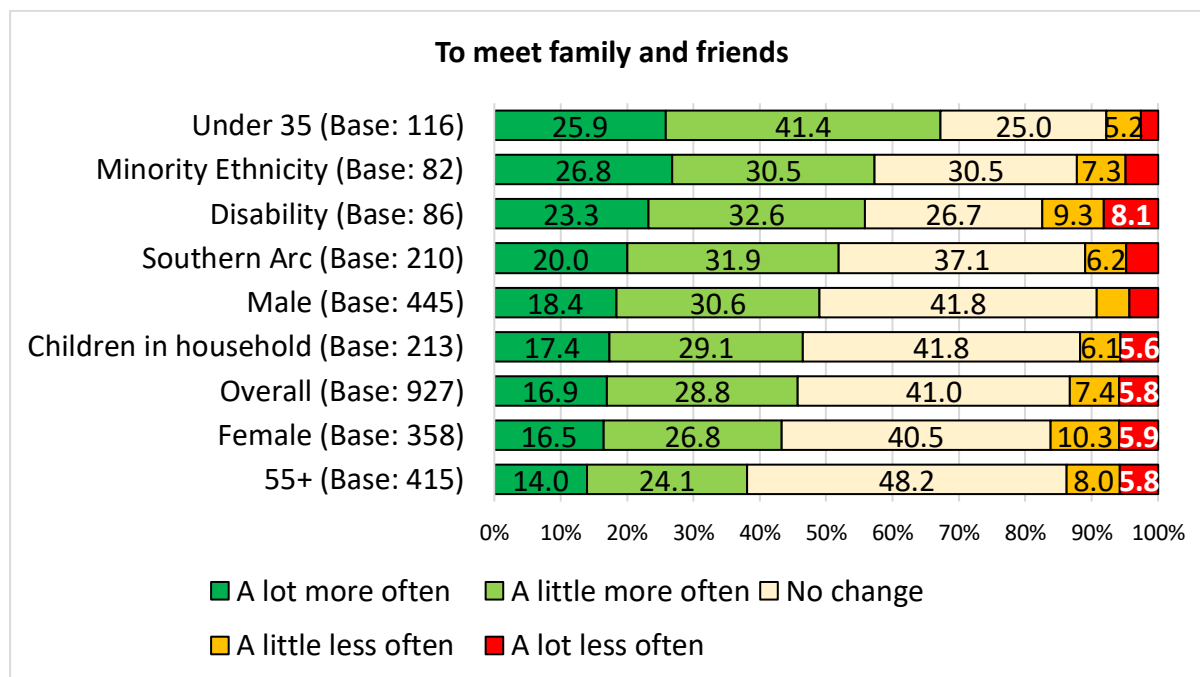
More help for those living in deprivation	13	7.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address poverty - support for low income families and households. Community based approach. - Not helping those that are deprived today will build another generation (their children) who may well be deprived also.
Community Safety / ASB	12	7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target smoking and drug abuse - Women's safety. Most women do not go out at night unless there is no alternative.
Better Health Services	10	5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access to health services such as GPs, Consultants, Mental Health, etc. - Improvement to NHS, affordable access to Drs, Dentists, opticians and mental health specialists as well as other health care
Greater control	10	5.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation, regulation and licensing to benefit and encourage and increase sustainable and eco-friendly businesses. Think globally, act locally! - Ban all polystyrene from take-aways.
Waste Management	8	4.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste management- if an area looks cared for, people feel cared for
Housing / Homelessness Issues	7	4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing needs to not just be of quality, it needs to be affordable, energy efficient, appropriate and adaptable. Work with innovative housing providers, not traditional bricks and mortar builders to create housing for the future.
Generally against the push for Active Travel	6	3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop emphasising cycling all the time some people cannot and have no desire to cycle. Be aware of people with reduced mobility and disabilities in your plans.
Improved / Enhanced Public Transport / Infrastructure	6	3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cut the political spin and improve the public transport network : Cardiff council have embarked on a policy of destroying the public bus services in Cardiff
Employment opportunities	3	1.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs! - provide self-worth, dignity, access to better housing and improved lifestyles.
Misc.	26	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More beautiful buildings that give a sense of place is often a forgotten aspect that impacts people mental well-being. Less depressing glass, steel and concrete and more beautiful buildings. - Getting communities back together again, with effective communication and regular meetings held - A four day working week
Total	170	-	-

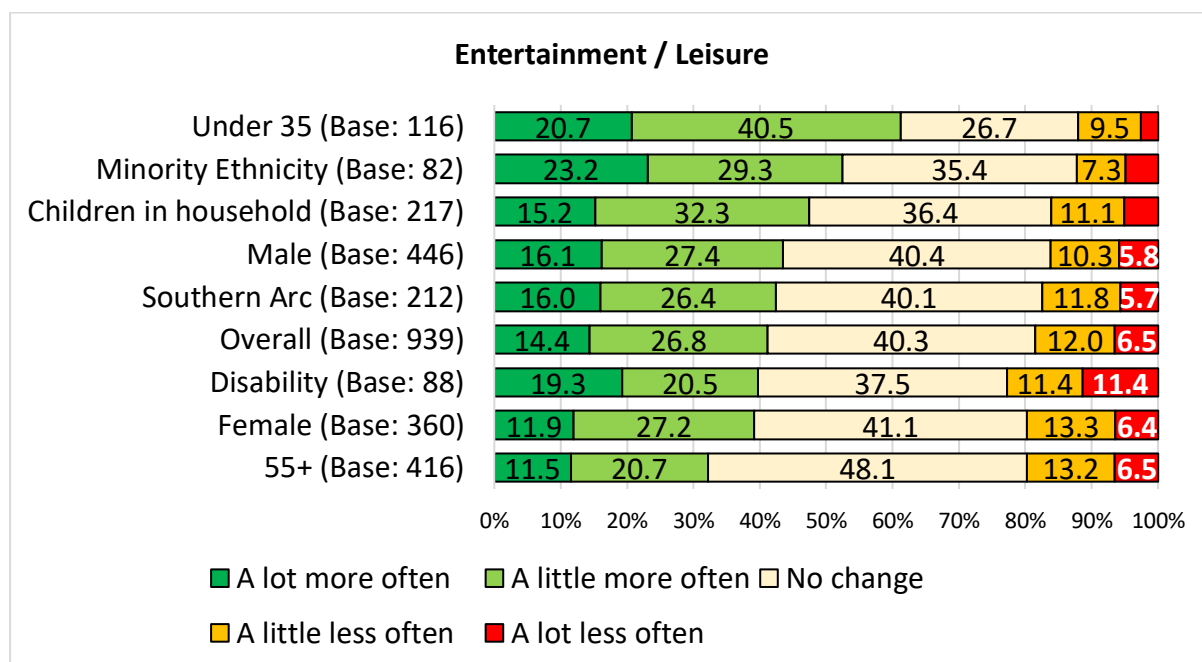
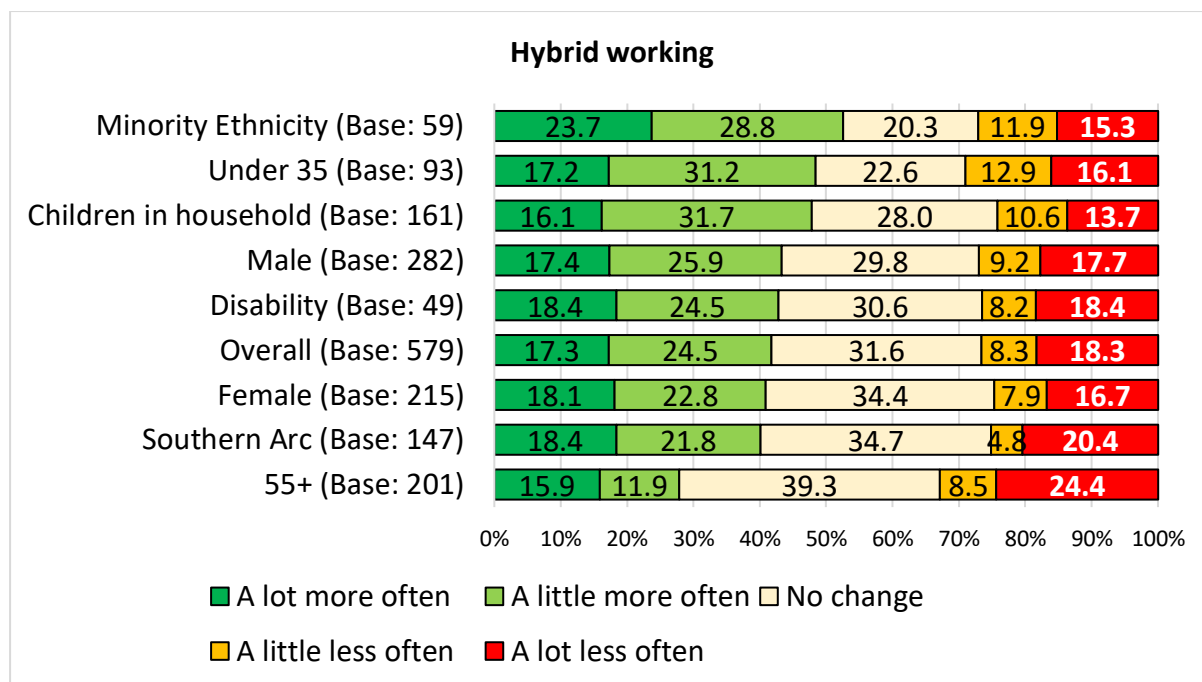
Appendix 15 – What do you think the future role of the city centre should be?: Something else

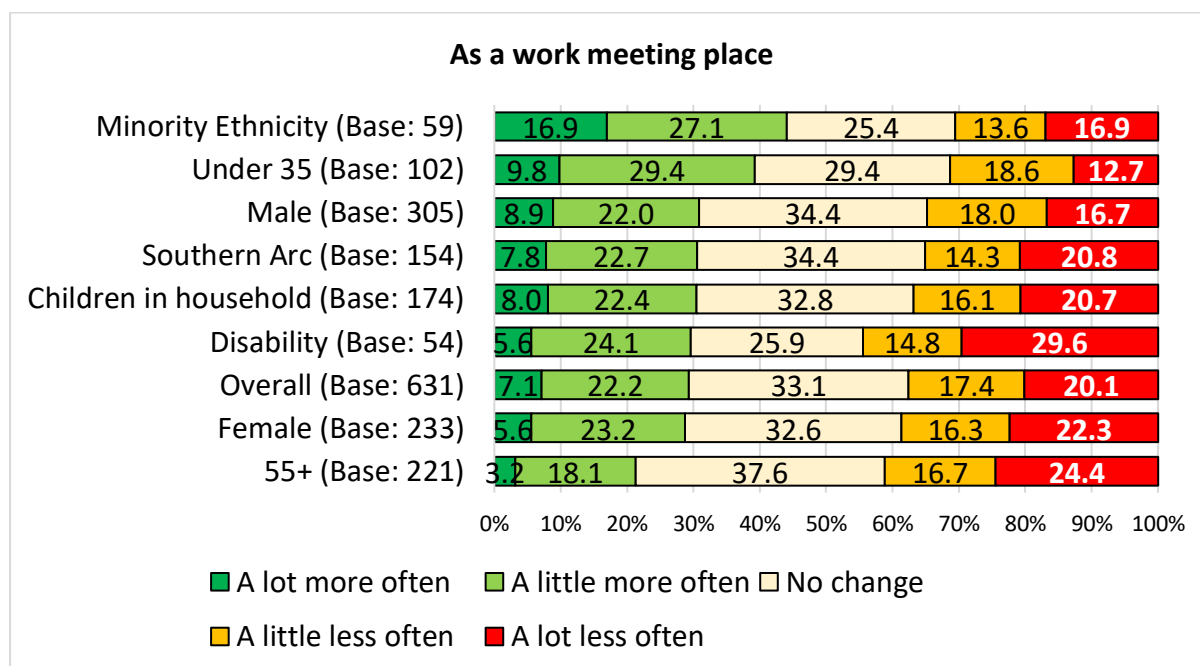
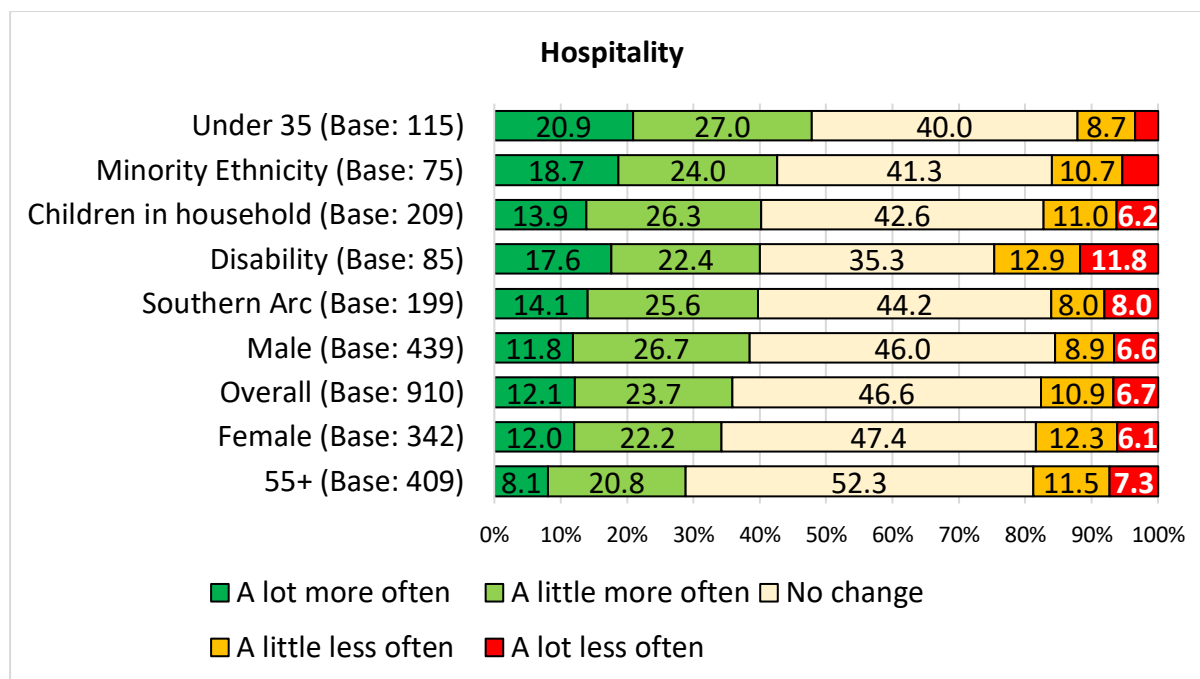
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Attractions / Tourism - Music / Murals / Arts / Culture / Sporting Events etc.	25	30.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Interesting, unique attractions that differentiate Cardiff from any other UK city. There aren't enough well developed cultural attractions.</i> - <i>Arts and culture - music, murals, worships, creativity!</i>
Community Spaces / Socialising areas / Using Green Spaces	21	25.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A social gathering place for all ages and communities</i> - <i>As a rich living green centre with gardens, a sanctuary for animals - a re-greening centre as a sanctuary for citizens.</i>
More Amenities	13	15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Leisure, sports, green spaces, health centre/dentist, community education, cycle paths, a Green healthy city</i> - <i>Creative production. Fitness and leisure. Education. Mixed use of all kinds, including those not yet imagined. Flexibility and adaptability.</i>
A better mix - not shopping reliant	10	12.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A hybrid solution is important - for example the predominance of large shops over the last decades has created a vacuum when they are no longer popular</i> - <i>Actually need less shopping for new things , and more facilities for mending / sharing / hiring / borrowing / second hand</i>
Travel Hubs	6	7.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>sustainable travel hubs - cycle parking, facilities for cyclists including bike repair, lockers etc, access to car clubs</i>
Misc.	13	15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>We are the capital city of Wales, our city should reflect this, our city should be the ambassador for our country</i> - <i>Small independent businesses, not chains (shops and restaurants)</i>
Total	82	-	-

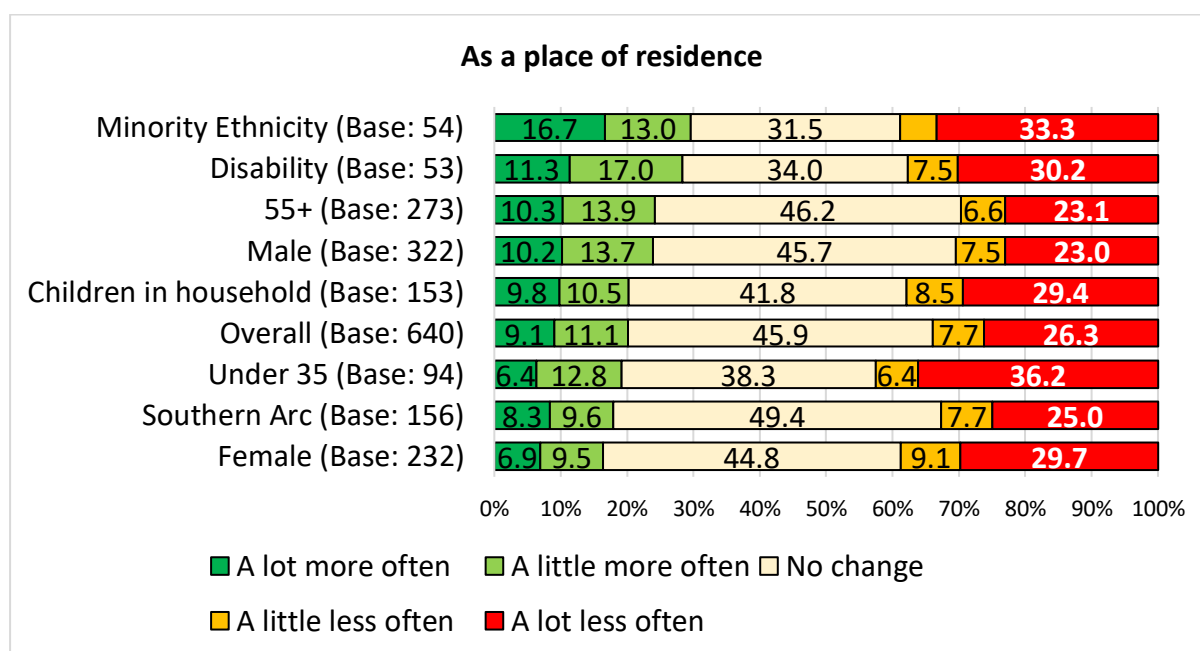
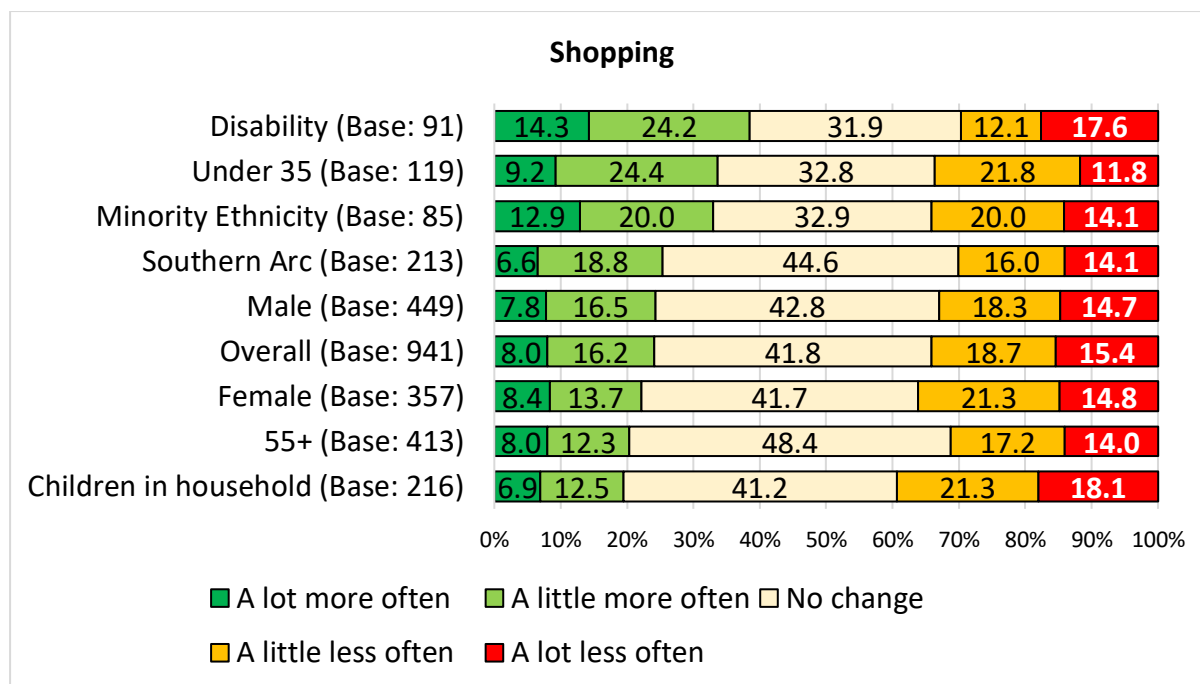
Appendix 16 – Breakdown of Results for “In the future, how often would you be likely to use the following in the city centre for each of the following?” by Demographic Groups

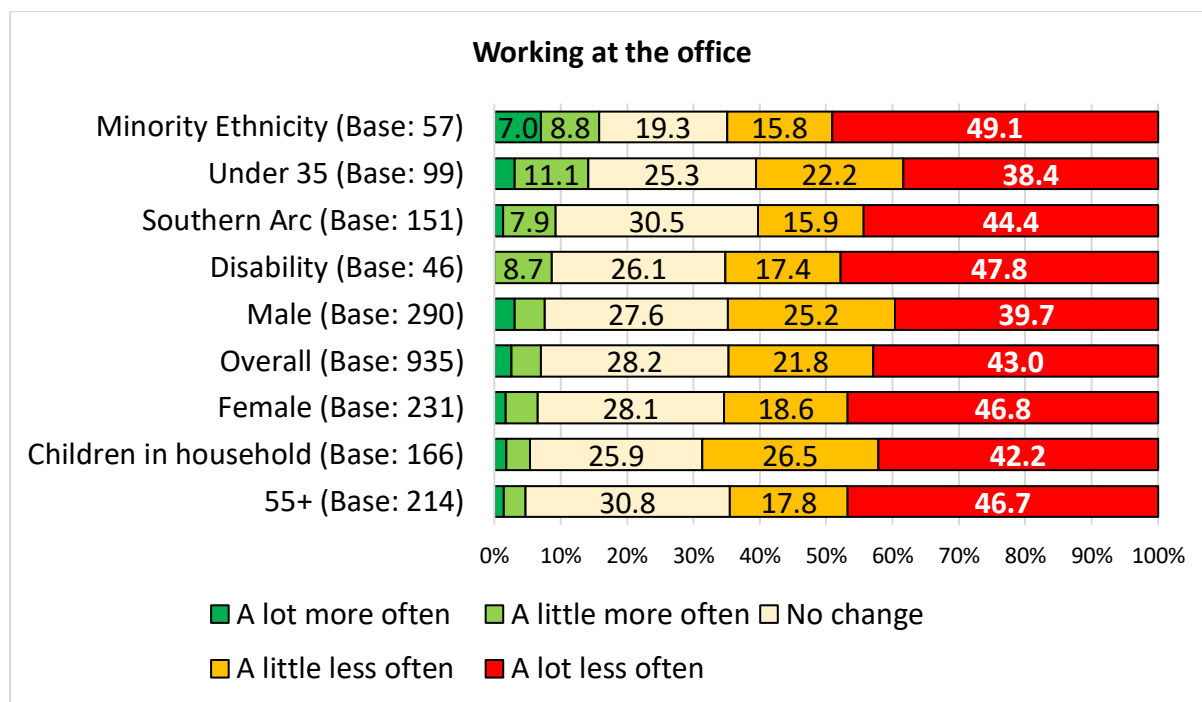
Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes









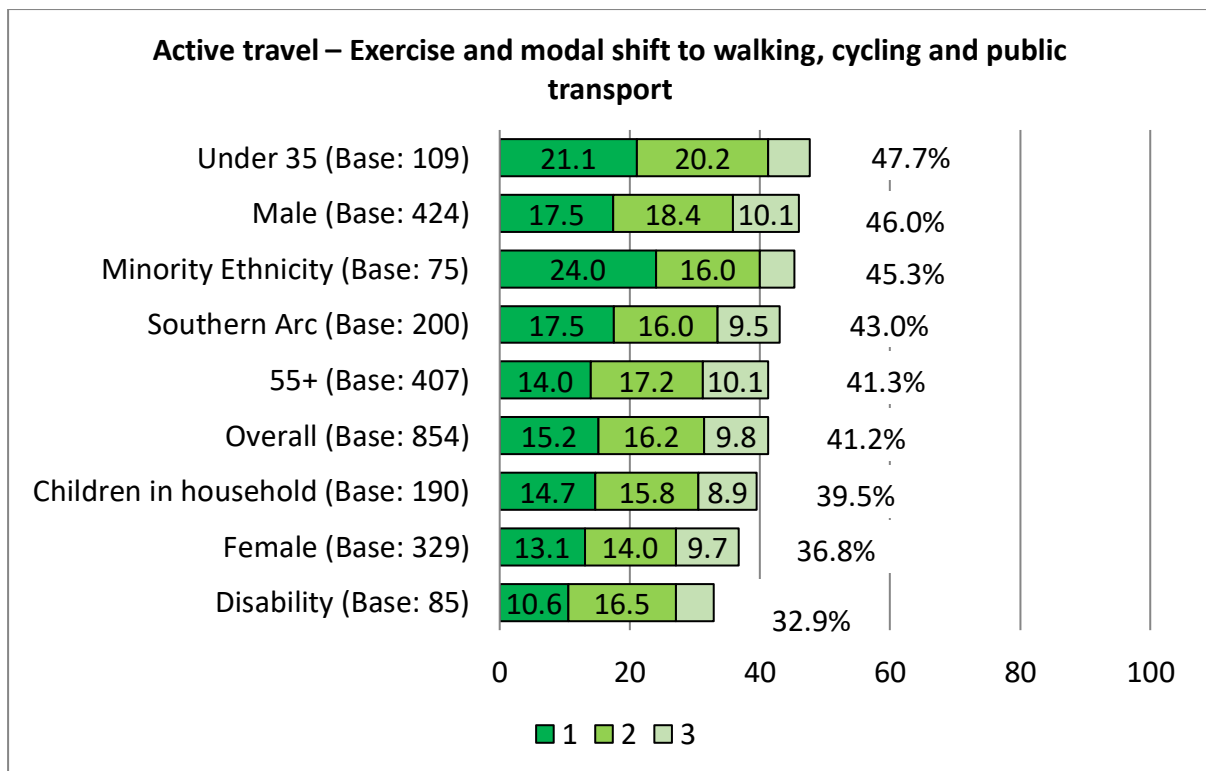
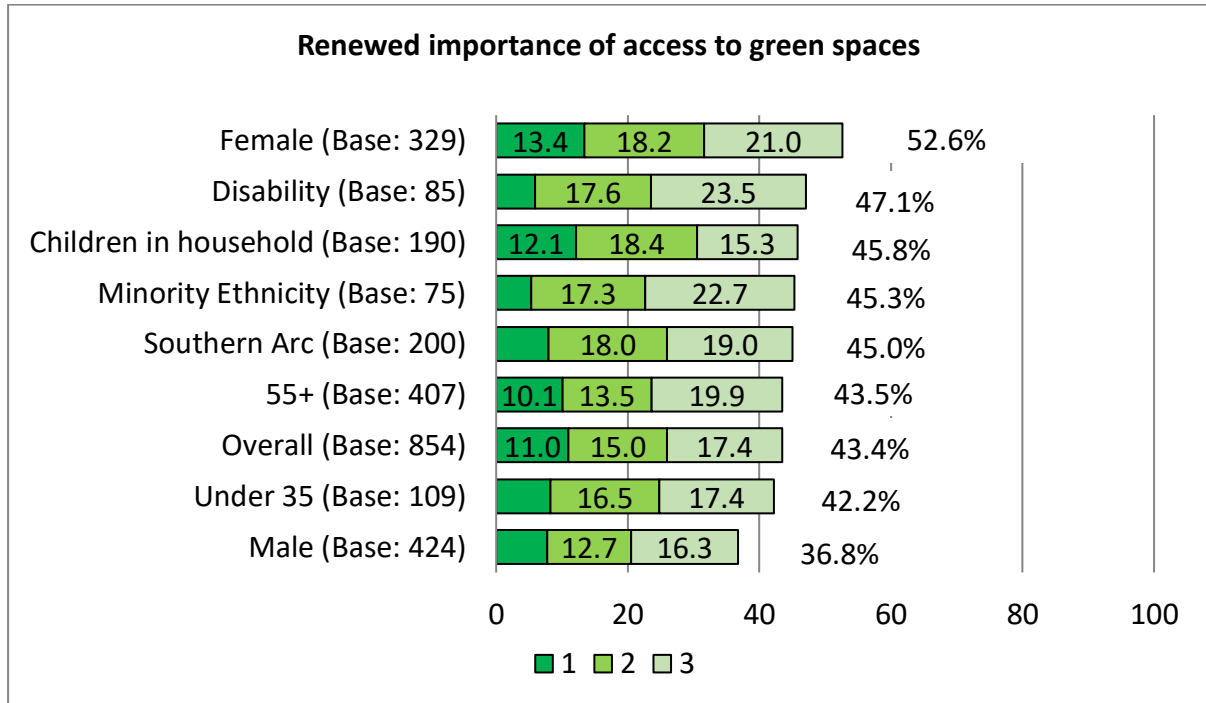


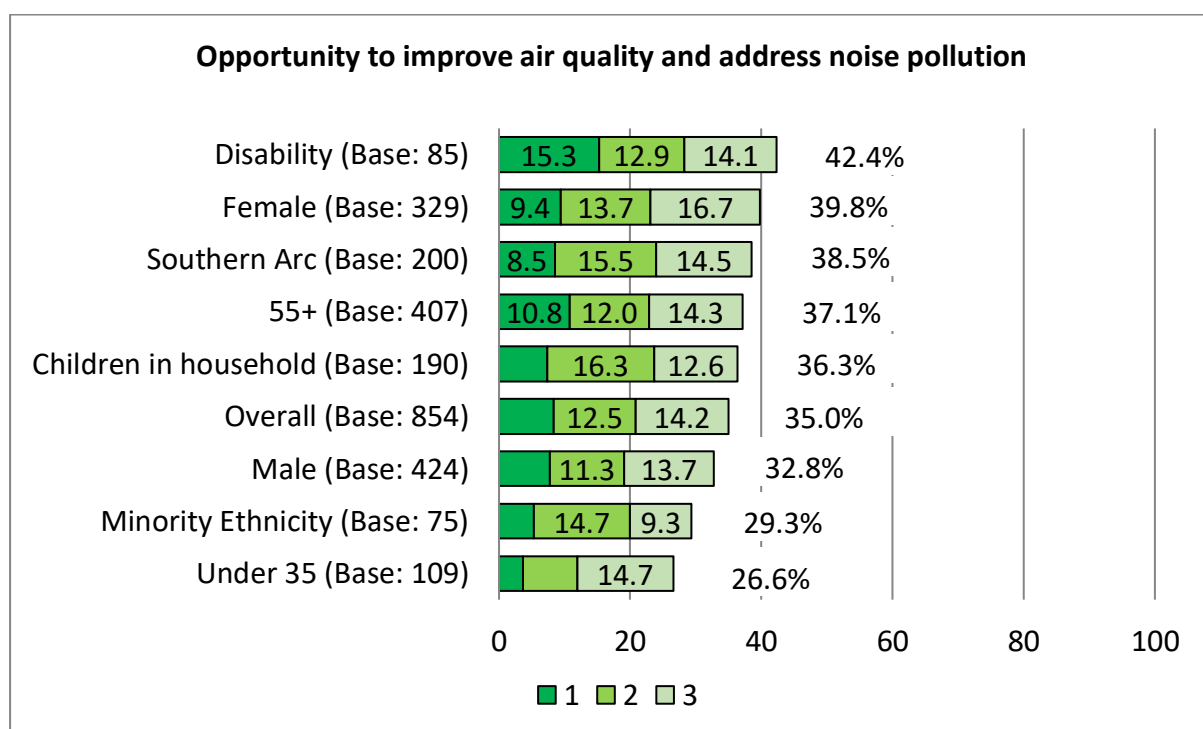
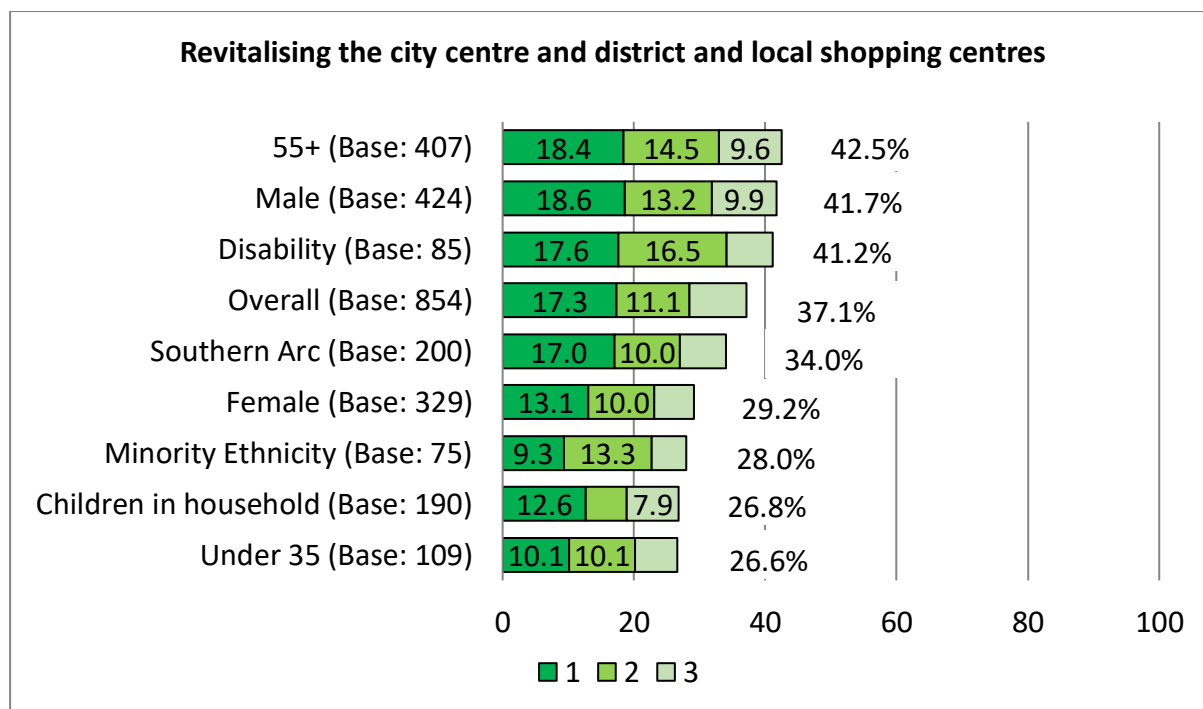
Appendix 17 – For what other purpose would you use the city centre?

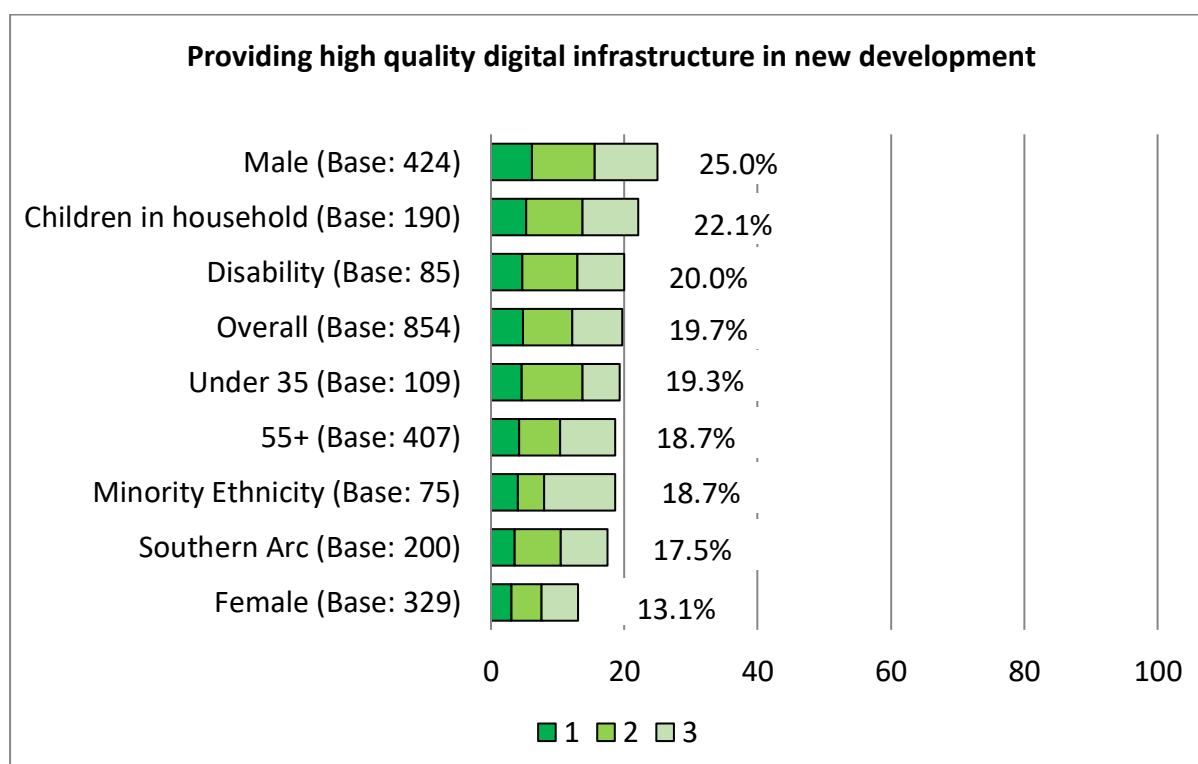
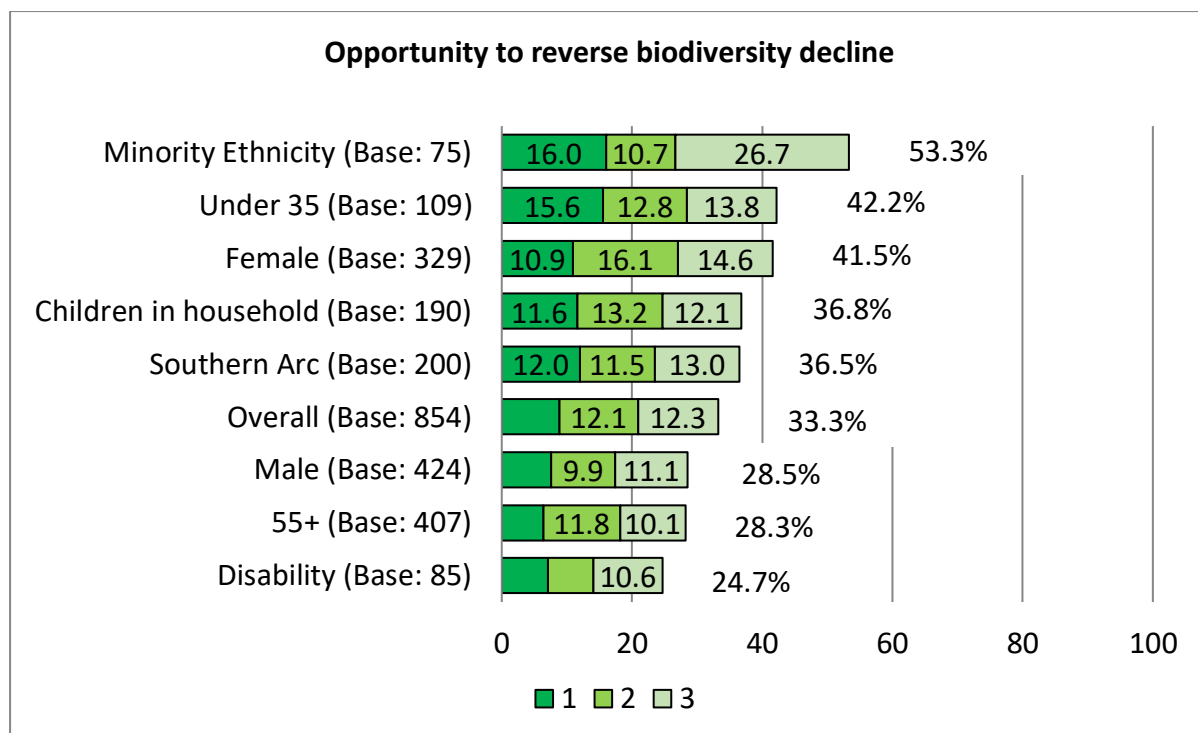
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Commuting/Travel	11	16.7	- To commute into/out of - As a transport hub.
Exercise	9	13.6	- Exercise. The river is an amazing place for swimming and kayaking. Can we make more of our waterways as places for exercise? - For a stroll
Green space	9	13.6	- To enjoy green space - i.e. the castle - Enjoying green spaces like Bute Park, Cardiff Castle, walking by the river, boat trips, being able to pop for a coffee and some relaxation time somewhere quiet and pretty and not crowded
Independent shops, not chains	5	7.6	- I used to love the individual shops all over Cardiff Centre. Now it's mainly big chains like every other city. I'm not interested in going into town for that.
Leisure	4	6.4	- Recreation. Access to the parks and cycling through to the Bay. Kayaking or paddle boarding on the Taff.
Cultural Events	4	6.4	- Music! Books! Art! History!
Sport	4	6.4	- Sports events
Community spaces	4	6.4	- A place where services are accessible such as advice centres
Safer	3	4.5	- I do not feel safe in city centre, so avoid it
Education	3	4.5	- Education
Work	2	3.0	- unfortunately I work there
Health	2	3.0	- To visit doctors, dentists etc.
Library	2	3.0	- To use the library
Misc.	18	27.3	- Urban farm - Good question. City centres are no longer and will disappear - Dependent upon COVID. Would use centre for more of the above when threat of contagion gone.
Total	66	-	-

Appendix 18 – Post-Pandemic Recovery: Breakdown by demographic groups

Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes





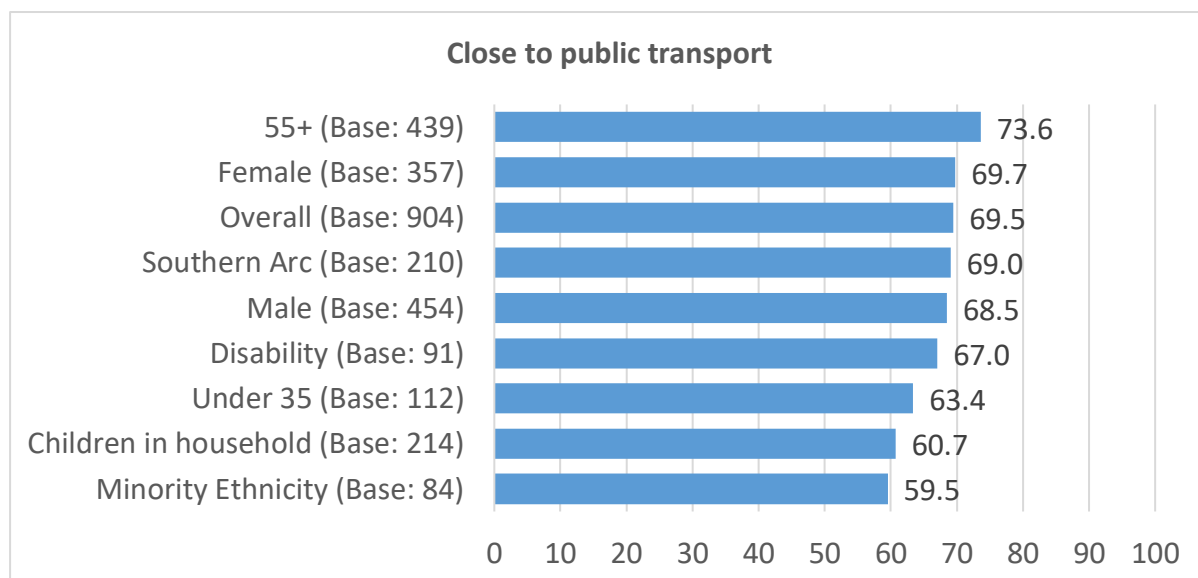
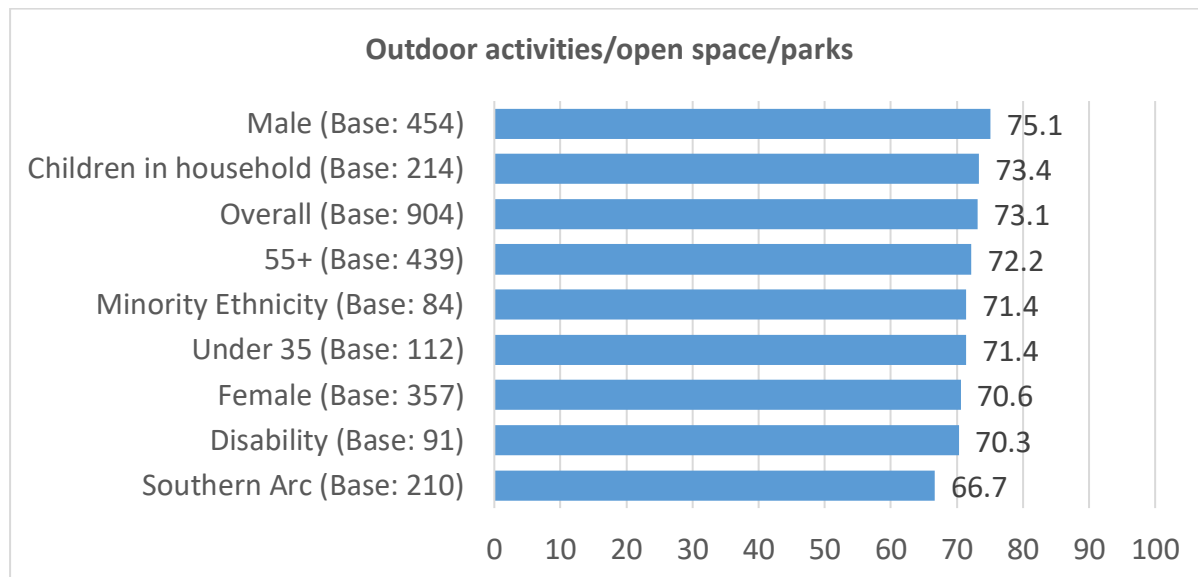


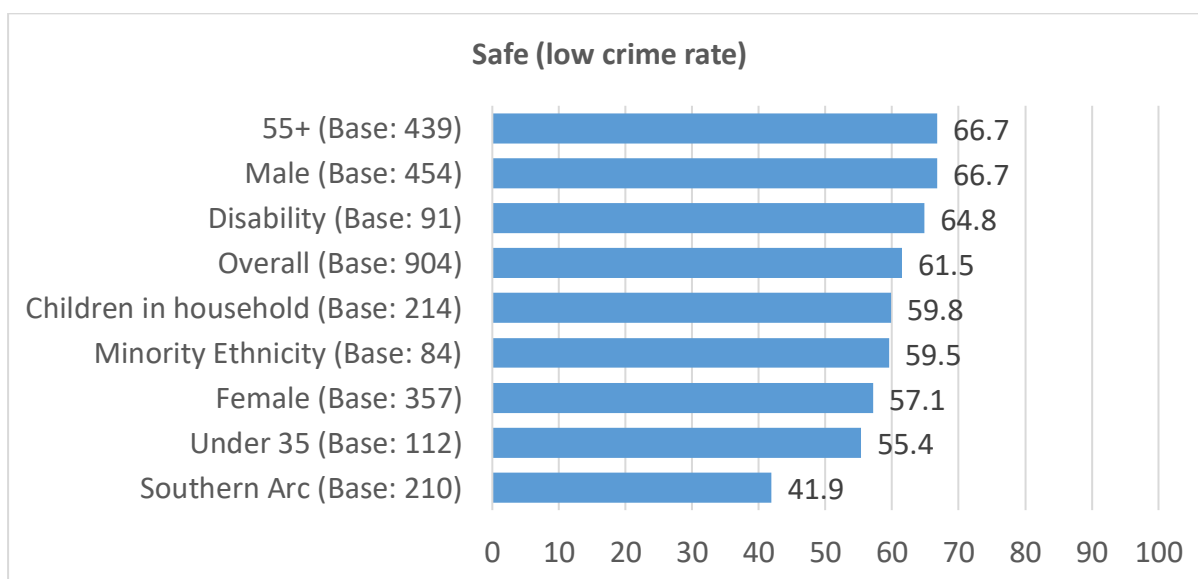
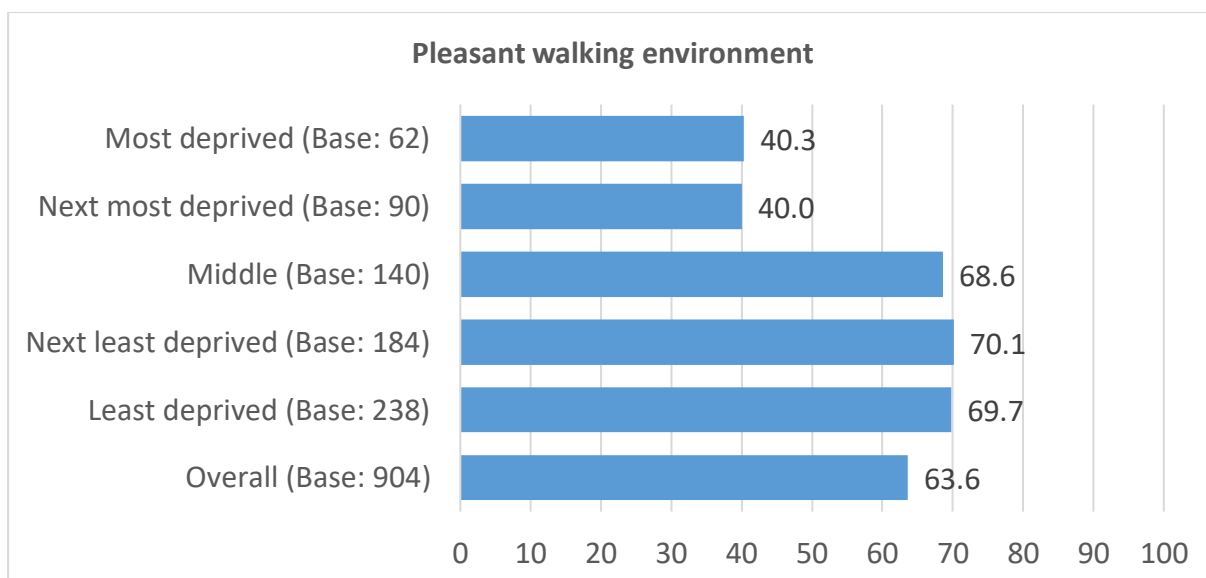
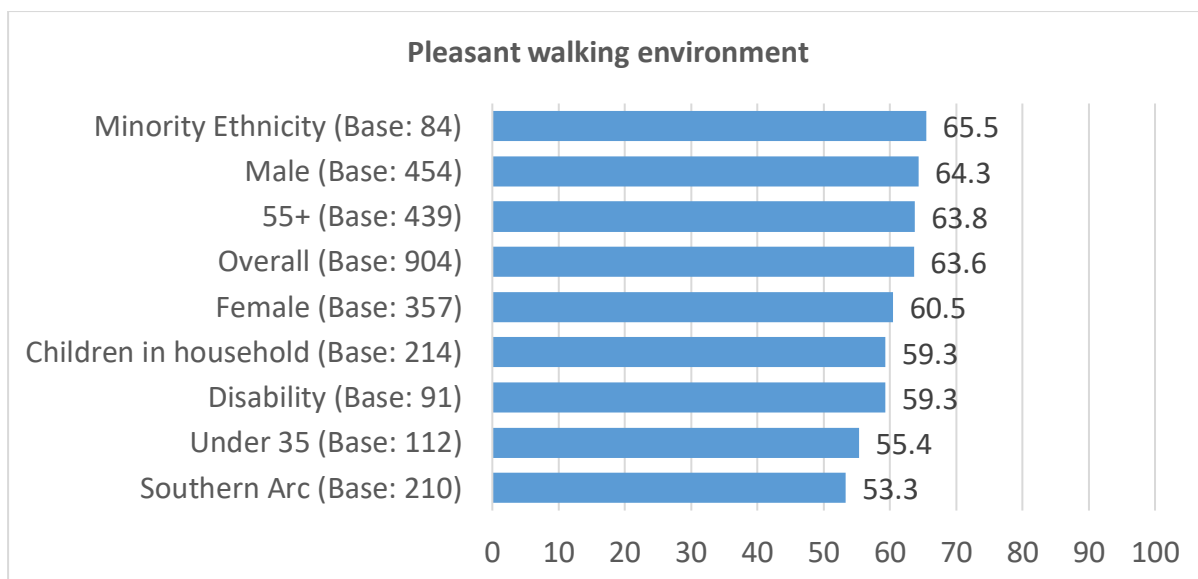
Appendix 19 – Post-Pandemic Recovery: Please specify what else you consider to be important

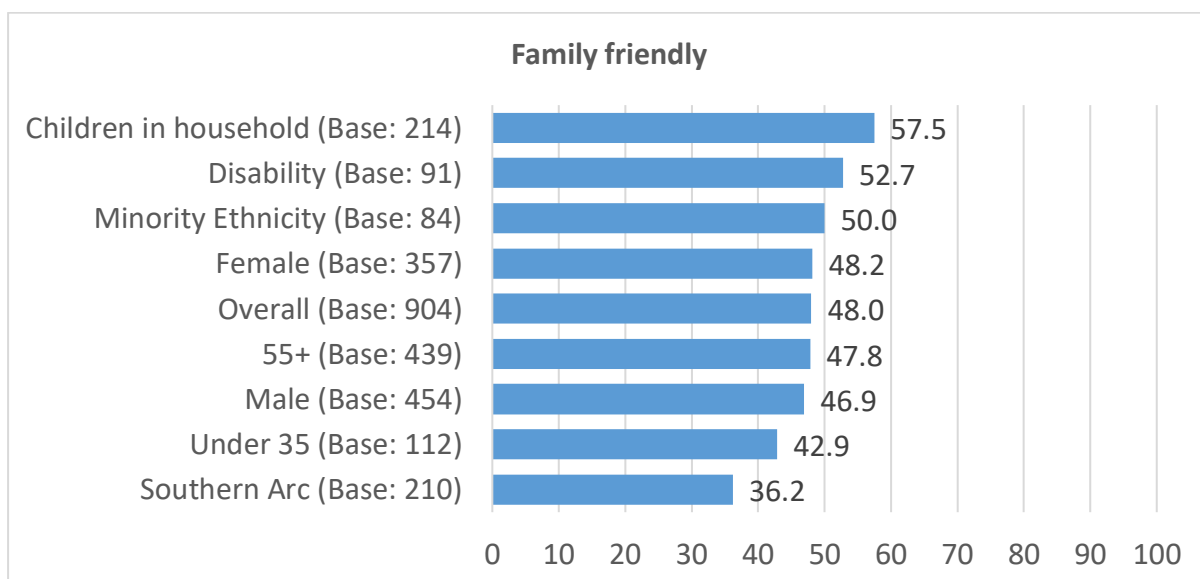
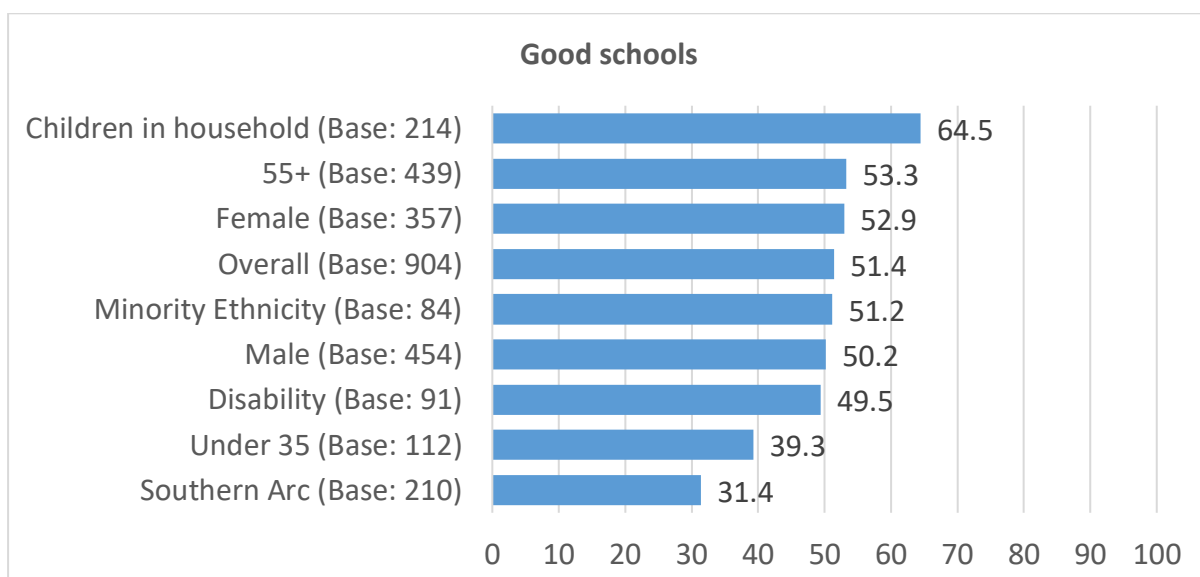
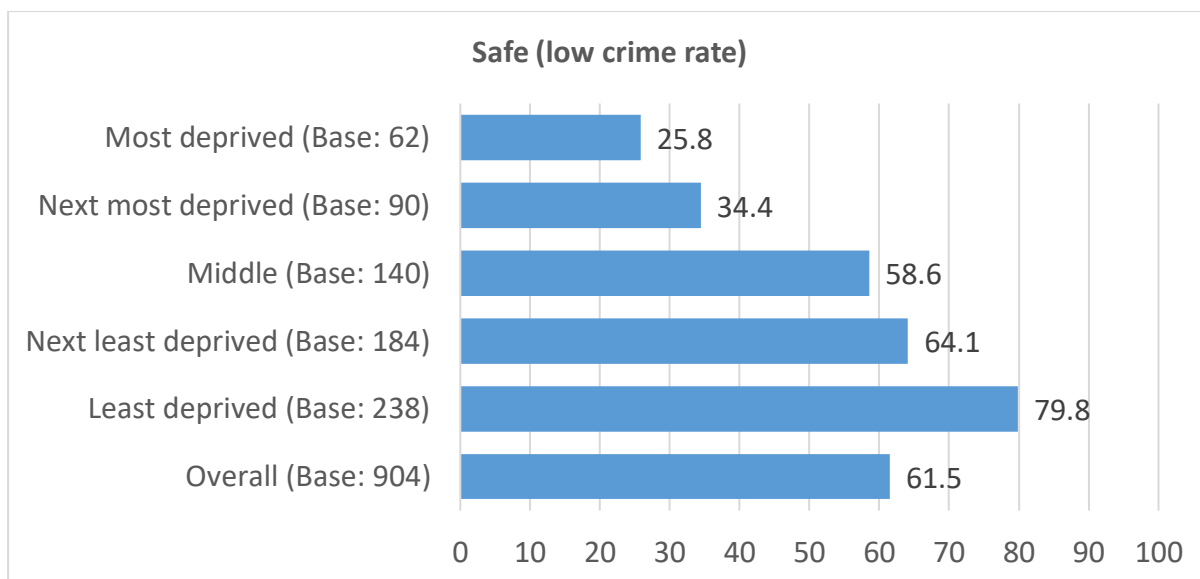
Theme	No	%	Example comments
New Approach	12	17.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the way Cardiff manages parks & verges to rewilding & local food, low maintenance approach - Place people and planet at the centre of every decision, above all else!
Improve Neighbourhoods / Encourage people to use local amenities / facilities	11	15.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having attractive local neighbourhoods with good transport links and local amenities. - Investment in exciting children's play - eg. playgrounds including more money for maintenance.
Improved Road Infrastructure	8	11.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of electric cars is growing exponentially, take much more account of that in the plans
Retain / More Greenery / Use Brownfield Sites	8	11.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to green spaces shouldn't mean channelling more and more people into fewer green spaces
Question concerns / queries	6	8.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incredibly hard to prioritise these issues - a lot of them are interdependent
Improved / Enhanced Public Transport / Infrastructure	4	5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your policies keep mentioning public transport, but it's woefully inadequate & not fit for purpose!
Better Education	3	4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating ignorant individuals to exercise common sense
Access to Services	3	4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health & wellbeing access to local services
Safety	2	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean and safe environment
Misc.	16	23.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing quality digital infrastructure in existing properties, my broadband is awful - Staying local - isn't that what it was like before?
Total	69	-	-

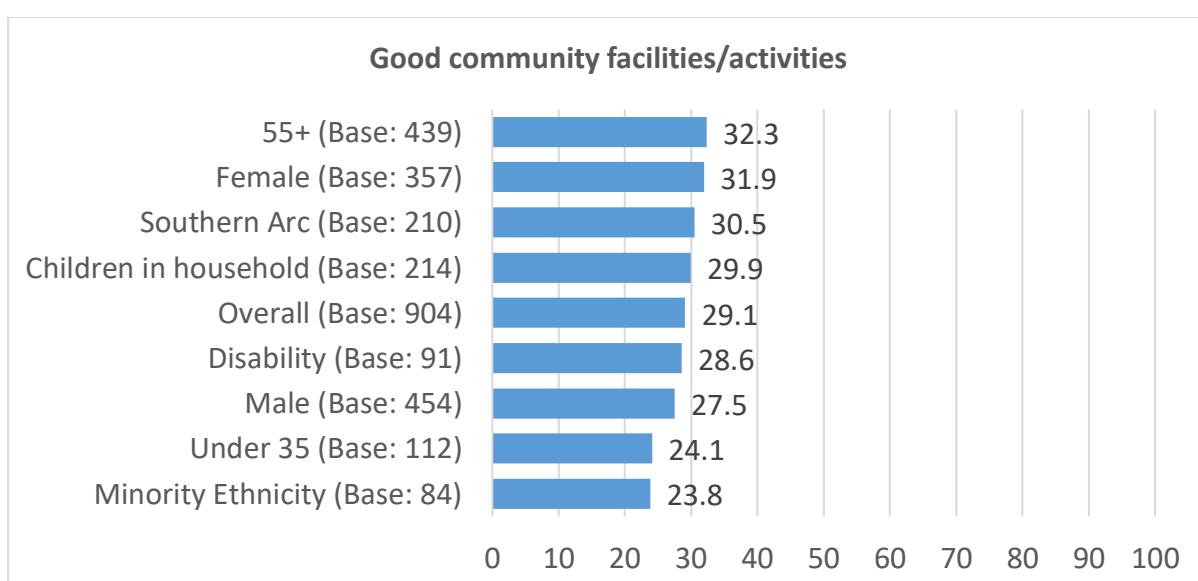
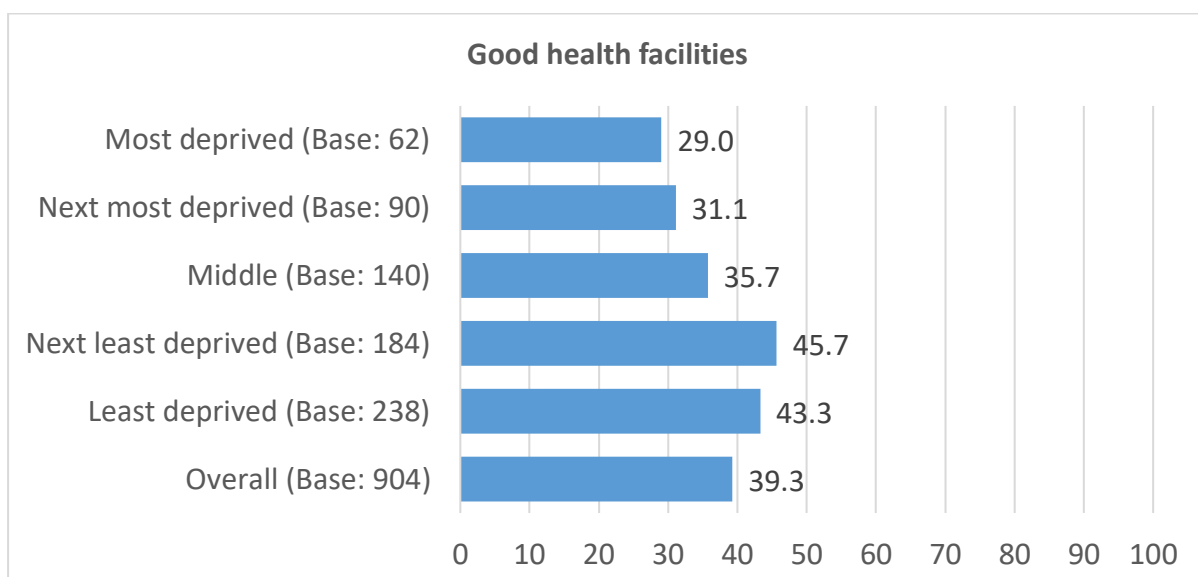
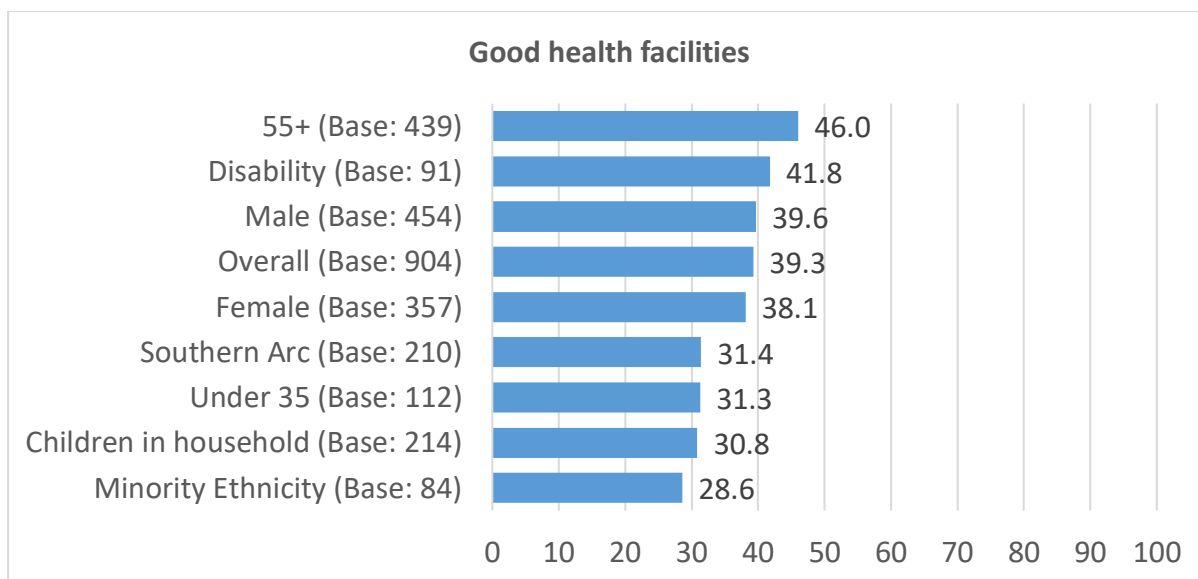
Appendix 20 – Breakdown of Results for “What do you think is good about your neighbourhood?” by Demographic Groups

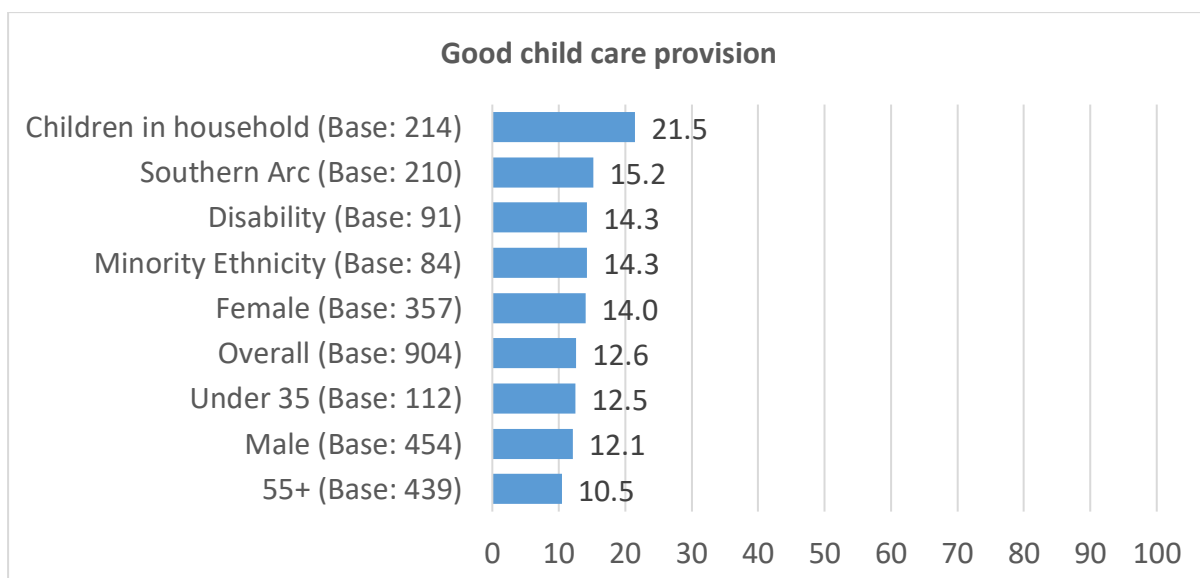
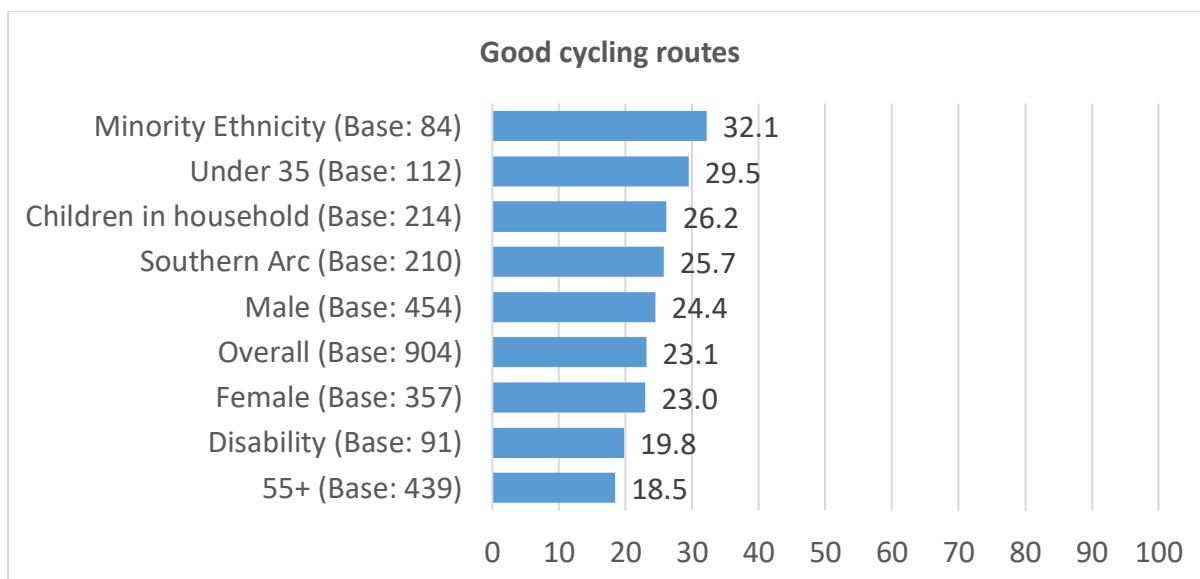
Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes









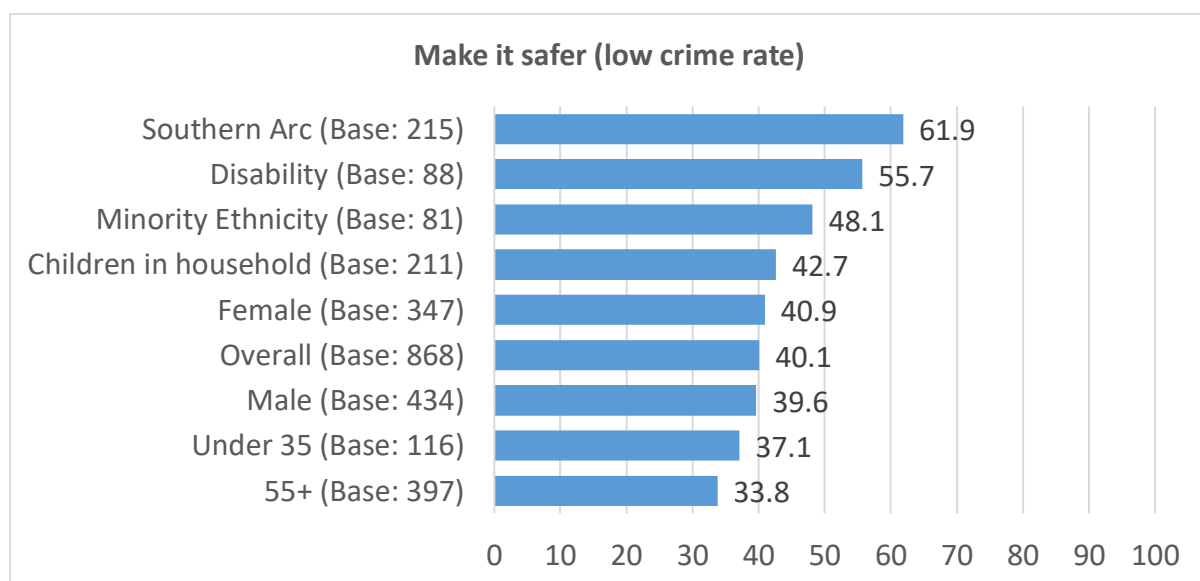
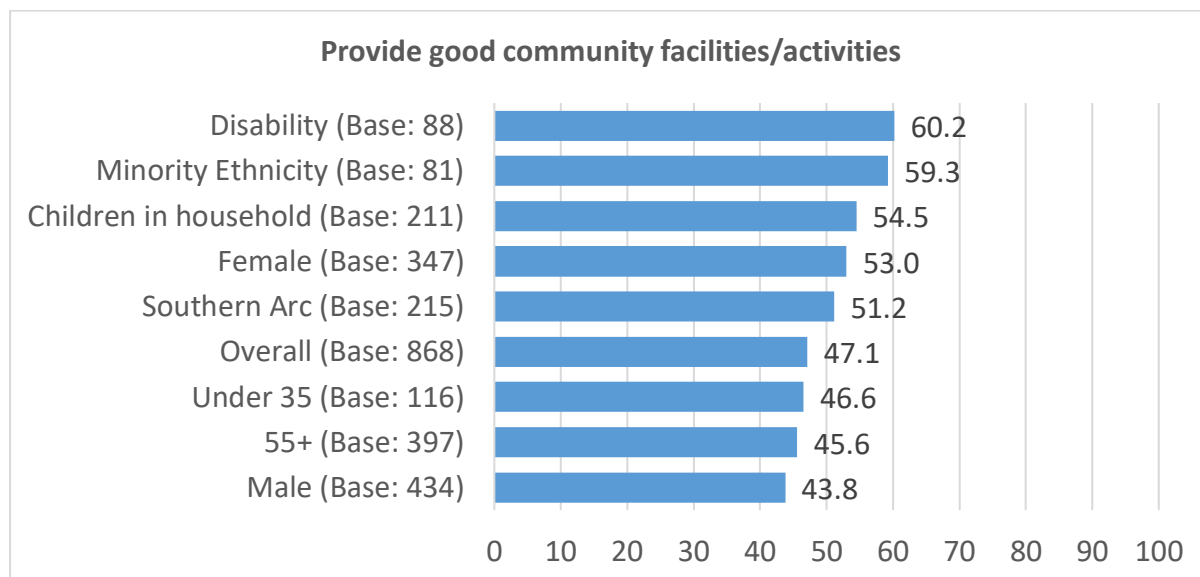


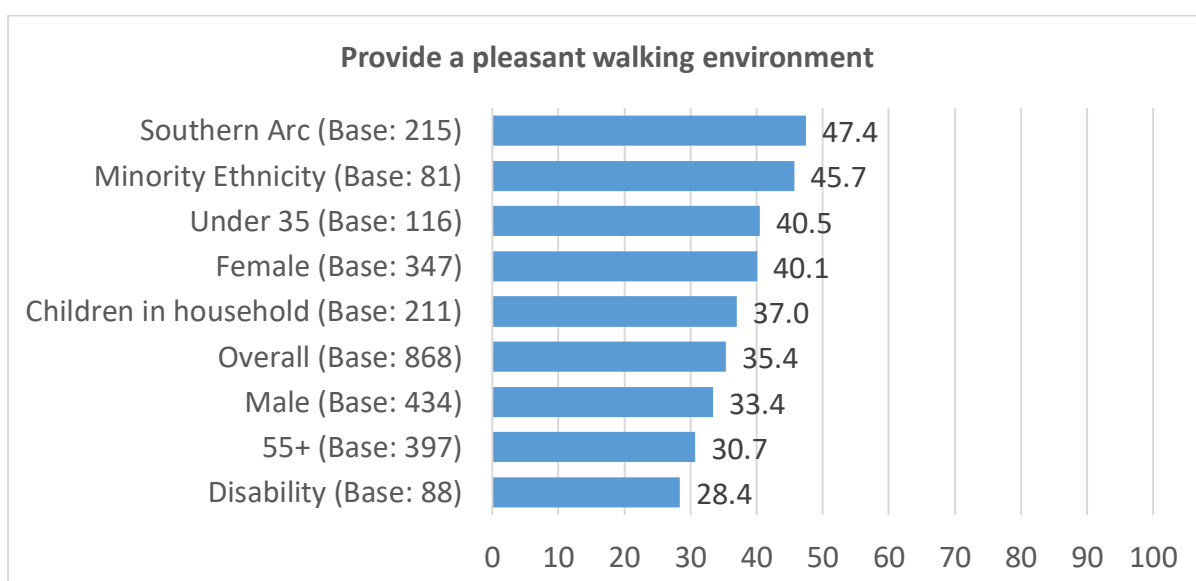
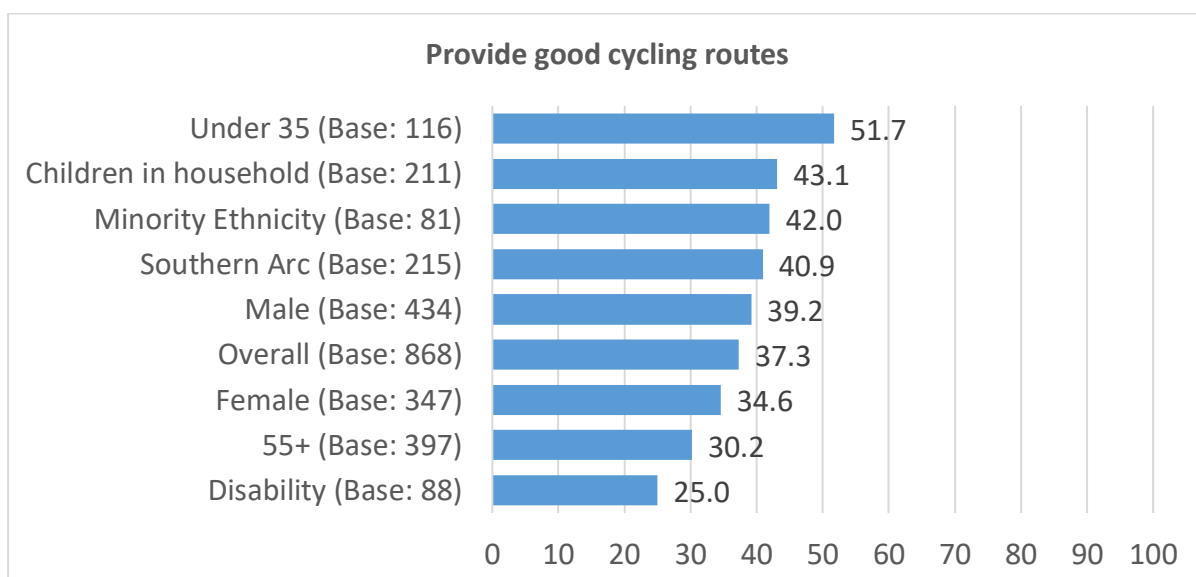
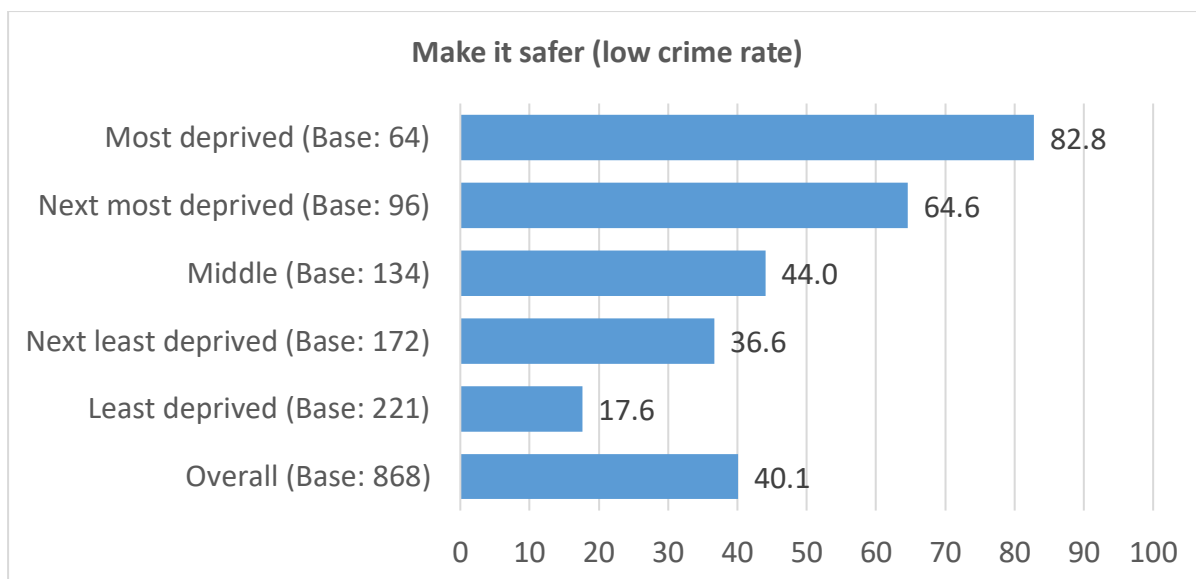
Appendix 21 - What do you think is good about your neighbourhood?: Something else

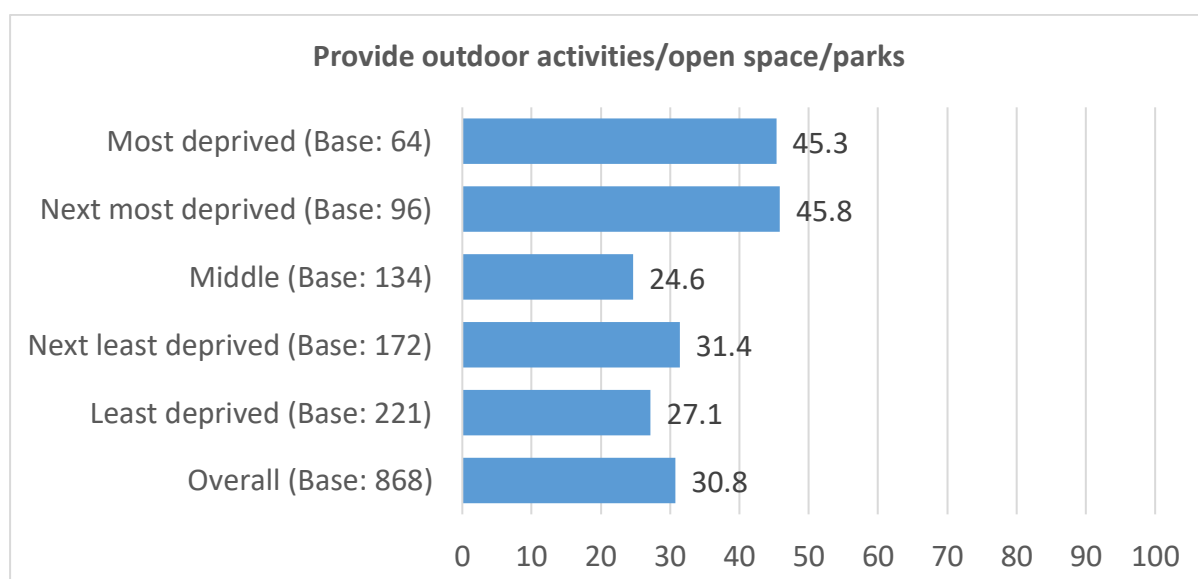
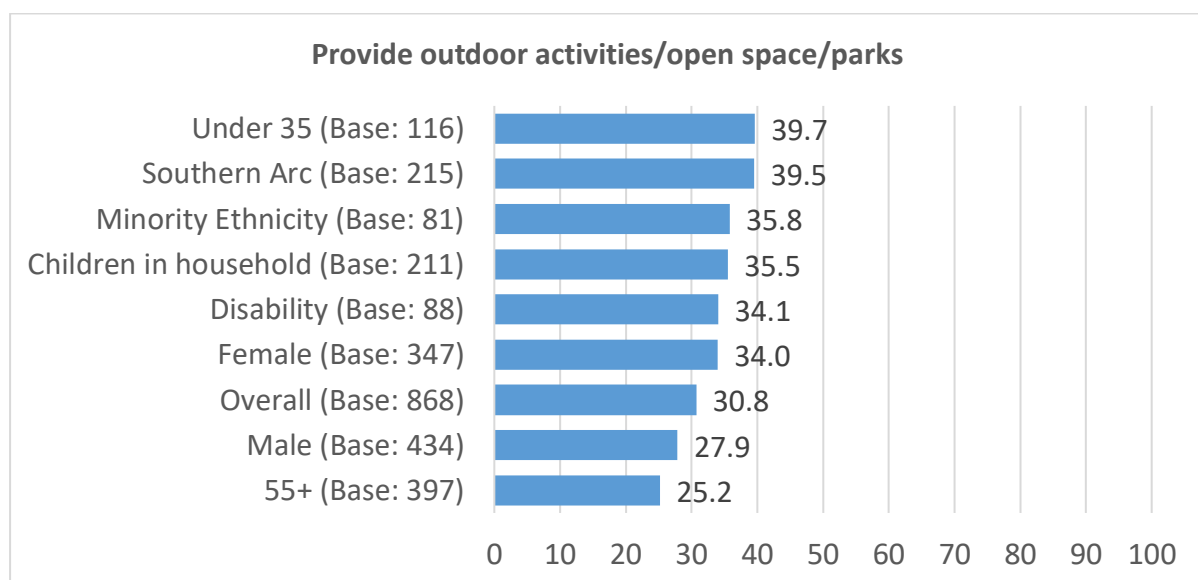
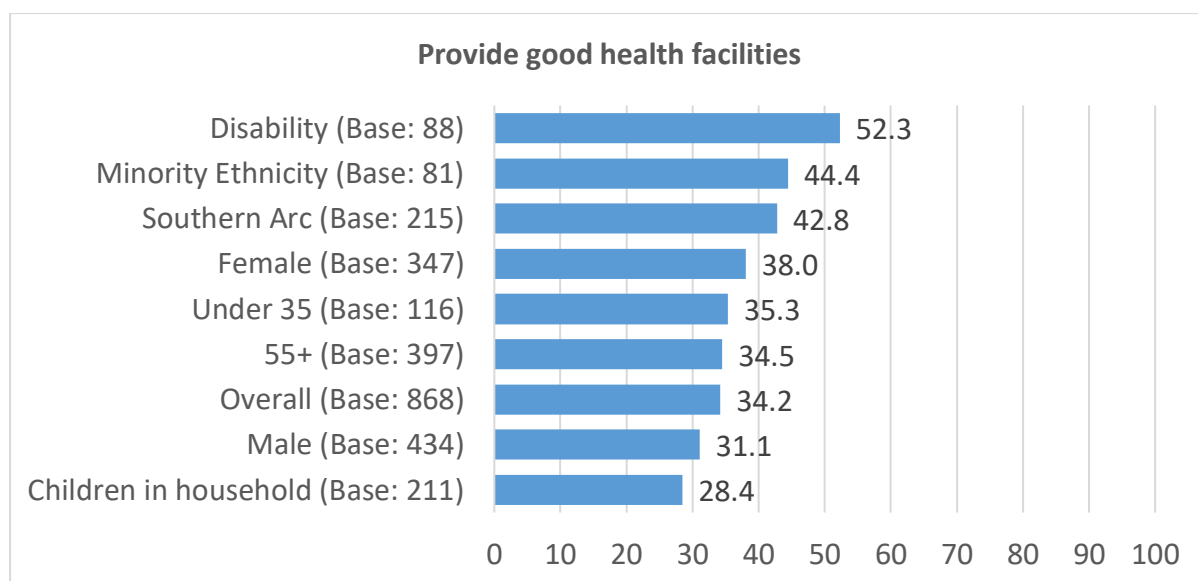
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Proximity / Accessibility / Close to Local Amenities / Facilities	18	38.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Good location to get to various locations.</i> - <i>Allotment, which is a great place to take grow your own food and get a good workout doing it!</i> - <i>Plenty of choice of places of worship.</i>
Negative Comments	12	25.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Nothing is good we feel scared unsafe and minoritised and surrounded by crooks drug dealers and nasty creatures</i> - <i>Not an area I would choose if I could afford to move</i>
Community Spirit	7	14.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Diversity within the community.</i> - <i>The good thing about my neighbourhood is the community, the people.</i>
Affordability	3	6.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Affordable</i>
Good Design	3	6.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Aesthetically attractive Victorian terraces.</i>
Misc.	5	10.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Welsh awareness</i> - <i>More community police presence</i>
Total	47	-	-

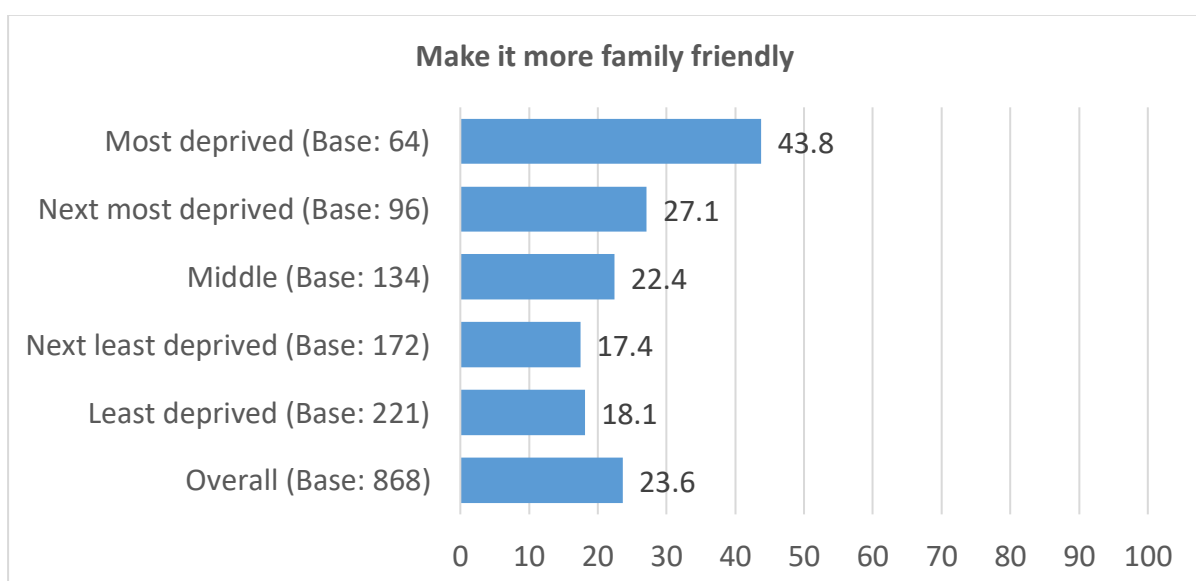
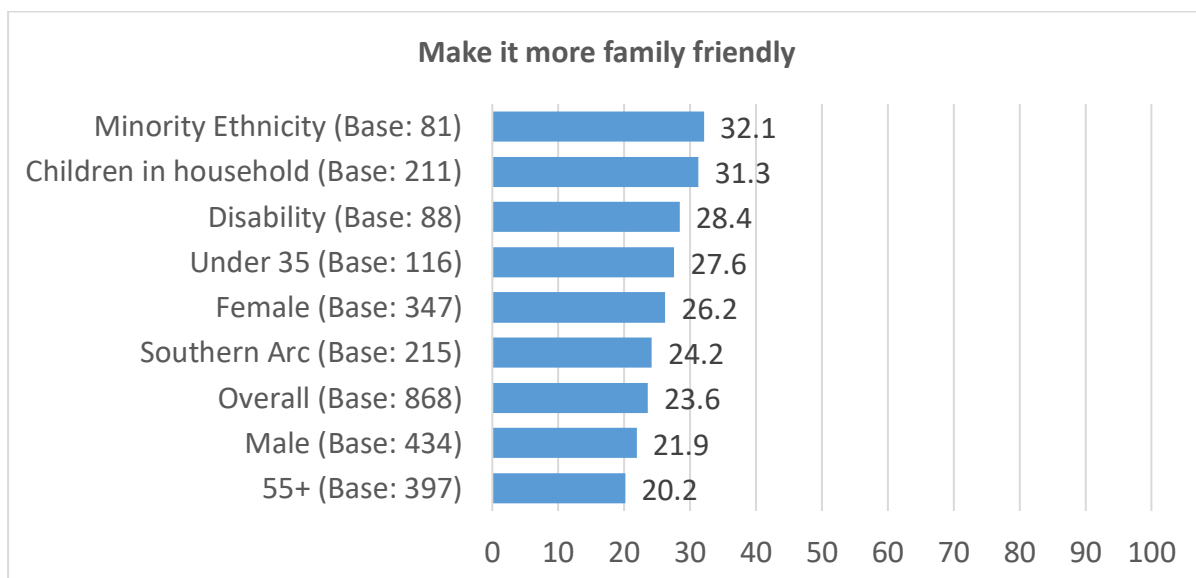
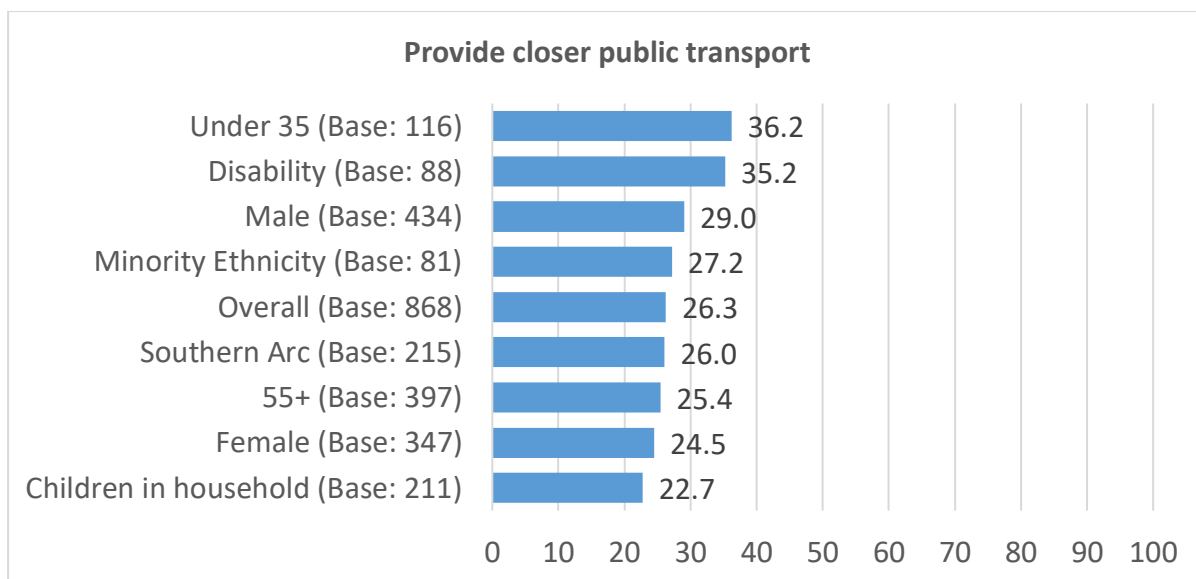
Appendix 22 – Breakdown of Results for “What do you think could be done to improve your local neighbourhood?” by Demographic Groups

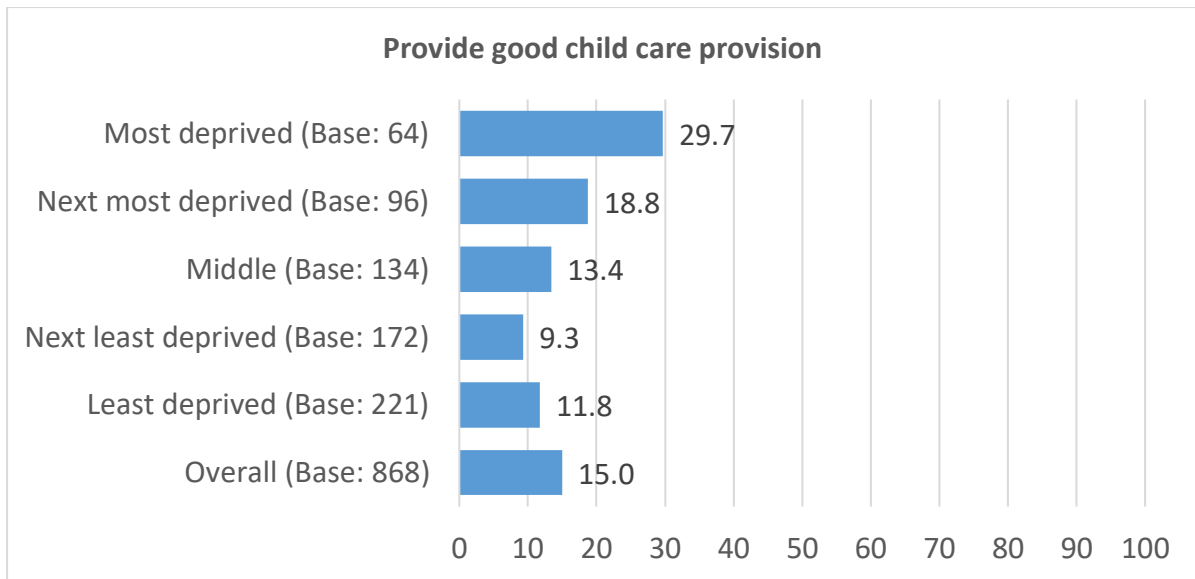
Base sizes shown in brackets – caution should be taken with lower base sizes











Appendix 23 - What do you think could be done to improve your local neighbourhood?: Something else

Theme	No	%	Example comments
More / Improved Local Amenities / Facilities	26	22.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Community gardens and farmers markets. More sports facilities. Car charging points.</i> - <i>Make children's playgrounds more exciting by adding more equipment; Change policies to not allow neighbours moving close to existing parks and playgrounds to have equipment removed due to noise etc.</i> - <i>We only have big supermarkets - no small neighbourhood shops. Hence people drive more, and few focal points exist for the community</i>
Retain / Protect Green Spaces	18	15.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Not decimate our neighbourhood by taking away our peace, quiet and tranquillity. Preserve our air quality, green space, nature and wildlife.</i> - <i>Stop building on green belt land destroying habitats and green space.</i>
Improve Litter Issues	17	14.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>More bins & cleaning of the streets. Fine people who leave rubbish in their front gardens.</i> - <i>More street cleaning and drain maintenance. Bins that the seagulls can't get into!</i>
More Driving / Parking enforcement	12	10.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Parking needs to be looked at around schools, the way parents park is careless and unsafe for both residents and children</i> - <i>Traffic speeds along my road at rush hour.</i>
Tackling ASB Issues	12	10.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Too many unruly youths and too small police presence</i> - <i>Where I live crime and noise and vandalism is very high. These things ought to be prioritised and tackled.</i>
Cheaper / More Reliable / More Frequent Transport System	11	9.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improve frequency and connectivity of public transport - limited to city centre every half hour and less at weekends</i> - <i>Public transport is close but it is unreliable. Bus only scheduled every 30mins but it is always late or sometimes doesn't show up at all.</i>
Housing Issues - Less Developments / Renovate properties / affordable housing	10	8.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Halt the building on greenfield sites. Some developers are motivated by greed, we have seen on TV developers saying they will not build in the valleys as there isn't enough profit. As someone</i>

			<p><i>formally from the valleys I see a need for high quality housing, infrastructure and work in the valleys not Cardiff. We need a South Wales holistic strategy, don't make everything Cardiff centric.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Renovation of run down properties.</i>
Less Traffic / Improve Air Quality	8	6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reduce traffic and improve air quality</i> - <i>Mend the roads, improve the shockingly awful air quality</i>
Improve Road infrastructure	8	6.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Repair and maintain the roads and pavements, including cleaning (weeds, leaves, etc.)</i> - <i>remove all traffic calming</i>
Misc.	12	10.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Home Working is an issue with the number of noise pollution of incessant dogs barking. This needs to be tackled and dog owners educated about keeping barking under control.</i> - <i>More music venues</i>
Total	117	-	-

Appendix 24 – Green Spaces: What Other Approaches Would You Suggest?

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Green Spaces To Be Protected	78	25.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Use of green space should only be sanctioned as a last resort when all other options have been exhausted and the decision making scrutinised to ensure it is the case.</i> - <i>Green spaces need to be protected and increased, there are enough brown field sites that can be redeveloped into housing.</i> - <i>Too much green space already used</i> - <i>Given the climate and biodiversity emergencies, there's no question now that all green space must be protected and alternative approaches taken. Perhaps we need to obsess less about growth and focus more on preservation - we cannot keep on infinitely growing - the planet can't take it</i>
Develop / Re-use Existing Buildings / Space	61	19.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I cannot see the point of creating 'new' green spaces to replace existing, just be more creative about where to build what is deemed necessary</i> - <i>Green space only as last resort. Make use of existing built up spaces.</i> - <i>Always look for areas that need updating and can be "recycled" for other use before taking any green spaces away. These green spaces are vital to people's wellbeing but more importantly to nature and we are losing too much already.</i> - <i>Use brown land, rebuild or update empty houses</i>
Develop / Use Brownfield Land	47	15.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Build on brown sites</i> - <i>Prioritise brownfield development and repurposing of existing redundant building</i> - <i>Better use of brownfield areas. Incentivise developers to use infill areas</i>
Preserve / Enhance / Protect Biodiversity	25	8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>This is too vague a question. Some green space is full of biodiversity. Some green space has been destroyed by chemicals. We need to preserve and enhance the places that have biodiversity and use low biodiversity, well connected green space for housing</i> - <i>need to consider the biology of the green spaces and protect wildlife</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Maintain green spaces better. Make sure they support biodiversity.</i>
Any green spaces used need to be replaced	14	4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Emphasis on replacement green space being provided.</i> - <i>Everything is a balance. And losses in one area really do need to be balanced by gains in another area.</i>
Role of developers	12	3.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Developers should be absolutely compelled to honour their commitments to providing appropriate infrastructure, affordable housing etc.</i> - <i>Make the Developers responsibility to provide and fund Green space in any new development</i>
Consider Local Amenities When Planning New Builds	11	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Housing cannot be the only thing provided in a new build estate. They require facilities that the community can use. A hub / library / community centre / swimming pools etc.</i> - <i>Use S106 obligations to ensure all new housing has access to green space</i>
More education / Community awareness / Community Engagement	9	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Take children out into parks and teach them about wildlife</i> - <i>Community groups to be involved in management of green spaces, also get local school involved</i>
Stop developing	9	2.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop building!</i> - <i>Stop the huge expansion of Cardiff</i>
Need to look at the bigger picture	7	2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do joined up thinking i.e. talk to all those involved in providing transport, health and education facilities and all act together</i> - <i>Better joined-up thinking - e.g. not selling off NHS land for housing then appropriating nearby greenfield space for NHS development!</i>
Lack of trust in decision-makers	7	2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sensible impartial decisions needed by experts not council.</i> - <i>Establish alternative planning committees i.e. non-political lay persons with no vested interest politically or financially to question decisions before planning consent.</i>
Build outside Cardiff	5	1.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>build new houses elsewhere, maybe even a new city/town, need to stop overloading Cardiff</i>
Transport	3	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Actually build the metro.</i>
Northern Meadows	3	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>No greenspace development as it is clear the council can't make decisions correctly on this, the Northern Meadows, Danescourt and Flaxwood being prime examples.</i>

Put the environment first	2	0.6	- <i>The environment is the main concern.</i>
Misc.	43	14.0	- <i>Assessments of environmental and social impacts need to be very robust</i> - <i>This can only be assessed in context of what is required to keep within environmental limits overall whilst also supporting health equity. So it depends.</i> - <i>Stop student accommodation scam</i> - <i>Stop building with so much concrete</i>
Total	308	-	-

Appendix 25 – What measures do you think the plan needs to put in place to protect the city’s historic assets and further enhance and promote the city’s role as a capital city and as an international destination for residents and visitors?

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Better transport links	35	14.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Got to sort out public transportation, it is the weak link in Cardiff's offer</i> - <i>Cultural facilities in city centre are hampered by bad transport policies</i> - <i>Reintroduce a central hub for public transport.</i>
Better Art/ Cultural offer	30	12.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A huge focus on culture, of which history is a part, through arts, crafts, and music. Expand the music scene.</i> - <i>More city wide co-ordination of historic and cultural assets.</i> - <i>Market Cardiff as a city of historical importance with incredible architecture, culture and make the visiting experience excellent for all ages</i>
Green spaces	27	10.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Green spaces should be legally protected from future developments and to ensure our city does not become a concrete jungle; planning restriction should be tighter to ensure development is in keeping with environment and sustainable infrastructure and biodiversity wise.</i> - <i>Protect and improve the green areas of the city which are its key attraction</i>
More attractions	26	10.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Historic assets should be free for everyone. If Cardiff is to attract international visitors then a range of good quality and exciting attractions are needed. Theatres, Concert Halls, Conference facilities, Museums, visitor attractions that can relate to Cardiff. The Doctor Who exhibition was a huge attraction for visitors that was let go.</i> - <i>A proper local museum celebrating Cardiff's past</i>
Better promotion	23	9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Better media by the tourist board to promote</i> - <i>More about Cardiff, its people, its origins and tracking the journey to where we are today. I've lived here 2 years and honestly aside from loving the city don't feel particularly connected to its cultural identity and heritage. Placemaking, developing place</i>

			<i>attachment and place meaning are important and Cardiff should think local in its approach to culture.</i>
Clean City Centre	17	6.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cleaner city would help - Improve cleanliness and introduce stricter control/fines of littering and fly-tipping - a dirty and neglected looking city puts visitors off and has a major impact on quality of life/wellbeing
Celebrate what we have	15	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have some beautiful buildings, regardless of their current use. Protecting these is key, stop building ugly high rises and ruining our lovely little city. We're a compact, pretty, green city on a beautiful river. We have great cultural spaces, such as a great museum, St Fagan's, libraries, theatres, stadia. Let's play up those features. - We have fabulous Welsh history and heritage - it should taught in schools and celebrated
More events	14	5.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make them more accessible to everyone, have more cultural events and concerts outdoors - More events and activities needed at places like Cardiff Castle - why is the Mansion House not used more?
Anti-social behaviour	11	4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-social behaviour in the city needs to be addressed, this was shown to be appalling at Roald Dhal Plas when the first lockdown was lifted which reflected very badly on the city's image. Tourists to the city need to feel safe. - Make the city centre safer - too much drug taking, homeless people begging. It feels very unsafe
Cars	9	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No congestion charges which will put visitors off. A day out is spoiled by public transport. - Close Castle Street to all vehicles
Better policing	9	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clamp down on litter, graffiti and anti-social behaviour with a visible, walking, Police presence - Invest in better policing and prosecute offenders.
Canals	8	3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open up some of the canal systems and use as a transport/leisure/tourist attraction
Empower/ support citizens	6	2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Cardiff residents as the best ambassadors for these sites by offering reduced entrance fees for Cardiff residents all year round and then prize draws for VIP invitations for specific events. The best promoters to visitors will then be those residents who attended and it could have a snowball effect of engaging others to see the value of our cultural

			<i>assets. I would also encourage more visits to be organised for local and regional schools, as the children will then become ambassadors if they are well engaged on the visit.</i>
Better signage / information	4	1.6	- <i>Make directions better. Signposting is appalling for a capital city. Shocking for tourists</i>
Misc.	24	9.7	- <i>Protect our history, too much gets lost already. History keeps tourism, endless new developments do the opposite</i> - <i>Any alternative to it being a stag & hen do destination...the current trajectory of the city centre is facilitating this further. The river could be become more of an asset - Southbank is great example where you can be there to watch a performance at a theatre, but you can also just 'be' there.</i> - <i>The arcades are a particularly draw for visitors. Use of these units must be encouraged.</i>
Total	247	-	-

Appendix 26 – Let Us Know How You Think the Vision Could Be Improved

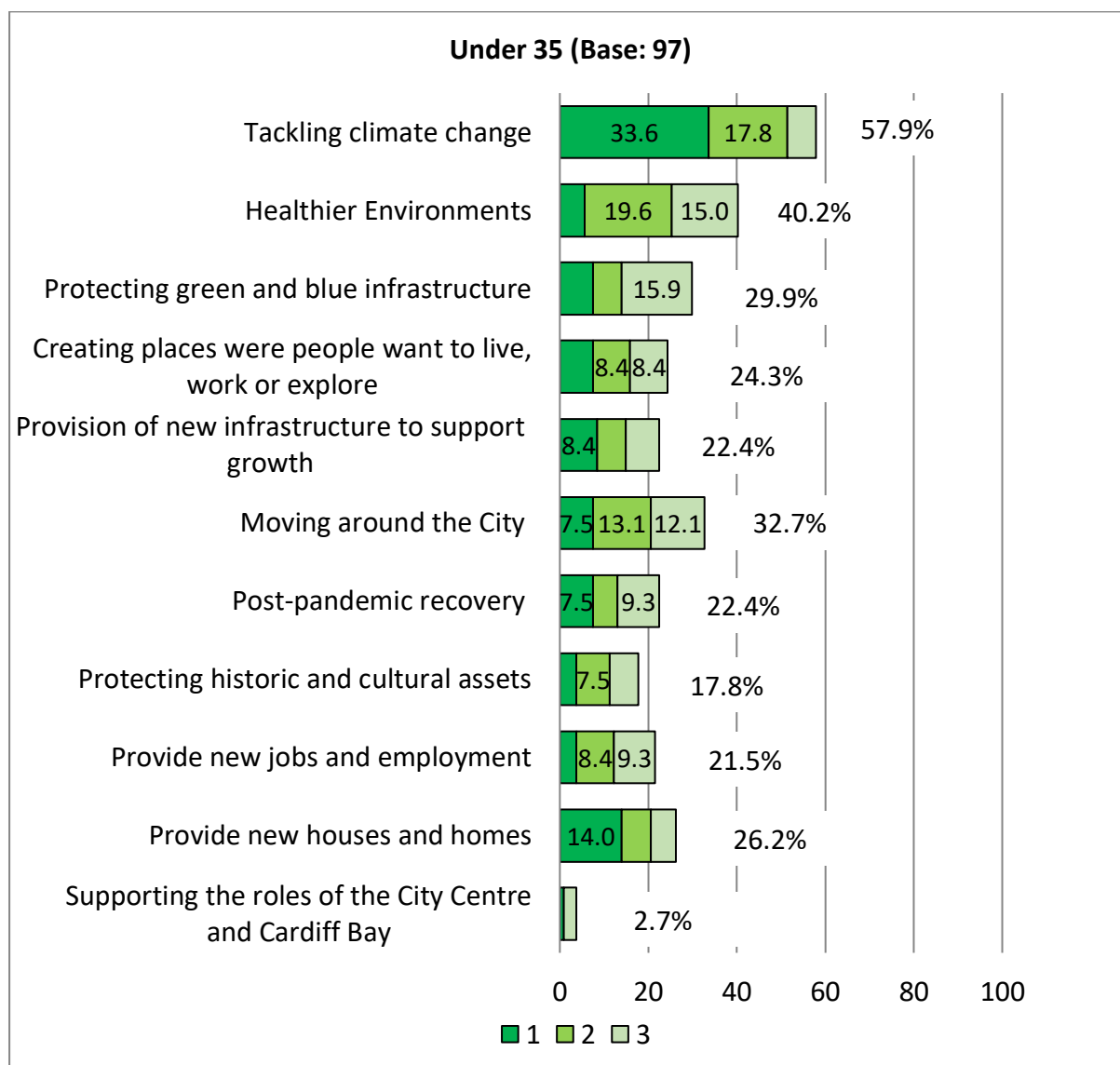
Theme	No	%	Example comments
Stop building new/expand & repurpose existing infrastructure	92	21.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tackle developers pulling the city apart. No use holding your hands up and saying "can't do anything, don't want a legal challenge". You would have the support of the public in doing so.</i> - <i>Need to improve existing housing stock and very carefully look to build newmore carefully than this vision implies!</i> - <i>Lose the focus on new homes, renovate and expand existing infrastructure rather than building on new land just because a housing crash</i> - <i>Reduce the emphasis on expansion. Work with Welsh Government and other local authorities to spread development wider across SE Wales</i>
Climate Change /Cleaner, greener city/protect green spaces	92	21.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Doesn't go far enough about the environment. Tackling climate change should be at the core of every one of the values.</i> - <i>Its ok to say this but green issues need to be prioritised and scientists listened to</i> - <i>Not strong enough on the environment, Climate change isn't the only environmental catastrophe we face, our insect population has dropped by over 75% in 27 years, if we don't want to face food shortages and hand pollination we urgently need to increase biodiversity, ban pesticides and stop green field developments.</i> - <i>I think the priorities are wrong. By having the 'new homes, jobs and infrastructure' at the start, you are already setting a tone for this being given more weight than green spaces and biodiversity.</i>
Improved Transport infrastructure- roads/public transport/accessibility	49	11.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Transport is the only priority. The current thinking of transport capacity lagging demand is a disaster. Transport capacity needs to lead demand. That is to say you must put in the transport infrastructure first. Current policy has almost destroyed the city centre already.</i> - <i>You must focus on better integrated transport and cycling routes and more greenery in districts such as Splott, Adamadown and Cathays. Is there an option for cut and cover road in front of the castle to</i>

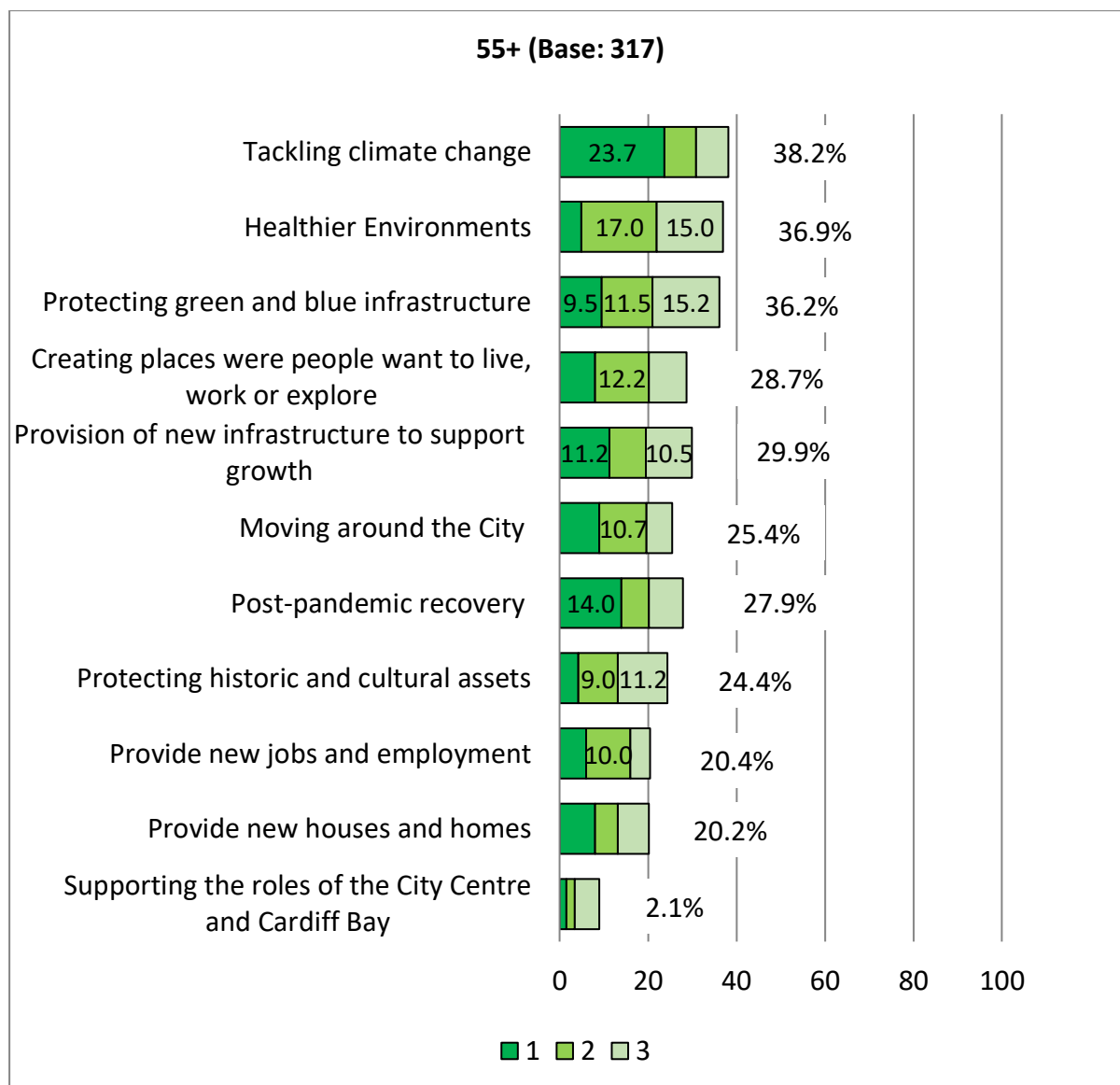
			<p><i>reopen this back up to pedestrians / public realm whilst keeping the busy road access?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The focus on active travel needs to go if you want any form of post-pandemic recovery.</i>
Vision needs clarity / Could have been written better	45	10.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I agree with that vision. The devil will be in the detail, which hasn't been put on the table yet...</i> - <i>This vision is empty, it's completely generic. A vision should set a clear idea of what to expect.</i> - <i>It's very wishy washy and like a sales pamphlet.</i>
Vision needs to be implemented	40	9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>By following it up with real actions</i> - <i>Stop creating pointless and expensive 'Visions'; just get on with sorting the issues out.</i> - <i>The vision is wonderful, just make sure you abide by it / live up to it!</i>
Concerns around the ordering of visions / objectives	24	5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Priorities are wrong - Start focussing on what really matters to existing residents and stop trying to win votes.</i> - <i>Environmental issues need to be at the top of the vision. They affect our health and wellbeing and increasingly our survival.</i> - <i>The ordering seems to be wrong. Climate change has to be first. Empowerment and social integration through participation and connective social infrastructure seems to be missing. Local food production seems to be missing. There doesn't seem to be any mention of high quality design for the long term. Data gathering and digital infrastructure seems to be missing.</i>
Listen / Consult more with local residents	24	5.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Create citizen's assemblies for Cardiff residents to make informed choices together about the objectives and how they can be delivered. This also insures your perspectives are diverse.</i> - <i>Let the people of the city have a vote on the plan</i>
Affordable sustainable housing/equality and diversity	23	5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I don't understand this obsession with building more houses that people cannot afford.</i> - <i>By avoiding the building of more homes. We need to stop landlords buying all the new build houses and actually allow first time. Users to buy affordable housing.</i>
Support for Education/ Tourism & culture/our heritage/Leisure and recreation	21	4.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Less focus on new housing. Schools must be priority, having major impact on young people</i> - <i>Focus on history assets</i>

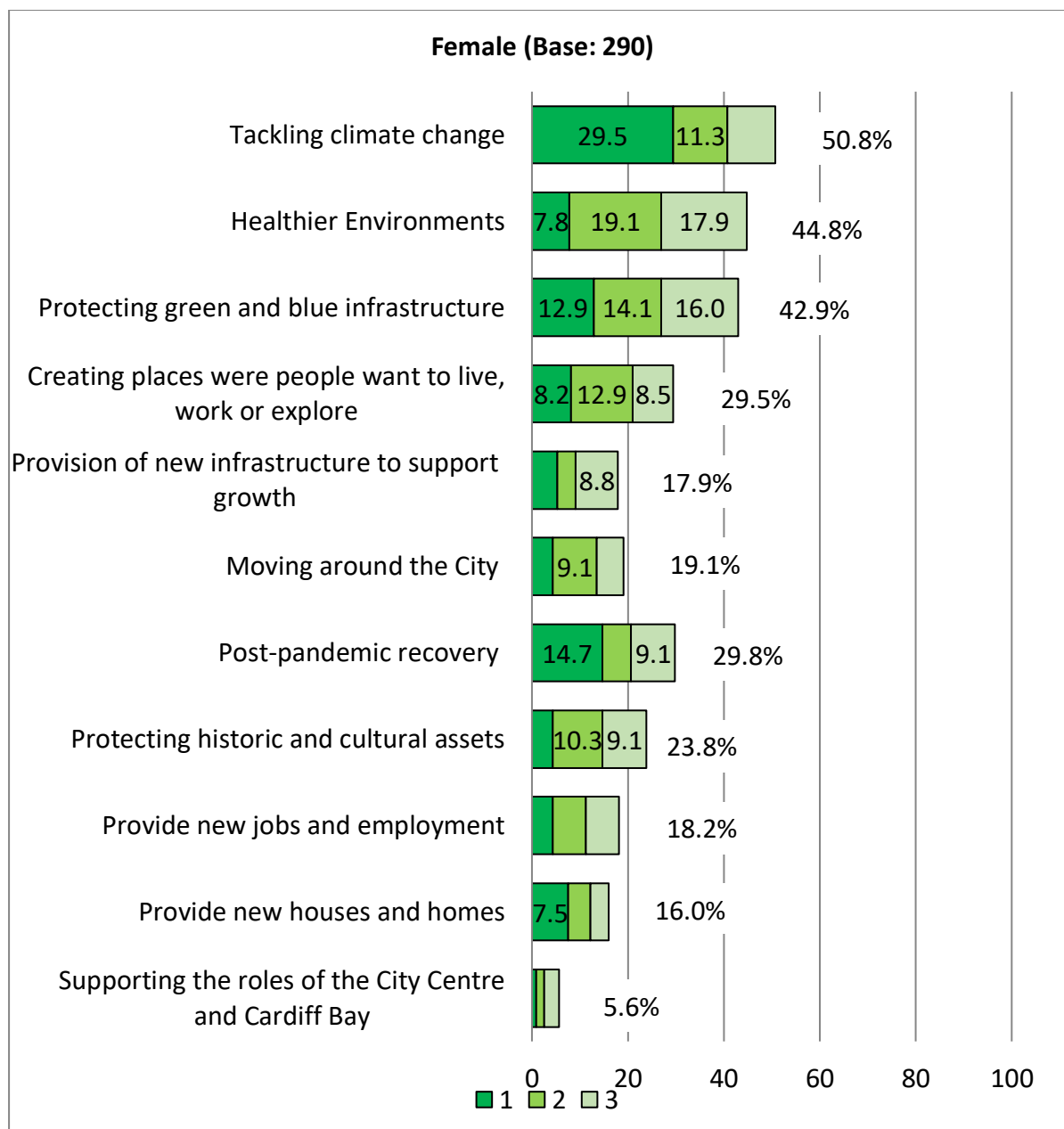
Vision is positive	18	4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>These points are all agreeable.</i> - <i>The plan as it stands looks to be very good.</i>
Create jobs	14	3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I think the need for new homes is secondary to jobs and infrastructure - I don't think Cardiff needs more inhabitants at this point in time</i> - <i>Jobs, Infrastructure, environment yes - more houses NO, unless on brown field sites, but then that costs the developers more to clear!!</i>
Wales wide approach	8	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I worry about the expanding nature of the capital to the detriment of other south wales areas. We need a wales wide cohesive approach</i>
Improved Active Travel Infrastructure	6	1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Cardiff desperately needs safe cycle routes, painted lines on a road are NOT safe!!!! they need to be separated from cars and pedestrians</i>
Help city centre business/networks	4	0.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Help city centre businesses, do not make it difficult for people to visit the city centre by increasing parking fees and introducing congestion charges. This will encourage people to continue to purchase on line.</i>
Waste Management Issues	3	0.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improved recycling, e.g. more bottle banks as these are more efficient for glass and recycling bins in all parks as well as adequate bins for dog waste and general rubbish that are seagull safe!</i>
Misc.	75	17.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stronger controls on development.</i> - <i>Seek to actively improve the experience for all inhabitants now and not only the future beneficiaries.</i> - <i>More cultural mix across the whole city. People living, working and socialising more often together by providing more hang-out spaces and co-working etc.</i> - <i>How about making Cardiff a dynamic, outward-looking centre for innovation looking to establish creative connections with partners around the world.</i>
Total	428	-	-

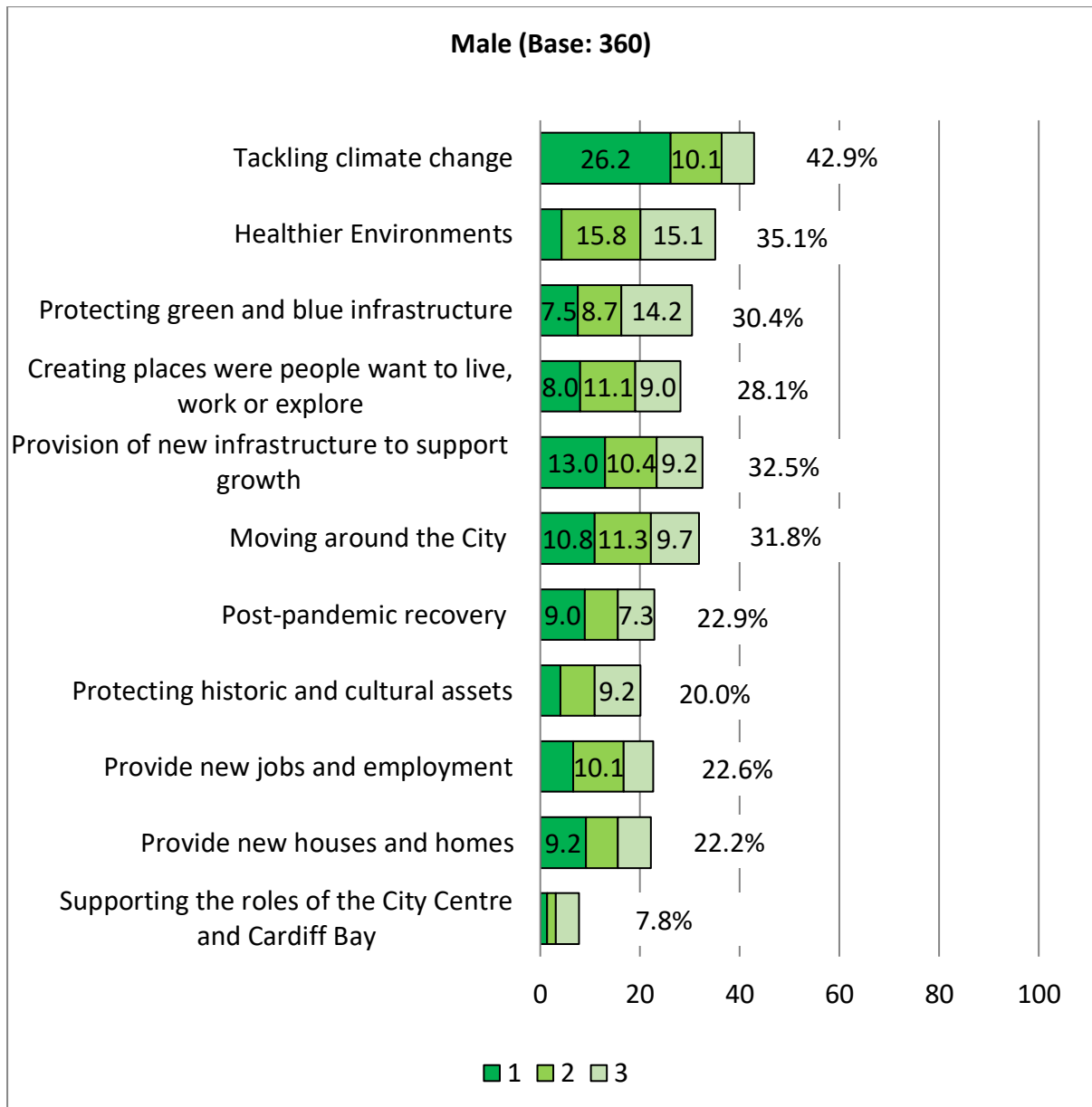
Appendix 27 – Breakdown of Results for “Please rank the draft plan objectives in order of importance” by Demographic Groups

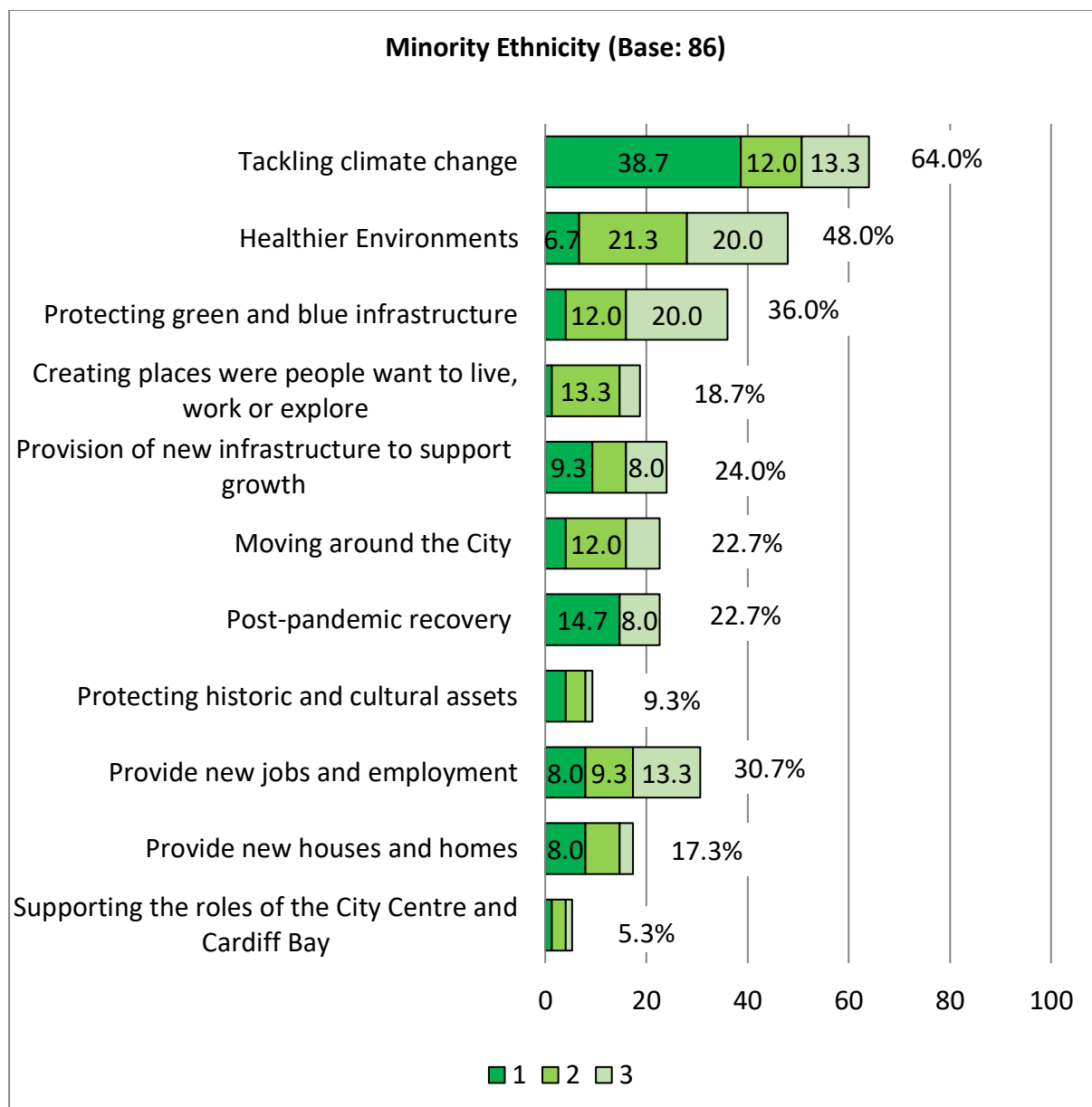
The following charts show ranking of the top three responses for each objective listed in the survey. The order matches that for overall responses overall, so differences of opinion by demographic group .are clearer

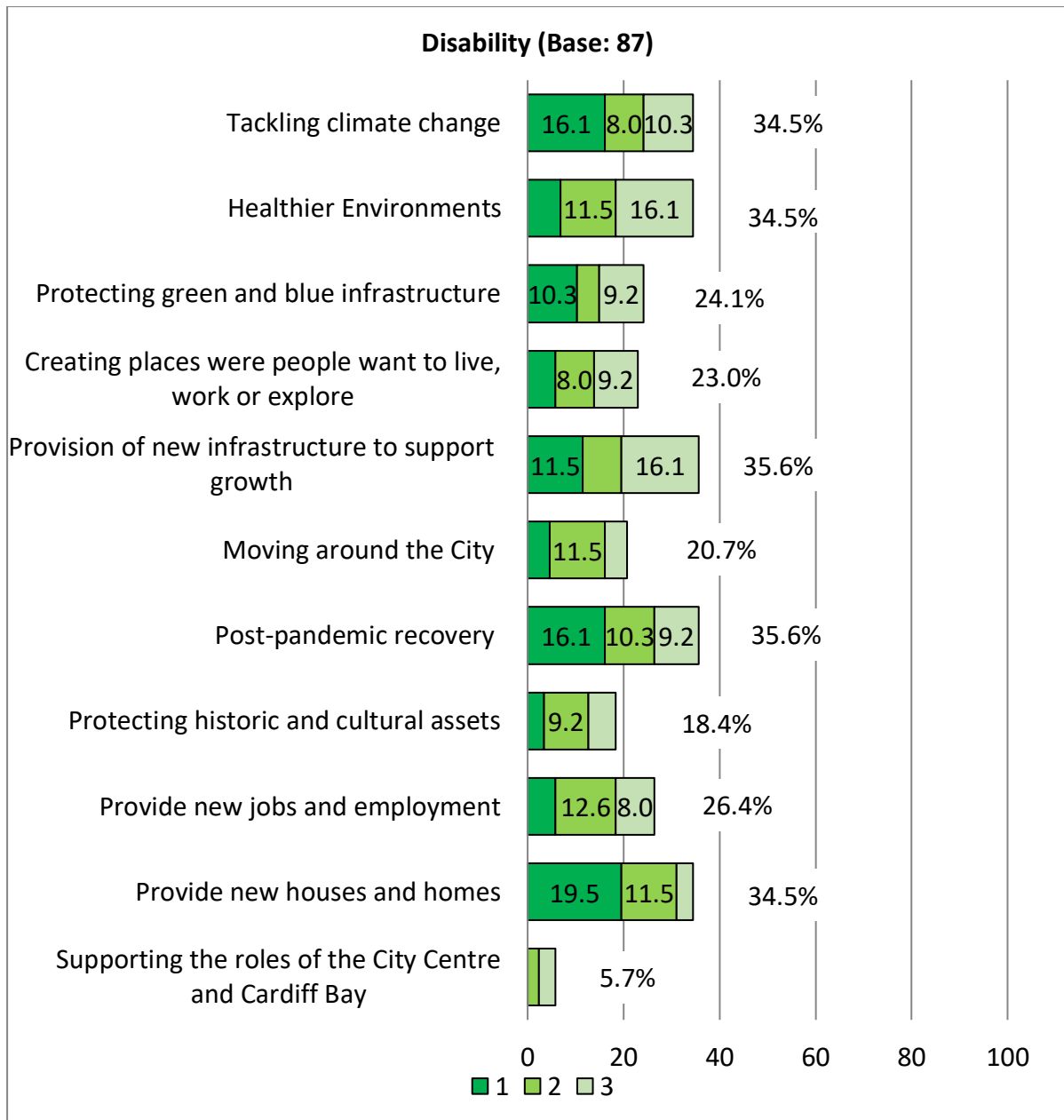


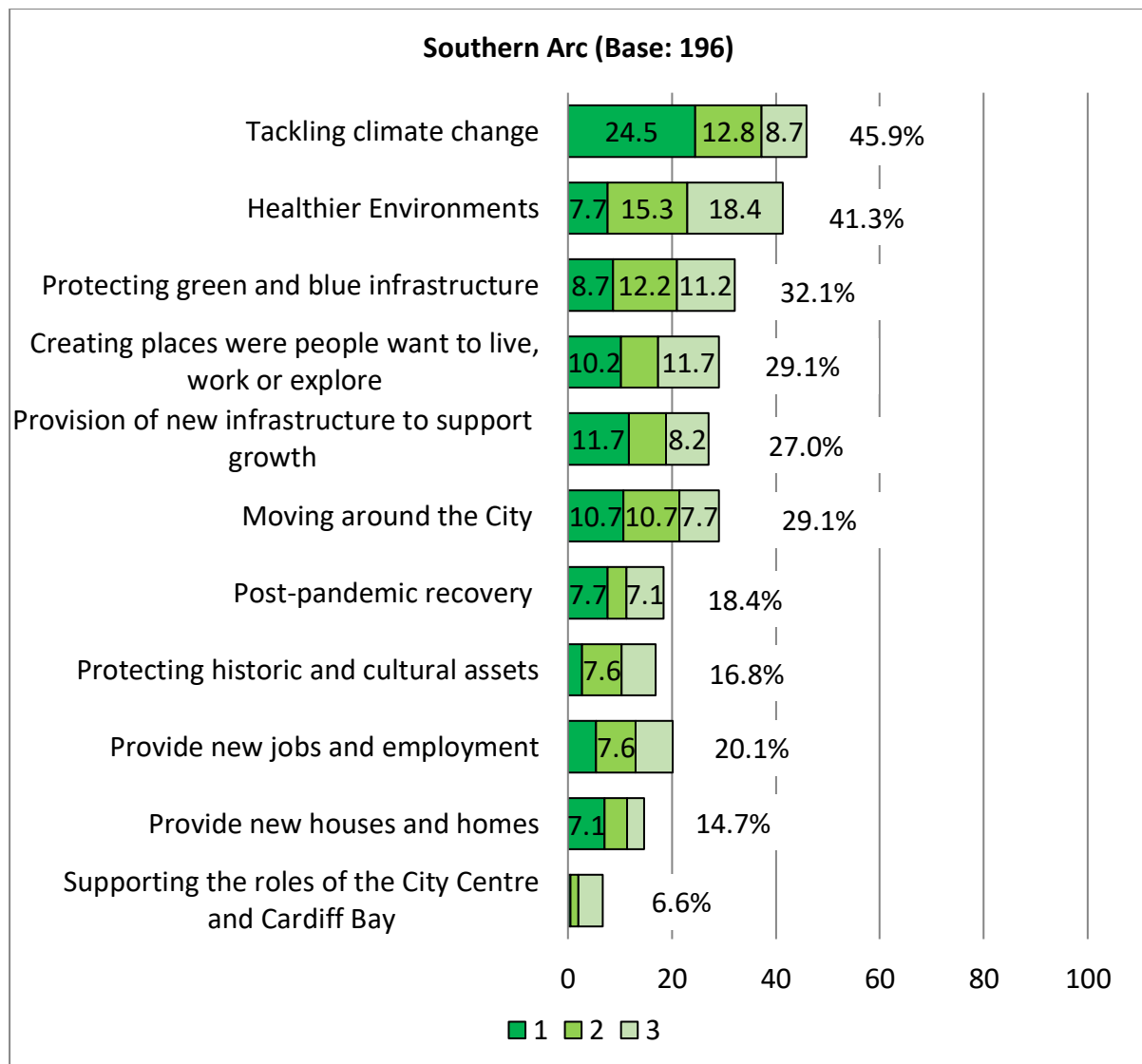


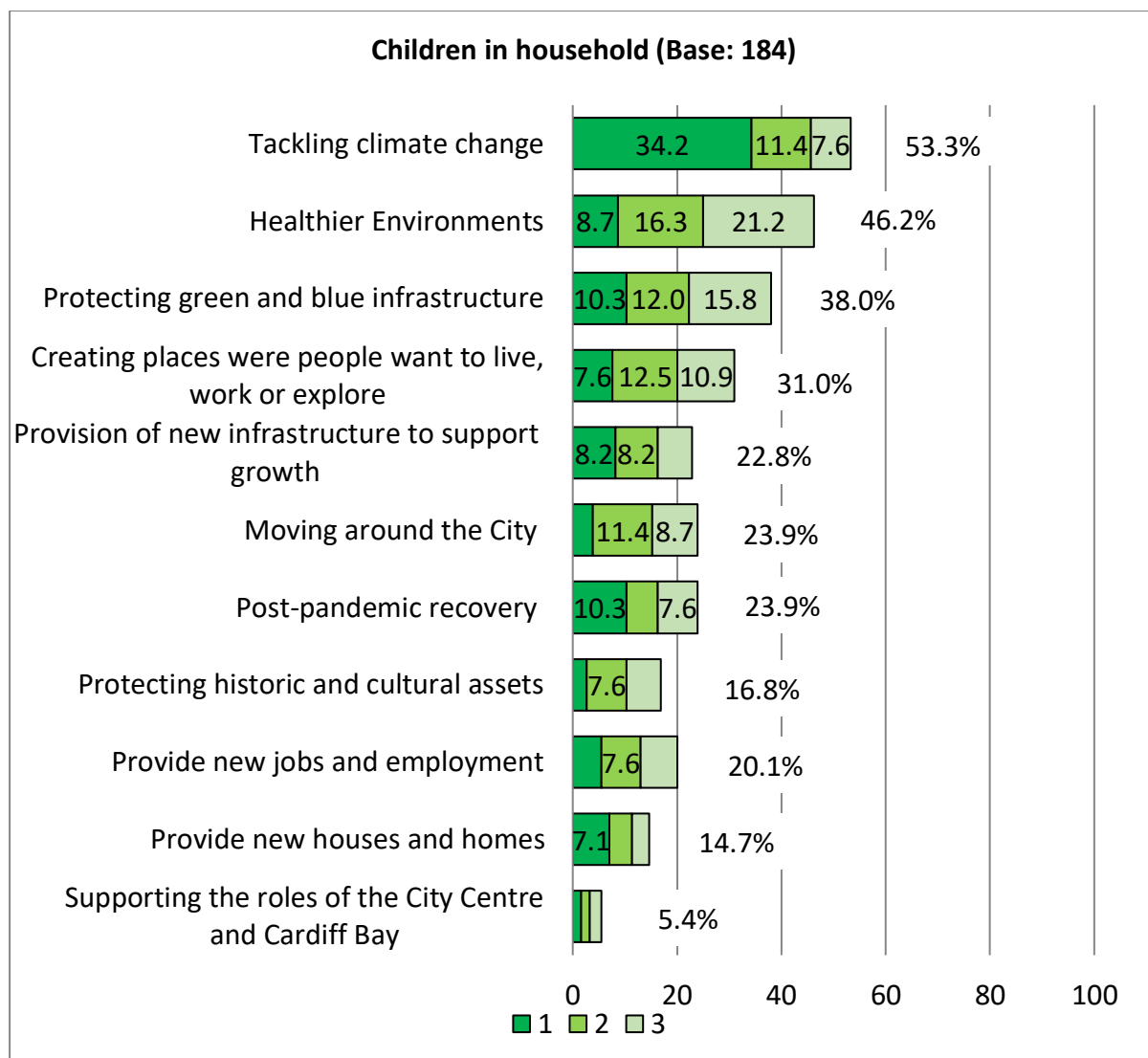












Appendix 28 – Would You Add Any Other Objectives?

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Greener city	27	13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Moving around the city in a sustainable way</i> - <i>Biodiversity should be key</i> - <i>Creating a more beautiful and less generic looking city.</i>
Improved Transport infrastructure- roads/public transport/accessibility	27	13.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Should not be any new homes until infrastructure has been put in place to cope with the 10,000 that have been built in last 8 years</i> - <i>The more equal city mentioned in the Vision is not in the Objectives I've noticed. Why's that?</i> - <i>Transport, transport, transport. The Metro plan must be front and centre of the LDP. All new developments must be Metro-centred, not built without consideration with a bus service added as an afterthought to an already congested roads. Public transport must be fast, clean, reliable, 24hr, cheap, safe. And make the developers pay for it.</i>
Question concerns / Queries	22	10.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Again, ranking these is difficult. They all have to work well and together to achieve the vision.</i> - <i>I've no idea what Blue infrastructure means</i> - <i>These are a list of aspirations NOT reality! The net is far too wide and as a result, little will get done!</i>
Improve/repurpose existing facilities and buildings	19	9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Encourage small businesses and start-ups to exist in disused buildings - they can offer innovation, a uniqueness and sense community pride as well as economic growth.</i> - <i>Using what we have better</i>
Key services -Education/ Health/ Police/ Tourism/ Leisure	16	7.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>New schools</i> - <i>Local sports/play facilities for children and young people. Development of community centres for local communities</i>
More community engagement / listen to people in the communities	14	6.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Listen to communities.</i> - <i>Giving more weight to the concerted views of local communities in any planning decisions that impact them.</i>
ASB / Safety Issues	12	5.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Make me feel safe as a woman walking around alone at night. Deal with crime to keep people safe specifically drug related activity</i>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1) Improve Law and Order by correctly funding the Police to enable more active policing of our cities. (2) Tackle anti-social behaviours with ZERO TOLORANCE; (3) Tackle racial and other hate crimes with ZERO TOLERANCE.
Affordability/invest in poorer areas	9	4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not just building homes, but to make these affordable to those who work extremely hard in lower paid job roles, as a priority over those on benefits.
Waste Management	8	3.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the place clean, the whole city is littered and filthy
Active travel	7	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing into sustainable travel modes especially walking and cycling
Child friendly city	7	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child friendly city - access to local playground from any neighbourhood. Support outdoor learning in schools.
Less growth / More sustainability	7	3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the focus on growth. Cardiff does not need to keep growing. That is not sustainable. Change the option to say 'Provision of new infrastructure that makes Cardiff sustainable'
Support small business not large companies	4	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support local enterprise and voluntary sector initiatives above large corporate business. Make Cardiff the Creative Capital of Europe.
Protect Cardiff's Character / Make Cardiff Unique	4	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect Cardiff's unique character
Arts and Culture	4	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Music City initiatives and the arts in general.
Misc.	39	18.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When promised section 106 payments from developers, make sure you get all the money! - Improve local planning laws to prevent large companies with money always winning and getting their way. - Reduce council tax - Future proof for the next 100 years
Total	208	-	-

Appendix 29 – Do You Have Any Other Comments?

Theme	No	%	Example comments
Protect Green Spaces / Address Climate Emergency	48	17.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address the climate emergency and stop destroying green spaces - Protect our green spaces and heritage. Cardiff is in danger of being destroyed by developers. - Cut out the obsession with building on greenfield sites - We need to be serious about tackling climate change. It is important that short term gain does not take priority over long term solutions.
Survey Concerns / Consultation will be ignored	32	11.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It makes little difference what is said as you do as you like anyway - Not really sure why you have bothered to ask as Cardiff Council will already have done deals with developers! - I realise my completing this questionnaire is a pointless and you will do what you want anyway. I do wonder why you bother to seek public opinion and then ignore it. Just more "box ticking" Sadly.
Planning concerns	28	10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I would like to see more powers of objectivity in the planning department. They need better controls over quality and design of new builds to protect the city's skyline. - Do not make Cardiff look like every other city with too many ugly high rise buildings. - Stop allowing developers to build all this poor quality student accommodation. It's a disgrace to the city centre. Raise standards in building design
More community engagement / listen to people in the communities	26	9.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please listen to the residents who have to live and cope with some of the ridiculous plans you have for the city. We have to live here! - This is a very important plan but whatever comes of it can only succeed if the residents feel that their voices are heard and their opinions are being taken on board. Too often people complain that the Council will bash ahead with whatever they want to do without listening to the public.
Improve Public Transport Infrastructure	19	6.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce a city wide tram system - 24 hour frequent and more extensive free public transport with more park and rides on outskirts of

			<i>city - but car routes MUST be kept open as not all can access buses etc. and until it is 24 hour and more routes.</i>
Stop Building	18	6.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Yep Cardiff is big enough let's stop building!</i> - <i>Cardiff council seem to be intent on destroying the individuality of the city and obsessed with building. They have already admitted they will not need so many houses and yet they will no doubt allow the developers to build more and more executive homes. It is too late to rescue the city centre but the suburbs can still be saved. Start thinking outside the box</i>
More / Improved / Retain Community Amenities / Services	17	6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Lots of new housing estates have already been built i.e. St Edyrns, Radyr with promises of new schools but this HAS NOT happened. If planning is granted for new estates with provisions for builders to build schools they should be accountable for making sure school is built quickly</i> - <i>Sports access and availability crucial and making it free for young people/ families. Better cycle routes and safety to use this. Swimming pools crucial for children and tackle obesity</i>
Cars	17	6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Stop being such an anti-car government. Electric cars are here and green, we need good reliable road networks to keep the country moving otherwise we are going to move backwards not forwards</i> - <i>The city centre will become a no go zone for the majority of citizens who chose to drive. Post pandemic increasing numbers of citizens are avoiding public transport in favour of their car!</i>
Improved Transport Infrastructure	14	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improve the provision of transport infrastructure and improve the environment for locals before agreeing and bowing to developers demands which are basically coming to Town to make a lot of money so remember who are the public servants!!!</i> - <i>Park and Ride hubs just off the motorway, with charging points and regular, high speed electric vehicle service into the city centre is key to reducing pollution. It'll also reduce congestion for the residents of these areas. A new dual carriageway joining the A48 from the East to Cardiff Bay would improve traffic flow through the area.</i>
Developers to contribute to the community	12	4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I want Cardiff's LDP to work for the people of Cardiff, not the developers. I want phasing of developments to create whole new communities with working</i>

			<p><i>infrastructure and transport, not build the most valuable houses first. I want a Community Infrastructure Levy that benefits affected communities. I want communities consulted about S106 agreements.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>the Council does not have a good track record of providing necessary infrastructure to support housing development. Developments have and continue to take place in the absence of new provision of transport links, schools and healthcare services. Increased traffic pressure on existing roads has worsened, rather than improved the local environment. An ill-judged attempt to withdraw local bus services was overturned in the light of local protests. In the light of these issues, the Council must do much more to engender trust if it wishes to secure support for further housing development</i>
Active Travel	12	4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I love our city it's a beautiful place to live please focus on cycling and walking and our green spaces that make it so wonderful to live</i> - <i>Stop wasting tax payer's money on hardly used cycle lanes. Stop this assault against the city with this nonsense utopia about cycling</i>
Look at other Models / Suggestions	10	3.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>See the ArchDaily website (www.archdaily.com, or follow on Facebook) for plenty of ideas on developing sustainable and liveable cities of the future.</i> - <i>Follow the Preston Model</i>
Growth unsustainable	7	2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Growth is often seen as an inevitable consequence of wanting to be better. I think I that making Cardiff the best it can be is more important than making Cardiff the biggest it can be.</i>
Green Infrastructure	6	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Please do not dismiss the EV revolution that has begun. Road infrastructure and road journeys will always be the most important whatever the council's views and wishes are.</i>
Waste Management Issues	6	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Help communities with rubbish collection disposing of waste. Community skips please. More accessibility of being able to speak to an actual person at the Council.</i>
Living Standards	4	1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I feel so strongly about building more housing that will be homes for life. Space indoors and outdoors, light, convenient and safe for all age groups.</i>

Jobs / Economy	3	1.1	- <i>Stop the destruction of the green sites around the outside of the city. Jobs growth should come before housing growth.</i>
Affordable Housing	3	1.1	- <i>A great deal of focus is often based on those on benefits, but those working in low paid jobs are forgotten - no access to social housing since these people help themselves and get work, with higher rent costs throughout the city and inability to purchase their own homes. There is little to no hope of progressing to owning their own homes, since the cost of the supposed affordable housing is still astronomical compared to lower paid job wages. The work that these people do, is invariably be much harder than higher paid job roles; often with thankless duties, in jobs few wish to undertake, but are essential to the infrastructure to any environment e.g. cleaners/carers & support workers/teaching assistances etc. This needs to be addressed so hope is given to those who will perhaps not progress to higher wage earnings.</i>
Health Concerns	2	0.7	- <i>Adamsdown and Splott have air pollution that is slowly killing children.</i>
Misc.	82	29.8	- <i>I would like proof my comments actually get read and considered</i> - <i>Get it right this time and employ a better level of expertise to make sure that happens!</i> - <i>Good luck!</i> - <i>Thanks for giving us an opportunity to voice our opinions.</i> - <i>Please use our council tax wisely</i>
Total	275	-	-

Appendix 3 Part 2: Summary of Comments Received

Introduction

A total of 83 representations to the consultation were submitted to the LDP Inbox. The comments raised in these representations are summarised below against a number of themes. These were submitted by members of the public, Councillors, Senedd Members, land owners and the following organisations:

- ABP
- Cardiff and the Vale University Health Board
- Cardiff Conservatives
- Cardiff Cycle City
- Cardiff Cycling Campaign
- Cardiff Friends of the Earth
- Cardiff Green New Deal
- Cardiff Civic Society
- Climate Cymru
- Coal Authority
- CO-Hydro
- Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust
- Gwent Wildlife Trust
- Liberal Democrats Cardiff
- Lisvane Community Council
- Llandaff Society
- Mineral Products Association
- Museums Wales
- Nant Fawr
- NE Cardiff Group
- Radyr Morganstown Association
- Radyr Morganstown Community Council
- South Wales Police
- St Fagans Community Council
- Watkin Jones Group
- Whitchurch Arts Library
- Whitchurch Tennis Club
- XR Cardiff

Theme - Draft Vision

- *Include a reference to **health** in the opening statement.*
- *'To create a fairer, healthier and more sustainable city'. Add moving around by **healthier** travel means.*
- *Add looking after the health of current populations as well as future.*
- *Support the vision to work closely with local communities to improve neighbourhoods from the outset.*
- *Add "more liveable" to "fairer and more sustainable" to the headline statement.*
- *Add "within a thriving region" after "city" in the headline statement.*
- *Remove "urgent" from the first bullet point.*
- *Replace "challenges of climate change" in the second bullet point with "climate and nature emergencies".*
- *Reorder so that the second bullet point comes first so reads:*

To create a fairer, more liveable and more sustainable city within a thriving region, by:

- *Positively tackling the challenges of climate change climate and nature emergencies, and post-pandemic recovery;*
- *Responding to urgent future expected needs for new homes, jobs and infrastructure;*
- *Creating a greener, more equal and healthier city which is easier to move around and enhances the wellbeing of future generations;*
- *Using a placemaking approach, working with local communities to improve neighbourhoods and deliver high quality design;*
- *Looking after our natural, historic and cultural assets.*
- *Strongly support the vision, particularly easier to move around the city, including keeping traffic flows moving.*
- *Commendable ambition but requires more detail to be seen as credible Climate or ecological impacts fall down the order of priorities.*
- *Need to go much further in establishing a well-being economy which puts the climate and ecological emergency at the centre of decision making, which is backed up by a planning system geared up to do this.*
- *Huge amount of commendable ambition broadly stated within the visioning document which we support but it lacks detail.*

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- *Agree with and support the draft vision set out by the Replacement LDP Consultation. Want to see a fairer, greener, healthier city in which ordinary people and communities have influence and power over shaping the future of their communities and city.*
- *Should set out a commitment and ambition to be a city **‘that does no harm’ rather than does little harm.***
- *Suggest adding a sixth bullet point: **‘Adopting a flexible approach that allows response and adjustment to changing circumstances.***
- *Planning rules need to be tightened so there is no wriggle room. Current rules to protect trees, green spaces and to promote affordable housing are too weak LDP vision gives no certainty this will be addressed. Need a new approach away from the current emphasis on high rises and facilities only accessible by car.*
- *Need a vision for a city which is proud to be a small liveable city, where historic buildings are protected and maintained.*
- *The vision of how Cardiff could function in 20 years’ time has to be a (relatively) traffic free (large) centre with streets taken over by the hospitality industry with transport heavily dominated by trams and ev taxis/ unscheduled small bus services. If we try to return to the status quo it will make this change more difficult. It’s time for a serious VISION, the current council statements are still dominated by yesterday’s thinking.*
- *Object to the Draft Vision and Objectives document, on the following ground :-*

Failure to address the environmental issue of the need for the protection and enhancement of the Wentloog Levels SSSI, and the need for a full SINC and brownfield survey from the point of view of the biodiversity value of Cardiff in pursuit of the formulation of the RLDP.

The deficient manner in which housing and demography are addressed in the document.

The failure to formulate the document in a manner which is in conformity with the requirements of the Welsh Government’s Development Plans Manual 2020.
- *Vision and objectives do not set out how the RLDP will address the “wicked” issues associated with delivering a sustainable city. The vision is more one of “motherhood and apple pie”, and could have been written about any medium-sized city in the UK. A further example of this is the matrices set out in appendices. They do not highlight any potential conflicts to be avoided through plan formulation in a manner in conformity with the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, five Ways of Working.*
- *The local planning authority is reminded that paragraph 5.11 of the Development Plans Manual, in reference to setting a vision for the RLDP, states that :-*
 - ***“the vision should articulate how places are planned to be protected”***

In failing to set out the required very strong protective policy context, (ie that of ascribing an absolute constraint on development in all but wholly exceptional

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circumstances in or otherwise affecting the SSSI), the local planning authority is not acting in conformity with this requirement.

- *Furthermore, paragraph 5.11 states that the vision should :-*

- ***“be consistent with Area Statements”***

5.1.4 The document makes no reference whatsoever to the Area Statement which includes Cardiff, and for this reason we object to it.

- *5.1.5 Additionally, paragraph 5.11 states that the vision should be :-*

- ***“based on a clear understanding of the ... environmental issues”*** and that :-
- ***“focussed statements which seek to address the main environmental issues identified in the area”*** should be included in the objectives.

The document contains no reference whatsoever to one of the major environmental issues, viz the continued destruction of the Wentloog Levels SSSI by inter alia sites allocated in previous generations of development plans in Cardiff. Neither does it make any statements committing itself to ascribing an absolute constraint on developments on/affecting the SSSI, merely restricting itself to the question on page 28 :-

“what measures need to be put in place to protect and enhance biodiversity?”

This statement is so anodyne that, in the context of the requirements of the Development Plans Manual, it is meaningless.

- *The consultation document proposes a suite of 5 planning pillars under the goal of creating a fairer and more sustainable city – this is not a place based vision but a series of statements that would apply to most locations in the UK.*
- *There is a lack of reference to existing Council visions and ambitions and how these have informed the LDP Vision.*
- *LDP Vision fails to demonstrate how it flows from the Council’s overall priorities and does not clearly express a well-crafted vision for the LDP.*
- *Vision needs to set out an aspirational place based socio-economic and environmental vision for growth and change in the built environment.*
- *The use of the word ‘urgent’ in ‘Responding to the urgent future needs for new homes, jobs and infrastructure’ implies a key temporal issues in respect of housing land supply, not just over the plan period as a whole but immediately.*
- *Sustainability needs to be at the top of the Council’s priority list.*
- *Take a more realistic view of population growth. Figures for existing LDP grossly inaccurate. Greenfield sites which have not yet received planning permission should be released and development focused on brownfield.*
- *The Vision reflect ‘business as usual’ with a few politically correct ‘add-ons’.*

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- *The Vision Statement could refer to any city and needs to be improved and re-ordered to provide a context for a radically new spatial strategy. Suggest the following amendments:*
 - *To create a fairer and more sustainable city **Cardiff** by:*
 - *positively tackling climate change and post-pandemic recovery;*
 - *creating a greener, more equal and healthier city, easier to move around and*
 - *enhancing well-being;*
 - *using place-making, working with local communities to improve - **and increase the range of - local facilities, create 20 minute neighbourhoods, and to deliver high***
 - *quality design;*
 - *looking after the city's natural, historic and cultural assets; and*
 - *responding to ~~urgent~~ **future** needs for homes, jobs and infrastructure.*
- *Support the recognition of the need for new homes, jobs and infrastructure.*
- *A creative focus through the development of a cultural strategy should be added to this vision and objectives. Cardiff is unusual in lacking a strong strategy for culture and creativity.*
- *The vision should be redrafted to be more engaging and statement of what the actual outcome will be.*
- *What does 'creating a fairer' City actually mean in relation to land use planning?*
- *Suggest that '**resilience**' should be embodied in the Vision.*
- *The Vision could be anywhere – it does not reflect the nature and character of Cardiff – we need a vision that feels like one that Cardiff citizens recognize.*
- *Welcome aim of fairer and more sustainable city – in particular the placemaking approach.*
- *Support concept of a 15 min city. Look forward to working with the Council with immediate effect.*
- *Would like the Vision to include aim of making Cardiff a vibrant city.*
- *Support reference to protecting natural, historic and cultural assets.*
- *Encourage Council to demand high quality design. Some poor buildings have been granted in the past.*
- *Vision should include defending Cardiff's role as location for new key national developments.*

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- *Broadly support the Draft Vision – but many of residents’ concerns can only be addressed in the final LDP.*
- Welcome aim to create a ‘greener, more equal and healthier city’ – this would be realised by improving links to the city centre.
- Public transport links need to be inclusive and accessible in nature.
- Environmental impact of the construction process and fully occupied developments should be assessed.
- Welcome the placemaking approach, but the Council must ensure commitments made by developers are actually delivered.

Theme - Draft Objectives

- *Suggest rewording and re ordering of the objectives as follows:*

1) *Responding to our expected needs*

Objective 1: Provide more good value suitable homes in the right places, to address the expected housing needs of Cardiff’s diverse population

Objective 2: Provide more good jobs and optimise Cardiff’s role as an economic driver of South East Wales, to improve the prosperity of the region.

Objective 3: Ensure the adequate and timely provision of new infrastructure, to support communities and expected growth

2) *Creating a more sustainable and healthier city which enhances the wellbeing of future generations*

Objective 5: Make the city easier to move around with a focus on sustainable and active travel

Objective 6: Create healthier environments, reduce inequalities and enhance wellbeing

Objective 7: Support a vibrant mixed-use City Centre, within a City of Villages with thriving district and local centres at their heart, and optimise Cardiff Bay’s potential to provide core destinations for Cardiff and beyond

Objective 8: Ensure that the city positively adapts to the new challenges posed by the implications of the pandemic

Objective 9: Engage communities in participative placemaking to create sustainable places, improve neighbourhoods, optimise regeneration, enhance public spaces, effectively manage growth, and deliver developments of high quality design

3) *Looking after natural environment and our historic and cultural assets*

Objective 4: Respond to the climate emergency so Cardiff becomes a more resilient, carbon neutral city, and optimises opportunities for energy-efficient solutions

Objective 10: Respond to the nature emergency by protecting and enhancing Cardiff’s Green and Blue Infrastructure, its biodiversity and other natural assets

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Objective 11: Protect and enhance Cardiff's historic and cultural assets for community benefit together with supporting sustainable tourism and cultural sectors

- *Broadly agree with the objectives set out but an objective about making the planning system itself easier for people to understand, and to participate in, would be a valuable addition.*
- *Positively tackling climate change and post-pandemic recovery' should be at the forefront, followed by 'Creating a greener, more equal and healthier city, easier to move around and enhancing well-being.' Development must fit to these priorities, not the other way around as has happened in the past.*
- *Prioritise provision of new infrastructure, moving around the city, and supporting the role of the City Centre and Cardiff Bay.*
- *The objectives are also too vague – they should describe which urban places most need jobs and houses – we need Cardiff specific objectives.*
- *Support the council's vision to provide more dwellings within the council. We support the identified need for new homes and an increased target, which should be met through a combination of delivering the land bank in addition to new viable and deliverable sites that will be put forward through the Candidate Site Process.*
- *Amend -"Objective 1: Provide more homes to address future housing **needs and support economic growth in Cardiff and the wider region.**"*
- *Objective 1 should include 'current and future need'.*
- *The Council should be exploring more than just the plausibility of the latest trend based projections and whether they can be assessed as a sound basis for policy formulation for the Cardiff Capital Region given the city's fundamental role in the future of SE Wales and Wales as a whole.*
- *The trend based projections need to be evaluated for a policy-on perspective to assess whether planning for trends delivers suitable outcomes. Housing supply and economic growth have a close relationship and PPW advises that household projections are only a starting point for the assessment of housing requirements.*
- *The 2018 household projections are 'plausible' in the sense they have been quality assured. Projections are trend based and the outputs are neutral of any policy considerations. Trends in population growth feed household projections and demographic change is strongly linked to housing provision. Where housing delivery has been suppressed this will feed the trends to inform projections. 2014 based household projections still form the basis from which to assess housing needs in combination with an affordability factor for each LPA reflecting a recognition that housebuilding has systematically been lower than needed 'policy-on' approach to housing.*
- *Due consideration must be given to the link between homes and jobs when developing the evidence base. This is fundamental to ensure that the level of housing provision*

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does not undermine the realisation of economic ambitions. Cardiff is identified as part of a wider 'National Growth Area' in Future Wales, which provides the main focus for growth and investment in the South East region. Future Wales also recognises the importance of supporting Cardiff's status as an internationally competitive city and a core city in the UK stage. Delivering sufficient levels of housing will play an important role in achieving these ambitions.

- *It is important that the Replacement LDP continues to support the phased delivery of the strategic allocations identified in the adopted plan. By their nature and scale, such sites are delivered on a phased basis over a number of years – often crossing plan periods. The Replacement LDP must ensure that the current landbank of sites is realised and the trend of a greater diversity of housing is continued.*
- *Objective 1: Providing a range and diverse mix of homes is appropriate.*
- *It is premature to say that there should be a preference for 'Brownfield First.'*
- *A fall in delivery rates up to 2018 is noted – this lends itself to allocation of more modest sites. To reduce delay – sites should be allocated rather than rely on windfalls.*
- *Objective 2: Good to see that employment objective is routed in need in terms of sector and location. Due to COVID-19 it is important to reflect/reset to ensure what we need in the right locations. Some of the protection policies in the City Centre/Bay Business areas require re-validation.*
- *Objective 3: the programming of infrastructure is a fundamental issues that needs exploring. A clear set of infrastructure actions aligned to the spatial strategy is required. Existing/upgraded and new community facilities should be part of the placemaking process to inform the spatial strategy.*
- *Objective 5: The programming of infrastructure should be woven into the LDP – important for growth of the city and wider region. Need to address the 80,000 car journeys into Cardiff.*
- *Objective 5 add **healthy** travel opportunities.*
- *Objective 6 '**create healthier environments, reduce inequalities and improve and enhance wellbeing**'.*
- *Objective 7: Close scrutiny is required to ensure that strategies and policies are tested.*
- *The tone and intent of the objective is welcomed but this should not turn into protectionist policies.*
- *No reference to the Council's wider ambition to be a child friendly city particularly in Objectives 6 and 8.*
- *Objective 8 – Ensure that the city positively adapts to the new challenges posed by the implications of the pandemic – post pandemic themes cannot justify a separate Objective. Where there may be a post pandemic response to other topics/objectives, this should be set out in relation to those other topics/objectives. Delete Objective 8.*

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- *Objective 9: As this key objective will be woven throughout the Plan should it not be in the Vision? High density mixed use development will not be possible in every instance.*
- *Objective 10: At the next stage of Plan consultation it is important for context and evidence for any Green Wedge designation. The matter of a Green Wedge should be considered in parallel to the Green Belt (NDF Policy 34).*
- *Objective 10: A key issue for the plan to address should be – can the city expand further into the countryside and if so, where are the more sustainable locations in landscape and other terms.*
- *Helpful to incorporate additional wording that also safeguards mineral infrastructure to accord with PPW11. All existing and potential new wharves and railheads should be identified for safeguarding within the LDP, to provide a full range of sustainable transport options (whether or not they are currently utilised).*
- *A revision to the extent of the Green Wedge would be justified if development would aid the achievement of the growth vision for Cardiff. The issue refers to the word 'form' and this requires further explanation for consultees to be able to comment. There is no reference to Green Belt in the consultation document - a tacit acknowledgement that Cardiff cannot unilaterally identify Green Belt boundaries outside the SDP process.*

Theme - New Houses and Homes

- *Need to review the future viability of developing strategic sites C, D and E reductions to these greenfield sites should be prioritised.*
- *Developers must include affordable housing in their developments, and Cardiff Council must implement its own policies to curb the activities of developers. The new LDP can address this inequality.*
- *The objective of 'more housing' does not address the fact that affordable and good quality housing is what is needed - the rental sector at the moment is heavily weighted in favour of landlords and letting agents, who are sometimes demanding a year's rent up front (in addition to rising rents and poorly maintained, damp, mouldy housing stock). Cardiff should have a much more ambitious vision for dealing with these issues, for example rent caps could be introduced.*
- *Needs to be a balance between building new homes and the infrastructure to support them.*
- *Need early consultation with the UHB for health care planning on planned population growth. Consultation needs to continue through to pre planning and planning application submission.*
- *Prioritise brownfield sites to enable use of existing infrastructure.*
- *Denser development which reduces the need for car use and can improve local community facilities and the use of local services. As population age's higher density*

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walkable neighbourhood are important for independent living and healthier communities.

- *The predicted noticeable increase in the over 65s and particularly the over 85s population will have an impact upon the health and social services. Need for lifetime homes and neighbourhood that support healthy travel and walking, with green spaces.*
- *Failure to curb developer greed, need to stop developers getting away without providing affordable housing.*
- *New homes need not always mean new builds. Far more could be done to release existing stock and to encourage conversions. This would have several advantages, including lower demand for land, reduced climate and ecological damage, and use of existing transport and other infrastructure.*
- *Conversion of larger properties subject to design and space standards, or conversion of commercial spaces.*
- *RLDP should promote good quality upgrading and reuse of existing properties as a policy priority rather than new build.*
- *Liveability of residential units that meet needs rather than just quantitate.*
- *Land within the city used for parking at out/edge of-town retail or office locations, or for car showrooms such as those along Penarth Road could via Planning and local taxation policies, plus compulsory purchase if necessary, could free up such sites for new homes, easing pressure on Greenfield sites.*
- *Greenfield should be seen as a last resort when other options have been exhausted. Council should use regulatory, tax and compulsory purchase powers that it already has to pursue this goal, and lobby Welsh Government for legislative change, within the devolved agenda, where necessary. We are now at a point where we cannot afford to lose more green land.*
- *In terms of growth the focus should be on jobs backed up by proper transport infrastructure. Need to work with neighbouring LDPS and SDPs.*
- *Growth should focus on brownfield recognising that there has already been a substantial greenfield release in the current LDP.*
- *Priorities for new homes should be in neighbourhoods with amenities, travel options, energy efficient and affordable to run.*
- *Consider houses that are physically and digitally secure.*
- *Cardiff's projected growth was hugely inflated in the previous LDP likely in part to a failure to engage.*
- *Question the make-up of the Citizens panel for consulting on the Cardiff Housing Market Assessment.*
- *Support the provision of necessary housing growth informed by Local Housing Market Assessments. Need to support the provision of suitable accommodation, including 1*

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- and 2 bedroom properties to address stagnation of household formation and potential increase in the number of households facing homelessness as a result of the pandemic. As well as affordable housing need to make provision for a significant increase in social homes for rent, maximising s106 contributions. Need to be able to hold developers to account for their community contributions.*
- *Need to .make reference to safe homes in terms of fire safety and the accessibility of housing stock beyond the mention of lifetime homes.*
 - *Whilst some greenfield housing may be necessary need to draw clearer distinction's where sites are of significant environmental value or in areas at risk of flooding, provide natural sinks or access to green spaces for residents including areas like Whitchurch and Tongwynlais where there will be significant greenfield building and worsening flooding.*
 - *Urgent need to boost the supply of market and affordable homes for people to live and to support economic recovery, resilience and growth.*
 - *The need for new homes should be assessed using an aspirational, forward-looking approach that takes account of the role of Cardiff as a key driver of growth in the South East Wales region and in Wales as a whole and as a UK Core City, as identified in Future Wales.*
 - *Provision of a sufficient supply of high quality housing will be crucial in order for Cardiff to achieve its potential in relation to these national policy designations, in order to support a suitably sized workforce and to attract and retain young and highly skilled workers to drive innovation and prosperity.*
 - *The assessment does not place undue emphasis on the results of the latest Welsh Government household projections. The need to support a more balanced population age structure is recognised in Future Wales, which states that there is a need to “think about how we will retain and attract young people to all parts of Wales”. This is absolutely vital in order to sustain services as well as providing the needed labour force to support economic growth.*
 - *The old-age dependency ratio is also expected to increase in Cardiff from 21.3% in 2020 to 26.0% in 2036. Unless this issue is addressed, Cardiff, along with the rest of Wales, will be faced with increasingly stretched social care budgets and a proportionately shrinking workforce to fund essential public services and drive the regional economy. This outcome would clearly be out-of-sync with the emerging LDP Vision for Cardiff, its role identified in Future Wales and the aims of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.*
 - *The emerging LDP should provide policies promoting prosperity and wellbeing through alignment with positive economic and social objectives, including those within the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. In particular, there is a need to attract and retain younger people and workers in order to boost the economy, provide skilled jobs and improve productivity. Furthermore, the focus on universities in Future Wales should also be reflected in the aim to retain graduates and skilled workers more generally, and particularly in Cardiff.*

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- *Larger, greenfield developments can play a particularly important role in the delivery of affordable housing and are often able to provide a higher level of affordable housing than brownfield sites due to less on-site constraints such as contamination.*
- *The difficulties in bringing forward development in Cardiff at pace prior to the recent uptick emphasises the importance of making available a sufficient land supply in order to provide multiple routes for development to come forward.*
- *Endorse the recognition that further sites will be needed in order to meet future need. With the allocated strategic sites in the adopted LDP now beginning to deliver at pace, there will soon be a need to start bringing forward new allocations to meet future need, taking into account the lead times for commencing development the emerging housing requirement for the Replacement LDP should take into account: 1 The need to attract and retain a suitably sized workforce to align with national, regional and local economic aspirations for Cardiff, including its role in the wider region and the UK and to support the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal; 2 The need to boost delivery of both market and affordable housing; and, 3 The need to attract and retain young people to balance the age profile of the population and address old age dependency ratios.*
- *Cardiff must not continue to chase a vision if it is clear that current problems are not being resolved.*
- *Affordable housing must be a priority if Cardiff is to solve its homeless problem.*
- *Purpose built student accommodation (PBSA). Policies should not seek to prioritise conventional housing over– this stock plays a significant role in freeing up traditional stock in the market for other households – policies should reflect this.*
- *No mention of Build to rent or co-living tenures – need to recognise the benefits and plan for their use.*
- *Ensure that any figures on population and numbers of households predicted until 2036 are as accurate as possible and reviewed regularly.*
- *Question where the people to buy and live in the new strategic sites are... Houses already built and for sale across the city are vacant.*
- *Question whether Cardiff needs any more high rise buildings/flatted developments building on every available space to the detriment of the historic centre.*
- *Need to do more on affordable housing/Council needs to be more ambitious in its building and maintenance plans. Failure to secure affordable housing need to stand up to landowners and developers and deliver for the people.*
- *Need to stop allowing car based estates unless they have good public transport and active travel facilities in place and facilities are planned to be built with the houses.*
- *Development needs to be sustainable - This means eco homes wherever possible - ensuring o retrofitting in the future.*

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- *It also means brown sites must be used and creative use of existing derelict buildings over the use of precious green space.*
- *Affordable housing: developers get away with building very little or no affordable housing. This needs addressing and leaves developers with the upper hand.*
- *Retro-fitting existing buildings meet Cardiff housing needs and improvements should be prioritised over new builds and developments.*
- *Development on greenfield sites must be avoided.*
- *Concerned about the way in which the document addresses the issues of housing and demography, because an unjustified level of pressure for housing would result in pressure to allocate land in environmentally damaging locations in Cardiff, including for example the Wentloog Levels SSSI.*
- *It is important to stress at the outset that, contrary to the impression given by the document, demography is not a policy-neutral factor in plan formulation. Cardiff appears to adhere to the theory of demographic agglomeration - that a higher level of population growth, far from being a challenge to the environmental fabric of the city, is actually a desired outcome. This is based on the contested and controversial theory that an artificially-inflated population will, of itself, drive economic development and thereby raise living standards for all. However, what Cardiff's RLDP plan formulators have failed to acknowledge is that neighbouring local authorities are also pursuing the same agenda. It is clearly not possible for Cardiff, Bristol Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taff and Blaenau Gwent for example to all increase their populations. Instead, we consider that the local planning authority should plan for a stable population.*
- *Object to statement that “**New homes... support the continued economic growth of the city**”. This is a reflection of the agglomeration theory of demography and housing, and should be removed from the document.*
- *ONS demographic projections are not predictions - they are based on a number of scenarios and assumptions. The document, in relying on the 2018 ONS/ Stats Wales projections, has failed to take into account two of the most important trends in demography in the UK emerging since 2018 - Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic. Trend- based population projections from 2018 did not take account of very markedly falling numbers of in-migrants from the European Union as a result of Brexit. This trend is already manifesting itself. The COVID-19 pandemic has already resulted in a large move from urban to rural locations for housing, due to large and permanent increases in the levels in working from home, and this trend will continue and accelerate. The local planning authority is reminded that the Welsh Government has a long- term goal of 30% of workers working at or near home, as this will have a major impact on the population of Cardiff during the plan period.*
- *A very marked downturn in new births during the pandemic has also been observed, and the document fails to take this into consideration.*
- *The next ONS/States Wales projections will be published in 2022 therefore consider that no firm commitment can be given to levels of housing and employment land*

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provision at this stage in plan formulation. It seems very likely that, given that Cardiff's previous population growth was based mainly on in-migration rather than natural growth, and given the above trends, Cardiff's growth will, in common with all other local authorities in Wales, be far lower than hitherto expected, and the local planning authority must make provision for this in the RLDP, and could even be below zero. Whilst reference is made to this in the document, the main body of the text does not reflect this phenomenon at all.

- *Clarification is required in respect of bullet point 1 of section three of the housing chapter, which states: - “**delivering current landbank of circa 25,000 homes**”. It is not clear whether this means housing sites with extant planning permission but not yet constructed, or all housing allocations in the current LDP which have not been built out. If the latter, object to this, because it is bad planning practice to “roll forward” old allocations from previous development plans, a practice which skews LDP housing calculations, and adds pressure for housing in unsustainable locations.*
- *Cardiff needs more housing to meet demand. There is a desperate need for more social housing and affordable private housing. Many residents in Cardiff live in overcrowded, inadequate conditions and pay rents which are barely affordable. The plan should ensure that the pace of building social housing increases and that the diversity of the social housing stock matches the wide range of needs of residents. We believe that more affordable private housing should also be built, by which we mean housing that can be both bought and rented at reduced market rates.*
- *Affordable Housing requirements /policy needs to be supported/ strengthened to combat inequality.*
- *Homes need to be truly sustainable requiring the proper consideration of the raw materials required to develop them and where these raw materials will be derived. The new homes must also be developed in locations which avoids sterilising mineral resources and infrastructure.*
- *Why continue to use every available space for more housing?*
- *Vital that as a city Cardiff meets the housing needs of our population, however infrastructure should be in place before houses are built.*
- *Affordable housing must be of high quality design.*
- *Development must be sustainable – eco homes wherever possible. The use of brownfield sites and use of derelict buildings over green space.*
- *Current greenfield development are primarily for executive homes in suburbs. Need to provide sufficient homes for young families and older people who wish to downsize without leaving their communities. Halt the proliferation of blocks of flats.*
- *The forecast for housing requirements to 2036 needs to be reduced to reflect the fragility of the economy, affordability, housing types and tenure and the impact of student housing and under-occupied dwellings on supply.*
- *Access to cultural venues should be an key part of planning new housing areas*

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- *Improve access to cultural venues in local neighbourhoods and provide low cost spaces for people to use.*
- *Report that the need for housing was grossly exaggerated.*
- *Development in Cardiff has the appearance of being developer led.*
- *The design of new housing also needs to be reconsidered.*
- *Objective 3 refers to “future growth”. Why the obsession with growth, surely change is more appropriate?*
- *Bungalows, not high rise are especially needed for older people.*
- *Support need for Cardiff residents to have access to good housing at a range of prices.*
- *Hope that the large stock of existing land for housing will be taken account of – including impact of Brexit.*
- *Only 526 of 7,900 at Plasdwr have been built. Hope that the build rate will be taken into account and not allocate more land. We would object if land west of Pant Tawel lane was allocated for housing in the new LDP.*
- *Need to ensure proper drainage plans for housing sites.*
- *New housing sites should include adequate open spaces.*
- *Should provide for those in need of emergency housing – shelter for the homeless.*
- *The RMA would like to see robust and transparent evidence on any future housing needs/growth.*
- *There must be a recognition of the needs of working from home/hybrid working due to Covid-19.*
- *Cardiff’s role as a Capital City must not be at the detriment of the local residents. Need to see an improved efficiency of the highway network.*
- *Would like to see co-ordination between LDP’s across SE Wales region and analysis of data should look at the whole region not just Cardiff.*
- *The Ryan Family owns land at Henstaff Court in land identified for future expansion under Policy KP1 of the existing LDP. The land has previously been considered and found to be a sound addition in order to provide housing growth if needed. We support the Council’s desire to respond to urgent future need for new homes and Land at Henstaff Court is proposed to meet that need.*
- *The promotion of greenfield sites should be seen as a chance to provide for new homes across different locations.*
- *We question the reference to reduced growth assumptions – concerns for the implications on the LDP.*

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- *With regard to low build rates – more homes will still be needed looking forward to 2035 – which highlights the need for deliverable sites.*
- *Allocating Henstaff Court for development would address the under provision of affordable family housing.*
- *The growth in population and reducing household size over the new Plan period will require additional housing sites to be found – we are keen to promote land at Henstaff Court for future growth in relation to Strategic Site D in the new LDP.*
- *Stronger LDP policies on HMOs for eg 10% limit with 50m locality, policy mandating enhanced sound proofing/cycle storage.*
- *Based on the geographical and environmental constraints surrounding the city, there are limited options for Cardiff's growth. North West Cardiff represents the logical area for the next phase of growth. This location for development links with and will support the development of the South Wales Metro corridor.*
- *Object to proposed development between Pontprennau and Lisvane.*
- *Recognise there are limits to the concentration of HMOs that are permitted, based on a 50m radius from the proposal. However flat conversions are not included in this calculation, despite having a similar impact in local communities. This anomaly should be addressed.*
- *Opportunity for land at Mynachdy to be a candidate site for the development of low-cost housing suitable for elderly people.*
- *There is also the problem highlighted recently by a Wales Online report that the need for housing was grossly exaggerated.*

Theme - New Jobs and Economy

- *Need to maximise the effectiveness of the City Centre Land Use and Floorspace Survey... Identifying space that is currently occupied or vacant would enable planning committee to better scrutinise future applications based on current and likely future demand.*
- *The Port represents a significant asset to Cardiff, facilitating economic development and many direct and indirect benefits arising from its operations.*
- *LDP needs to provide a more positive and flexible policy approach to the Port to enable the best and most effective use of the Port. A port-specific related policy that provides the direction of travel within the area while excluding the Port from the more general employment land protection policies.*
- *Non Port uses are possible at some locations, with land available to anchor new investments in communities.*

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- *Need to broaden uses to include wider employment uses on port land not just port related uses. As well as industrial and logistical uses other uses such leisure, residential and mixed uses are possible.*
- *An important question for the RLDP is how land use policy could improve the quality, not just increase the quantity, of jobs within the city.*
- *Page 11 repeats the assumptions that have driven planning policy around jobs for many years: Cardiff is the economic driver of the city region; it has the fastest jobs growth of any UK core city; office space is in short supply; it has a well-qualified workforce but productivity lags other core cities with few HQ operations. These premises have provided the rationale for the “build it and they will come” approach to office construction in the Central and Bay Business Areas. City leaders have been keen on the advantages of agglomeration but less keen to acknowledge its disadvantages. A bigger city is viewed as inherently a better one.*

The Replacement LDP is a good time to review, rather than just repeat, these assumptions, particularly in the context of the climate and nature emergencies, post-pandemic challenges and rapid technological change.

- *RLDP should recognise the importance of employment at or close to where workers live. This offers potential benefits in reducing pressure on the environment and on transport networks.*
- *Growth should be placed on jobs – bringing businesses into the city.*
- *Priorities for workplaces of the future are city centre commercial and offices premises with a focus on public and active travel which could help protect older buildings where they merit retaining, jointly prioritise live work units and more remote/hybrid working, small employment hubs in accessible locations.*
- *Principle of facilitating the development of high value cluster of specialist sectors as part of creating long term employment opportunities should not be at the expense of indigenous business and operations. Investment and development should not price out established small businesses. No specific mention is made of those communities with largest populations of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities, who experience disproportionate levels of unemployment and deprivation.*
- *Endorse draft Objective 2, which seeks to provide more jobs and recognises Cardiff’s key role as the economic driver of South East Wales. This policy objective should be linked with Objective 1 above in order to support a suitably sized workforce to drive increased prosperity.*
- *Cardiff’s economy is relatively small when compared to the other UK Core Cities, it has a lower representation in high tech sectors compared to the other Core City regions and productivity lags behind the Core City average. Its slow recovery following the 2008 recession has also shown that it is vulnerable to economic shocks. This indicates that the success of the region is not assured. In addition, Cardiff faces tough local competition for investment from its nearest Core City neighbour, Bristol, which ranks at*

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the top of the Core Cities group on numerous metrics. Hence, it is vital that Cardiff is supported to grow and prosper.

- *Emphasise the importance of planning for aspirational growth in Cardiff in order for the city to fulfil its potential as the economic driver of South East Wales. Hence, it is important to ensure that the labour force projections and econometric forecasts to be considered in the preparation of the emerging LDP are not constrained by past trends.*
- *Need a regional approach. Care needs to be taken before dedicating too much land to offices until there is greater understanding of the medium to long term impact of COVID-19. Developing remote working hubs, located in areas with good public transport and with potential for walking/cycling.*
- *Home working has risen but will recover, we need to work in teams for cross functional innovation. It might settle on a 3 or 4 day week at the desk though. Many jobs cannot be done at home, eg hospitality related and manufacturing, the focus on home working is a SE of England fixation.*
- *Prioritise the set-up and development of SMEs in Cardiff.*
- *When developing new employment sites, consideration of the raw materials required to develop them and where these raw materials will be derived is necessary. The new sites must also be developed in locations which avoids mineral resource and infrastructure sterilisation.*
- *Establish new jobs in the Valleys rather than greenfield locations to reduce commuting to the city and regenerate Valleys.*
- *New jobs in green technologies would benefit the poorer areas of the City Region and assist green targets.*
- *Need specific policies to support growth of the foundational economy, delivering jobs from the bottom up to ensure more distributed local employment opportunities and reduce need to travel by car.*
- *Employment Land Review should be accompanied by a reassessment of need for retail floorspace.*
- *A thriving culturally attractive city centre is important for Cardiff to compete as a place to live and work.*
- *National Museum Cardiff and St Fagans National Museum of History play a key part in the economy of Cardiff as an employer, it is important that for the city centre to thrive jobs are created and continued.*
- *The comment in the draft plan that office space is in short supply is surely outdated, given that significant numbers of employees are now working remotely, potentially for the long term.*
- *Rethink and reinvent, rather than slavishly trying to make work the existing commercial space.*

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- *Do NOT make St Mellons in East Cardiff the Car Park of South East Wales to service this venue and central Cardiff large scale, sporting, entertainment and business events.*
- *High density mixed use is a term used a lot in the consultation – high density does not sit comfortably with pandemics.*
- *Cardiff should be home to a wide range of jobs – manual, non manual, skilled and non skilled.*
- *The Council should press Welsh Government to introduce business friendly policies.*
- *Cardiff residents should be encouraged to become entrepreneurs.*
- *Barriers to business should be removed – support small local businesses.*
- *The arts sector has a key role to play in the economy and should be supported.*

Theme - New Infrastructure

- *Need to assess what infrastructure has been lost due to viability factors and put in place a viable framework to minimise loss in the future.*
- *A focus on wider infrastructure which creates healthy environments is crucial, green spaces, play areas, cycle and walking routes, community facilities are all important in creating a healthy environment.*
- *Crucial to liaise at an early stage in planning on current and future health care provision capacity.*
- *Important to recognise developing where appropriate public assets as shared multi-functional spaces to enable shared efficiencies and collaborative working across partner organisations to promote physical, mental and social well-being.*
- *Fears that promised improvements will not in fact occur have sometimes been realised. The plans originally approved can be modified after permission has been granted, and while 'Living Decision Notices' may need to be changed when circumstances do, they can also provide a mechanism for developers to renege on promises. Enforcement is not always as strict as it should be, and if a builder goes into liquidation (whether forced or by choice to avoid commitments) there is little that can be done, while Council, with other demands on its resources, is reluctant to step in and fill the gap.*
- *Adequate infrastructure is not just a question for brand-new developments but also for those within the built-up area of the city, where local facilities, such as health, education or parks, are often already stretched after over a decade of austerity.*
- *Transport improvements, should be installed first with new homes around that.*
- *Great scope for co-production between professionals and local residents in a Placemaking ethos of partnership and engagement for community infrastructure. -*

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Co-production could come in many forms, from restoration of buildings which have fallen into disuse, sometimes of historic value to new constructions, or improvements to open spaces. Resident involvement ensures that what is delivered meets local requirements, while professionals bring the skills to make this a success.

- *RLDP should include policies to facilitate these, both by smoothing the way for planning applications around them, and by requiring community involvement in infrastructure provision in developments. As well as creating facilities of lasting value, well-run projects can themselves play a positive role in building community cohesion and strengthening links with public bodies.*
- *For any new developments it is critical to get infrastructure in place first. This includes transport, utilities, community facilities and communications but there are many more. Communications must be futureproofed – e.g. the installation of 5G masts on new estates before houses are constructed/occupied.*
- *Priority should be a high quality, fully accessible to people of all abilities, comprehensive walking and cycling network linking homes to key destinations.*
- *Cycle infrastructure should be on space taken from motor vehicles rather than pedestrians or green spaces. Where not feasible on a particular route convert equivalent areas of road space to green space in suitable alternative locations.*
- *Need strong commitment that active travel infrastructure is in place first.*
- *Need a commitment for the provision of secure cycle storage for new development and on street bike hangars and storage for existing properties. Need to set out maximising the use of cargo bikes and e bikes. Electric Charging facilities must not obstruct cycling or walkers or take space from them.*
- *Welcome the commitment to a 15 minute neighbourhood and the locality approach. Concerned lack of detail stands opposed to the approach of zoning of development across the city which will lead to facilities placed at a distance from many communities.*
- *Seek a policy that masterplans all brown field sites to ensure increased urban population is matched or outstripped by increased infrastructure transport/green space/schools/GPs etc and new retail and community development are fully integrated.*
- *Endorse the proposed objective to ensure the timely provision of new infrastructure in order to support wellbeing and to ensure the lack of infrastructure does not constrain future growth. This commitment to providing new and better infrastructure must be central to the LDP in order to reflect Cardiff's role as a capital city.*
- *Where possible, new development should make use of existing and planned infrastructure in Cardiff, thereby helping to support the continued maintenance of walking and cycling routes and the operation of public transport services. This will also support more efficient patterns of development and reduce the need for car based travel.*

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- *Large strategic sites will offer opportunities to support the coordinated delivery of other types of infrastructure, for example community services, schools and health services. Greenfield sites will often offer increased opportunities for these added benefits when compared to brownfield locations.*
- *Viability studies should be made public.*
- *Fundamental problem with the development on strategic sites that infrastructure is not being provided in a timely manner. City is not creating sustainable communities.*
- *Priority must be given to making a success existing sites. Distinction between essential and necessary helps developers avoid responsibilities.*
- *Planning policies need to be stronger.*
- *Cardiff has failed to introduce CIL losing many millions to the detriment of the City and its residents.*
- *Existing strategic sites have been created with no new facilities leading to car travel – no 20 minute neighbourhoods.*
- *Create outside and partly sheltered areas for young people to socialise in all communities.*
- *More bike parks, skateparks, green areas and play areas for older kids - areas that are free to use, convenient and have accessible toilets and facilities for public use.*
- *Protect and develop communal community areas and facilities, and support communities to manage their own assets.*
- *Helpful to assess the raw material requirements to deliver the infrastructure through an appropriate resource assessment and consider the supply chain options necessary to ensure the sustainable delivery of such.*
- *Should be a priority for a formal mechanism for making clearer the process by which Section 106 contributions from developers are allocated – and that developers should be held publicly accountable.*
- *Protect sports facilities and those provide in new development should be of an appropriate size and not squeezed into flood risk areas.*
- *Access to culture will be vital to Cardiff over the length of this plan. Museums and other cultural facilities should be considered alongside other community facilities.*
- *Post pandemic these will be important aspects for recovery.*
- *Transport links to St Fagans should be improved – in particular greener solutions such as rail.*
- *Need for more recycling centres.*
- *Need improved broadband and mobile phone servers.*
- *New infrastructure should cater for young people.*

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- *Maximum benefits should be obtained from future S106 agreements*
- *We support the use of electric cars.*

Theme – Climate Change

- *A Flood Consequences Assessment and a Renewable Energy Assessment isn't sufficient to respond to the global threat. Need to stimulate new ideas through creation of Citizens Assemblies.*
- *Need to rethink where buildings are located and how they are built.*
- *Repurpose buildings rather than demolish.*
- *Thousands of homes in Cardiff could be under water within three decades. No more building should happen on flood plains.*
- *Need bold and innovative ways of responding to the climate emergency. New homes should be carbon neutral, use sustainable materials and are environmentally friendly, support electric vehicle charging and able to store bicycles.*
- *Significant proportion of Cardiff residents want to be able to cycle and walk more (Cardiff Bike Life Survey).*
- *RLDP must respond to the defining challenge of climate change. Need drastic action against flooding.*
- *The vital ambition of carbon neutrality is missing from its proposed objectives. This must be integrated as a principle, in line with the One Planet progress report.*
- *Allow Prioritising determining applications for renewable energy, flood defences and other green initiatives.*
- *Need to encourage energy efficiency in development and how will be enforced.*
- *Reserve land for a potential Cardiff Lagoon.*
- *Bikes have zero emissions – bringing about a significant modal split from cars to bikes would be a major contribution to reducing the city's carbon footprint.*
- *No mention of the nature or biodiversity crises, which are separate to that of the climate crisis and the administrations One Planet Cardiff Strategy.*
- *LDP should set out a roadmap for the Council to sign up to a Green Building Council Zero Carbon Buildings framework.*
- *LDP should recognise the need for the Council to work collaboratively with the development industry to identify feasible ways for new development to contribute towards addressing climate change.*
- *There are many opportunities for new development to assist in addressing the threat of climate change. However, it is important for the Council to balance increased regulatory requirements with the need to ensure that much-needed sustainable development (with the benefits that it brings) remains viable and is not prevented from coming forward.*

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- *It is considered that, in general, proposals to increase requirements through the built fabric are best placed to be managed through the building regulations framework, rather than the planning system. This will help to ensure consistency in application and reduce uncertainty for the development industry.*
- *The City must adopt an effective requirement for handling rainfall events/flood defences.*
- *Buildings should not be permitted without energy efficiency measures.*
- *Construction is responsible for large amounts of greenhouse emissions – use of recycled materials will significantly reduce emissions. Ensure that existing buildings are developed where possible.*
- *Fail to mention carbon neutrality potentially diverging from the One Planet Strategy.*
- *Business as usual is not tenable. Replacement LDP must set the framework and decision making must reflect the framework.*
- *No mention of getting carbon emissions down to net 0 by 2030.*
- *Strategic Flood Risk Plan for Cardiff should be made a high priority.*
- *Climate change is accelerating, which means sea levels are rising rapidly. Many coastal and low-lying areas in and near Cardiff could be submerged by 2050. The Replacement LDP. Must ensure that flood risk and potential flood risk areas are identified and finances are made available for work to be carried out on the erosion of the coast and land identified as at risk of flooding. Need to prioritise funding, 18million set by Council for 2021 compared to 61 million for cycle routes and improvements to transport infrastructure and active travel routes.*
- *Aim for Carbon Neutral.*
- *Plan for climate change and consider its differential impact.*
- *Flooding: climate action needs to be at the heart of the LDP. It's the most important issue facing every area in the world, especially Cardiff prone to risk of flooding and being underwater w thin decades. Soil sealing is linked to this and is an urgent issue which needs to be factored into when developing over soil and green space. Can brown sites please be used as an alternative and sustainable drainage, to ensure areas aren't prone to flooding as a result?*
- *Overall, I urge Cardiff Council to put residents first and ensure the LDP is sustainable and puts climate friendly policies in place in the LDP. Climate change is the single biggest issue facing us all, so there's no time to waste in allowing poor development to affect our city further.*
- *The LDP needs to include One Planet Cardiff Strategy and its commitment to become carbon neutral by 2030.*
- *Cardiff One Planet aspires to a carbon neutral Cardiff by 2030.*
- *In order to achieve this, it will be necessary, when considering a proposal for development, to estimate how much carbon will be released by any demolition and development over the life cycle of the development.*
- *Each proposed scheme should be evaluated in this way.*

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- *There should be an option to reject the proposal if the damage caused by carbon output is not warranted by the benefits of the development.*
- *Cardiff is the 6th most at risk city in the world from climate induced flooding. City Council has a responsibility to treat their decisions with the utmost seriousness in the light of this and ensure that any plans embed mitigations for this.*
- *Plan needs to enshrine sustainability and zero emissions from the start and a carbon net zero deadline for 2030 at the latest.*
- *All new housing should also be equipped or readily adaptable to cater for foreseeable or likely future policy shifts such as a move away from natural gas for heating, micro energy generation leading low-carbon/carbon neutral homes, and increased electric vehicle ownership.*
- *The Climate Emergency should be central and foremost to every development.*
- *Must consider the raw material requirements of delivering green energy solutions from the foundations for wind turbines, to glass for solar panels and the elements required for energy storage. For flood alleviation schemes, the plan should examine the resource requirements and supply chain considerations for the raw materials for the “hard” schemes as well exploring any potential opportunities to develop “soft”, nature based schemes within mineral workings, from flood capacity to water management through appropriate planting.*
- *Short term proposals ignore climate change.*
- *Prioritise electric charging points for vehicles to help cut emissions.*
- *This LDP is the last chance for Cardiff to get on the map as a champion in the fight against climate change.*
- *Every decision should consider the climate crisis and target carbon zero.*
- *Use natural solutions to protect Cardiff from effects of flooding.*
- *Climate action needs to be at the heart of the LDP especially as Cardiff is prone to flooding.*
- *Soil sealing is also an urgent issue. Use brownfield sites and sustainable drainage.*
- *Planning decisions short sighted – lack of respect for green spaces especially with the climate emergency.*
- *Impact of climate change is of major importance with Cardiff being a coastal city it is extremely likely that flooding incidents will occur more frequently in future.*
- *There appears to be little sense of urgency tackling the Climate Emergency.*
- *The National Museum of Wales declared a climate emergency in 2019.*
- *The museums are committed to being sustainable in all of their operations.*
- *Cardiff is one of the world’s cities most at risk of flooding. It not only needs greater flood protection, but the LDP needs to prevent any further new build on flood risk sites.*
- *Cease all existing and prevent future biomass energy production.*
- *Renewable energy, produced on appropriate sites in appropriate locations – is the only way Wales should go.*

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- *There is no reference to the Council agreement to reach Zero carbon by 2025 – this a serious omission.*
- *Congestion charge should be considered.*
- *Cardiff Council and Welsh Government should decrease the amount of traffic entering the City.*
- *Welcomes this as a key Objective for the new LDP.*
- *Planning for new developments must not ignore the reality of car ownership in the 21st Century – must be sufficient parking provided.*
- *Support the idea to “promote an increase in tree canopy cover across the city” we would also like to see the maximised retention of existing green spaces and green infrastructure.*
- *Provide assurances that the climate and ecological emergency will be taken seriously in all planning decisions through to 2036, proportionate to the global climate crisis. The planning system must work in tandem with your own One Planet City strategy. Any proposed developments must meet strict climate neutral benchmarking tests set within the LDP and work in tandem with OPC.*

Theme – Movement and Active Travel

- *Need an assessment of public transport cost and frequency in Cardiff compared to other UK cities where public transport network is integrated and had led to a dramatic modal shift.*
- *15min city concept should be adopted so people don't have to travel and end out of town development.*
- *Need to accelerate the shift away from private cars to reduce emissions.*
- *Need to take strong action to prioritise active and green travel. Disincentivise private car use making some car owners unhappy is the only way to encourage other forms of travel, alongside better public transport, pedestrian and cycle infrastructure.*
- *Emphasise the benefits to physical and mental health, through active travel, as well as to congestion and air quality.*
- *Be specific about active travel and public transport being inclusive, for people of all ages, genders, abilities and disabilities.*
- *Infrastructure and services need to avoid marginalising people unintentionally. Very few people can't undertake active travel with proper facilities.*
- *Add specific ambitions for walking for eg regular benches/rest areas, consistent wayfinding.*
- *Any development to the port needs to recognise the impacts of maritime air pollution, emissions from shipping can be substantial.*

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- *Reducing private car use is essential to protect the environment, to reduce congestion, and to improve health and wellbeing. But this must be done in ways that do not worsen life for those who today depend on a car for essential tasks, such as going to work or accessing services.*
- *To deter car use must go hand-in-hand with improved alternatives, especially for those living in places currently badly served by public transport, or with inadequate local facilities. This demands a regional perspective on transport policy and provision, given how many people from outside the city depend on it for work or services.*
- *Road charging should be applied to everyone.*
- *Parking policy needs to change allowing too much for out of centre retail which needs to be halted and reversed. Introduction of a workplace parking levy should be considered.*
- *Cycleways should be created out of roadspace and not tarmac cycleways through parks.*
- *More attention needed for pedestrians.*
- *Moving rapidly away from fossil fuels for transportation is vital, but we still need to find ways to reduce the use of cars.*
- *Should prioritise investing resources for trains and buses.*
- *No mention of trams or trams/trains.*
- *Need to protect potential transport routes from development. Vital transport hubs link up.*
- *Provision of high quality active travel infrastructure is key.*
- *Modal shift could be achieved quicker if the use of the car is made less attractive, need to see more roads and streets restricting access to cars, development of low traffic neighbourhoods, changes to parking policies to achieve the changes, introduction of fair road charging and a workplace levy.*
- *Need to promote active travel particularly in schools and work places. Need a comprehensive signage system to indicate time to cycle to key destinations.*
- *Accurate assessment of effectiveness of measures is needed and need to set targets. Consider Council should aim for 20% if all journeys to be made by bike by 2030.*
- *Need to expand the Nextbike Scheme. Working with neighbouring authorities to develop similar schemes for the Metro/rail station. Need to make electric assisted bikes available for outlying areas.*
- *Important to encourage alternative modes of transport to the car and cycling should play an important part together with better public transport and opportunities to walk however designating the trail to the south of the Llanishen and Lisvane reservoirs is inconsistent with objectives, adverse impact on walkers, the SSSI and ecosystems.*

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- *Lack of walking strategy integrated with the Council's modal shift and transport strategy leaves pedestrians disadvantaged. LDP must prioritise the public transport network.*
- *Need to set out clearly how the 20 minute neighbourhood are to be achieved, going beyond transport infrastructure.*
- *With any interventions should have before and after data so there is a bench mark. Make use of experts at the local universities.*
- *Support cycle lanes on repurposed road space but not through parks. Floodlight cycle lanes through parks changes the dynamic to the detriment of one user over another resulting in serious equality issues and very bad for wildlife.*
- *Propose all new properties conversions have installed or will be easily adaptable for on street electric vehicle charging, submit an active travel plan for number of residents they expect and offer a voucher for buying a bike, pay a contribution to active travel and public transport in the locality.*
- *Need for the Council to continue to work collaboratively with the development industry to identify feasible ways for new development to support sustainable and active travel. Larger greenfield developments in particular provide opportunities for master planning to create sustainable neighbourhoods that include walking and cycling networks and support bus or Metro links.*
- *Reducing the length of commuting distances or the need for commuting entirely, through enabling home working, should also form part of the approach to improving ease of movement across Cardiff.*
- *Meeting the need for housing in Cardiff will provide a wealth of opportunities to support ease of movement and active travel, through providing links to existing and new walking, cycling, bus and Metro networks.*
- *Too much focus on bus improvements which are failing to reduce car usage. The City and the Region need a rapid transit system (metro).*
- *People need to feel safe when cycling and walking. Cycle and footpaths should not be combined and should be well maintained.*
- *Support safe segregated well lit well maintained cycle pathways using road space as cyclists need a safer environment and the population needs to embrace active travel more. Against shared use pathways and the use of the Nant Fawr and Rhydypenau Wood Trails as the cost to the environment and the detriment to walkers are too much - the route takes from nature / other active travel not from roads. Safe Cycle routes should be segregated/well lit take road space not walking routes/trails.*
- *Council is focused on leisure routes or direct commutes to the city centre which don't access the local facilities which disadvantages women, kids and older people. Little regard for elderly, disabled and women. Segregated routes past houses on well-lit routes are much safer than going through parks and woodland trails. Use of*

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walking/trails are unsuitable for cycling pathways/superhighways nor for significant numbers of bikes.

- *The National Museums have committed to Cardiff's Healthy Travel Charter. The museums are supportive of healthy travel choices and hybrid working allowed less journeys into the office.*
- *Congestion charge should be considered.*
- *Cardiff Council and Welsh Government should decrease the amount of traffic entering the City.*
- *Need for all forms of public transport to be better integrated and link with active travel.*
- *Supports the creation of more and better active travel routes and usable Public Transport routes through and across the City as a driver to reduced use of personal car journeys.*
- *Develop safe cycle ways on existing road routes instead of tarmacking walkways in green areas- and presenting those developments as viable and credible in public consultations.*
- *Consider the needs of children in developing safe cycleways for everyday travel (not just leisure).*
- *Make Cardiff a 15 minute City.*
- *Need to promote affordable public transport and active travel/take road space from cars. Bike lanes should not be built in parks/prevent any further development only reached by car/taxi parking.*
- *Dates for EV only production are being announced for 2028-2030 well before the ban on new petrol and diesel sale. This suggests a rapid switch of the population of cars not a slow change starting in 2030/35. Charging capacity will be an issue, for the grid as well as for forecourts - just about the time period for the LDP so we need to look beyond the status quo.*
- *Rush hour will fade as work times will vary and smart travel widens. Travel patterns will be more variable/spread out.*
- *Buses are not popular but are still essential in the absence of a light tram system, ie they are a short term need.*
- *Cycling use has risen but not by as much as expected (London data) so do not expect miracles.*
- *There are more cars than ever, and car use is still the preferred option and will rise unless an alternative is better.*
- *The pollution issues are broadly the same for EV as for other cars. EV autonomous vehicles threaten to increase journeys like taxis mainly used by one passenger.*

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- *The plan for traffic in the city needs a thorough review is correct. Castle St reopening - understand the issues but will not get this is an opportunity again.*
- *It is not acceptable just to reroute traffic through existing residential areas, but with the road pattern in Cardiff as it is this is the only way but must be accompanied by a serious reduction in traffic, ie public transport and exterior P&R.*
- *How should travellers into Cardiff be routed - favour redirection down to the Bay with a big P&R by the docks with enhanced Metro.*
- *Cycle friendly city and prioritising people over cars: development must prioritise walking and cycling but this means a proper transport system for Cardiff - metro, tram lines, cycle lanes, and a proper public transport system. The council shouldn't agree for development to happen and allow congestion to increase without sufficient Public transport in place first. Developers have the upper hand and all they care about is making money - not the impact on existing services such as healthcare and education and congestion. This is where the Council comes in through sufficient protection for residents and a sustainable LDP.*
- *The public transport infrastructure proposals are so vague. Without an effective, efficient public transport system accessible to all areas of the city, our future development will be undermined. Can you work this up more to reassure citizens you also think it is important?*
- ***Object** to reference at page of the document to the need for the Eastern Bay Link. One option for this proposed new highway would impact on the site integrity of the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area.*
- *The plan must clearly integrate the Council and Welsh Government policies aiming at increasing the number of residents using public transport and active travel.*
- *Concern over more and more congestion.*
- *Prioritise sustainable development by making sure there are public transport links and walking and cycling infrastructure.*
- *In favour of proposal to build a cycle route from Cardiff High School beside the reservoirs to Lisvane but it cannot be a continuation of the existing gravel track between the high school and Rhydypenau Rd.*
- *Reduce car traffic, increase public transport and cycle ways and make affordable for all.*
- *Do not invest in big cycle highways which mean cutting trees down in parks.*
- *Prioritise people over cars.*
- *Prioritise walking, cycling and public transport.*
- *Improve public transport. Bus services to outlying areas are infrequent.*
- *RLDP must include proposals to tackle the current sustainable infrastructure deficit and deliver on this before further land releases.*

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- *Poor air quality a key concern – all buses need to be electric and powered from renewable resources as soon as possible.*
- *The National Museums have committed to Cardiff's Healthy Travel Charter. The museums are supported of healthy travel choices and hybrid working allowed less journeys into the office.*
- *Needs more explicit support for cycling as a central element in the city's future development.*
- *Due to increase in traffic congestion on Heol Pontprennau and resultant decrease in air quality. Access to the site should be via a new junction on the A4232 via St Mellons Road and speed limit on M4 between Junction 30 and 32 should also be reduced to 50 mph. Provision of new schools should also be looked at given it took 20 years to happen for Pontprennau.*
- *Outstanding problems with the present LDP:*
 1. *The lack of evidence of any success to date in achieving the modal split target.*
 2. *In North West Cardiff the development of Plasdwr where there are numerous new houses and highway alterations, but there is no sign of the provision of any of the necessary infrastructure or of the parkland suggested by the "garden city" name given to the development.*
 3. *The total lack of any regional plan beyond the boundaries of Cardiff.*
- *There is also considerable need to improve the efficiency of Cardiff's highway network for the benefit of all its users and for all forms of transportation.*
- *Concerns regarding parking - Cardiff needs to rethink its requirements of developers to provide adequate levels of off street parking and greater road widths to address this. Consequently Cardiff needs to start thinking differently, not just carrying on with the same policies.*

Theme – Health and Wellbeing and Equalities

- *Need a commitment to the installation of more permanent air quality monitoring stations in known high pollution areas to track the problem in real time rather than sporadic data as with current Air Quality Management Systems.*
- *Vital the LDP addresses inequalities in opportunities, employment and health status, access to green open space.*
- *The LDP must address diverse needs: there is no mention of race equality, despite all the evidence that this is significant for housing or health.*
- *Stress the importance of the Health Impact Assessment of the LDP and major developments...*

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- *Obesity is a key issue in Cardiff – environment play a key role in how active people are and the food they eat.*
- *Need to consider fat food takeaways and how they can be managed and restricted particularly around schools.*
- *Reference the Cardiff Wellbeing Assessment as a source of existing evidence.*
- *RLDP needs to set clear policies which have health and well-being for all at their heart.*
- *Must address diverse needs. For example, there is no mention of race equality, despite all the evidence that this is significant for housing or health.*
- *Inequality of green space. It's a myth that Cardiff is a green city. Many areas of the city have well below UK average access to green space. This inequality was highlighted by the pandemic.*
- *Appreciation of inequalities and of how Cardiff residents have diverse needs which must be taken account of in planning policy.*
- *A well-planned city must be inclusive for all. An important part of delivering this will be breaking down unnecessary physical barriers and exclusions imposed on disabled people by poor design of buildings and places.*
- *No mention the question of race equality.*
- *The proposed Vision for the RLDP has fairness at its heart and so must consider how the development of our city can promote race equality.*
- *Local Housing Market Assessment only refers to the needs of different age groups should be extended to cover all groups with specific housing needs, including needs of key groups (Black, Asian and minority ethnic people, disabled people, homeless people, older people, those with mental health conditions, ethnic minority women, etc.).*
- *Priorities should be feeling safe, access to green space and equality of access to education, jobs and training.*
- *Increase the provision of land for biodiversity – not just green space.*
- *Modal shift away from the private car will help address issues of air quality and noise pollution, employment and services more accessible to those on lower incomes who can't afford a car but can a bike and result in increasing levels of physical activity.*
- *Significant inequalities and disparities across Cardiff must inform the way in which Cardiff grows, including the provision of homes, access to green space, public transport, and employment infrastructure. The LDP documents make no reference to race equality, despite implications across housing, employment, health, access to the natural environment, and pollution for Black, Asian and Ethnic communities in Cardiff.*
- *LDP must consider the impact of development on affordability and the existing culture of communities. Whilst development and re-development bring investment into the infrastructure of communities – including housing supply, employment, and transport – it also has the potential to increase property and rental prices and displace*

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- communities. This has the unintended consequence of displacing existing communities, predominantly low-income households.*
- *Need to reference to the Authorities statutory obligations under the Crime and Disorder Act 1988 to prevent crime and the creating of safer and of more sustainable development through the consideration of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Such strategic references have played a key part in making many developments and communities safer and more secure.*
 - *New development can make an important contribution through the delivery of mixed communities that include a range of housing tenures and sizes, with a focus on green infrastructure, public amenities and active travel opportunities.*
 - *New greenfield sites are also able to deliver new health facilities.*
 - *Objective linked to movement and active travel. Improved air quality needs people to get out of their cars – need a viable alternative to the car – a rapid transit system is needed and the adoption of policies that do not make the situation worse such as ribbon development along the A4119 causing bottlenecks and poor air quality worse.*
 - *Small industrial/manufacturing workshops on sites around the city are important to reduce inequalities.*
 - *Need to ensure that improving people’s health is a key consideration of development proposals. Make greater use of the Wellbeing of Future Generations act for clear policy to reject proposals that do not meet the City’s standard.*
 - *Whitchurch Tennis Club is a premier tennis facility, a community asset used by a number of schools, with holiday camps, use of the outdoor space as a result of covid for wheelchair tennis clubs, netball clubs, Pilates and fitness clubs.*
 - *Seek protection afforded by planning policy to protect and preserve existing sporting and community assets.*
 - *Improve the air quality in Cardiff - disrupt the growth of car use by creating great alternatives*
 - *Adhere to the principles of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and the Socio Economic duty.*
 - *Protection of trees is important for health and well-being.*
 - *Strongly support the development of a railway station at Mynachdy as soon as possible as part of the Metro programme.*
 - *No reference to race or children.*
 - *The role of museums and cultural facilities will play a key role here.*
 - *Amgueddfa Cymru exists to help people and communities in Wales to have a better and culturally richer life.*
 - *There should be more, local swimming pools, public and private, gyms, fitness studios, teen playgrounds and community gardens.*

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- *More outdoor leisure facilities including reinforcing and investing in the many neglected public footpaths for walking and cycling should be provided.*
- *The Council should allocate more money to fund children's parks and playgrounds.*
- *Crime is mentioned but anti-social behaviour should be dealt with.*
- *More farmers markets should be supported.*

Theme – City Centre and Cardiff Bay

- *Agree that a mixed use City centre will be key to regeneration but need the right balance not over reliance on offices and reduction in leisure as in recent years.*
- *Need a dedicated city centre regeneration strategy with extensive public engagement.*
- *The Port should be excluded from a Cardiff Bay Business Area which would duplicate matters and may restrict the flexibility sought in the Port area.*
- *Focus is on the city centre with little said about the poorer wards who have long been deprived the things that would make '20-minute neighbourhoods' a reality - e.g. thriving local high streets with a wide choice of small independent businesses, shops, cafes et; a range of public and community spaces for people and community groups to operate from.*
- *Important to have mixed uses for a range of ages and keeping control over the number and size of licensed premises.*
- *Need to repurpose the city centre and empty shops and offices post covid.*
- *For Cardiff City Centre to thrive, then out/edge of-town shopping will have to be discouraged, which will also help the modal shift from private cars This implies that the Replacement LDP should go further than the Adopted LDP and seek not only to halt the growth of retail parks but, over time, to shrink or close some.*
- *City Centre is going to be far more mixed use, supports tourism. Operates as a transport hub, role of universities in supporting students and city centre student facilities, helps retain students after graduation, supports museums, links with Cardiff Bay and the suburbs.*
- *Too much focus on the City Centre and the Bay need to consider. Need to create well connected, vibrant district shopping and employment centre.*
- *LDP should outline how it will balance development whilst meeting the needs of communities in an affordable way, for example through mixed tenure of housing and provision of community buildings.*
- *Concern that the City is determined to continue a high risk strategy of chasing signature projects. Question whether there is any point protecting the retail role of the*

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- city centre which were struggling before the pandemic. Question the objective to establish the Bay as a leading UK urban destination – need to offer a variety of attractions including St Fagans Museum.*
- *Change the city centre into a more social and green area where nature and the arts dominate.*
- *Why demolish Queen’s Arcade to replace it with something similar?*
- *Why house a Military Museum in the Bay on the only green site available?*
- *The proposals for an indoor arena in the Bay are unnecessary.*
- *National Museum Cardiff plays a key role for the centre of Cardiff and will continue to attract visitors and facilitate wider benefit for the area.*
- *It is vital that the “cultural quarter” around National Museum Cardiff is physically and psychologically far more accessible from Queen Street.*
- *Protecting and developing city centre is of key importance – as retail moves online and Covid changes how we work.*
- *Agree that district and local centres need to be supported. Station Road area as a local centre and wish to protect and develop its role.*
- *These developments are supported but will only be of benefit to Radyr residents if the infrastructure is in place for them.*
- *Do not want through travel of visitors from beyond the city to have a detrimental impact on local residents.*
- *Support the development of local centres.*
- *Footfall in the high street will need to be managed back if retail is to survive, like the idea of more outside eating and experiences creating a non-stop party atmosphere. Towns need people to use them and people need a reason to be there.*

Theme – Post Pandemic Recovery

- *Need to consider the future of the city centre for eg re purposing parts of the city centre to create parks.*
- *Importance of access to green space for exercise and mental well-being continues to be a priority.*
- *Travel changes to cycling and walking should be sustained and enhance.*
- *Seen an increases in home working if this trend continues homes should be designed for this or the creation of local work hubs.*
- *Priorities post pandemic active travel, staying local and revitalising the city centre, district and local centres.*

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- *Increase in walking and cycling has meant that shared paths no longer function effectively due to the numbers using them. Need separate walking and cycling infrastructure.*
- *Consider that people who cycle or walk spend more locally than people driving cars therefore investing in cycling and walking infrastructure will aid viability of district and local centres.*
- *Leisure cycling can assist in reviving tourism. Need to ensure the infrastructure is in place to support this.*
- *Would like to see a greater detail around place making, including on how communities shape the priorities for their communities. We would welcome consideration of how the council and LDP can enable local people to protect the things they value in their neighbourhood through community land trusts.*
- *The trend towards increased working from home will require the provision of a range of housing types and sizes at a range of densities, including attractive, larger homes with spare bedrooms to support home working. The provision of attractive work hubs in neighbourhood centres, together with access to local green spaces and facilities in well-designed neighbourhoods will also be important in supporting wellbeing and can be easily incorporated in planned developments.*
- *The inclusion of a policy focus on reawakening Wales' cultural sectors is also welcomed. The achievement of this aim will require attracting and maintaining younger people through provision of a sufficient supply and range of high-quality housing.*
- *The inclusion of a policy focus on reawakening Wales' cultural sectors is also welcomed. The achievement of this aim will require attracting and maintaining younger people through provision of a sufficient supply and range of high-quality housing.*
- *Prioritise new working and meeting hubs throughout the city rather than focusing on the city centre as a high density major financial and service sector The 20 minute neighbourhood needs to become the standard.*
- *Pandemic showed that people need easy access to open spaces, more green space and trees.*
- *Role of culture should be factored into the thinking in respect of these plans.*
- *Council needs to understand how Covid will affect work and travel patterns.*
- *Support residents working from home, developing spaces they could use locally.*
- *The post pandemic world brings opportunity to develop new services and more co working spaces.*
- *Increased trend of working from home will mean increased use of broadband etc.*
- *Local services should be provided to avoid travel into the City Centre.*

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- *Working practices and travel patterns will have changed and this provides an opportunity for change.*

Theme – Placemaking Approach and High Quality Design

- *Concern at a lack of new evidence being sought.*
- *Need to maximise community involvement.*
- *The LDP should help local people to protect the things they cherish in their neighbourhood with the creation of community land trusts.*
- *We need to move towards twenty minute neighbourhoods where all the facilities citizens need are within a 20-minute walk.*
- *The council must work with community - a much more collaborative and helpful approach, and that was not evident in the LDP.*
- *The 20 minute neighbourhood or 15 minute city concepts create healthy and sustainable communities where services and amenities are within a 15-20 minute walk or a short cycle ride.*
- *Placemaking approach enables consideration to be given to the environmental impact of a development, the impact on health and how well it integrated into the existing neighbourhood.*
- *Involvement of local communities in the planning and development of their local area is important.*
- *Involving the local community in developing proposals is the first principle of the Placemaking Wales Charter and must be at the heart of the Placemaking objective. It is not just a matter for new communities but also for existing ones, which are impacted by developments in their area or nearby.*
- *Communities – whether established or newly forming – should be involved from the outset in Master planning.*
- *Community Asset Transfers can empower local groups to protect the things they cherish in their neighbourhood but must not become a means of Council cutting budgets or avoiding ongoing support.*
- *Create 20 minute neighbourhoods where all facilities are within a 20 minute walk.*
- *Support placemaking approach.*
- *Need explicit commitment to creating more 20 minute neighbourhood with key services within easy walking and cycling distances.*
- *Missed opportunity to define 'Liveable Neighbourhoods'*
- *Give more consideration to the concept of City of Villages.*
- *Lack of planning in Cardiff, no thought as to how constituent parts fit together.*

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- *Refer to Policy 2 in Future Wales sets out that the growth and regeneration of towns and cities should be based on the following strategic placemaking principles. Large strategic sites (such as an extension to Plasdŵr to the north or west) will offer opportunities to provide master planned communities incorporating work hubs and local services in neighbourhood centres, access to green spaces and a range of housing types and densities, whilst linking with walking, cycling and public transport networks.*
- *Commitment to supporting development in the most sustainable locations sometimes these are greenfield.*
- *Endorse the proposed place-making approach and commitment to high quality design, to ensure that future growth can be effectively managed.*
- *Focuses on taking steps to create sustainable places whilst supporting growth is welcomed. This represents positive planning.*
- *Master planning process can establish design principles and manage capacity for change.*
- *Support the intention of 'working with local communities to improve neighbourhoods.*
- *Need to increase the range of local facilities in line with the 20-minute city providing a resident's daily and weekly needs within a 10 minute walk.*
- *Success of this objective rests with the Council.*
- *Move to brownfield site development as a priority/stop allowing trees to be cut down/upfront delivery of infrastructure and facilities/have energy standards for all new development.*
- *The use of appropriate materials is integral to placemaking. PPW recognises that suitable building stone is important for the restoration of historic buildings and may be available from small operations in specific locations to supply local markets. Further, dimension stone is used in new buildings where it is important to maintain local building character. It may be necessary to obtain dimension stone from geological formations which are restricted in occurrence in order to obtain a particular colour. Use of local materials may play a significant role in creating sustainable places, maximising regeneration opportunities, enhancing public spaces and delivering new developments of high quality design.*
- *Utilise existing buildings instead of greenfield sites and repurpose the city centre and empty buildings.*
- *Give communities ownership of their areas.*
- *Develop the 20 minute neighbourhood.*
- *Museums are not mentioned specifically in the list provided but consideration must be given to existing key locations in Cardiff as well as planned into future developments.*
- *Agree that placemaking can be an important tool to develop safe, vibrant and attractive communities.*

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- *Request Station Road area is made a more attractive community destination eg. A community square.*
- *Request that the 7,000 homes near Radyr be built to a high quality.*
- *Request a retail site near our community.*
- *Would like to see safer cycling across Plasdwr.*
- *We want the promised amount of green space to be kept without any loss to housing.*
- *All of the promises community facilities must be delivered.*
- *Welcomes the proposed protection and enhancements to the key natural assets, particularly the river Taff.*
- *Developments should protect existing green infrastructure.*
- *Re-develop brownfield rather than greenfield sites.*

Theme – Green Infrastructure and Natural Assets

- *Biodiversity emergency is an afterthought. Whilst the Green Infrastructure Assessment and Settlement Boundary review provide some value need more. Suggest mechanisms like the Citizens Assemblies would be beneficial.*
- *ABP recognise the presence of two “Sand Wharf Protection Areas” within the Port. ABP recognise the value of the wharves but request flexibility to relocate across the Port in accordance with commercial demand, including consolidation, re-provision or loss in line with the long-term strategy for the Port.*
- *Imperative that current biodiverse areas are properly protected, including mature trees, new development is nature friendly and integrated into developments, urban biodiversity mustn't be an add on.*
- *Nature in crisis We need to protect habitat and create new habitat; provision of wildlife corridors in existing streets and new builds, hedgehog highways, bird and bat nesting and roosting boxes, wildlife friendly planting and less mowing. The LDP should protect and create green space, for the health: cities such as Birmingham and Nottingham have twice as much per capita public open space as Cardiff – and they are being imaginative in creating more parks and wildlife areas, by eg turning a disused shopping centre into a park and wetland.*
- *Many areas of the city have well below UK average access to green space. This inequality was highlighted by the pandemic.*
- *More priority should be given to existing over developers to buy land and community voices should carry more weight in planning decisions.*
- *Biodiversity has never been more threatened.*

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- *An essential part of the Evidence Base for the RLDP must be a comprehensive survey and inventory of biodiversity in the city. We cannot protect and enhance habitats if we do not know what exists today.*
- *Need to protect habitats, provide wildlife corridors in existing streets and new builds, hedgehog highways, bird and bat nesting and roosting boxes, wildlife friendly planting and mowing*
- *Protection of green space, and creation of green space, for the health and well-being of all. Cities such as Birmingham and Nottingham have twice as much per capita public open space as Cardiff – and they are being imaginative in creating more parks and wildlife areas. Turning a disused shopping centre into a park and wetland for example.*
- *Need to address open green space deficits in central/southern Cardiff.*
- *The protection and creation of green space is essential for the health and well-being of residents. Cities such as Birmingham and Nottingham have twice as much per capita public open space as Cardiff – and they are being imaginative in creating more parks and wildlife areas. Many areas of Cardiff have well below UK average access to green space, an inequality was highlighted by the pandemic. The LDP must do more to drive forward urban greening.*
- *Open space is under pressure from development but the consultation does not draw a correlation with how development should or shouldn't take place, for example to protect urban sinks or watercourses and urban sinks. We welcome efforts to make Cardiff's blue spaces more accessible.*
- *Loss of mature trees eg Suffolk House, The Rise. Urge the Council to adopt a methodology such as Capital Asset Valuation of Amenity Trees (CAVAT) for developments. with the principle that that for eg all development have to be CAVAT neutral within 5 years.*
- *Within the Cardiff City Council area there are recorded risks from past coal mining activity at surface and shallow depth. The recorded features include; mine entries, shallow workings and reported surface hazards.*
- *Need to maintain /increase access to green space – identify sites that can be repurposed to green spaces, raise the bar for building on green space, every development needs to demonstrate a net gain of trees. Presumption against the loss of mature trees unless it meets a high bar of public interest.*
- *It is important to emphasise the value of the master planning process in the design of high quality neighbourhoods that promote ecological connectivity and support biodiversity net gain.*
- *Cardiff has relatively little open spaces compared to other cities, with many areas of the city well below UK averages – need to address this inequality.*
- *A Green Belt is essential to protect the green backdrop.*

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- *City should support local groups tree planting/creating wildlife areas/meadows/allowing them a level of responsibility for the management of local green areas. Need programmes to protect the rivers from pollution and waste to achieve clean rivers.*
- *The Green Wedge is an important land feature for the city and should remain so for future generations.*
- *40% tree cover.*
- *A biodiversity action plan.*
- *Protection for green areas and biodiverse areas- a map for the public to know what is protected from development.*
- *Protection of the river corridors and further joining up of riverside and green areas.*
- *Wanted to stress the vital importance of having clean places to swim around Cardiff. Can the water quality of our rivers and sea be taken seriously so that improvements enable residents to enjoy swimming in and around fresh water and sea?*
- *The creation of new green spaces and wetland. Other cities such as Nottingham are now creating new green spaces in their city centres.*
- *No substantial development should take place on or otherwise adversely impacting upon the Wentloog Levels SSSI, object to the fact that the RLDP does not contain a commitment to this effect.*
- *The local planning authority is reminded that the Wentloog Levels (as part of the wider Gwent Levels) has been designated pursuant to Policy 9 of the National Development Framework (“Future Wales”) as one of only nine National Natural Resource Management Areas (NNRMAs) in the whole of Wales. The document fails to refer to this important designation, and impact it should have on development plan formulation, and for this reason, we object to it.*
- *Object to the way in which the natural environment is addressed in the RLDP. The natural environment section is almost purely descriptive, and sets out no actual commitments, unlike other sections of the document which set out definite commitments, for example the Arena project. We consider that the environment section should be the subject of a fundamental re-write, with concrete commitments, chief amongst which should be a commitment to an effective absolute constraint on development on or otherwise affecting the Wentloog Levels SSSI.*
- *The section entitled “New Evidence Requirements to Help Address Issues” is wholly deficient, and objects to it. We are firmly of the opinion that a full brownfield survey from the point of view of biodiversity (not merely development potential), and a full potential SINC site survey, covering the entire land surface of the local planning authority area should be included in the list of new required evidence.*

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- *Land left for nature is of paramount importance. Biodiversity and ways to help it flourish within the city boundaries should also be embedded in the LDP and consulted on with residents of the city.*
- *Support the principle of including a Green Belt or Green Wedge and would want such a policy to be operated to the maximum in order to protect our rural communities.*
- *The greening of the centre should be serious as in Singapore or Nottingham.*
- *Every mature tree in Cardiff should be precious that developers need to work around, not destroy.*
- *Concern over loss of trees.*
- *Preservation of mature trees and green space needs to take greater prominence in the LDP. Too many are being lost. Mitigating by planting new trees is not always sufficient.*
- *Refers to Wrexham County Borough Tree and Woodland Strategy 2016 – 2026 as a good practice initiative.*
- *Cardiff should be doing all it can to protect and enhance natural green spaces, creating green, natural corridors throughout the city and protecting all existing green infrastructure.*
- *Protect green corridors and green spaces. Green Wedge should be legally protected and development sprawl refused.*
- *Disappointed there is more detail on Green Infrastructure in Appendix than main text.*
- *Integration of Green Infrastructure, Heritage and Culture vital to create a distinctive future for City.*
- *Maximise the use of green spaces for the sustainable growing of food for our local communities.*
- *The wellbeing value of the protection of greenspaces cannot be underestimated.*
- *Should rule out development on the Wentloog SSSI and every scrap of the Wentloog Levels should be protected as a Community Green Infrastructure.*
- *Prevent plastic pollution to enter the River Taff.*
- *Council should make better use of the Taff – increase leisure use.*
- *Housing site at De Braose Close should not be permitted – should be part of green corridor.*
- *Fields west of Pant Tawel lane should be kept.*
- *Develop strategy for Hermit Woods.*
- *Transport for Wales's compounds should be returned to green spaces.*

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- *Welcome the proposed protection and enhancements to the key natural assets, particularly the river Taff.*
- *Developments should protect existing green infrastructure.*
- *Re-develop brownfield rather than greenfield sites.*
- *Dismayed to see such large areas of green land being built upon when we are trying to conserve nature, biodiversity and good air quality. Live in Pontprennau peace and tranquillity sorely missed in more compact built up areas. It seems that what has been nurtured in our area is being destroyed. Worry for the local wildlife. Appreciate steps are being taken to minimise impact on local residents but fear that these are being overridden by greedy developers and lack of care for the landscape, local residents, nature and wildlife. Request that our local protect our local environment for the future of our community.*
- *Similar encouragement and support should be given around preservation or creation of green spaces or the reuse of buildings for community purposes.*
- *Most of Adamsdown ward is an SOA of deprivation. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal needs to take account of shortage of green space in the area.*
- *The existing LDP has failed to protect the small amount of green space the ward has.*
- *The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal needs to protect all of Adamsdown's green spaces from being built on.*
- *Any future development of existing buildings in Adamsdown should be required to show how it would increase the amount of green space in the community.*

Theme – Historic and Cultural Assets

- *Consider successive administrations have resulted in the loss of cultural heritage. Need to look to lessons from Liverpool's removal from the UNESCO World Heritage Site. Need to identify what remains and development likely to have a negative impact.*
- *Iconic buildings such as the neglected Coal Exchange, and much-loved local landmarks that tend to fall to development, such as Guildford Terrace, where only the facades remain, need to be valued in the new LDP.*
- *Suggest that a series of story boards be incorporated into the plans to highlight our lost historic sites like the Greyfriars Monastery and the Cory Hall as well as our remaining historic buildings.*
- *Cardiff has a proud history and a bright future. It is important that our children and grand children see visible signs of our heritage around the capital so that they can be proud of how far we have come.*
- *Cardiff Council can do much more to protect and enhance the built heritage of our city. To do this, it has to show real commitment to achieving this to protect local distinctiveness requires local communities to be engaged.*

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- *Iconic buildings such as the neglected Coal Exchange, and much-loved local landmarks that tend to fall to development, such as Guildford Terrace, where only the facades remain, need to be valued in the new LDP.*
- *Need to clearly demonstrate how the enforcement of the existing protections/legislations will be implemented.*
- *Increasing pedestrianisation and restricting vehicle access protects historic assets by reducing damaging pollutants, maximises the cities attractiveness for tourism and the night-time economy.*
- *Must include assets of community value, not just assets of a particular historical or cultural significance, for example the Paddle Steamer, Guildford Crescent, Mynachdy Institute, and the Coal Exchange.*
- *Welsh Language should have greater prominence in everyday life - All new development if named should be welsh or bilingual, all parks, streets cycle paths , footpaths bus and train stations developed by public bodies have a welsh name.*
- *Consider that little attention has been given to this to date.*
- *Old Whitchurch Hospital – Grade 2 Listed Structure with lots of space to be used for well-being services. Would like to see space such as the theatre used for community performance groups. Hope the plan would include provision for improvement and renovation of the theatre.*
- *Council's approach to the city's heritage is pitiful. Want to live in a capital which has some pride in its history as a multi ethnic Welsh city.*
- *Prioritise cultural heritage and community cohesion in respecting communities (Bute Town) and communities of interest/ identity (LGBTQIA bars, allotment owners, small music venues, Muslim community etc).*
- *Historical and Cultural Assets includes the recognition of the range of historic assets, both designated (protected as Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings) and non-designated, and the need to both protect and preserve these as part of Cardiff's heritage Understanding these as a resource will contribute to a better appreciation, both from a development management viewpoint and as keyed in with the well-being goals.*
- *It should also be noted that Legislative and Policy changes have occurred since the last LDP and these include the Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016, mentioned in the Sustainability Report; and the legislative cascade includes TAN24: The Historic Environment 2017, and Planning Policy Wales 2021 Edition 11. Further Best Practice guidance on managing change in the historic environment is provided by Cadw.*
- *When considering cultural assets must be first and foremost about people rather than money and profit.*
- *The objectives of the Council and the Welsh Government to increase the number of Welsh speakers need to be embedded in LA planning policy. Suggestions include ensuring that all new schools are Welsh medium, widening access to existing Welsh-*

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medium schools and ensuring that all new developments – streets, footpaths, parks, buildings – have Welsh names.

- *The use of appropriate materials will be necessary to protect and enhance Cardiff's historic and cultural assets together with supporting sustainable tourism and cultural sectors.*
- *Protect community heritage.*
- *Disappointed there is more detail on Heritage and Culture in Appendix than main text.*
- *Integration of Green Infrastructure, Heritage and Culture vital to create a distinctive future for City.*
- *Important that the LDP provides enhanced protection for Cardiff's historic and cultural assets. This protection needs to exist at both macro and micro levels.*
- *Cardiff Council should avoid loss of built heritage.*
- *Poor buildings in City Centre should be replaced with better quality buildings.*
- *Work with Welsh Language Commissioner to operate with Promotion Standards.*
- *Work with Council and Cadw to develop management strategy for Mound and Cooking Mound in Radyr woods.*
- *The East of Cardiff lacks any kind of arts centre currently and there should be one as the nearest is otherwise Canton or Newport Riverside.*
-

Theme – Regional Planning

- *Need to take a wider view across the region.*
- *Need to work in partnership with neighbouring Councils – decisions such as flooding issues need a river catchment solution and not be made in isolation as do transport, employment and housing issues.*
- *Cardiff's future cannot be determined without taking a wider view across the region, which opens up options for responding to matters like flooding, housing and transport. This is barely mentioned in the LDP consultation paper.*
- *Need better alignment between the LDP and the SDP. Cardiff's future cannot be determined without taking a wider view across the region, which opens up options for responding to matters like flooding, housing and transport. The issues around employment land and retail locations cannot be resolved purely from a Cardiff perspective. They are inherently regional, as people cross authority boundaries to work or shop. Until an SDP is available, Cardiff Council should strive for a common approach with neighbouring authorities. This is barely mentioned in the RLDP consultation paper.*

Theme – Consultation Process

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- *Consult communities in a meaningful way not just a box-ticking exercise.*
- *Consultation inaccessible – particularly for disadvantaged groups who have the most need to be involved. Need to stop consultation until able to engage with all sectors of society and create a consultation that represents the needs and opinions of the whole of Cardiff.*
- *Consultation process flawed as no face to face events held.*
- *Consultation document not easy to read and a barrier for many people.*
- *Welsh language treated less favourably than English.*
- *Consultations should not be purely by digital means, there needs to be a combination of methods, as some simply can't.*
- *Developing the RLDP requires intensive work across all sectors and with communities.*
- *Take into account the impossibility of respondents judging priorities for land use without more detailed information.*
- *Continue to engage communities in coming to a view on the optimum balance of types of land use in the light of the limited capacity of the City to absorb new development.*
- *Difficulty filling in online consultation. Consultation deadline should be extended. Suggest community engagement in each ward (officer presence).*
- *Document is insular, lacking in substance and unable to decide between moving forward with new ideas or staying in the past. The paper at times appears to acknowledge past and current issues (such as delays in providing the necessary infrastructure) but at other times seems content to continue down the very path that has led to these difficulties.*
- *Disappointed in the online survey. More information is needed for a meaningful response on many issues. It is also questionable for responders to when all of the choices will be needed. The consultation seems designed to achieve the answers that Cardiff wants to receive, rather than to gain a genuine understanding of what people and communities want to see.*
- *To really work with local communities the Council must understand what people want and what they value; please do not assume that the Council, it's officers or developers know what people value the Council must listen, not lecture; not claim to listen and then continue on a pre-decided route. There will be many different voices, with different views, but that does not justify the Council and its officers, ignoring residents as has happened previously.*
- *Engagement needs to build in resources and expertise to engage fully with citizens.*
- *Concern that the document is inaccessible and the lack of consultation in particular the Virtual Consultation Room.*
- *Halt the LDP process until a public engagement programme is provided which sets out the plans for citizen engagement.*

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- *Carry out further consultation and public engagement in addition to this initial consultation.*
- *Consultation questions too binary.*
- *Many groups will be underrepresented in this consultation and request the consultation process is stopped until such time that assurance can be provided regarding engaging with diverse groups.*
- *Consultation needs to be more inclusive. Those in need of social housing and are currently homeless will not be able to take part in the online consultation.*
- *I also I request that the consultation deadline for this phase of 23rd be July be extended. Developers have until end of August to submit candidate sites so there would be a logic in that or a later date applying for citizens as well. This would also allow time for Cardiff Council to engage in public meetings and events to discuss and explain the LDP and consultation process in more effective ways than the on-line survey which is not appropriate for this type of consultation.*
- *I would like to strongly request that at this time, the Council halts the LDP process until it is in a position to provide a public engagement programme which sets out Cardiff Council's plans for comprehensive citizen engagement going forward.*
- *The council must “provide opportunities for the whole community (different age groups, local community groups, hard to reach groups and protected characteristic groups) including businesses, to engage at appropriate stages in the process.” Until the above can be delivered, please pause the LDP process.*
- *If the Council is serious about consultation and involving residents need to broaden approach Process not user friendly and not publicised widely enough and made accessible enough. Online consultation not user friendly need to use libraries and community centres.*
- *Listen and take into account the views of residents*
- *if we are to have any hope of coping with the climate and nature emergency, we have to move beyond the politics that have so far held us back, and into listening, dialogue and towards unity and action.*
- *We therefore believe citizens should be empowered to hold the power.*
- *Inadequate arrangements/shamelessly hidden behind the excuse of covid restrictions. Digital exclusion particularly effects the poorer and older groups discriminating against them. Extend the consultation to hold meetings especially in deprived multi ethnic wards.*
- *Lack of public discussion and engagement and the LDP should not be rushed through.*
- *Language used throughout isn't consistently everyday language and may create barriers to engagement.*
- *Online platform whilst engaging and interactive will be difficult for some to access.*

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- *LDP should emphasise not only the need to positively engage with local communities but also highlight the Council's commitment to work together with stakeholders, including developers in order to deliver high quality sustainable neighbourhoods.*
- *Level of engagement disappointing. Use my privilege to ask that consultation is stopped until proper engagement with diverse groups is assured.*
- *Limitations of the consultation process being a managed online exercise which excludes citizens. Virtual room only contains uploaded documents difficult to print of, room not supported by a chat function or interactive, focus is on a guided online survey which can exacerbate the balance of power where individuals are reduced to numbers and percentages.*
- *Town halls meetings enable citizens to listen to the views of others and challenge those with power and citizens assemblies.*
- *Approach of identifying strategic sites for housing development should be reconsidered. LDP should identify potential sites of varying sizes, for which rapid approval could be given, if and when the need arises, but which should not be assumed to be required until expected growth is more certain. A Placemaking approach (see 3.9.1) should encourage local residents or community groups to suggest locations that might be suitable for housing in their area. Such proposals should not be expected to be of the same standard as the Candidate Site Submission Guidance.*
- *Serious misgivings with the finalised delivery agreement, and the depth and scope of public engagement. Public engagement at this stage has been severely lacking even with consideration for the Coronavirus pandemic. Want this stage extended and present to public in community hubs, Councillors, walk in public meetings and citizens assemblies. Need assurances of a commitment to improved community consultation, including under represented voices. Demand implementation of citizen's assemblies, town hall meetings for the remaining stages of the LDP Review. Would like an Independent Commissioner for planning and a dedicated team to empower the public to challenge planning decisions.*
- *Demand that the replacement LDP process is halted until such a time that clear plans for authentic engagement are published prioritising the public and those least likely to have their voices heard particularly young people instead of favouring the usual suspects and the developers.*
- *Need to make engaging easy and advertise it everywhere.*
- *Online consultation very confusing.*
- *Level of engagement with citizens not enough.*
- *Put the needs of the people and the planet first and declare your accountability to citizens, not developers.*
- *Some of the groups who will be most impacted by planning decisions in the future are excluded from your consultation methodology to date.*

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- *Ask Cardiff Council to pause this consultation and provide communities with a further three weeks to respond to this current stage and publish a programme of engagement for the rest of the consultation which better befits the development of this important plan by mid-August.*
- *Stop the LDP process until you're able to provide a public engagement programme.*
- *Take note of local groups like Cardiff FoE, Green New Deal, Cardiff Civic Society, Cardiff Extinction Rebellion and Reclaim Cardiff.*
- *Survey very time consuming and not fit for purpose.*
- *Organise real engagement events and relaunch the process.*
- *Suspend consultation and provide a public engagement programme for meaningful public engagement.*
- *The current consultation does not allow for valid representation of public views. We are being pushed into making artificial choices which don't truly reflect how we feel.*
- *Please could you halt the current consultation until you have plans for proper citizen engagement, through a public engagement programme?*
- *There is a disconnect between policy and decision making. Becoming a fairer and more sustainable city needs to underpin every policy in the LDP including all SPG and all decisions and services.*
- *A fairer city means involving those affected by decisions in decision making. Relying solely on online consultation excluded many people from the process. Diversity of the city is unlikely to be represented in the responses. Need a robust plan for citizen's engagement including children and young people.*
- *Need a change in direction in how the Council interacts with citizens and makes its decisions.*
- *There will need to be local people's assemblies and citizens assemblies set up in all local areas with facilitated forums to discuss the issues.*
- *This needs to include fair representation for diverse groups and child care facilities.*
- *Use data mapping (passive existing data and active data made with citizens) as part of the consultation process.*
- *We await with interest the results of this exercise.*
- *Would like to see the highest possible standards in terms of notification to residents of new developments, ease for residents to submit comments and increasing the opportunities to speak to officers and decision makers.*
-

Theme – Candidate Site Process

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- *Convinced that asking for development sites before declaring the future vision is back to front particularly as it is not acceptable to just reroute traffic through existing residential areas. The constraints map is not forward looking enough.*
- *Note the call for Candidate Sites as currently issued, we are concerned that this means the new LDP will again be led by what Developers are seeking.*
- *We would like to see the option for communities to propose Candidate Sites rather than proposals having to come from owners or potential developers of sites.*

Other Comments

- *Council should promote creation of community land trusts to allow people to buy buildings and green spaces in their neighbourhood they value.*
- *Need to create community land trusts to enable local people to protect what they cherish.*
- *More important than ever that assumptions the LDP is based on are thoroughly researched and reviewed by experts.*
- *LDP needs to be focussed, perhaps shorter, and easier to access.*
- *LDP constraints map designates the trail to the south of the Llanishen and Lisvane Reservoirs as a recreational route and a cycle way. Inconsistent with Objectives 4 and 10 and appendix C of the adopted LDP and the Rights of Way Improvement Plan which shows this as a designated walking route only.*
- *Concern of core cycle routes crossing through 2 woodlands.*
- *Could the existing HMRC site in Ty Glas, Llanishen be considered as a possible site for the new Velindre Cancer Centre and avoid the need for development for the Northern Meadows 'greenfield' site.*
- *The area with which we are concerned includes the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation 113 Nant Fawr (northern section), 114 Nant Fawr Community Woodlands, 115 Nant Fawr Meadows and 144 Rhyd-y-Pennau Complex. These sites are related to the SSSI 10 Lisvane Reservoir and Site of Importance for Nature Conservation 96 Llanishen reservoir.*

We write with respect to two features in the region we specify above: The Strategic Recreation Route (blue solid line) and the Cycleway (dotted green line) in the Nant Fawr Corridor.

The Strategic Recreation Route appears to be the Nant Fawr footpath which we personally know very well. This is a well-used footpath in a semi-rural setting, offering us and many other people calm, refreshment and recreation within an urban area. We trust that this footpath will be retained for the health and wellbeing of everyone. The

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proposed Dwr Cymru Welsh Water Visitor Centre and paths around Llanishen and Lisvane reservoirs will be valuable additions.

The Cycleway however appears to be a new feature which Cardiff Council is proposing for this Development Plan. We are extremely concerned about the effects of a cycleway in this area for nature conservation.

We believe a cycleway here will have a serious effect on nature conservation. We ask you to reroute the cycleway outside the Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation 113, 114, 115 and 144.

- *The uplift in the value of all land due to planning needs to be subject to CIL which should be levied on the landowners, not developers.*
- *Document contains only one reference to agricultural land and few to allotments. Need to protect agricultural land, allotments and large gardens from development and allocate new areas for allotments in RLDP.*
- *Need to protect the Northern Meadow and reconsider building the hospital. Need to consider brownfield sites to protect this green space.*
- *Development in Cardiff has the appearance of being developer led.*
- *The Covid pandemic has changed the way people work and where they do it.*
- *The design of new housing also needs to be reconsidered.*
- *The other problem faced by the city centre arises from climate change.*
- *Buildings should be designed to be low level not high rise.*
- *Need to compensate for nursery, after school and youth provision lost by redeveloping Howard Gardens.*
- *The area around City Road and Newport Road needs further greening.*
- *The new LDP needs to address the HMO issue in Cathays.*
- *Any future proposals in Cathays should have to demonstrate how they will increase green space.*
- *Llanedeyrn and Pentwyn – well-designed streets offer opportunities for walking and cycling. Green spaces should be used for more fruit trees.*
- *Pentwyn has no town centre and declining amenities – further thought needs to be given to how it could be made a more coherent community with new leisure centre and new shops.*

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of the Cardiff Replacement Local Development Plan: Appraisal of the vision and objectives

August 2021

1. Introduction

Integrated sustainability appraisal (ISA) involves assessing how sustainable an emerging plan’s vision, objectives, alternatives, draft policies and sites are. This is done by testing them against an ‘ISA framework’ of sustainability objectives. Where the emerging plan has gaps or possible negative impacts on these ISA objectives, the ISA proposes ways to fill gaps, reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

Levett-Therivel have appraised the vision and objectives of the emerging Cardiff Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) against an ISA framework put forward in an ISA scoping report of March 2020, and updated in August 2021 (shown at Appendix A). Section 2 presents the appraisal. Section 3 presents suggestions for improving the vision and objectives to make them more sustainable, and the Council’s response to those suggestions.

Cardiff Council consulted on the vision and objectives of the emerging RLDP for eight weeks, from March 2021. It is this version of the vision and objectives that has been appraised so that the ISA comments can be considered alongside the LDP consultee comments to enable the LDP team to finalise the plans vision and objectives. Due to the iterative nature of the ISA process the updated version of the vision and objectives will be subject to a further appraisal during Preferred Strategy preparation stages.

2. Integrated sustainability appraisal of RLDP vision and objectives

Table 1 shows the results of appraising the RLDP vision and objectives against the ISA objectives of Appendix A.

Table 1. Appraisal of RLDP vision and objectives

Key:

+	-	+/-	
Positive impact likely	Negative impact likely	Impact could be positive or negative, depending on how the RLDP is implemented	No significant impact likely

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ISA objective	1. Equality	2. Air	3. Biodiversity	4. Climate	5. Heritage	6. Economy	7. Health	8. Soils	9. Landscape	10. Resources	11. Water
Plan vision/objective											
To create a fairer and more sustainable city by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to the urgent future needs for new homes, jobs and infrastructure; • Positively tackling the challenges of climate change and post-pandemic recovery; • Creating a greener, more equal and healthier city which is easier to move around and enhances the wellbeing of future generations; • Using a placemaking approach, working with local communities to improve neighbourhoods and deliver high quality design; • Looking after our natural, historic and cultural assets 	+		+	+	+	+	+	+			
1. Provide MORE homes to address future housing needs. The Plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a range and choice of new homes of different tenure, type and location in response to specific housing needs • Prioritise opportunities for new homes in sustainable brownfield locations • Set targets for the delivery of affordable housing • Provide a diverse mix of housing including responding to the needs of older people and other groups who need specialised housing • Set out the approach to the sub-division of existing homes. 	+		-				+	+/-			
2. Provide more jobs and maximise Cardiff's role as Capital City of Wales and economic driver of South East Wales to improve the prosperity of the region. The Plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a range and choice of employment sites in response to employment needs • Facilitate the development of high-value clusters of specialist sectors • Ensure the protection of existing employment land which contributes to the required supply of sites to meet employment needs • Support the economic recovery of the city post-Covid-19 and respond to the change in work practices through increased working from home and need for new working and meeting hubs throughout the city. 			-	+		+		-	-		
3. Ensure the timely provision of new infrastructure to support future growth. The Plan will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key infrastructure required, how and when it will be delivered including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transportation- Different modes, public transport and Metro ○ Affordable, high quality digital infrastructure ○ Social/Community Infrastructure 		+		+		+	+			+?	

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ISA objective	1. Equality	2. Air	3. Biodiversity	4. Climate	5. Heritage	6. Economy	7. Health	8. Soils	9. Landscape	10. Resources	11. Water
<p>Plan vision/objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools, health facilities, sport/recreation, waste facilities, burial provision ○ Environmental - Contributions to combat climate change and creating new accessible greenspace ● Support Cardiff's higher education institutions/ infrastructure in recognition of their key role as part of a learning city and contribution to economic development ● Support measures to improve digital connectivity across the city to meet the demand from increased working from home post covid and facilitate new working meeting hubs across the city. 											
<p>4. Respond to the climate emergency so Cardiff becomes more resilient, reduces its carbon footprint and maximises opportunities for energy-efficient solutions. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set out how Cardiff can become more resilient and adapt to combat the impacts of climate change including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The role of ecosystems in addressing carbon storage, natural flood management, air quality, heat islands and noise pollution ○ Guidelines for the design of resilient new developments ○ Managing flood risk ○ Facilitate the provision of infrastructure for cleaner vehicles ● Set out measures to reduce Cardiff's carbon footprint and mitigate the effects of climate change through reducing energy demand including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Locating development in sustainable locations to minimise the need to travel and reduce car dependency ○ Improve energy efficiency and the generation of renewable and low carbon energy in new developments ○ Promoting an increase in tree canopy cover across the city ○ Promote high quality design and environmental performance of new homes. 			+	+			+		+		+
<p>5. Make the city easier to move around with a focus on sustainable and active travel. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set out how people can move around the city in a more sustainable and integrated manner with new development well located to transport infrastructure 	+	+		+			+			+	

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ISA objective Plan vision/objective	1. Equality	2. Air	3. Biodiversity	4. Climate	5. Heritage	6. Economy	7. Health	8. Soils	9. Landscape	10. Resources	11. Water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel, reduce reliance on the car, reduce congestion and reduce harmful emissions • Set a modal split target • Promote sustainable forms of transport and the more effective integration of public transport including new transport interchanges • Promote active travel- Walking and cycling • Capitalise on national and regional investment in sustainable transport infrastructure including the Metro. 											
<p>6. Create healthier environments, reduce inequalities and enhance wellbeing. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the delivery of healthier, accessible environments to help tackle obesity and promote healthier lifestyles • Set out how air quality can be enhanced • Promote the role of greenspaces in delivering wellbeing benefits • Manage waste and control pollution • Support the regeneration of local neighbourhoods, particularly the ‘Southern Arc’ of deprivation • Promote safer environments which reduce the scope for crime • Facilitate equitable access and opportunity to Welsh Medium education in all areas of the city so that the language continues to thrive. • Promote the provision of services and jobs in areas of highest need to reduce inequalities • Promote the role of Soundscapes in controlling noise pollution. 	+	+					+			+	
<p>7. Ensuring a vibrant, mixed-use City Centre and developing Cardiff Bay’s full potential to provide core destinations for Cardiff and beyond, whilst supporting the key role of district and local retail centres as the heart of local neighbourhoods. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the key strategic role of the City Centre as a high density, major financial and service sector hub of national significance and generate the agglomeration effect in attracting further investment • Maximise the potential for high density mixed use development related to the regional sustainable transport hub • Support the ability of the city centre to adapt by encouraging mixed uses and further investment alongside the key retail role 						+		+			

APPENDIX 4

ISA objective	1. Equality	2. Air	3. Biodiversity	4. Climate	5. Heritage	6. Economy	7. Health	8. Soils	9. Landscape	10. Resources	11. Water
<p>Plan vision/objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the regeneration of land south of the regional transport hub • Ensure centres can operate as flexibly as possible where a variety of retail, employment, commercial, community, leisure, health and public sector uses come together in a hub of activity to make them viable as go-to destinations once more by setting out a vision for each centre, establishing boundaries and identifying sites for redevelopment. • Promote a new chapter in the regeneration of Cardiff Bay as a high density, mixed-use destination to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The provision of supporting sustainable transport infrastructure ○ Enhancements to the Mount Stuart Square area and development of an arena at Atlantic Wharf including linkages to the Bay Waterfront ○ Future phases for the International Sports Village site ○ Regeneration of the Roath Dock/ Roath Basin and Alexandra Head areas. 											
<p>8. Ensure that the city positively adapts to the new challenges posed by the implications of the pandemic. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pick up on lessons learned to ensure that the city is more resilient and adaptable in the event of future pandemics • Support the economic recovery of the city after the pandemic has passed and restrictions eased • Identify wider changes required which also help the decarbonisation agenda, tackle climate change and improve general health and well-being • Identify any required positive permanent changes in places and as part of new development • Respond to the change in work practices post-Covid through increased working from home and need for new working and meeting hubs throughout the city. 		+		+		+	+				
<p>9. To use a placemaking approach which creates sustainable places, maximises regeneration opportunities, enhances the role of public spaces, ensures that future growth can be effectively managed and delivers new developments of high quality design. The Plan will: Use the placemaking principles as an overarching approach in plan-making to ensure:</p>							+	+	+	+	

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ISA objective	1. Equality	2. Air	3. Biodiversity	4. Climate	5. Heritage	6. Economy	7. Health	8. Soils	9. Landscape	10. Resources	11. Water
<p>Plan vision/objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and Community – The needs, health and well-being of all people are considered at the outset • Location - Development is promoted in the most sustainable locations and land is efficiently used with a ‘brownfield first’ priority • Movement - Sustainable and active travel are promoted as part of a more integrated movement network • Mix of Uses - Promote high density mixed-use development • Public Realm - Well designed and connected public spaces • Identity - Features of local distinctiveness are respected in new development • High quality design of new development. 											
<p>10. Protect and enhance Cardiff’s Green and blue Infrastructure, its biodiversity and other natural assets. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and set out how key natural assets of the city will be protected and enhanced including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open spaces, parks and allotments ○ The strategically important river valleys of the Ely, Taff, Nant fawr and Rhymney ○ The countryside, including strategically important ‘green backdrop’ formed by the ridge north of the City ○ Cardiff’s rich biodiversity and wildlife resource including designated sites and other features/networks including trees and hedgerows. • Recognise the wider role that green infrastructure can play in contributing to tackling climate change and providing healthy environments • Ensure natural resources are protected including mineral and sand/gravel resources and reserves. 			+	+					+/-	+	
<p>11. Protect and enhance Cardiff’s historic and cultural assets together with supporting sustainable tourism and cultural sectors. The Plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and set out how key historic and cultural assets of the city will be protected and enhanced including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The city’s Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Landscapes and areas of archaeological importance ○ Other non-designated features which make important contributions to Cardiff’s historic and cultural distinctiveness • Maximise Cardiff’s role as an international tourism destination and host city of major events 					+	+					

APPENDIX 4

ISA objective	1. Equality	2. Air	3. Biodiversity	4. Climate	5. Heritage	6. Economy	7. Health	8. Soils	9. Landscape	10. Resources	11. Water
<p>Plan vision/objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out how Cardiff's night time economy and music scene can form part of a vibrant and diverse city centre • Set out how the Welsh Language can be protected and enhanced in line with relevant legislation. 											

APPENDIX 4

3. Suggested modifications to the RLDP vision and objectives

Table 2 shows modifications to the RLDP vision and objectives suggested as a result of the appraisal of Table 1. They include gaps (e.g. young people, reuse/recycling, healthy food, Gypsies and Travellers); ways of reducing negative impacts (e.g. prioritising the use of brownfield land for employment as well as housing sites, focus on achieving environmental targets); and clarifications (e.g. 'Soundscapes', 'Southern Arc'). The final column of Table 2 shows changes to the vision and objectives made by the Council in response to the appraisal. Where no changes has been made, an explanation is given about why.

Table 2. Suggested modifications to the RLDP vision and objectives, and Council response

Vision or objective	Suggested modification	Council response
General	The plan objectives are a somewhat-confusing mixture of doing ('provide', 'ensure', 'reduce') and preparing/planning to do ('investigate', 'set out an approach', 'set out how'). Do they need to be more consistent, one way or another (e.g. all doing)?	As the plan is at an early stage no preferred approach has been determined for some aspects of the plan. For these issues, the objectives are to 'investigate' etc. Where a preferred approach is known, it is stated in the objectives.
	Refer to environmental targets/standards: climate change objectives, achievement of air and water quality standards, biodiversity net gain.	Objective 4 changed to refer to One Planet Cardiff and Objective 6 changed to refer to air and water quality standards. The correct reference in the Welsh context is biodiversity enhancement as referenced in objective 10 and no further changes are therefore required.
Vision	Third bullet point: A "healthier city which is easier to move around" could encourage car-based travel. Better to stress accessibility rather than mobility, e.g. 15 minute neighbourhood approach.	Agree.
Objective 1	Bullet points 1 and 4 seem to duplicate each other.	Agree bullet points 1 and 4 merged.
	Add reference to Gypsies and Travellers.	Reference to Gypsies and Travellers added.
Objective 2	Objective 1 includes reference to prioritising brownfield land for housing, but Objective 2 does not do this for employment land.	Add "Prioritise opportunities for new employment sites in sustainable brownfield locations".
Objective 3	The list of infrastructure does not include water, wastewater and energy.	Water, wastewater and energy added.
Objective 4	Include reference to the One Planet Cardiff Strategy.	Include "in line with the One Planet Cardiff Strategy to become a carbon neutral city by 2030." Remove "reduces its carbon footprint" as this is covered by the above.
	Bullet point 2, sub-bullet point 2 limits improvements in energy efficiency etc.	Reference to new developments removed.

APPENDIX 4

Vision or objective	Suggested modification	Council response
	to new developments. Widen this to all developments.	
Objective 5	“Capitalise on national and regional investment in sustainable transport infrastructure including the Metro” sounds odd. Reword to emphasise linking new development to sustainable transport infrastructure rather than capitalising on investment.	Agree amend to read “Integrate new development with national and regional investment in sustainable transport infrastructure including the Metro”.
Objective 6	Refer to access to healthy food.	Add “and access to healthy food” after tackle obesity in bullet point 1.
	Given the Welsh Government emphasis on future generations, refer to young people.	Add “To support strong and cohesive communities which recognises Cardiff’s commitment to make Cardiff a Child Friendly City and Age Friendly City”.
	Refer to reuse and recycling.	Reuse and recycling added.
	Remove reference to Southern Arc of deprivation.	Replace with “communities in the Southern Arc”.
	Access to Welsh Medium education sounds like it would fit better under Objective 11 on culture.	The point of the objective is to provide equality of access to Welsh Medium education, i.e. emphasis is on access so this point should remain under Objective 6.
	Clarify what Soundscapes are.	Replaced with “Promote the role of natural and hard infrastructure to reduce noise pollution”.
Objective 7	Last bullet point: “to identify” doesn’t fit with subsequent bullet points.	Agree amended to “with”. Also for clarity amend second bullet to “Maximise the potential for high density mixed use development related to the sustainable regional transport hub at Central Square”.
Objective 9	Include reference to dealing with need (e.g. for accessible food, green areas) or redressing imbalances.	As set out above, objective 6 amended to add reference to access to healthy food and issue relating to green areas is already covered in objective 6 where reference is made to promoting the role of greenspaces in delivering wellbeing benefits.
Objective 10	Refer to achievement of biodiversity net gain.	The objective is worded correctly in the Welsh context as it refers to biodiversity enhancement.

APPENDIX 4

Appendix A. ISA framework (from ISA scoping report of March 2020, updated in August 2021)

ISA objective	Sub Objectives: Will the vision/objective/alternative/policy...
1. Help deliver equality of opportunity and access for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the need of Cardiff's population for homes, jobs and community facilities • Address existing imbalances of inequality, deprivation and exclusion • Improve access to education, life-long learning and training opportunities • Improve access to affordable housing and employment opportunities, particularly for disadvantaged sections of society • Improve access to community facilities and services, particularly for young and elderly people • Support the regeneration of deprived areas
2. Maintain and improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel through the location and design of new development, provision of public transport infrastructure and promotion of cycling and walking • Avoid locating new development, including active travel routes, where air quality could negatively impact upon peoples' health • Help to meet air quality standards for people and ecosystems
3. Protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and achieve favourable condition of international and national sites of nature conservation importance (SACs, SPAs and SSSIs) • Maintain extent and enhance the quality of locally designated sites (LNRs and SNCIs) and LBAP priority habitats • Protect and enhance protected species and LBAP priority species • Maintain and enhance connectivity of corridors of semi-natural habitats • Provide opportunities for people to experience wildlife and habitats • Help to provide a net benefit for biodiversity, consistent with Planning Policy Wales 10
4. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and adapt to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support energy conservation and energy efficient design • Promote renewable energy generation • Promote efficient land use patterns that minimise the need to travel • Promote sustainable modes of transport and integrated transport systems • Reduce vulnerability of the built environment to the effects of climate change • Help Cardiff to achieve the One Planet Cardiff vision to become a carbon neutral city by 2030
5. Protect and enhance historic and cultural heritage, including the Welsh Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance historic and cultural assets including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, historic landscapes and conservation areas • Encourage access to the historic and cultural heritage • Support local character and distinctiveness through good design • Support the use of the Welsh Language
6. Help deliver the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number and range of employment opportunities • Support and enhance the role of Cardiff as a key economic driver of South East Wales city region • Promote and support city and local centres, local employment opportunities and mixed use development • Support a post-pandemic green recovery

APPENDIX 4

ISA objective	Sub Objectives: Will the vision/objective/alternative/policy...
7. Improve health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce health inequalities • Encourage and facilitate walking and cycling, particularly in green infrastructure • Protect, and improve access to, open space, the countryside and other opportunities for physical activity • Improve environmental quality by minimising adverse impacts on health and wellbeing from pollution, flooding and waste management disposal • Promote good design that minimises adverse impacts on health and wellbeing from crime and road traffic accidents
8. Use soils and minerals efficiently and safeguard their quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-use derelict and other previously developed land • Remediate contaminated and unstable land • Safeguard soil quality including the best and most versatile agricultural land, and protect and enhance allotments • Safeguard mineral resources and encourage their efficient and appropriate use
9. Protect and enhance the landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the landscape including the countryside, areas of landscape value, river valleys, greenspaces and the undeveloped coastline • Protect and enhance Cardiff's Special Landscape Areas • Promote high quality design in keeping with its landscape context • Increase access to open space
10. Minimise resource use and waste, increase re-use and recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Cardiff's ecological footprint • Promote resource efficiency and the use of secondary and recycled materials • Promote waste reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery
11. Maintain and enhance water quality and resources, and manage flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve water resources and increase water efficiency • Improve the water quality of rivers, lakes, groundwaters and coastal areas • Ensure that a precautionary approach is applied, and that the location and design of new development manages the potential risks and consequences of flooding down to an acceptable level. • Ensure new developments have adequate sustainable drainage systems • Help to achieve water quality standards

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Appendix 5: Engagement Plan for Strategic Options and Sites Consultation

Introduction

The next stage in the preparation of the Replacement LDP is consultation on strategic options, which will commence in late November 2021 and run for 10 weeks until early February 2022.

This consultation plan sets out the consultation and engagement we will undertake as part of this next stage under the following headings:

1. Use of Social Media

We will use the Council's Facebook, Twitter and Instagram sites to publicise and explain the consultation process, with a comprehensive and targeted campaign of posts over the 10 week consultation period using the agreed LDP Branding.

2. On-line Survey

We will develop an accessible on-line survey so residents and stakeholders can make their comments on the consultation easily on-line. This will be hosted on the Council's Replacement LDP website and will be publicised via the social media campaign and mail out to residents and stakeholders on the LDP consultation database.

3. Virtual Consultation Room

We will host a fully bi-lingual virtual consultation room on the Council's Replacement LDP webpage, which will include a short film explaining the consultation process and how people can engage in the process, a range of display panels, the on-line survey and copies of the consultation documentation.

4. Launch Event

We will host a launch event at the start of the consultation period. This will be a virtual event and will explain the consultation process and how you can get involved and will be open to residents and stakeholders to attend.

5. A Broad Range of themed Focus Workshops

We will engage directly with stakeholders through a broad range of themed focus workshops and we will work with partner organisations to support these sessions to foster open discussion of issues participants consider the new LDP should address. The themed workshops we proposing are listed below but this is not exhaustive and we are happy to consider further suggestions:

- Focus Workshop 1 – Representatives of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups
- Focus Workshop 2 – Representative of Homeless Groups and those on Council Waiting Lists
- Focus Workshop 2 – Representatives of Environmental Groups

- Focus Workshop 3 - Representatives of Young Peoples Groups
- Focus Workshop 4- Representatives of Older Peoples Groups
- Focus Workshop 5 – Representatives of unemployed Groups
- Focus Workshop 6 – Representatives of disabled and Access Groups
- Focus Workshop 7 – Representatives of Landowner/developer Groups
- Other Groups to be confirmed such as the Cardiff Music Board, Landlord’s Forum, Heritage and Civic Societies

These workshops will be held virtually or via a hybrid approach depending on Covid restrictions at the time of the consultation.

6. Public drop in face to face events

A series of public drop in face to face events will be arranged across the city so residents and stakeholders have an opportunity to talk through the consultation exercise with Officers face to face within the LDP Team. The precise format of these events will depend on the Covid restrictions in place at the time of the consultation. However, steps will be made to ensure the ability to talk direct with Officers be this either in an outside location, pre-arranged appointment system or an indoor drop in event.

7. Engagement with stakeholder groups and networks

Officers will be available to attend meetings of stakeholder groups and networks to brief them on the consultation process and how they can comment and gather feedback to feed into the new LDP preparation process.

8. Engagement with Community Councils

Prior to the launch of the consultation a virtual briefing session will be held with Community Council’s to explain the purpose of the consultation and how they and their local areas can get involved in the process and how they can disseminate information to their local area. Following this Officers in the LDP Team will be available to respond to any queries and provide further information.

9. Engagement with Members

Prior to the launch of the consultation a virtual Member briefing session will be held to explain the purpose of the consultation and how they and constituents can get involved in the process and how they can disseminate information to their local area. Following this Officers in the LDP Team will be available to respond to any queries and provide further information.

10. Scrutiny Process

Prior to the launch of the consultation a process will be agreed with the Chairs of the Scrutiny Committee’s to ensure they can feed their comments into the consultation process.

Replacement LDP Pre-Decision Scrutiny September 2021



Overview of LDP

- Statutory requirement
- Sets out policies and proposals for use of land within city and provides a framework to assess planning applications against
- Current LDP adopted in 2016
- Requirement to review LDP every 4 years
- Council agreed with Welsh Government a 3.5 year timetable for review of the LDP in March 2021
- Preparation of Replacement LDP launched in May 2021

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Consultation

- First stage in consultation process
- Feedback sought on draft Vision & Objectives & ISA Scoping Report
- 11 draft Objectives responding to issues
- Statutory requirement to appraise potential impacts of LDP through ISA
- ISA 'All in one' approach– All assessments in one bundle

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Consultation Process

- Measures identified to reach wider audience through user friendly approach
- New bespoke Rep LDP website
- LDP branding- Bespoke, linked to One Planet/Active travel style
- User friendly online survey - future of the city
- Short film, Virtual Consultation Room
- Use of Social Media
- Virtual launch events with Members, Community Councils and Public
- LDP Team available to respond to queries provide more information

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Consultation Results

Headline results from on-line survey based on 1,215 responses:

- Support for **lower levels of housing growth**
- Strong preference for use of **brownfield sites**
- **Improved access to green space** identified as top priority for improving health and wellbeing
- **Creating 15 minute neighbourhoods, access to green space and active travel** top 3 approaches in responding to the pandemic
- Provision of **community facilities, reducing crime** and providing **good cycling routes** identified as top 3 priorities for improving neighbourhoods
- For the Vision, **Tackling climate change, healthier environments, and protecting green infrastructure** were ranked top 3 in order of importance

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September Cabinet Report

- Recommendation for Council to **approve Replacement LDP Vision and Objectives and ISA Scoping Report:**

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- Appendix 1 :Revised Vision and Objectives taking into account comments received
- Appendix 2: ISA Scoping Report taking into account comments received
- Appendix 3: Summary of consultation and engagement findings
- Appendix 4: Summary of ISA of LDP Vision and Objectives
- Appendix 5: Engagement Plan for next stage of consultation on strategic options



LDP timetable: Next Steps

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March 2021	The Council and Welsh Government agree the Delivery Agreement
WE ARE HERE	Consultation on draft vision/issues/objectives & draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Call for Candidate Sites
Nov 2021 - Feb 2022	Consultation on strategic Options
Oct 2022	Consultation on Preferred Strategy
Oct 2023	Consultation on Deposit Plan
March 2024	Submission for Examination
March - Sept 2024	Examination
Sept 2024	Inspectors Report
Oct 2024	Adoption by Council



Targeted Consultation/Engagement Approach

- Next consultation stage on “**strategic options**” in autumn
(subject to restrictions)
- Additional targeted consultation/engagement through:
 - Range of themed Focus Workshops
 - Public drop in face to face events
 - Engagement with stakeholder groups and networks

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Population and Household Projections

- Produced by WG and a starting point for LPAs to use in preparing LDPs
- Adopted LDP projections project a population of 403,000 in 2026 & latest WG projections project a population of 373,000 in 2026
- Caution must be exercised when making comparisons as projections are based on past trends and therefore inherently uncertain

Downward trend due to lower fertility rates, increased mortality, less rapid increases in life expectancy and net loss through internal migration

Evidence base work in progress on reviewing these latest WG projections and identifying options for levels of housing need for the replacement LDP

- Consultation on these options planned for autumn 2021

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Any questions?



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