



DINAS A SIR CAERDYDD
CITY AND COUNTY OF CARDIFF

COUNCIL SUMMONS

THURSDAY, 26 OCTOBER 2023

GWYS Y CYNGOR

DYDD IAU, 26 HYDREF 2023,

You are summoned to attend a multi location meeting of the **COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CARDIFF** which will be held at Council Chamber - County Hall, Atlantic Wharf, Cardiff, CF10 4UW on Thursday, 26 October 2023 at 4.30 pm to transact the business set out in the agenda attached.

Davina Fiore
Director of Governance & Legal Services

County Hall
Cardiff
CF10 4UW

Friday, 20 October 2023

Promotion of equality and respect for others | Objectivity and propriety | Selflessness and stewardship
Integrity | Duty to uphold the law | Accountability and openness

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<i>Item</i>		<i>Approx Time</i>	<i>Max Time Allotted</i>
1	Apologies for Absence <i>To receive apologies for absence.</i>	4.30 pm	
2	Declarations of Interest <i>To receive declarations of interest (such declarations to be made in accordance with the Members Code of Conduct)</i>		
3	Minutes (Pages 7 - 44) <i>To approve as a correct record the minutes of the 21 September 2023 and the Extraordinary Council Meeting of the 12 October 2023.</i>		
4	Public Questions <i>To receive previously notified questions from Members of the Public.</i>	4.30 pm	5 mins
5	Petitions <i>To receive petitions from Elected Members to Council.</i>	4.35 pm	
6	Lord Mayor's Announcements <i>To receive the Lord Mayor's announcements including Recognitions and Awards.</i>	4.40 pm	5 mins
7	Treasury Management Annual Report 2022/2023 (Pages 45 - 74) <i>Annexes B & C to Appendix 1 to this report are not for publication as they contain exempt information of the description in Paragraphs 14 and 21 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.</i> <i>Report of Corporate Director, Resources</i>	4.45 pm	15 mins
8	Statement of Accounts 2022/23 - Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund (Pages 75 - 130) <i>Report of the Corporate Director, Resources</i>	5.00 pm	15 mins
9	Seventh Cardiff Local Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report (Pages 131 - 454) <i>Cabinet Proposal</i>	5.15 pm	20 mins

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10	Appointment of Interim Monitoring Officer, Interim Deputy Returning Officer and Interim Deputy Electoral Registration Officer (Pages 455 - 464) <i>Report of the Corporate Director, Housing and Communities</i>	5.35 pm	10 mins
11	Cabinet Statements (Pages 465 - 508) <i>To receive statements from the Leader and Cabinet Members</i>	5.45 pm	45 mins
Break - 18.30			
12	Oral Questions <i>To receive oral questions to the Leader, Cabinet Members; Chairs of Committee and/or nominated Members of the Fire Authority.</i>	6.45 pm	80 mins
13	Urgent Business	8.05 pm	
Unopposed Council Business			
14	Standards & Ethics Committee Independent Member Re-Appointments (Pages 509 - 512) <i>Report of the Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer.</i>	8.05 pm	5 mins
15	Committee Membership (Pages 513 - 514) <i>Report of the Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer</i>	8.10 pm	5 mins
16	Written Questions <i>In accordance with the Council Procedure Rules, Rule 17(f) Written Questions received for consideration and response will be included as a record in the minutes of the meeting.</i>		

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THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE CITY & COUNTY OF CARDIFF

The County Council of the City & County of Cardiff met at County Hall, Cardiff on 21 September 2023 to transact the business set out in the Council summons dated Friday, 15 September 2023.

Present: County Councillor Molik (Lord Mayor)

County Councillors Ahmed, Dilwar Ali, Ash-Edwards, Berman, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Carter, Chowdhury, Cowan, Cunnah, Davies, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunt, Jenkins, Jones, K Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lancaster, Latif, Lent, Lewis, Lister, Littlechild, Livesy, Lloyd Jones, Mackie, McEvoy, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Naughton, Owen, Palmer, Jackie Parry, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sangani, Sattar, Shimmin, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Taylor, Huw Thomas, Thomson, Lynda Thorne, Waldron, Weaver, Wild, Williams and Wong

36 : APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Cllrs Ali Ahmed, Goodway, Lay, Lent, Thompson and Wood.

37 : DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The following declarations of interests were received in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct.

NAME	AGENDA ITEM NO	NATURE OF INTEREST	REASON FOR INTEREST
Cllr Gary Hunt	Item 13	Personal	Non-Exec Director – Cardiff Bus
Cllr Dan Naughton	Item 12	Personal	Neurodiversity Issue
Cllr Dan Naughton	Item 13	Personal	Family Member in receipt of pension from Cardiff Bus
Cllr Dan Naughton	Item 17 – Apt Exec Director	Personal	Family Member in receipt of pension from Cardiff Bus
Cllr Dan Naughton	Item 8	Personal	Family Member employed by Cardiff Council
Cllr Huw Thomas	Item 9	Personal	Cardiff Council appointee on the SEW CJC
Cllr Calum Davies	Item 13	Personal	Non-Exec Director – Cardiff Bus
Cllr Jon Shimmin	Item 12	Personal	Neurodiversity Issues
Cllr Owen Jones	Item 13	Personal	Non-Exec Director – Cardiff Bus
Cllr Rhys Taylor	Item 13	Personal	Non-Exec Director – Cardiff Bus

Cllr Joe Carter	Item 7	Personal	Nature of Employment
Cllr Joe Carter	Item 13	Prejudicial	Nature of Employment
Cllr Williams	Item 8	Personal	Family Member employed by Cardiff Council
Cllr Williams	Item 12	Personal	Neurodiversity Issues & Ambassador for Autism Puzzles
Cllr Cowan	Item 12	Personal	Ambassador for Autism Puzzles
Cllr Keith Jones	Item 12	Personal	Family Member in receipt of Individual Development Plan
Cllr Cunnah	Item 7	Personal	Nature of employment
Cllr Cunnah	Item 13	Prejudicial	Nature of employment
Cllr Jamie Green	Item 12	Personal	Member of Dyspraxia Foundation
Cllr Lloyd Jones	Item 12	Personal	Family Member with neurodiversity issues
Cllr McEvoy	Item 11	Personal	Nature of employment – as the statements relate to Children’s Services and Housing Disrepair
Cllr McEvoy	Item 7	Personal	Child attends nursery where they wont lock gates
Cllr Gunter	Item 8	Personal	Family Member employed by Cardiff Council
Cllr Kate Carr	Item 7	Personal	Nature of Employment
Cllr Marc Palmer	Item 8	Personal	Family Member employed by Cardiff Council
Cllr Jane Henshaw	Item 8	Personal	Family Members employed by Cardiff Council

38 : MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the 20th July 2023 were approved as a correct record of the meeting and signed by the Chair.

39 : PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Stephanie Wilkins to Cllr Goodway, Cabinet Member for Investment and Development

Last week Llandaff North Residents' Association, this was back in June, lost its legal challenge to Cardiff Council's planning processes and decision to send sewage from 6,000 plus homes at Plasdŵr and for Welsh Water to build a sewage pumping station on Hailey Park, which, as you can see behind me, has already started. Now that the legal process has been concluded will the Council still be progressing with the lease on the scheme despite overwhelming opposition to it, and will it now start talking to the Llandaff North community?

Reply – Cllr Huw Thomas on behalf of Cllr Goodway

Just to clarify, I'm responding to this because the question as refers to a lease. It would normally be answered by Councillor Goodway but Councillor Goodway unfortunately is not well.

Mrs. Wilkins, thank you for your question. I do absolutely understand the strong feelings within the community on this matter, and I am aware that both the local councillors as well as the MS and MP objected to the planning application; however planning officers and members of the Planning Committee must consider every application giving due regard to both local and national planning policies and legislation. I note from the Planning Committee report that the project is required to reinforce the sewerage system infrastructure, so clearly this is an important development as far as protecting the water quality of the River Taff is concerned. I further note that, in response to the proposed mitigations, that no concerns were raised by Council experts concerning any impact on the ecology, nor indeed were there any undue concerns raised by technical officers on the grounds of flooding. These positions were reinforced by the comments from Natural Resources Wales as a statutory consultee.

A site visit was arranged on the request of the local councillors and following the visit the Planning Committee approved the application. Throughout this process, the Council has been open and clear about its role as the local planning authority and has always maintained that it acted correctly. The recent judgment saw the claim against the Council fail on all grounds, with a court finding the Council, acting as Local Planning Authority, acted rationally and appropriately.

Turning to the matter of the lease, Welsh Water has confirmed that a lease from the Council is not required at any stage for it to progress enabling works, construction works subject to planning permission or, indeed, access for ongoing inspection and maintenance. Relevant statutory powers under the Water Industry Act 1991 will be employed to undertake the initial project works and therefore the land at Hailey Park has not been leased currently to Welsh Water. In the long term, formalising access to the land at Hailey Park through a lease would allow the Council to have a degree of control into aspects such as restrictions on access to the pumping station for inspection and maintenance purposes for specific times. This would have obvious advantages to park users and residents, and it is for this reason and this reason alone that consideration has been given to a lease. So to be crystal clear, the Council withholding a lease would not stop the work going ahead. It is going ahead behind you. The Council has not issued a lease, and any suggestion that withholding a lease would stop that work is demonstrably incorrect. Thank you.

Supplementary question – Stephanie Wilkins

I take issue with much of what Cllr Thomas has just said. Just to clarify a point of accuracy, Welsh Water said that Natural Resources Wales had actually replied regarding the original four options for the planning application, and when we put an Environmental Information Request in to Natural Resources Wales, they said they'd had no such conversation and we have all that written documentary evidence. So we are where we are; the community would disagree with much of what you said Cllr Thomas. Will you commit to speaking to us, we deserve that right, you've made these decisions on our behalf, please will you speak to us?

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Reply – Cllr Thomas

The reference to the comments from Natural Resources Wales is taken directly from the Planning Committee reports. Mrs Wilkins, I am always happy to speak to anybody, but I want to be clear again, and you know, listen back to the answer I have just given, I haven't taken a decision in relation to Hailey Park and it is desperately disappointing I must say that you continue to insist that this is some sort of Council decision. You've had local councillors, local MP's and MS's, fighting on your behalf within the confines of the planning system; and I think a step back is warranted. I understand the level of local concern and opposition, but I really do struggle with the level of vitriol generated by the campaign. This is a commonplace and standard piece of infrastructure. There are at least four other parks in Cardiff with a similar installation in place and that generates no issues whatsoever.

It's interesting, you know, because in preparing for this question I looked at the map of Hailey Park. From where the pumping station is being installed to the other end of Hailey Park is a distance of about a kilometre. There are Councillors in this Chamber who live a similar distance from the main wastewater treatment centre for all of East Cardiff and I can assure you it has no impact on their lives whatsoever.

The campaign has claimed an increased risk of sewage entering the water, but in fact, by reinforcing the sewage system, the project aims to reduce that risk. The campaign cites flooding concerns yet those concerns weren't held up by either the Council or independent experts; and you claim the installation will destroy Hailey Park and yet the entire development area is half the size of this room. It represents an area of approximately 0.2% of the total area of Hailey Park. The park is demonstrably not under threat.

I totally accept, there will be short term disruption and that's why we sought to minimise it through a lease; so it is disappointing that instead of working with us on that lease, you sought to weaponise that fact and use it to attack the Council. Instead of working with local elected members, the campaign's treatment of them has been not great at all I would suggest, and instead of respecting the Planning Committee members and officers who are bound by planning laws and regulation, you've insinuated against the professionalism and their integrity and pursued the judicial review that concluded they acted entirely appropriately.

So please, we all live in a city, the densest concentration of Welsh people in history. We all need to share an infrastructure to get along and live in that city, be that a sewage pumping station or an incinerator or a household waste recycling centre. We all need compromise, and that is what enables humans to live in cities. Thank you very much, Mrs. Wilkins.

Angela Weeks to Cllr Goodway, Cabinet Member for Investment and Development

What is the Cardiff Council's policy on the disposal of land that it owns and does the same policy and criteria apply to our public parks and green spaces? What protections has it, or will it provide for these vital spaces for nature, biodiversity, climate, our health and wellbeing?

Reply – Cllr Huw Thomas on behalf of Cllr Goodway

Thanks for the question Mrs Weeks, I can tell you that where a land and property has been declared surplus to service area requirements, it is assessed for all potential alternative operating uses. Where no alternative use is determined, consideration to lease or dispose is considered through the Council's established asset management process, which is aligned with the decision-making arrangements set out in the Council's Constitution and the delegation of authority to Cabinet and/or senior managers as appropriate. For any land that is proposed for disposal which is designated as public open space, in addition to elected member consultation, a specific process of public consultation is followed prior to progressing the disposal, and that, by the way, includes disposal for lease.

The provision and protection of our parks and green spaces is achieved primarily through the planning system. In line with national planning policy in Wales, Cardiff's existing LDP includes policies that seek to protect our parks and green spaces. Only in the most exceptional circumstances will development be permitted on parkland and open space.

Separate to the planning process, the Council has historically entered into legal agreements with the parks and green space charity Fields in Trust to protect such areas across our city. These legal agreements, of which there are currently 10, protect the land for the purposes of outdoor play, sport and recreation, with the trust's consent being required for any disposals and changes in use.

The current sites afforded such protection are Heath Park, Roath Rec, Moorland Park, Llanishen Park, Pontprennau Playing Fields, Pontcanna Fields, Hywel Dda open space in Ely, Rumney recreation grounds, Alexandra Gardens and Grange Gardens. I must take some degree of pride that several of those were put into trust by myself when I was the Cabinet Member. You may be aware also that the Council plans to protect further parks and green spaces in the city through its continuing work with Fields in Trust.

Supplementary question – Angela Weeks

Why was Hailey Park considered surplus to service area requirements and if it was proposed for disposal, why was there no public consultation?

Reply – Cllr Huw Thomas

As far as I'm aware the park is not surplus to operational requirements. It was included in the annual property plan for disposal, and that would have required consultation in order to put the aforementioned lease with Welsh Water in place to manage the maintenance and access. But we haven't gone through that process so there hasn't been a consultation, because for the purposes of carrying out permitted development, Welsh Water do not require our permission. I hope that clarifies the matter.

Reuben Kelman to Cllr De'Ath, Cabinet Member for Transport and Strategic Planning

How is the Council working to develop our Cardiff Metro?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

The South Wales Metro is obviously being delivered by Transport for Wales. We will work closely with them to deliver the parts that are happening in Cardiff, so that's new stations, that's upgrading stations, that's on-street trams, things like that. The core Valleys lines are all funded, but other parts have to compete and bid for funding; for example, I'm sure you know we recently secured £50 million from the Levelling-up Fund match funded by Welsh Government for the Central Station to the Bay section of Crossrail, which is very exciting. So that's what we were doing at our end.

Supplementary question – Reuben Kelman

It's not just trains: the bus station is still not open, operators aren't going to use it, and it's no replacement for the old one; Cardiff Parkway station has been called in by Welsh Government; Cardiff East Park and Ride has closed; bus timetables are being cut back; services withdrawn. So it isn't looking very good for our transport network. None of that is stronger, fairer or greener for Cardiff, nor does it support Cardiff being a child friendly city. But, there is one glimmer of hope, the new TFW trains and trams which are already, as you said, running on some lines in our city. Therefore I'd like to know, is the Council still committed to the full delivery of Cardiff Crossrail and a city loop, and what are the current target completion dates for these projects?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

With the Metro it's all master-planned; the Newport Road bypass is going through the Welsh Government's WelTag process, that's a methodology in delivering transport projects; Crwys Road is well set for delivery; Butetown station, the spade's in the ground there. So it's a really exciting project. Sometimes I don't understand where you're coming from. On the Metro, there's pretty much bipartisan agreement between Welsh Labour and Plaid Cymru, it's in the Cooperation Agreement along with £40 million. So with some of these things you know, we're on the same page as Plaid. A few months ago you were saying I was anti-car and criticising cycle lanes. Well, I heard Delyth Jewell speak very well and she's pretty much on the same page as what we're doing in Cardiff.

40 : PETITIONS

The following petitions were received.

Presented by	Number of relevant signatures	Nature of petition
Cllr Livesy	204	Requesting the reinstatement of the bus service between the Cardiff city centre and St Fagans
Cllr Stubbs	63	Requesting a free direct bus service for pupils Splott, Tremorfa and Pengam Green to Bro Ederm High School

41 : LORD MAYOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Lord Mayor provided an outline of her recent engagements, including attendance at a number of events:

- Closure event of St Athan station
- Visiting HMS Cambria
- Eid Event organised by Wales Bangladeshi Chamber of Commerce
- Visiting Sanatan Dharma mandal
- Beautiful City Hospice Forever Flower event at the castle
- Ratha Yatra by ty Krishna cymru followed by Glitter Pride Event
- Women's Institute Centenary thanksgiving service
- Merchant Navy flag raising day
- Launch of centre of leadership in education at Cardiff Met
- Royal gun salute for Accession day
- Meeting with Thailand ambassador
- Meeting with a delegation from Nepal
- Forget Me Not choir performance
- A talk on the role of Lord Mayor at Friends of Rhydypennau
- Lord Mayor's Scouts awards evening

The Lord Mayor added that she had recently taken a break with her family and extended thanks to the Deputy Lord Mayor, Cllr Henshaw, for covering while she was away, including attending the naming of HMS Cardiff sponsor Katherine Jenkins and a flag raising event for Indian Independence Day.

A tea and coffee morning at Mansion House on 19th October, organised by former Lord Mayors Margaret Jones and Freda Salway, while the Bangladeshi Women's Association were organising a fundraising event on the 26th November. Both of these were for her chosen charity UCAN Productions, who were planning to hold a large performance event showcasing their talents on 2nd December. She thanked the 14 people who were running Cardiff Half Marathon in support of UCAN Productions, including Cllrs. Carter, Livesy and Stubbs, and the former Cllr Joe Boyle, who was also doing the London half marathon.

That the previous Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Cllr Graham Hinchey and his wife Anne, had recently closed their Guide Dog Cymru fundraising campaign after raising a fantastic £85,000 during their year in office.

The Lord Mayor also paid tribute and offered condolences to the families of two former councillors who had passed away: Cllrs Cathy Pearcy and Patricia Burfoot.

42 : ANNUAL WELL-BEING REPORT 2022/2023

Following the Cabinet proposal on 13th July 2023, the Council was asked to approve the Annual Well-being Report 2022/23, which provided an assessment of the progress made in the delivery of the administration's priorities as set out within the Corporate Plan 2022-25.

The report also enabled the Council to discharge a number of statutory obligations, including a self-assessment of performance as required by the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 and the publication of a statutory Annual Well-Being Report, as required by the Well-Being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015.

The report was proposed by Cllr Thomas and seconded by Cllr Merry.

The Lord Mayor called for a vote on the recommendations contained in the report.

FOR (55)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Berman, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Carter, Chowdhury, Cunnah, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Hinchey, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunt, Huw Jenkins, Lloyd Jones, Jackie Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Lewis, Lister, Livesy, Mackie, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Naughton, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Robinson, Sangani, Sattar, Shimmin, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Taylor, Thomas, Thorne, Waldron, Weaver and Wild

AGAINST (2)

Councillors Ebrahim and McEvoy

ABSTAIN (9)

Councillors Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Lancaster, Littlechild, Melbourne, Reid-Jones, Robson, Williams

RESOLVED: Council AGREED to:

Approve the Annual Well-being Report 2022/23

43 : BUDGET 2024/25 AND THE MEDIUM -TERM FINANCIAL PLAN: UPDATE REPORT

Council was provided with an update on budget preparation for 2024/25, including the most recent estimate of the 2024/25 budget gap and an update in relation to the Medium-Term Financial Plan and Capital Programme. The report outlined the budget timetable that would be followed to present the 2024/25 Budget to Council in February/March 2024 and provided an update in relation to the Council's financial

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resilience, and Council was asked to agree an Income Generation Framework outlining the Council's approach to setting income from sales, fees, and charges for 2024/25.

The report was proposed by Cllr Weaver and seconded by Cllr Thomas.

Cllr Carter proposed an Amendment to the report.

"To be inserted at the end of the Cabinet Proposal:

"Council further requests that a report is presented for its consideration before the end of the calendar year which provides a more detailed analysis of the potential impact of continued high inflation and high interest rates on the council's revenue budget and capital programme. This should consider the affordability of the capital programme (including the impact of the proposed council capital contribution of £27.3 million to progress the proposed new indoor arena on the availability of both capital and revenue funding for important core services), the risks to future revenue budgets if inflation, operational costs and/or pay awards are higher than current planning assumptions, and the risks posed by an economic downturn." "

The Amendment was formally seconded by Cllr Berman.

The Lord Mayor invited debate on the report and the amendment.

Cllr Weaver responded to the debate and confirmed the amendment was not accepted.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the amendment.

FOR (22)

Councillors Berman, Brown-Reckless, Carter, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Gibson, Hopkins, Lancaster, Littlechild, Livesy, McEvoy, Melbourne, Naughton, Owen, Reid-Jones, Robson, Shimmin, Taylor, Waldron and Williams

AGAINST (45)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cunnah, De'Ath, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Huw Jenkins, Lloyd Jones, Jackie Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Mackie, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Robinson, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver and Wild

There were no abstentions.

The Vote on the amendment was LOST.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the recommendations contained the report.

FOR (48)

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Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cunnah, De'Ath, Ebrahim, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Greene, Gunter, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Huw Jenkins, Lloyd Jones, Jackie Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Livesy, Mackie, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Proctor, Robinson, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver and Wild

AGAINST (1)

Councillor McEvoy

ABSTAIN (18)

Councillors Berman, Brown-Reckless, Carter, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Hopkins, Lancaster, Littlechild, Melbourne, Naughton, Owen, Reid-Jones, Robson, Shimmin, Taylor, Waldron and Williams

The Vote on the report was CARRIED.

RESOLVED: Council AGREED to:

Agree that the Budget Timetable Framework set out in Appendix 3 be adopted, and that the work outlined be progressed with a view to informing budget preparation

44 : SOUTH EAST WALES CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE - STANDARDS & SCRUTINY ARRANGEMENTS

Council was asked to consider the request from the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee (SEWCJC) for Cardiff's Standards and Ethics Committee to be utilised as the Standards Sub-Committee for the SEWCJC on an initial basis, until such time as the SEWCJC was fully operational and ready to establish its own Standards Sub-Committee, and the proposal that the existing Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee (JOSC) be appointed to discharge the authority's scrutiny functions in relation to the SEWCJC.

The report was proposed by Cllr Thomas and seconded by Cllr Lancaster.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the recommendations contained in the report and on the Amendment Sheet.

FOR (63)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Berman, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Carter, Chowdhury, Cowan, Cunnah, Davies, De'Ath, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Green, Gunter, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunt, Huw Jenkins, Lloyd Jones, Jackie Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lancaster, Lewis, Lister, Littlechild, Mackie, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Naughton, Owen, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sangani, Sattar, Shimmin, Singh, Stubbs, Taylor, Thomas, Thorne, Waldron, Weaver, Wild and Williams

There were no votes against the recommendations and no abstentions.

RESOLVED: Council AGREED to:

1. Subject to the conclusion of a Service Level Agreement in accordance with recommendation 2 below, agree to the request from the SEWCJC to utilise Cardiff's Standards & Ethics Committee to discharge the statutory functions of the Standards Sub-Committee of the SEWCJC, and to this end, to:
 - i Accept the delegation from the SEWCJC of functions under section 53(1) of the Local Government Act 2000;
 - ii Delegate responsibility for the statutory functions of the standards sub-committee of the SEWCJC to the Standards and Ethics Committee;
 - iii Amend the terms of reference of the Standards and Ethics Committee as shown in paragraph 17 of the report.
2. Subject to approval of recommendation 1, authorise the Director of Governance and Legal Services, in consultation with the Leader, to conclude a Service Level Agreement between Cardiff Council and SEWCJC on suitable terms, including specifically, to provide that any additional costs and liabilities incurred by Cardiff Council under this arrangement are to be paid for by the SEWCJC and with provision for review after 12 months and termination of the arrangements.
3. Appoint the existing Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee (JOSC) as the authority's scrutiny committee in relation to all functions of the SEWCJC, and agree its initial terms of reference as set out at Appendix A, subject to agreement by each of the other SEWCJC constituent authorities.
4. To note the comments, observations and recommendations in relation to the scrutiny proposals set out in the Chair of the Economy and Culture Scrutiny Committee and the Chair of the Environmental Scrutiny Committee dated 20th September 2023 (Appendix B to the Amendment Sheet) and to agree to submit the three recommendations set out therein to the Joint Overview and Scrutiny Committee for consideration

45 : APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF GOVERNANCE AND LEGAL SERVICES AND MONITORING OFFICER

Council was formally notified of a vacancy in the post of Director of Governance and Legal Services, the Council's designated Monitoring Officer, subsequent to the resignation of the current post-holder; and was asked to put in place arrangements to ensure the Council had adequate senior management resources to discharge its functions effectively.

The report was proposed by Cllr Thomas and seconded by Cllr Merry.

Cllr Berman proposed an Amendment to the report:

“After “*That the Council*”, delete existing recommendations 1-5 and replace with:

*“1. notes the forthcoming departure of the Director of Governance and Legal Services who is also the Council’s designated Monitoring Officer;
2. notes that, as stated in paragraph 11, the Council will need to designate an Interim Monitoring Officer for a period of time;”*

Renumber existing recommendations 6 and 7 as recommendations 3 and 4, respectively.

Add the following new recommendations at end:

“5. recognising the current financial constraints faced by the Council, authorises the Corporate Director Resources to use the opportunity of the forthcoming departure of the Director of Governance and Legal Services to consider the potential for a restructure of the Council’s senior management team that could generate future revenue savings and then draw up options for such a restructure to present to a future Council meeting for Members’ consideration.”

The Amendment was formally seconded by Cllr Carter.

The Lord Mayor invited debate on the report and the amendment.

Cllr Thomas responded to the debate and confirmed the amendment was not accepted.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the amendment.

FOR (20)

Councillors Berman, Carter, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Gibson, Hopkins, Lancaster, Littlechild, Livesy, McEvoy, Melbourne, Naughton, Owen, Reid-Jones, Robson, Shimmin, Taylor, Waldron and Williams

AGAINST (43)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cunnah, De’Ath, Ebrahim, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Humphreys, Hunt, Huw Jenkins, Lloyd Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Mackie, McGarry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Robinson, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver and Wild

The Vote on the amendment was LOST.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the recommendations in the report.

FOR (58)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cowan, Cunnah, Davies, De'Ath, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Humphreys, Hunt, Huw Jenkins, Lloyd Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lancaster, Lewis, Lister, Littlechild, Livesy, Mackie, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Owen, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver, Wild and Williams

AGAINST (0)

ABSTAIN (8)

Councillors Berman, Carter, Hopkins, McEvoy, Naughton, Shimmin, Taylor and Waldron

The Vote on the report was CARRIED.

RESOLVED: Council AGREED to:

1. Note the forthcoming vacancy of the post of Director of Governance and Legal Services, and approve a recruitment and selection exercise to fill the post;
2. Agree no changes to the statement of duties, terms and conditions, including remuneration for the post, as previously determined by ECC and Council and referenced in paragraphs 6 and 9 of this report;
3. Delegate authority to the Corporate Director, Resources, to put in place appropriate arrangements for public advertisement of the post;
4. Note that an Appointments Committee will be convened to make a suitable appointment under its approved terms of reference;
5. Receive a further report/s to:
 - a) Note the Appointments Committee's appointment of a new Director of Governance and Legal Services and for Council to designate the new appointee as the Council's Monitoring Officer pursuant to section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989;
 - b) Agree the arrangements to be made for, and the designation of, an Interim Monitoring Officer, to discharge the statutory functions of this role until such time as the new Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer takes up their position;
6. Authorise the Monitoring Officer to amend the Constitution Article 11 references to the term 'employee' to read instead as 'officer', in order to remove the inconsistency within the Constitution, as explained in paragraph 17 of the report;
7. Assign the Corporate Director Resources to assist in carrying out the

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Returning Officer's duties during his absence, with effect from the date on which the Director of Governance and Legal Services (as Deputy Returning Officer) leaves the employment of the Council.

46 : CABINET STATEMENTS

Leader's Statement

The Leader responded to questions in relation to:

- The Welsh rugby codebreakers statue
- Cycle lanes
- Llanrumney regeneration
- Tafwyl

Education Statement

The Deputy Leader Councillor Merry responded to questions in relation to:

- Rights Respecting Schools
- What's Next
- Estyn Inspections
- School Visits
- Food and Fun
- Space Academy Cardiff

Social Services Statement

Councillor Mackie responded to questions in relation to:

- Community Groups

Councillor Lister responded to questions in relation to:

- Summer Holiday Care Provision
- My Things Matter

Climate Change Statement

Councillor Wild responded to questions in relation to:

- EVs and EV Charging Infrastructure
- Replacement bins
- Bin collection

Culture, Parks and Events Statement

Councillor Burke responded to questions in relation to:

- Green Flag Awards
- Children's play areas

Finance, Modernisation and Performance Statement

Councillor Weaver responded to questions in relation to:

- The Cardiff App

Investment and Development Statement

The Leader, on behalf of Councillor Goodway, responded to questions in relation to:

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- Red Dragon Centre
- Atlantic Wharf Masterplan

Housing and Communities Statement

Councillor Thorne responded to questions in relation to:

- Asylum accommodation
- Families in hotels

Tackling Poverty, Equality and Public Health Statement

Councillor Bradbury responded to questions in relation to:

- Community support groups
- Partnership with Sky

Councillor Sanghani responded to questions in relation to:

- Covid-19 vaccination

Transport and Strategic Planning Statement

Councillor De'Ath responded to questions in relation to:

- Active Travel
- Highways Resurfacing
- Active Travel for Schools
- School Streets

47 : NOTICE OF MOTION - 1

The Lord Mayor noted that a Notice of Motion proposed by Cllr Green and seconded by Cllr Robinson had been received for consideration.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Green to propose the motion as follows:

“This Council notes that around 1-in-7 people in the UK are neurodivergent, meaning they experience the world more uniquely than others. Neurodivergence is associated with a range of conditions and traits including, but not limited to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Autism Spectrum Conditions, Dyslexia, Developmental Language Disorder, Dyspraxia, and Dyscalculia.

People with neurodivergent traits and conditions face a range of challenges across our society, including finding employment, increased likelihood of mental health diagnoses, and trouble accessing public services. However, neurodiversity brings many strengths and patterns of unique thinking that benefit our communities and workplaces.

This Council further notes the examples of how other local authorities are working to become more neurodiverse friendly. This includes Greater Manchester's Autism Strategy and Leicester Council's "Every Voice Counts" initiative.

This Council believes that we must remove the barriers that prevent those with neurodivergent traits and conditions from participating in society and to work across our city to make Cardiff more neurodiversity friendly.

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As such, this Council resolves to:

Ask the Cabinet to produce a neurodiversity strategy that ensures our services identify and meet the needs of those with neurodiversity and to do this within the next 12 months. This should include looking to provide training on neurodiversity internally for employees and stakeholder partners, like school governors, as well as all those involved in providing public services to the people of Cardiff through the Council so they can identify and meet the needs of people with neurodiversity.

Promote acceptance and understanding of neurodiversity across Cardiff. For example, through celebrating awareness-raising campaigns such as Neurodiversity Celebration week, World Autism Acceptance Week, ADHD Awareness Month and Dyspraxia Awareness Week.

Investigate providing training to all Councillors on neurodiversity to aid in their casework in recognising the growing impact of neurodivergent conditions on the issues they deal with on behalf of constituents.

Ensure neurodiversity is considered within the Council's well-being goals and strategy to build a Stronger, Fairer, Greener Cardiff by the time the next corporate plan is published.

To actively encourage those who are neurodivergent to participate in public life, such as running to be a Councillor and becoming a school governor.

To review and implement reasonable adjustments for our elected members, to ensure the role of Councillor is accessible to people with neurodivergent traits and conditions and that the skills and talents of all people can be harnessed for the benefit of the citizens of Cardiff."

The Lord Mayor invited debate on the motion.

The Lord Mayor called for a vote on the Motion.

FOR (69)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Berman, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Carter, Chowdhury, Cowan, Cunnah, Davies, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Elsmore, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunt, Jackie Jones, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lancaster, Latif, Lewis, Lister, Littlechild, Livesy, Mackie, McEvoy, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Naughton, Owen, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sattar, Shimmin, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Taylor, Thomas, Thorne, Waldron, Weaver, Wild, Williams and Wong.

There were no votes against and no abstentions.

The vote on the Motion was CARRIED

48 : NOTICE OF MOTION - 2

The Lord Mayor noted that a Notice of Motion proposed by Cllr Reid-Jones and seconded by Cllr Owen had been received for consideration.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Reid-Jones to propose the motion as follows:

“The Council notes:

1. The Welsh Government Bus Emergency Scheme, introduced to bridge the gap between bus operators income and expenditure, is due to expire on 24th July 2023.
2. Cardiff’s share of the £46m of funding to help bus services for the rest of this financial year is insufficient to maintain existing services across the city, in particular those much needed services in the suburbs.
3. Bus services across Cardiff are already being cut with many others currently under review.
4. Cardiff Bus, which is owned by Cardiff Council received £5.6m from the Bus Emergency Scheme and £1.6m Bus Service Support Grant in 2021/22 (the latest published accounts).

The council believes:

1. Frequent and reliable bus services are a key characteristic of a capital city and are essential to reducing car use, carbon emissions and road congestion and will help the City centre to thrive.
2. Bus services should be prioritised over other modes of active travel. Other than trains which are outside of our control, buses are the only accessible, affordable, and safe, mode of transport available to **ALL** Cardiff residents.
3. The potential removal of bus services in the suburbs will lead to communities, especially the elderly, being isolated from essential services.

We call on the Cabinet to:

1. Given resource constraints, ensure priority is given to bus services as the only low-cost, accessible mode of transport around our City.
2. Review the role of cycle lanes in increased road congestion and consult with bus companies in Cardiff about the impact of proposed new cycle lanes on bus services.
3. Lobby the Welsh Government to maintain and improve existing levels of bus funding until it’s to-be-legislated franchising model is in place.
4. To stop all work on proposals for congestion/road user charging and to focus efforts on creating viable, inclusive, efficient and effective transport services for the people of Cardiff and to save the struggling City Centre. It must be accessible, affordable and safe for all its citizens, in support of the Councils own 15 minute City strategy.
5. Include Cardiff Bus’s finances and operational ability in its policy impact assessments.”

The first amendment to the motion had been received from the Liberal Democrat Group. The Lord Mayor called upon Cllr Berman to move the first amendment as follows:

“The Council notes:

1. The Welsh Government Bus Emergency Scheme, introduced to bridge the gap between bus operators’ income and expenditure, is due to expire on 24th July 2023.
2. Cardiff’s share of the £46m of funding to help bus services for the rest of this financial year is insufficient to maintain existing services across the city, in particular those much needed services in the suburbs.
3. Bus services across Cardiff are already being cut with many others currently under review.
4. Cardiff Bus, which is owned by Cardiff Council received £5.6m from the Bus Emergency Scheme and £1.6m Bus Service Support Grant in 2021/22 (the latest published accounts).

The council believes:

1. Frequent and reliable bus services are a key characteristic of a capital city and are essential to reducing car use, carbon emissions and road congestion and will help the City centre to thrive.
2. Bus services should be prioritised over modes of travel which are less accessible, affordable, environmentally-friendly and safe, or cannot be made available to all Cardiff residents.
3. The potential removal of bus services in the suburbs will lead to communities, especially the elderly, being isolated from essential services.

We call on the Cabinet:

1. Given resource constraints, ensure priority is given to bus services as the only low-cost, mode of transport around our City that is accessible to the vast majority.
2. To review the role of cycle lanes in increased road congestion and consult with bus companies in Cardiff about the impact of proposed new cycle lanes on bus services to ensure a balanced transport strategy which promotes modal shift by recognising the need to make it easier to switch to active travel for those who are able to, as well as recognising the need to increase access to reliable bus services that can be used by all.
3. To lobby the Welsh Government to maintain and improve existing levels of bus funding until it’s to-be-legislated franchising model is in place.
4. To focus efforts on creating viable, inclusive, efficient and effective transport services for the people of Cardiff that enable journeys to where people want to go, not just the city centre. It must be accessible, affordable and safe for all its citizens, in support of the Councils own 15 minute City strategy.
5. Given the administration’s lack of a democratic mandate from its 2022 manifesto, commit to seek public support for its agreed plan to introduce a road user charging scheme through a city-wide referendum.
6. To include Cardiff Bus’s finances and operational ability in its policy impact

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assessments.”

The first amendment was formally seconded by Cllr Hopkins.

The second amendment to the motion had been received from the Labour Group. The Lord Mayor called upon Councillor Stubbs to move the second amendment as follows:

“The Council notes:

1. The Welsh Government Bus Emergency Scheme, introduced to bridge the gap between bus operators’ income and expenditure, is due to expire on 24th July 2023.
2. Cardiff’s share of the £46m of funding to help bus services for the rest of this financial year is insufficient to maintain existing services across the city, and that Council officials have been working hard to allocate resources so as to allow continued access to the bus network across the entire city.
4. Cardiff Bus, which is owned by Cardiff Council received £5.6m from the Bus Emergency Scheme and £1.6m Bus Service Support Grant in 2021/22 (the latest published accounts).

The council believes:

1. Frequent and reliable bus services are a key characteristic of a capital city and are essential to reducing car use, carbon emissions and road congestion and will help the City centre to thrive.
2. Bus services are a key part of a sustainable transport system. Other than trains which are outside of our control, buses are the only accessible, affordable, and safe, mode of transport available to **ALL** Cardiff residents.
3. That since the deregulation of the bus industry in the 1980s, the Council does not have the powers to control, plan and manage the city’s bus network efficiently.
4. Bus services are a vital tool in preventing people and communities, especially the elderly, being isolated from essential services
5. That segregated cycle lanes also play a vital role in enabling low-cost, sustainable journeys across the city, and allows new and less confident cyclists to travel safely.

We call on the Cabinet:

1. Given resource constraints, ensure priority is given to bus services as the only low-cost, accessible mode of transport around our City.
 2. To continue to consult with bus companies in Cardiff about the impact of proposed new cycle lanes on bus services, as part of a balanced approach to enhancing the city’s transport infrastructure.
 3. To continue to lobby the Welsh Government to maintain and improve existing levels of bus funding until it’s to-be-legislated franchising model is in place.
 4. To continue the delivery of the Council’s Transport Strategy which recognises that a potential Road User Payment scheme would deliver more frequent, more reliable, and more widespread bus services to every part of the city, as
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well as across the city region. The Strategy focuses on creating viable, inclusive, efficient and effective transport services, which is accessible, affordable, *equitable* and safe for all its citizens, supporting the principles of a 15 minute city.

5. To outline a series of bus priority measures, such as smart corridors, in the forthcoming Bus Strategy to make the city as bus friendly as possible.

Furthermore, Council resolves:

1. To thank and congratulate Cardiff Bus staff for their work in successfully transforming the company in recent years.
2. To continue to support and cherish our municipally owned bus company – one of the few left in the UK – and to condemn any Councillor who wilfully undermines the company's reputation by sharing or inventing unfounded hearsay about its financial status.

The second amendment was formally seconded by Cllr Humphries.

The Lord Mayor invited debate on the motion and amendments.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Reid-Jones to respond to the issues raised during the debate.

Cllr Reid-Jones responded to the issues raised and confirmed none of the Amendments were accepted.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the first Amendment as moved by Cllr Berman and seconded by Cllr Hopkins.

FOR (11)

Councillors Berman, Carter, Gibson, Hopkins, Latif, Livesy, McEvoy, Naughton, Shimmin, Taylor and Waldron

AGAINST (55)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cowan, Davies, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lancaster, Lewis, Littlechild, Mackie, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Owen, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver, Wild and Wong

There were no abstentions.

The Vote on the first amendment was LOST.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the second Amendment as moved by Cllr Stubbs and seconded by Cllr Humphreys.

FOR (44)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Mackie, McEvoy, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Proctor, Robinson, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver, Wild and Wong

AGAINST (22)

Councillors Berman, Brown-Reckless, Carter, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Gibson, Hopkins, Lancaster, Latif, Littlechild, Livesy, Melbourne, Naughton, Owen, Parry, Reid-Jones, Robson, Shimmin, Taylor, Waldron and Williams

There were no abstentions.

The Vote on the second amendment was CARRIED.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Stubbs as proposer of the second amendment to respond before the vote was taken on the Substantive Motion as amended.

Cllr Stubbs responded.

The Lord Mayor called for a vote on the Substantive Motion as amended by Cllr Stubbs and seconded by Cllr Humphreys.

FOR (44)

Councillor Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Mackie, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Robinson, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver, Wild and Wong

AGAINST (21)

Councillors Berman, Brown-Reckless, Carter, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Gibson, Hopkins, Lancaster, Latif, Littlechild, Livesy, Melbourne, Naughton, Owen, Reid-Jones, Robson, Shimmin, Taylor, Waldron and Williams

ABSTAIN (1)

Councillor McEvoy

The Vote on the Substantive Motion was CARRIED

49 : NOTICE OF MOTION - 3

The Lord Mayor noted that a Notice of Motion proposed by Cllr Berman and seconded by Cllr Carter had been received for consideration.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Berman to propose the motion as follows:

“The Council notes that:

1. many residents and communities within Cardiff do not currently feel the local authority consults them appropriately prior to making key decisions that impact on their lives and on services they use and depend upon.
2. council consultations are often not advertised effectively to residents who may be affected by decisions, in part due to an over-reliance on consultations predominantly being promoted on digital platforms.

The council believes that:

1. whilst consultation should not be seen simply as a veto, good and appropriate use of consultation undoubtedly leads to better decision-making.
2. for consultation to be seen as meaningful, it should as far as possible be carried out prior to decisions being taken, including when decisions are taken in-principle.
3. there should be an assumption that consultation will be carried out prior to all key decisions which impact on residents and communities.

This council therefore calls on the Cabinet to put the principles outlined above firmly into practice and to revise the council’s participation strategy accordingly in order to give Cardiff’s residents more confidence that their views will be taken into account when future decisions are made by the council’s administration.”

An amendment to the motion had been received from the Labour Group. The Lord Mayor called upon Cllr Michael to move the amendment as follows:

“The Council notes that:

1. The reach and breadth of Cardiff Council’s consultation and engagement is greater than ever before. Evidence for this includes:
 - a) The 62,000 responses to consultations and surveys in 2021/22 – a 40% increase since 2019.
 - b) The almost 4,000 responses to the 2022 Ask Cardiff Survey, and almost 6,000 responses to the 2023/24 Budget Proposals, compared with the 2012 Budget consultation consisting of a single electronic survey that garnered just 237 responses.
 - c) A Citizens Panel, established to support engagement, with over 5,000 active members, reported 63% of members believing engagement to be Very Good/Good, compared with 3% reporting a poor/very poor experience.

The Council further notes that despite the above, there is further room for improvement, given that some areas of the city, and some demographics are under-represented in responses to Consultation. The Council’s new Participation Strategy seeks to improve this. In view of this, this council believes that:

1. Consultations are not referenda, and Councillors are elected by the people to take decisions in the best interests of the whole city. On occasion, the best interest of the City may be in conflict with the wishes of special interests groups with a narrow focus.
2. good and appropriate use of consultation undoubtedly helps inform better decision-making.
3. for consultation to be seen as meaningful, it should as far as possible be carried out at a formative stage of proposals whilst also recognising both the legitimacy of a political mandate for the delivery of policies, and the constraints of budget.
4. consultation will be carried out in line with the National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales, the Gunning Principles and the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

This council therefore calls on the Cabinet to put the principles outlined above firmly into practice, and calls on all Councillors to encourage responses to the Participation Strategy which is currently being consulted on.”

The amendment was formally seconded by Cllr Gunter.

The Lord Mayor invited debate on the motion and amendment.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Berman to respond to the issues raised during the debate.

Cllr Berman responded to the issues raised and confirmed that the Amendment was not accepted.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the Amendment as moved by Cllr Michael and seconded by Cllr Gunter.

FOR (42)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cunnah, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Mackie, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Proctor, Robinson, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver, Wild and Wong

AGAINST (21)

Councillors Berman, Brown-Reckless, Carter, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Gibson, Hopkins, Lancaster, Latif, Littlechild, Livesy, Melbourne, Naughton, Owen, Reid-Jones, Robson, Shimmin, Taylor, Waldron and Williams

There were no abstentions.

The Vote on the amendment was CARRIED.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Michael as proposer of the amendment to respond before the vote was taken on the Substantive Motion as amended.

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Cllr Michael responded.

The Lord Mayor called for a vote on the Substantive Motion as amended by Cllr Michael and seconded by Cllr Gunter.

FOR (44)

Councillors Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bradbury, Bridgeman, Burke, Carr, Chowdhury, Cunnah, De'Ath, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Greene, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Keith Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Kaaba, Lewis, Lister, Mackie, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Parry, Proctor, Robinson, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thorne, Weaver, Wild and Wong

AGAINST (13)

Councillors Brown-Reckless, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Gibson, Lancaster, Littlechild, Livesy, Melbourne, Owen, Reid-Jones, Robson and Williams

ABSTAIN (8)

Councillors Berman, Carter, Hopkins, Latif, Naughton, Shimmin, Taylor and Waldron

The Vote on the Substantive Motion, as amended, was CARRIED

50 : ORAL QUESTIONS

Councillor Williams to Councillor Dan' De'Ath as Chair of the meeting of Cabinet (as Trustee of Maindy Park Trust)

Can the Cabinet Member provide Members and the public with an update on the Council's application to the Charity Commission in respects to disposal of land at Maindy Park Trust and confirm whether the Council has considered acquisition of land at Companies House as an alternative to the proposed disposal of land at Maindy Park Trust?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

With regard to your question, I can advise you as follows. The Charity Commission requested more information from the County Council, which we have supplied them, and I can confirm that the County Council has expressed an interest in the land you have referred to.

Supplementary – Cllr Williams

Residents in the vicinity and across Cardiff will be intrigued that the Council has expressed an interest in land at Companies House, and I would like the Cabinet Member to provide some more detail on the extent of the Council's interest. Is this a serious bid to acquire land at Companies House, which I hope would negate the need to proceed with the disposal of land at Maindy Park Trust, so the community can enjoy the use of that land as it was always intended when it was put into trust all those years ago?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

At the moment it is quite an involved process with the current occupant vacating the site, that will take a while. My understanding is conversations are happening, but at this moment precise terms have not been discussed. I'm sure my esteemed colleague Councillor Goodway will be able to update the Chamber in due course.

Councillor Berman to Councillor De'Ath

Can you please provide an update on whether or not National Express will return its services to using the City Central Bus Station when a new Cardiff bus station eventually opens, so that national coach services can once again be integrated with national rail services and local bus services?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

As you know, TfW are operating the new interchange and they haven't fully finalised what buses will be using that as yet, but we understand National Express will not be using the new interchange. TfW are engaged in a piece of work to try and decide where exactly is best for them to go, we've been involved in those discussions. We absolutely want to see National Express interchange with the bus station and the train station and will update people when we know on those discussions have gone.

Supplementary – Cllr Berman

If we don't reintegrate these services, I think that quite frankly will be a disaster for this city, and I wonder if perhaps you can enlighten us if there is any truth in the rumour that one of the reasons why National Express don't want to return their services to the new bus station is because the new bus bays won't be high enough for some of their coaches to actually get in?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

I'm not aware of the particular rumour you're referring. These are live discussions we're having at the moment with National Express, and some of the possibilities that we've ventilated are quite exciting and I'm sure you would approve but we'll be able to say more in a few months' time.

Councillor Livesy to Councillor De'Ath

Will the Council now consider introducing active travel links between St Fagans and Fairwater and between the village and Cowbridge Road West, now that residents, staff, vulnerable or disabled users, and even international visitors, have lost their link to the St Fagans National Museum of History, I mean the service 32 bus.

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

We obviously want to see every community have great active travel infrastructure. What's planned is set out in the Active Travel Network map? There are plans for the Ely Trail between St Fagans and Cowbridge Road in the pipeline. I understand some 106 money in the ward could be deployed for some of those purposes would you and your ward colleagues be so minded. But I think, really, fundamentally, what we need is a bus that stops at St Fagans. There's obviously the number 320 Adventure Travel service that goes from the city centre to St Fagans, big loop round the Vale and back into town, and I know they're very keen at stopping at St Fagans site and we facilitate conversations between museum and Adventure Travel. My understanding, unless the museum are against them stopping on their premises, is that that should happen, which I think is really what people are after.

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Supplementary – Cllr Livesy

One of the main complaints we get about the Ely Trail at the moment is that it's completely muddy, unsuitable for commuting cyclists for example, and pavements on Cardiff Road between St Fagans and Fairwater are just disintegrating or the overgrowth stops people walking on them, and we get frequent complaints about that. So I was wondering more along those lines: new pavements, cycle routes up on Cardiff Road.

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

As I've said, I understand there's a sum of 106 in your ward; if you'd like it spent on that kind of infrastructure, we can certainly meet with you and see what we can do.

Councillor Davies to Councillor Thomas, on behalf of Councillor Goodway

How does the Council engage positively with local stakeholders, particularly community councils, in supporting high streets outside the city centre?

Reply – Cllr Thomas

The Council's Regeneration team work closely with local stakeholders when undertaking regeneration activity in local and district centres, specifically ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are identified at the very beginning of the process, which would include any community councils, and then that an engagement strategy is devised to ensure that meaningful engagement happens. This aims to ensure that the views of all stakeholders are considered in the development of any proposals, identifying issues and priorities for local district centres are at the centre of improvements is naturally a process that needs to involve the communities that they serve, and this work will include direct input from the people that represent the communities, including Councillors, of course, as well as people who live, work and visit the area, to inform transparent and robust regeneration proposals for the area. Our work on district shopping centres is following a prioritised area-based approach, a number of local shopping centre regeneration schemes that are also designed and delivered through the Council's member-led Neighbourhood Regeneration Strategy programme, and if schemes are planned in areas which have community councils, our processes will ensure that those councils are directly engaged with throughout the scheme.

Supplementary – Cllr Davies

I'm pleased that the Cabinet wishes to engage positively with community councils, after all County Councillors like ourselves, covering the same wards, know just how valuable they are in their roles as community leaders. I ask the question because there is a lot of frustration in the Community Council of Radyr and Morganstown after the recent news that the resource is not available in Cardiff Council, to support redevelopment for Station Street, the commercial centre in the ward, that we wish to see flourishing. This has been very disappointing since the Leader, who came to visit us last October, stated that this was the route the Community Council should take, and that it would be supportive of such an initiative. Indeed the Chair of Radyr and Morganstown Community Council, Tyrone Davis, has recently written to you regarding this point. So I ask whether the Leader will use his authority to ensure that officers are equipped to help my Community Council in a meaningful way with this particular ambition?

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Reply – Cllr Thomas

I can understand the frustration. I hope the council appreciates my desire to engage with them, that's exactly why I went to meet them. What's happened during the last year since I went there is the recession as a result of Liz Truss's leadership and the impact that that had on budgets and on inflation specifically, which has limited how far the money that the Council has available can go. I am keen to see improvements being made to Station Street as you mentioned, and I'm pleased to hear the Community Council's desire. We need to be honest and we need to recognise that the Council does not have the resources to do everything it can and, as I said in my previous response, we need to prioritise very purposefully within the economy that we have in front of us. So what we are hoping now, is working with other partners, for example, TfW, is there a conversation which can happen, or with all of the developments happening in Radyr. I am very keen to support growth in the population and the number of houses. Are there ways we can use part of the planning gain to support the project. So going back to the financial limitations facing us, but also the desire to work differently with the Community Council to make a difference. Thank you.

Councillor Shimmin to Councillor De'Ath

Whilst the Council are seeking and promoting alternative transport modes to personal cars, why did they not prioritise stepping in to support the retention of the Cardiff Bus services 51/53 linking large parts of Llanedeyrn, Penylan and Cyncoed to local shopping centres and town, leaving some without a convenient alternative to their personal cars?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

Councillor, it's obviously as we've discussed this evening been a difficult time for Cardiff Bus, they've reduced 8 services in the city that were no longer commercially viable without the Welsh Government's Bus Emergency Scheme. However, as a County Council we have stepped in and supported services, namely the 101 and 102 which covers the majority of the routes 51 and 53 buses covered, particularly areas in Penylan, Llanedeyrn, Pentwyn and Cyncoed, that would have no other service.

Supplementary – Cllr Shimmin

That service you mentioned, whilst it's useful to get to the hospital, isn't actually a replacement to the service that was lost, so what would you say to the residents of Carisbrooke Way with mobility issues or young children or generally, who now have to walk some distance to get the bus to Wellfield Road or Albany Road shopping areas, their local library or into town, thus taking away a vital lifeline and likely to encourage personal car use?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

I mean while it doesn't cover the exact same route, it does cover the majority of the area that other bus service had. To subsidise a bus, it kind of depends on the length of the route, it can cost up to as much as £150,000, it's not cheap to do it, so what I'm describing are able to provide those people some alternative bus service.

Councillor Livesy to Councillor De'Ath

What energy or enthusiasm does the Council have in helping to protect Sites of Special Scientific Interest currently being threatened or destroyed by increased leisure, such as Garth Woods, or that are on the candidate list for looming development, like Ty Du Moor?

Reply – Cllr De’Ath

We are one of the most enthusiastic and energetic administrations in the UK, energy and enthusiasm are our watchword as I'm sure you would agree. We've declared a nature emergency. We absolutely want the RLDP to rise to that challenge. Part of that framework we want to include in the RLDP through the Strategic Policy SP19 will look to develop plans and strategies in the plan to protect green infrastructure assets, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The next stage of the plan, the deposit stage, will be the green infrastructure assessments and measures to protect and enhance green infrastructure and make sure various matters you've raised are included. Just with regard to Garth Woods which has been designated a European Special Area of Conservation we're undertaking a Habitats Regulations Assessment that will look specifically at the impact of increased leisure on the woodlands and its findings will absolutely go into the final LDP.

Supplementary – Cllr Livesy

You've answered some of my supplementary questions, so I wondered if we can look to be getting extra funding out of developers for maintenance of SSSI's and all forms of them?

Reply – Cllr De’Ath

We obviously want to maximise the contribution we can get from developers, be that for affordable housing or whatever it is. I know this particular issue is really important to you, we've got your input into the LDP. It's not a Labour one, it's for us as a city; so if you'd like to meet and go through the thing, we'd like to hear what you think.

Councillor Lancaster to Councillor Wild

Please would you update Members on what the Waste Department is doing to clear the backlog of waste collections missed as a result of the ongoing industrial action?

Reply – Cllr Wild

Unfortunately due to industrial action there were a number of services cancelled, postponed, last week to make sure the priority collections took place.

This week the staff have worked really hard, cleared much of the backlog with collections going really well. Still a little unclear as the exact impact over the next few weeks and because of that we'll be running a similar schedule as we did the previous two weeks, but it would like to thank Members across the Chamber who've really helped communicating the messages to residents. Some of it's been a bit last minute because we haven't known exactly what's happening day to day but we have done a good job of communicating. I'd like to thank everyone that has helped with that.

Supplementary – Cllr Lancaster

One of the biggest omissions in this industrial action has been the non-collection of garden waste bins, as other forms of waste have been prioritised, so by the time this industrial action is over garden waste bins will have been missed for probably

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getting on for the best part of two months. I know in previous years you've suspended garden waste collections over the winter. Would you now commit to recognising the effect of the industrial action and commit to extending garden waste collections into the winter in order to help residents clear the backlog of garden waste collection?

Reply – Cllr Wild

Yes, we're going to consider.

Councillor Taylor to Councillor Merry

What consideration has been given to providing free school meals during all or some school holidays following the withdrawal of funding from Welsh Government?

Reply – Cllr Merry

We asked officers to prepare a what if scenario, following the change in national policy when the Welsh Government made the decision to withdraw the support to pupils eligible for free school meals during holiday periods. Officers calculated that in order to provide support to the eligible pupils in Cardiff schools it would cost the Council £345,480 a week and for the six week summer holiday period this year, this would have equated to more than £2 million. Given the current financial position of the Council, finding this level of additional funding was simply not possible, and would have had a significant detrimental impact on the provision of other Council services.

Supplementary – Cllr Taylor

I totally appreciate the current financial climate, and clearly that's a huge sum of money for the Council to find. It is important to balance that against the loss or the holiday hunger and the further impact that has on families, and so I am sure that across the Chamber, I won't pre-empt future discussions, but if some or all of that money could be found as part of the ongoing budget period, I am sure that many of us across the Chamber would support that in ensuring that children don't continue to miss out and that we're able to support those families that need it most.

Councillor Livesy to Councillor De'Ath

What constructive action can the Council take to ensure Gwaelod y Garth's troubled G1 bus service, provided by Adventure Travel, improves in terms of consistency and reliability?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

The main constructive action that the Council took, along with Adventure Travel, was to make a significant investment in a special bespoke vehicle that can easily navigate its way through the village. My understanding is issues are arising because it's a requirement that vehicle be serviced every 35 days, and when it's off the road the company are using a larger vehicle where the problems that were occurring previously obviously come back due to its size. How we get round that I'm not sure. I'm not sure if there's any way of it being serviced less regularly, I think we can look at that licence. But that vehicle we've put money towards tends to work very well when it's when it's operating which is most of the time.

Supplementary – Cllr Livesy

Villagers are telling us in the last two or three weeks that it's not necessarily because of a change of bus. The bus either just doesn't turn up and obviously they know nothing of it, or it'll just suddenly reroute and go to a depot and take 20 or 30 minutes extra to complete the service. So I'm just wondering what lessons we can learn really when we're considering private bus providers for some of the replacement buses that we're looking for in the recent cuts. We did, in fact, we were waiting for news on an extension further into Whitchurch on the G 1 as well, which never came.

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

We can certainly speak to the company to see what their issues are, on waste, but it's not in our gift to tell them what to do; I try and work constructively with them. With some of these services, when you put them out to tender, it's whoever comes and takes the contract. I appreciate some of the concerns your residents. We had a good walk through your ward a few months ago. If there's any other issues, like lines and signs and bollards we can try and use to try to stop cars blocking the bus route and make it a bit easier, as well as trying to understand a bit better what problems the companies are experiencing. So if it's not the larger vehicle being used, we would like to get a better understanding of what is going on, so let us speak to them and we'll get back to you.

Councillor Williams to Councillor De'Ath

The introduction of default 20mph speed limits throughout Cardiff will have a devastating impact on economic growth and harm productivity. From a Council perspective, these changes will have an adverse impact on time-critical Council services, such as meals on wheels, carers visiting clients' homes with emergency red button responses for residents also being delayed. Those are elderly and vulnerable people who have suffered falls waiting far longer for responses from Council workers. What assessment has the Council undertaken to assess the cost of default 20mph speed limits on Council business, such as the extra time needed to attend to these time-critical services?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

I fundamentally disagree with the evidence for the assertion you've just made. Welsh Government research indicates that journey times are more impacted by junctions and signals rather than the speed limit, and it predicts that in most cases it won't make any particular difference to journey times, and in those instances where it does, the difference is an extra 1 minute.

Supplementary – Cllr Williams

People in Cardiff and across Wales look at the congestion in the last few days alone, it has got profoundly worse. My question surrounded vulnerable citizens in this city at risk if they've suffered a fall or an injury, the time it's going to take our officers to get to those people. Meals on wheels. Councillor De'Ath. So what are you going to do about it and what assessment has the Council undertaken, because I am being told by officers that they're spending far longer going around doing urgent, time-critical jobs. That costs money. What assessment has taken place?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

As I said, the evidence suggests that most vehicles haven't actually been reaching 30 miles an hour. But, you know, to be fair to you and what you've said, it's an important

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point, and as a Council the Transport Team will be monitoring what happens in the city and if there are any issues we'll try to address them. For the moment, based on the evidence compiled by the Welsh Government, the effect will be negligible.

Councillor Carter to Councillor Burke

Aside from private funding, has the Council considered any other sources of external funding to deliver the Pentwyn Leisure Centre redevelopment?

Reply – Cllr Burke

The private funding through Cardiff Rugby will cover around half the total cost of the proposed investment into Pentwyn Leisure Centre. The capital allocation is an invest-to-save model and is required to be repaid in full. The Council is therefore exploring a range of other opportunities to make up for the shortfall, including UK Government and Welsh Government grant funding schemes. The Council will also explore contributions towards the cost of the 3G pitch from the FAW and the WRU. Opportunities for a contribution from GLL are also being explored.

Supplementary – Cllr Carter

It's interesting you mentioned the UK Government. I noted on Monday when we all got the press release from the Council demonstrating just how much had been funded by the Shared Prosperity Fund, the so-called levelling up funds from the UK Government, because I never even dreamt it would be eligible. Is this an area we've considered looking for funding for this project, and if not, why would this project not be eligible when other leisure facilities in different parts of the UK have been funded by similar schemes?

Reply – Cllr Burke

I'm really sorry, I only caught the first half of your question. What I would say is we're looking at all avenues and nothing is off the table, thank you.

Councillor Berman to Councillor De'Ath

Does the administration consider it put sufficient safeguards in place to protect the facades of the buildings forming the former Victorian terrace in Guildford Crescent?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

An application was submitted in 2018 for prior notification of demolition of 1-6 Guildford Crescent. Demolition of such buildings is, and was, permitted development. The Council are never in control over the method of demolition and restoration of the site. That application preceded the application to redevelop the site which was made in July 2021. As part of that demolition application, in response to substantial public objections, the plans were amended to allow the front facade of the former buildings to be retained, with detailed plans provided, which indicated the retained facades would be held in place by scaffolding. The Planning Committee took the decision in 2019 to approve the partial demolition, subject to the facades being retained in accordance with the approved details. Given the limited control available at the time by the Council over the full demolition of the buildings, it was considered the controls imposed requiring retention of the facades sufficient, with the subsequent approval of the redevelopment of the site also being predicated on retention of facades. The decision of developers to move onto the site ahead of consideration of their current planning application to demolish and rebuild the facades was made following the

receipt of a structure report, and demolition work was undertaken without contacting the Council. This prevented officers from inspecting ahead of demolition or considering the expediency of pursuing any action to prevent its demolition ahead of any such examination. Within this context, it's considered the Council had sufficient safeguards in place but ultimately could not prevent the demolition due to the speed of action taken by the developer proceeding to demolish the remaining structure on health and safety grounds.

Supplementary – Cllr Berman

Earlier today at the Cabinet meeting you'll recall that the Cabinet took a decision to serve an Article 4 direction on the Rompney Castle, which I very much welcome, which hopefully will help to save another building that's of value to its community within the city. So I suppose my question is, and I appreciate that the process for applying for an Article 4 direction may have been different at the stage when we were looking at the original applications for Guildford Crescent, but did the Council at that point explore the option of an article 4 direction and look to see if that could have been put in place?

Reply – Cllr De'Ath

I think my colleague Councillor Merry summed up our feelings about the whole situation. We're very angry, very frustrated by the way things have gone. I think we've explored a range of options. Really, fundamentally, the thing was knocked down all in one day. We sent our people out there to see what was going on, but by the time they arrived there wasn't much left. We're exploring a range of enforcement options, recognising it's quite a complicated situation. It's going to Planning Committee, their current application in October, where we discuss. Enforcement action will be considered also at that meeting.

Councillor Berman to Councillor Thomas

Why was the Council's proposed developer partner for the next phase of the International Sport Village not initially named in the non-confidential part of the Cabinet report entitled: "International Sports Village – Full Business Case" which was considered at the Cabinet meeting on 13th July?

Reply – Cllr Thomas

I'm sure when you wrote this question you didn't anticipate this would be the last of the evening after six hours of Council meeting. You did ask this question in July and I did provide you with an answer during August. A simple omission, which was corrected by amendment.

Supplementary – Cllr Berman

It was corrected by an amendment I think after I had raised the issue at Scrutiny, that the name is missing from the public part of the report, and I just wonder if the fact it was omitted was linked to the fact that the developer partner is essentially the same former Ryan Land Leisure that was previously involved with delivering the Sports Village back in the mid-2000s, but the Council at that point ended the relationship because they weren't able to progress the development, and now we're going back to

that same company. So I just wonder, can you assure us that that's not the reason why the name was omitted?

Reply – Cllr De’Ath

If we wanted to hide the name, why did we put the name in a press release that we released before the Scrutiny Committee?

51 : URGENT BUSINESS

There was no Urgent Business.

52 : CARDIFF BUS - APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RESOLVED:

The Council APPROVED the appointment of Mr Craig Hampton-Stone as an Executive Director of Cardiff City Transport Services Limited (Cardiff Bus)

53 : COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

RESOLVED:

The Council AGREED the appointment of the nomination to the vacancy on the Committee, in accordance with the Party Group wishes, as set out in Table A and on the Amendment Sheet

54 : URGENT OFFICER DECISION - NO16

RESOLVED:

Council NOTED an urgent officer decision serving an Immediate Article 4 Direction in respect of the Rompney Castle, Wentloog Road, Rumney (Appendix A), and removing permitted development rights afforded under Parts 2 and 31 of the Schedule to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended for Wales) in relation to the property.

55 : APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY GOVERNORS TO SCHOOL GOVERNING BODIES

RESOLVED:

The Council APPROVED the new appointments and re-appointments of Local Authority Governors to the school governing bodies as set out on the Amendment Sheet, each for a term of 4 years from the date of the appointment, in accordance with the recommendations of the Local Authority Governor Panel.

56 : WRITTEN QUESTIONS

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In accordance with Council procedure Rule 17 (f) the [Written Questions](#) received for consideration and the responses are attached to the minutes.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE CITY & COUNTY OF CARDIFF

The County Council of the City & County of Cardiff met at County Hall, Cardiff on 12 October 2023 to transact the business set out in the Council summons dated Friday, 6 October 2023.

Present: County Councillor Molik (Lord Mayor)

County Councillors Ahmed, Ahmed, Dilwar Ali, Berman, Bradbury, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Carter, Cowan, Cunnah, Davies, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunt, Owen Jones, Joyce, Lancaster, Latif, Lay, Lewis, Lister, Littlechild, Livesy, Lloyd Jones, McEvoy, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Naughton, Palmer, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Taylor, Huw Thomas, Thomson, Lynda Thorne, Waldron, Weaver, Wild, Williams, Wong and Wood

A minutes silence was observed remembering innocent lives lost and those suffering as a result of the conflict in the Middle East.

57 : APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Cllrs Ash-Edwards, Boes, Bowen-Thomson, Bridgeman, Choudhury, Elsmore, Goodway, Jenkins, Jackie Jones, Keith Jones, Kaaba, Lent, Mackie, Owen, Parry and Shimmin.

58 : DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The following declarations of interest were received in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct.

NAME	AGENDA ITEM NO	NATURE OF INTEREST	REASON FOR INTEREST
Cllr Joe Carter	3	Personal & Prejudicial	Nature of Employment with Asthma & Lung UK
Cllr Stephen Cunnah	3	Personal & Prejudicial	Nature of Employment with Sustrans
Cllr Callum Davies	3	Personal	Non-Executive Director, Cardiff Bus
Cllr Garry Hunt	3	Personal	Non-Executive Director, Cardiff Bus
Cllr Chris Lay	3	Personal	Non-Executive Director, Cardiff Bus
Cllr Owen Jones	3	Personal	Non-Executive Director, Cardiff Bus
Cllr Dan Naughton	3	Personal	Family Member in receipt of a Cardiff Bus Pension
Cllr Rhys Taylor	3	Personal	Non-Executive Director, Cardiff Bus

59 : NOTICE OF MOTION

Councillors Carter and Cunnah left the meeting during consideration of this item in accordance with the declaration of their personal and prejudicial interests.

The Lord Mayor noted that a Notice of Motion proposed by Cllr. Williams and seconded by Cllr. Davies had been received for consideration. An Amendment had been received from the Liberal Democrat Group.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr. Williams to propose the motion as follows:

“This Council notes;

1. The Welsh Labour Government recently introduced The Restricted Roads (20 mph Speed Limit) (Wales) Order 2022, reducing the default speed limit in Wales from 30 mph to 20 mph.
2. A petition calling for the Welsh Government to remove the 20mph blanket speed limit as of Friday 29th 2023 had over 447,000 signatures. The total number of signatures surpasses the number of constituency votes Welsh Labour achieved across Wales in the recent 2021 Senedd Elections.
3. The direct cost to the Welsh economy of default 20 mph speed limits will be £4.5billion over a 30-year period. The Welsh Government admitted this could reach £8.9billion.
4. Cardiff Council, as a Local Highway Authority has the legal powers to exempt roads in the City from reducing to the default 20 mph speed limit. The Council has only applied this power to exempt a small number of roads in the City from reducing to 20 mph.
5. The change to default 20 mph speed limits in Cardiff has increased congestion and travel times for road users including bus companies, including Cardiff Bus; a Council-owed asset.
6. The change to default 20 mph speed limits in Cardiff has increased response times for emergency call outs, including emergency services and breakdown/recovery vehicles therefore potentially putting the public at increased risk of harm.
7. The reduction to default 20 mph speed limits will impact deliveries by slowing down drivers and this could increase the time for deliveries and add costs on for businesses and/or customers.
8. The Welsh Government has given Local Highway Authorities the power to introduce part time speed limits where a highway authority considers that an exception to the default 20 mph speed limit is appropriate at some times but Page 5 not at others. Cardiff Council does not appear to have applied this power to roads which should have remained at 30 mph.
9. The cost of introducing default 20 mph speed limits in Wales has cost £32 million. This money could have been more wisely spent on frontline public services including our NHS, schools and filling in our pot holes.
10. The change to default 20 mph speed limits does not align with the Council’s “stronger, fairer, greener” policy platform.

This Council calls on Cardiff Council, acting as the Local Highway Authority;

1. To exempt all roads within Cardiff that had 30 mph speed limits before the introduction of The Restricted Roads (20 mph Speed Limit) (Wales) Order 2022 from remaining at 20 mph and therefore revert these roads back to 30 mph speed limits.
2. To undertake an urgent review into the adverse impacts of the default 20 mph speed limit and publish findings within 3 months of the date of this Motion being debated.
3. Once roads in Cardiff revert back to 30 mph speed limits; work with local communities to ensure any requests to reduce roads to 20 mph speed limits are undertaken on a case-by- case basis.”

The Motion was formally seconded by Cllr Davies.

An Amendment to the motion had been received from the Liberal Democrat Group. The Lord Mayor called upon Cllr Berman to move the amendment as follows:

“This Council notes;

1. The Welsh Labour Government recently introduced The Restricted Roads (20 mph Speed Limit) (Wales) Order 2022, reducing the default speed limit in Wales from 30 mph to 20 mph.
2. Cardiff Council, as a Local Highway Authority has the legal powers to exempt roads in the City from reducing to the default 20 mph speed limit.
3. The Welsh Government has given Local Highway Authorities the power to introduce part time speed limits where a highway authority considers that an exception to the default 20 mph speed limit is appropriate at some times but not at others.

This Council calls on Cardiff Council, acting as the Local Highway Authority, to:

1. review within three months of the date of this motion being debated, the impact of not applying an exemption to the 20 mph limit on those key and arterial routes within the city in places where the 20 mph limit has been introduced, in order to:
 - a. fully assess the impact on those routes of introducing the 20 mph limit, including on public transport; and
 - b. seek views through consultation, including directly with anyone living on those roads in question, on whether or not the 20 mph limit should still apply on these routes; and
2. subsequently determine, on a case by cases basis, whether any of these routes should be changed to being exempted from the 20 mph limit.”

The Amendment was formally seconded by Cllr. Hopkins.

The Lord Mayor invited debate on the motion and amendments.

The Lord Mayor invited Cllr Williams to respond to the issues raised during the debate.

Cllr. Williams responded to the issues raised and confirmed that the Amendment was not accepted.

The Lord Mayor called for a Vote on the Amendment as moved by Cllr Berman and seconded by Cllr Hopkins.

FOR (9)

Councillors Berman, Gibson, Hopkins, Latif, Livesy, Naughton, Taylor, Waldron and Wood

AGAINST (51)

Councillors Ali Ahmed, Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Bradbury, Brown-Reckless, Burke, Carr, Cowan, Davies, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Driscoll, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Green, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Humphreys, Hunt, Lloyd Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Lancaster, Lay, Lewis, Lister, Littlechild, McEvoy, McGarry, Melbourne, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Palmer, Proctor, Reid-Jones, Robinson, Robson, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Thomas, Thomson, Thorne, Weaver, Wild, Williams and Wong

There were no abstentions

The Vote on the amendment was LOST.

The Lord Mayor called for a vote on the Substantive Motion moved by Cllr Williams and seconded by Cllr Davies.

FOR (11)

Councillors Brown-Reckless, Cowan, Davies, Driscoll, Lancaster, Littlechild, McEvoy, Melbourne, Reid-Jones, Robson and Williams

AGAINST (47)

Councillors Ali Ahmed, Saleh Ahmed, Ali, Berman, Bradbury, Burke, Carr, De'Ath, Derbyshire, Ebrahim, Ferguson-Thorne, Gibson, Green, Gunter, Henshaw, Hinchey, Hopkins, Humphreys, Hunt, Lloyd Jones, Owen Jones, Joyce, Latif, Lay, Lewis, Lister, Livesy, McGarry, Merry, Michael, Moultrie, Naughton, Palmer, Proctor, Sangani, Sattar, Simmons, Singh, Stubbs, Taylor, Thomas, Thomson, Thorne, Weaver, Wild, Wong and Wood

There were no abstentions

The Vote on the Substantive Motion was LOST.

COUNCIL:**26 OCTOBER 2023**

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR, RESOURCES

TREASURY MANAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

Annexes B & C to Appendix 1 to this report are not for publication as they contain exempt information of the description in Paragraphs 14 and 21 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Reason for this Report

1. To inform members of the Council's treasury management activities between 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023.

Background

2. The Council's treasury management activities are governed by legislation and a Code of Practice developed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) updated in 2021.

Issues

3. In accordance with regulatory requirements, reports were submitted to Council in March 2022 indicating the Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23 and a Mid-Year update report in November 2022. The following paragraphs cover the main highlights of the Annual Report for 2022/23 which is a backward looking summary of Treasury Management activities during that period.
4. At 31 March 2023, investments stood at £160.6 million. The annual report includes charts indicating who the investments are placed with and for how long. All investments are deemed recoverable and so no losses are required to be recognised in the Council's Statement of Accounts for activities during 2022/23. Interest receivable for the general fund from treasury investments totalled £2.650 million during the year.
5. At 31 March 2023, the Council had £855.1 million of external borrowing, with £22.3 million of new borrowing and £22.8 million of scheduled repayments during 2022/23. Interest payable during the year from its revenue budget on

this debt was £34.1 million of which £13.5 million was paid for by the Housing Revenue Account.

6. At the start of the financial year, the Council is required to set a number of prudential indicators for capital expenditure and its treasury management activities. During 2022/23, there was no breach of indicators requiring a separate report to Council.

Reasons for Recommendations

7. Council policy requires the Treasury Management Annual Report 2022/23 update to be submitted to Council.

Legal Implications

8. No direct legal implications arise from this report.

Financial Implications

9. The Council's treasury management activities are undertaken in accordance with the policies adopted by Council and under professional codes of conduct established by CIPFA, the Welsh Government and the Corporate Director Resources as part of Treasury Management Practices. This report is part of a suite of reports that members receive on the Council's treasury management activities during the course of a year. Whilst there are no direct financial implications arising from this report, the risks involved with treasury management are continuously reviewed as part of the Council's Medium term Financial Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

Council is recommended to note the Treasury Management Annual Report 2022/23 (Appendix 1).

CHRISTOPHER LEE

Corporate Director Resources

20 October 2023

The following Appendix is attached:-

Appendix 1: Treasury Management Annual Report 2022/23

Annexe A – Treasury Management Policy Extract

Annexe B – Investments at 31 March 2023 (Confidential)

Annexe C – Investment Charts at 31 March 2023 (Confidential)

Annexe D – Maturity Analysis of borrowing as at 31 March 2023

Annexe E – Glossary of Treasury Management terms

Annexes B & C to this Appendix are not for publication as they contain exempt information of the description in Paragraphs 14 and 21 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Appendix 1

Treasury Management Annual Report 2022/23

Cardiff Council



Introduction

1. Treasury management activities are the management of the organisation's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.
2. The Council carries out its treasury management activities in accordance with a code developed for public services and updated in 2021 by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).
3. The Council has delegated responsibility for treasury management to the Corporate Director of Resources (S151 Officer). The Council's Treasury Management Practices which are updated annually, identifies specific responsibilities of officers as well as setting out schedules highlighting the way in which treasury activities are managed.
4. On 25th February 2010, Council approved policies and adopted the four clauses of the treasury management code which are replicated in **Annexe A** for information. Council received a report in March 2022 on the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23 and a mid-year review in November 2022.
5. The Treasury Management is an integral part of the Council's Strategic and Financial planning framework, with borrowing activities primarily because of historic and future capital expenditure approved by Council as part of the Council's Capital Investment programme.

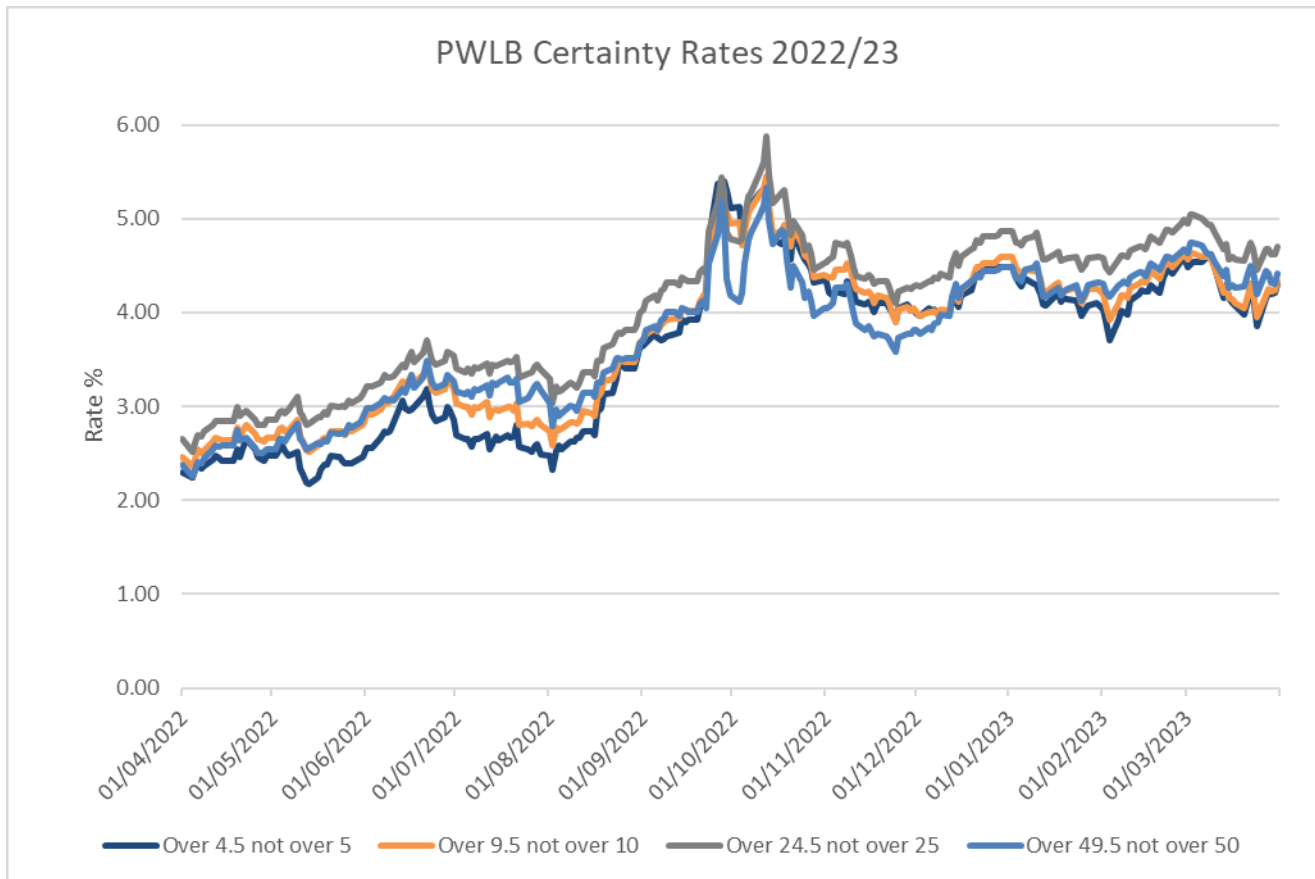


6. This report provides members with an annual report for the Council's Treasury Management activities for 2022/23. It covers:-
 - the economic background to treasury activities
 - treasury investment strategy and outturn for 2022/23
 - borrowing strategy and outturn for 2022/23 including debt rescheduling
 - compliance with treasury limits and prudential indicators
 - resilience of the Treasury Management function
 - treasury management issues for 2023/24.

- Council requires scrutiny of the accounting, audit and commercial issues of its Treasury Management Strategy and practices to be undertaken by the Council's Governance and Audit Committee. A glossary of key treasury management terms is included at Annexe E. It should be noted that performance and risk in respect to non-treasury management investments such as property are not reported as part of this Annual Report.

Economic Background

- Against a backdrop of stubborn inflationary pressures, the easing of Covid restrictions in most developed economies, the continued Russian invasion of Ukraine, and a range of different UK Government policies, UK interest rates were volatile across various time periods throughout 2022/23.
- Inflation was the root cause turmoil in financial markets. Inflation was elevated but labour markets extra-ordinarily tight, making it an issue of fine judgment as to how far monetary policy needed to tighten. Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) picked up to what should be a peak reading of 11.1% in October, although hopes for significant falls from this level will very much rest on the movements in the gas and electricity markets, as well as the supply-side factors impacting food prices. Forecasts expect CPI to drop back towards 4% by the end of 2023.
- The UK unemployment rate fell through the year to a 48-year low of 3.6%, however without an increase in the labour force participation rate and average wage increases running at over 6% the Monetary Policy Committee was concerned that wage inflation will prove just as sticky and unsustainable as major supply-side shocks to food (up 18.3% y/y in February 2023) and energy that have endured since Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
- To address inflation concerns, Bank Rate increased steadily throughout 2022/23. Bank Rate moved up in stepped increases of either 0.25% or 0.5%, reaching 4.25% by the end of the financial year, with further increases in 2023/24.
- UK gilt yields reversed the increases seen as a result of political changes during the year, although they remain elevated in line with developed economies generally due to inflation expectations and as a result of overall increases in debt. The above economic background and political changes in the UK, have resulted in significant volatility in gilt yields and in turn borrowing rates as markets digest daily developments in the financial markets, release of economic data both domestically and internationally. The chart below shows movements and general trend of increase in PWLB certainty rates through the year.
- The Public Works Loan Board is one source of local authority borrowing and subject to annual review of eligibility. PWLB rates are based on gilt (UK Government bonds) yields, however HM Treasury determine a specified margin to add to gilt yields for any local authority borrowing. Most local authorities can undertake loans at the PWLB Certainty Rate, which is gilt rate plus 80 basis points (G+80 bps). As a general rule, short-dated gilt yields will reflect expected movements in Bank Rate, whilst medium to long-dated yields are driven primarily by the inflation outlook.



Investments and Outturn

14. The Council’s treasury investments include those arising from its own temporary cash balances as well as balances held from activities of Joint Committees such as the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal, for which it is the accountable body.

15. The management of the day-to-day cash requirements of the Council is undertaken in-house with credit advice from Link Asset Services, the Council’s Treasury Management advisors. This may involve temporary borrowing pending receipt of income or the temporary lending of surplus funds. Investment balances fluctuate daily and arise from a number of sources including differences in timing of revenue and capital cash flows, reserves, provisions and other balances held for future use.

16. The Council invests with institutions approved by Council as part of its Treasury Management Strategy and in accordance with investment guidelines established by the Welsh Government. As part of the Markets and Financial Instruments Directive II, the Council elected for 'professional' status. The categories, names, periods and size limits on the Council's approved investment list can be extended, varied or restricted at any time by the Corporate Director Resources under delegated powers and are monitored closely in conjunction with the Council's treasury advisors.
17. Whilst the average daily cash balance was £236.3 million during 2022/23, at 31 March 2023, investments stood at £160.6 million. The latter included £61 million in respect to City Deal deposits. The Council's choice of investments maintained an approach of security, where the amount invested is that repayable, then liquidity and only then yield. **Annexe B** shows with whom these investments were held at 31 March 2023.
18. A selection of charts in relation to investments is included in **Annexe C**. The main areas to highlight at 31 March 2023 are as follows:-
 - Counterparty exposure against the maximum allowed directly with an organisation. This shows that at 31 March 2023 no exposure limits set were breached. This was also the case during the year.
 - Investments held with different institutions as a percentage of the total shows that investments are diversified over a number of organisations and this was a strategy applied where possible during the year.
 - The geographic spread of investments as determined by the country of origin of relevant organisations. All investments are in sterling and countries are rated AA and above as per our approved criteria.
19. Using historic data adjusted for current financial market conditions, the probability of any default is low at circa 0.004% of the investments outstanding, i.e. £3,139
20. All investments held at 31 March 2023 are deemed recoverable. Accordingly, no impairment losses are reflected in the Council's 2022/23 Statement of Accounts arising from the Council's treasury management activities.
21. The overall level of interest receivable from treasury investments totalled £4.134 million in 2022/23. After allowing for interest on balances held on behalf of others, interest receivable for the general fund totalled £2.650 million. The average returns achieved compared to current industry benchmarks are shown in the table below.

	Return on Investment 2022/2023	
	Benchmark 7 day / 3month (%)	Achieved (%)
In-house	2.22 / 2.72	1.74

22. For benchmarking purposes, the Sterling Overnight Index Average rate (SONIA) for seven days and 3 months un-compounded is used, with Council performance below such benchmarks during 2022/23. This is not unexpected in a rapidly increasing interest rate environment as deposits already made cannot be re-invested at higher rates until they mature.

23. Investment returns picked up throughout the course of 2022/23 as central banks, including the Bank of England, realised that inflationary pressures were not transitory, and that tighter monetary policy was called for.
24. With uncertainty in bond and financial markets, short term investments of the type used by the Council i.e bank deposits less than one year, offered increased interest rates at Bank Rate or above. This was particularly the case for maturing deposits entered into in previous years, which would benefit from higher rates, where cash balances allow.
25. The Council continued to take a cautious approach to investing and is also fully appreciative of changes to regulatory requirements for financial institutions in terms of additional capital and liquidity that came about in the aftermath of the financial crisis. These requirements have provided a far stronger basis for financial institutions, with annual stress tests by regulators evidencing how institutions are now far more able to cope with extreme stressed market and economic conditions.

Borrowing and Outturn

26. Borrowing is undertaken to finance the Council's capital programme and manage any short-term cash flow requirements. The main sources of borrowing are identified in the table below.
27. At 31 March 2023, the Council had £855.1 million of external borrowing. This was predominantly fixed interest rate borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) payable on maturity.

31 March 2022			31 March 2023	
£m	Rate (%)		£m	Rate (%)
763.1		Public Works Loan Board	759.7	
51.0		Market (Lender Option Borrower Option)	51.0	
23.2		Welsh Government	44.4	
18.3		Local Authorities and other	0	
855.6	4.01	Total External Debt	855.1	3.96

28. It should be noted that there have been a number of recent changes to PWLB lending criteria which now includes a prohibition to deny access to borrowing from the PWLB for any local authority incurring expenditure on 'assets primarily for yield'.
29. All borrowing is in the name of the Council and a single pool of debt is maintained rather than having separate loans for the Housing Revenue Account. Total interest payable on external debt during 2022/23 was £34.1 million of which £13.5 million was payable by the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). In total £40.5 million was set aside from General Fund and HRA revenue budgets in line with the Councils approved policy on prudent provision for debt repayment.

30. Extracts from the borrowing strategy approved by Council in March 2022 are shown below.

- *Promoting revenue cost stability to aid financial planning and avoid a stop-start approach to service delivery, although it is recognised that this may have a financial impact.*
- *Pooling borrowing and investments to ensure the whole Council shares the risks and rewards of treasury activities.*
- *Ensuring borrowing plans are aligned to known capital expenditure spending plans and financial reserve levels.*
- *Achieving a balanced maturity profile.*
- *Having regard to the effects on current and future Council Tax and rent payers.*

External verses internal borrowing

Whilst interest rates for borrowing are greater than interest rates the Council receives for investments (the cost of carry), it makes financial sense to use any internal cash balances held in the short-term to pay for capital expenditure and minimise costs (internal borrowing), rather than undertake external borrowing. However, there is a risk that the Council may have to borrow at higher rates when it does actually need to borrow in future and so this position is kept under continuous review and delegated to the Corporate Director Resources. Borrowing undertaken is reported as part of reports to Council.

31. During 2022/23 the Council repaid £22.8 million of maturing loans. New interest free loans totalling £22.3 million were received from the Welsh Government in respect of energy efficiency schemes and towards a Welsh Buildings Safety Loan Scheme. The overall effect of these transactions during the year was to decrease the average rate on the Council's borrowing to 3.96% at 31 March 2023.
32. As part of its loan portfolio, the Council has six Lender Option Borrower Option (LOBO) loans totalling £51 million. These are where the lender can request a change in the rate of interest payable by the Council on pre-determined dates. The Council at this point has the option to repay the loan, but this option is conditional and would require the lender to ask for an increase in the current rates to trigger such an event. Apart from the option to increase rates these loans are comparable to PWLB and have no other complications such as variation in interest rates or complex terms. With current elevated interest rates in the market, the likelihood of such an event has increased. The Council has asked for options of early repayment primarily to manage refinancing risk on all loans being triggered at the same time, as set out in previous Treasury Management Reports. However, the premiums requested, do not represent value.
33. Interest rates on the LOBO's held range between 3.81% and 4.35% which are not unreasonable given the council's average rate. Details of the loans are shown in the table below.

34. None of the LOBO's had to be repaid during 2022/23. £24 million of the LOBO loans are subject to the lender having the right to change the rate of interest payable during the next financial year. The Council has the right to refuse the change, triggering early repayment and the need to re-finance. This is a manageable refinancing risk as LOBO's form a relatively low proportion of the Council's overall borrowing at 5.96%.

£m	Rate	Potential Repayment Date	Option Frequency	Full Term Maturity
6	4.28%	22/05/2022	6 months	21/11/2041
6	4.35%	22/05/2022	6 months	21/11/2041
6	4.06%	22/05/2022	6 months	23/05/2067
6	4.08%	01/09/2022	6 months	23/05/2067
22	3.81%	21/11/2025	5 years	23/11/2065
5	4.10%	17/01/2028	5 years	17/01/2078

35. In accordance with the borrowing strategy, the Council is undertaking internal borrowing which is when it uses temporary cash balances it holds in the short term instead of undertaking external borrowing. The level of internal borrowing is £66 million as at 31 March 2023, and this is confirmed by a comparison of the Council's external level of debt and its Capital Financing Requirement at 31 March 2023 as shown later in this report. The borrowing strategy will continue to look at options to manage the Council's future borrowing requirement using a mix of internal and external borrowing, having regard to future interest expectations before entering into longer term borrowing commitments.

Debt Rescheduling

36. No debt rescheduling or early repayment of debt was undertaken during 2022/23. The main obstacle remained the level of premium (penalty) that would be chargeable on early repayment by the PWLB. The net premium payable on the balance of PWLB loans at 31 March 2023, which are eligible for early repayment (£757 million), is £48 million. This premium is payable primarily because:-

- Interest rates on loans of equivalent maturities compared to those held are currently lower
- A penalty rate or lower early repayment rate was introduced by HM Treasury in November 2007, which increased the cost of premiums and reduced flexibility of Local Authorities to make savings. This has been a significant thorn in the ability of local authorities to manage debt more effectively.

37. The Council has previously considered the opportunity for early repayment of LOBO loans. Current elevated interest rates in the market increase the likelihood of a change event triggered by the lender. In addition the Council has asked for options of early repayment primarily to manage refinancing risk on all loans being triggered at the same time, as set out in previous Treasury Management Reports. However, the premiums requested, do not represent value, unless the key aim is to reduce any re-financing risk. The cost of premiums can be spread over future years. Whilst there may have been short terms savings, these may be outweighed by potentially longer-term costs.

Compliance with treasury limits and prudential indicators

38. During the financial year the Council operated within the treasury limits and prudential indicators set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy. The actual outturn is shown in the following paragraphs and compared to the original estimates contained in the 2022/23 Budget Report. Future year's figures are taken from the Budget Report for 2023/24 and will be updated in the Budget Report for 2024/25.

Capital Expenditure

39. The "Prudential Code" requires the Council to estimate the capital expenditure that it plans to incur over the Medium Term. The actual capital expenditure incurred in 2022/23 and estimates of capital expenditure for the current and future years as set out in the Budget Report of March 2023 are as follows:-

Capital Expenditure							
	2022/23 Actual	2022/23 Original Estimate	2023/24 Estimate Month 4	2024/25 Estimate	2025/26 Estimate	2026/27 Estimate	2027/28 Estimate
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund	140	189	223	348	231	93	30
Housing Revenue Account	76	74	108	102	186	89	119
Total	216	263	331	450	317	182	149

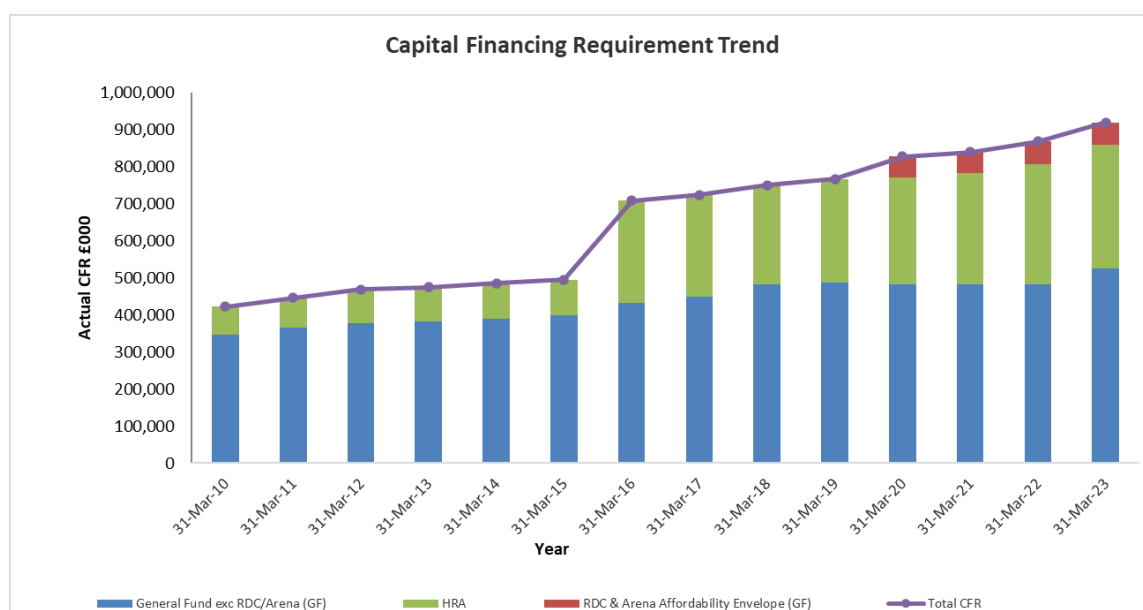
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) – The Borrowing Requirement (Excluding Landfill Provision)

40. Where capital expenditure has been incurred without a resource to pay for it i.e. when proposed to be paid for by supported or unsupported borrowing, this will increase what is termed the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) which is the Council's underlying need to borrow. The Council is required to make a prudent provision for the repayment of historic capital expenditure from its revenue budget in line with its agreed policy which reduces the CFR. Calculation of the CFR is summarised in the table below and results in the need to borrow money.

Movement	Opening Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)
+	Capital expenditure incurred in year
-	Grants, contributions, reserves and receipts used for capital expenditure
-	Prudent Minimum Revenue Provision and Voluntary Repayment
=	Closing Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

41. The chart below shows the trend in the CFR including the Housing Revenue Account. The latter includes the £187 million payment made from the HRA to HM Treasury to exit the subsidy system in 2015/16. As highlighted in the Treasury Management Strategy, the CFR is expected to grow in future years, requiring an increase in borrowing to pay for planned expenditure commitments, including those assumed to pay for themselves from future income or savings. These include indoor arena, new affordable housing, City

Deal and the 21st century school's financial model. Forecasts are to be updated as part of the budget report for 2024/25.



42. The CFR as at 01 April 2022 was £869 million. The actual CFR as at 31 March 2023, estimates for current and future years (estimated in the March 2023 budget) are shown in the table below and exclude non-cash backed provisions in relation to Landfill after care provision:-

Capital Financing Requirement (Excludes landfill provision)							
	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	Actual	Original	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate	Estimate
	£m	Estimate	Month 4	£m	£m	£m	£m
		£m	£m				
General Fund	526	564	587	624	646	646	662
General Fund (Arena Affordability Envelope)	60	97	59	141	217	236	233
Housing Revenue Account	335	369	373	446	480	532	618
Total CFR	921	1,030	1,019	1,211	1,343	1,414	1,473
External Debt	855						
Over / (Under) Borrowing	(66)						

43. By comparing the CFR at 31 March 2023 (£921 million) and the level of external debt at the same point in time (£855 million), it can be seen that the Council is internally or under borrowed i.e. it is using some internal cash balances to finance its capital expenditure as at 31 March 2023 (£13 million at 31 March 2022).

Actual External Debt

44. The Code requires the Council to indicate its actual external debt at 31 March 2023 for information purposes. This was £855 million as shown in the earlier paragraphs.

Affordable Borrowing Limit

45. The Council has a statutory duty under section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003 and supporting regulations to determine and keep under review how much it can afford to borrow and to enter into credit arrangements (the “Affordable Borrowing Limit”). This cannot be breached without Council approval. Council must have regard to the Prudential Code when setting this limit which is intended to ensure that total capital investment remains within sustainable limits and that the impact upon future council tax/rent levels is affordable.
46. During 2022/23 the Council remained within the authorised limit of £1,457 million set for that year.

Operational Boundary

47. The operational boundary is the estimated level of external borrowing set at the start of the year and is subject to the level and timing of borrowing decisions during the year. The actual level of borrowing can therefore be below or above this initial estimate, but what cannot be breached is the affordable borrowing limit mentioned above. The boundary was estimated to be £1,030 million at 31 March 2023, to match the forecast for the CFR when setting the 2022/23 budget in March 2022.

Maturity Structure of Fixed Rate Borrowing

48. The maturity structure remains within the limits below approved as part of the 2021/22 strategy below. These limits are set to avoid having large amounts of debt maturing in a short space of time, thus being exposed to significant liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

	31-Mar-22		Upper limit	31-Mar-23			
	Loans to Maturity			Loans to Maturity		Loans if LOBO's Paid Early	
	%	£m		%	£m	%	£m
Under 12 months	2.66	22.8	10	0.51	4.4	3.32	28.4
12 months and within 24 months	0.53	4.5	10	0.51	4.4	0.51	4.4
24 months and within 5 years	2.13	18.2	15	3.45	29.5	6.61	56.5
5 years and within 10 years	8.95	76.6	20	11.74	100.4	11.74	100.4
10 years and within 20 years	20.40	174.5	30	20.40	174.4	18.99	162.4
20 years and within 30 years	20.66	176.8	35	21.38	182.8	21.38	182.8
30 years and within 40 years	25.47	217.9	35	25.05	214.2	25.05	214.2
40 years and within 50 years	18.62	159.3	35	16.37	140.0	12.40	106.0
50 years and within 60 years	0.58	5.0	15	0.59	5.0	0.00	0.0

49. The maturity profile of the Council's borrowing as at 31 March 2023 is also shown in a chart in **Annexe D**. In the medium to long term, efforts will be made to restructure loans maturing in 2056/57 and to review LOBO maturities in order to reduce refinancing risk.

Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

50. This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital financing, showing the percentage of the Council's revenue budget that is committed for this purpose. Financing costs include:

- interest payable on borrowing and receivable on treasury investments
- penalties or any benefits receivable on early repayment of debt
- prudent revenue budget provision for repayment of capital expenditure paid for by borrowing and
- re-imburement of borrowing costs from directorates in respect of Invest to Save/Earn schemes.

51. For the General Fund, net revenue stream is the amount to be met from non-specific WG grants and Council Tax, whilst for the HRA it is the amount to be met from rent payers.

Ratio of financing costs to Net Revenue Stream							
	2022/23 Original Estimate %	2022/23 Actual %	2023/24 Estimate %	2024/25 Estimate %	2025/26 Estimate %	2026/27 Estimate %	2027/28 Estimate %
General Fund – Net Capital Financing Budget	4.58	4.05	4.26	4.48	4.75	5.00	5.15
General Fund – Gross Capital Financing Budget	6.90	6.09	6.64	7.38	8.44	8.90	9.02
HRA	32.16	29.29	28.97	30.66	32.84	34.34	36.57

52. Although there may be short term implications, invest to save/earn schemes are intended to be net neutral on the capital financing budget. However, there are risks that the level of income, savings or capital receipts anticipated from such schemes will be delayed or will not materialise. This would have a detrimental long-term consequence on the Revenue budget and requires careful monitoring when considering future levels of additional borrowing.

53. An increasing percentage indicates that a greater proportion of the budget is required for capital financing costs which are committed in the long term. The requirement to meet these additional costs can only come from future savings or from increases in Council Tax. An increasing ratio limits the scope for additional borrowing in future years and reduces the Council's overall flexibility when making decisions on the allocation of its revenue resources. The percentages consider the impact on the base budget of the level of savings having to be found in 2023/24 and over the medium term as set out in the budget report for 2023/24. They are based on future assumptions in respect to Aggregate External Financing, council tax income and housing rents at a point in time, so are

extremely variable as an indicator.

Principal Invested for over 364 days

54. An upper limit for principal invested over 364 days was set at £90 million and this was not breached during the year, primarily due to the strategy adopted of minimising the period for which investments were made during 2022/23

Resilience of the Treasury Management Function

55. The Treasury function performs a key role including ensuring that sufficient funds are available to meet the Council's financial commitments and is currently the payment mechanism of last resort for the Council. The CIPFA Treasury Management Code requires all organisations to have a formal and comprehensive knowledge and skills or training policy for the effective acquisition and retention of treasury management knowledge and skills for those responsible for management, delivery, governance and decision making. The Section 151 Officer and Head of Finance are responsible for ensuring that Treasury Management activities are resourced with relevant skills and experience, consistent with the complexity and size of the activity undertaken. The requirements to meet high standards, accuracy and governance requirements are significant for a small specialist team.
56. Treasury Management activities continue to be the subject of regulatory change and economic uncertainty. Changes in the profile of the Council's projected balance sheet, including an ambitious capital investment programme which increases the level of existing borrowing, will place the emphasis on ensuring borrowing at the most appropriate structure and timing to reduce risk to the council. The treasury team will need to consider focusing allocating resources towards short and long-term tactical borrowing decisions to manage the borrowing requirement and support minimisation of longer-term costs, whilst identifying and managing risk in a proportionate way. This will require the use of external services, where appropriate to provide the tools and / or expertise to support the implementation of the borrowing strategy and the risk management framework. This and some of the other issues and challenges outlined below continue to test skills and resilience, something that will need to continue to be monitored closely by the S151 Officer.

Treasury Management issues for 2023/24 and future years

57. Whilst this report is primarily backward looking in relation to Treasury Activities for 2022/23, some key issues for 2023/24 are:
- Encouraging a greater focus on predicting cash flow forecasts and encouraging the prompt collection of cash balances e.g submitting and following up grant claims, accurate forecasts of reserves and capital expenditure projections.
 - Managing reducing cash balances and maintaining liquidity by seeking short term opportunities to manage the council's borrowing requirement in line with the 2023/24 strategy and interest rate forecasts.
 - Ensuring compliance with HM Treasury revised lending policies and processes aimed to prevent borrowing undertaken to fund investment purely for financial gain. It should be noted that any such expenditure would preclude any borrowing from the PWLB.
 - Updating the Treasury Management Strategy for the 2023/24 budget in line with any updates to the Capital Investment Programme forecasts and scheme delivery including the impact of borrowing requirements in respect to major regeneration projects.
58. In accordance with the Council's Treasury Management Policy, Council will receive a further update on Treasury Management issues as part of the 2023/24 Mid-Year Treasury Management report in November 2023.

Christopher Lee

Corporate Director Resources
26 October 2023

The following Annexes are attached:-

- Annexe A – Treasury Management Policy and Four Clauses of Treasury Management
- Annexe B – Investments at 31 March 2023 - Confidential
- Annexe C – Investment charts at 31 March 2023 - Confidential
- Annexe D – Maturity analysis of debt as at 31 March 2023
- Annexe E – Glossary of Treasury Management terms

Annexe A – Treasury Management Policy and Four Clauses of Treasury Management adopted by Council 25/02/2010

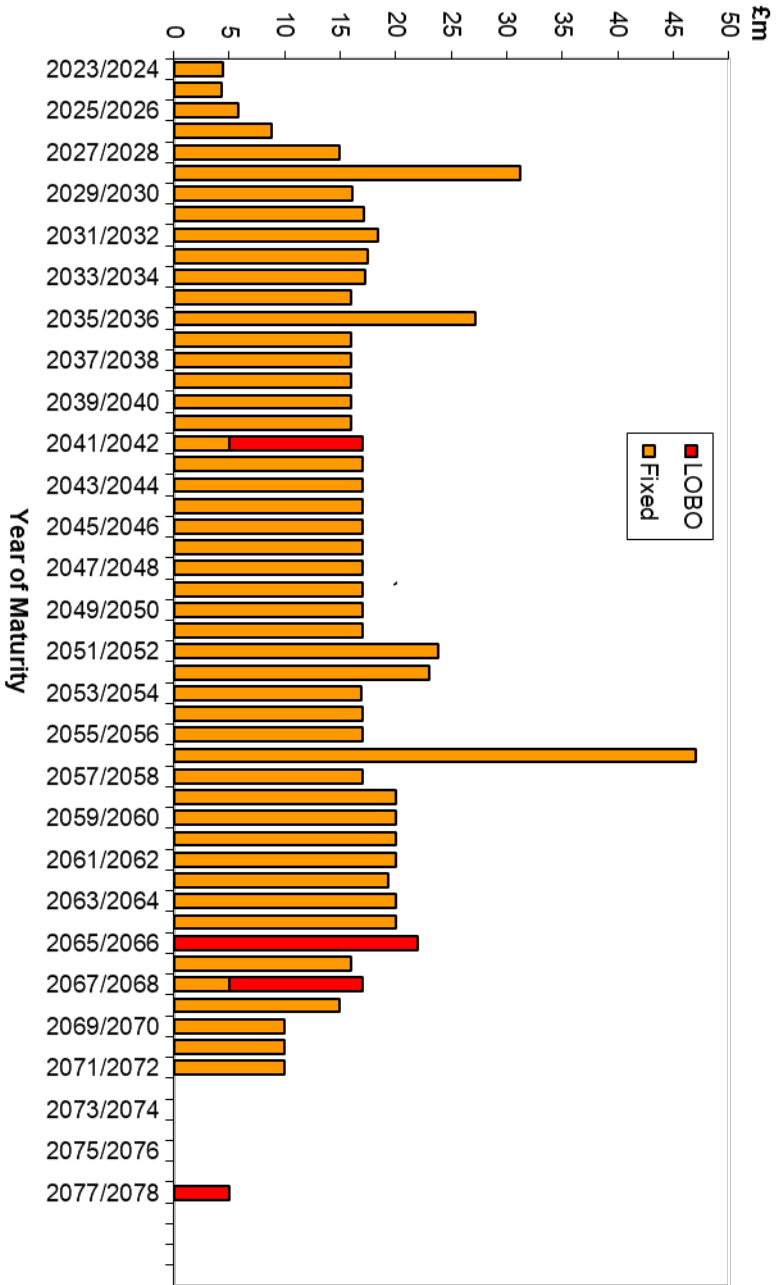
Council's treasury management Policy / Activities

1. This Council defines its treasury management activities as: the management of its investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.
2. This Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications.
3. This Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

Four Clauses of Treasury Management

4. In compliance with the First Clause, this Council will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:-
 - A treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities
 - Suitable Treasury Management Practices (TMPs), setting out the way the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities
5. In compliance with the Second Clause, this Council will receive reports on its treasury management policies, practices and activities, including, as a minimum, an annual strategy in advance of the year, a mid-year review and an annual report after the year's close, in the form prescribed in its TMPs.
6. In compliance with the Third Clause, this Council delegates responsibility for the implementation and regular monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices to the Executive, and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Corporate Director Resources in accordance with existing delegations, who will act in accordance with the Policy Statement, TMPs and CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
7. In compliance with the Fourth Clause, this Council requires the scrutiny of the accounting, audit and commercial issues of its Treasury Management Strategy and Practices to be undertaken by the Council's Audit Panel due to the technical nature of the documents.

Annexe D – Maturity Profile of Debt at 31 March 2023



Annexe E – Glossary of Treasury Management Terms

Bank Rate

1. The rate of interest set by the Bank of England as a benchmark rate for British banks.

Bonds

2. A long-term debt security issued by a company, a financial institution, a local authority, national government or its affiliated agencies. It represents an undertaking to repay the holder the fixed amount of the principal on the maturity date plus a specified rate of interest payable either on a regular basis during the bond's life (coupon) or at maturity.

Borrowing

3. Loans taken out by the authority to pay for capital expenditure or for the prudent management of the Council's financial affairs, which are repayable with interest.

Capital Expenditure

4. Capital expenditure pays for improvements to existing and new assets used in the delivery of Council services as well as other items determined by Regulation. Capital resources are scarce, costly and also have long term revenue implications over many years and even generations where capital expenditure is funded by borrowing. Hence the requirement of the Prudential Code to ensure what is charged as Capital Expenditure is Prudent, Sustainable and Affordable.
5. The statutory definition of capital expenditure is given in the Local Government Act 2003, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) Regulations 2003 and 2004 as amended. Statute relies on the accounting measurement of cost in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 to determine whether expenditure is eligible to be capitalised or whether it should be treated as revenue expenditure. Key to what is eligible as capital spend are the following words in IAS 16 - 'Costs directly attributable to bringing the specific asset into working condition for its intended use'.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

6. An authority's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose. It measures capital expenditure incurred but not yet financed by the receipt of grants, contributions and charges to the revenue account.

Capital Market

7. A market for securities (debt or equity), where companies and governments can raise long-term funds (periods greater than one year). The raising of short-term funds takes place on other markets (e.g. the money market).

Capital Programme

8. The Capital Programme sets out the Council's capital expenditure plans for the forthcoming financial year as well as for the medium term. It is approved annually at Council and identifies the estimated cost of those schemes, their projected phasing over financial years as well as the method of funding such expenditure.

Certificates of Deposits (CDs)

9. A certificate issued for deposits made at a deposit-taking institution (generally a bank). The bank agrees to pay a fixed interest rate for the specified period of time and repays the principal at maturity. CDs can be purchased directly from the banking institution or through a securities broker. An active interbank secondary market exists to buy and sell CDs.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA)

10. CIPFA is the professional body for accountants in public finance. As a specialised public services body, it provides information, guidance, and determines accounting standards and reporting standards to be followed by Local Government.

Collective Investment Scheme Structures

11. Schemes whereby monies from a number of investors are pooled and invested as one portfolio in accordance with pre-determined objectives.

Corporate Bonds

12. Bonds that are issued by a company or other non-government issuers. They represent a form of corporate debt finance and are an alternative means of raising new capital other than equity finance or bank lending.

Counterparty

13. One of the parties involved in a financial transaction with whom the Council may place investments.

Counterparty / Credit Risk

14. Risk that a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations to the Council to repay sums invested.

Credit Criteria

15. The parameters used as a starting point in considering with whom the Council may place investments, aimed at ensuring the security of the sums invested.

Credit Default Swaps

16. A financial transaction which the buyer transfers the credit risk related to a debt security to the seller, who receives a series of fees for assuming this risk. The levels of fees reflect the perceived level of risk.

Credit Rating

17. A credit rating assesses the credit worthiness of an individual, corporation, or even a country. Credit ratings are calculated from financial history and current assets and liabilities. Typically, a credit rating tells a lender or investor the probability of the subject being able to pay back a loan. Ratings usually consist of a long-term, short term, viability and support indicators. The Fitch credit rating of F1 used by the Council is designated as "Highest Credit Quality" and indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

Debt Management Account Deposit Facility (DMADF)

18. The Debt Management Office provides this service as part of its cash management operations and of a wider series of measures designed to improve local and central government's investment framework and cash management. The key objective of the DMADF is to provide users with a flexible and secure facility to supplement their existing range of investment options while saving interest costs for central government.

Debt Restructuring

19. Debt restructuring is a process that allows an organisation to reduce, renegotiate and undertake replacement debt.

Diversification of Investments

20. The process of creating a portfolio of different types of financial instruments with regard to type, price, risk issuer, location, maturity, etc. in order to reduce the overall risk of the portfolio as a whole.

Duration (Maturity)

21. The length of time between the issue of a security and the date on which it becomes payable.

External Borrowing

22. Money borrowed from outside of the Council.

Financial Instrument

23. Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. Typical financial liabilities are borrowing and financial guarantees. Typical financial assets include bank deposits, amounts owed by customers, loans receivable and investments.

Fitch Credit Ratings

24. A commercial organisation providing an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. The opinion is usually provided in the form of a credit rating.

Fixed Rate

25. An interest rate that does not change over the life of a loan or other form of credit.

Floating Rate Notes

26. A money market security paying a floating or variable interest rate, which may incorporate a minimum or floor.

Fraud / Error Risk

27. Risk of losses being incurred because of fraud, error or corruption in treasury management and failure to institute adequate systems, procedures and other arrangements to prevent irregularities.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

28. The HRA is an account of expenditure and income that every local authority housing department must keep in accordance with the Local Government & Housing Act 1989. The account is kept separate or ring fenced from other Council activities. Income is primarily generated by the rents and service charges paid by tenants, while expenditure is on the management and maintenance of the housing stock, and capital financing charges on the HRA's outstanding loan debt.

Interest Rate Risk

29. Risk that fluctuations in interest rates could impose extra costs against which the Council has failed to protect itself adequately.

Internal Borrowing

30. Money borrowed from within the Council, sourced from temporary internal cash balances.

Investments

31. The purchase of financial assets to receive income and/or make capital gain at a future time, however with the prime concern being security of the initial sum invested.

Lender Option Borrower Option Loans (LOBOs)

32. Loans to the Council where the lender can request a change in the rate of interest payable by the Council at pre-defined dates and intervals. The council at this point has the option to repay the loan.

Liquidity

33. The ability of the Council to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Market Loans

34. Borrowing that is sourced from the market i.e. organisations other than the Public Works Loan Board or a Public Body.

Medium Term Financial Plan

35. Plan outlining the financial strategies and actions that are envisaged by the Council in the medium term regarding the budget.

Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID)

36. EU legislation that regulates firms who provide financial instrument services. MiFID was applied in the UK from November 2007 but was revised with changes taking effect from 3 January 2018 (MiFID II).
37. The aim is to ensure financial institutions undertake more extensive checks on their client's suitability for investment products. Organisations undertaking investments will be either classified as 'retail' or 'professional'.
38. MiFID II requires all Local Authorities to be initially treated as "retail clients" unless they "opt up" to a "professional client". The assumption being that retail clients require a greater level of due diligence and support for investment decision making. Financial

institutions will owe a greater duty of care to retail clients, however, they will have no greater financial protection than professional clients.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

39. This is the amount which must be charged to the authority's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for repaying external loans and meeting other credit liabilities. The prudent amount is determined having regard to guidance issued by WG. This has the effect of reducing the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

Money Market

40. The market for short-term securities or investments, such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper or treasury bills, with maturities of up to one year.

Money Market Funds

41. An investment fund which pools the investments of numerous depositors, spreading those investments over a number of different financial instruments and counterparties. Funds with a Constant Net Asset Value (CNAV) are those where the sum invested is the same on maturity, Low Volatility Net Asset Value (LVNAV) are those where any sum invested is likely to be the same on maturity. Funds with a Variable Net Asset Value (VNAV) are those where the sum on maturity could be higher or lower due to movements in the value of the underlying investments.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

42. The market value of an investment fund's portfolio of securities as measured by the price at which an investor will sell a fund's shares or units.

Pooling

43. The process whereby investments or loans are held corporately rather than for specific projects or parts of the Council, with recharges to those areas for their share of the relevant income and expenditure using an agreed methodology, where such a recharge is required to be made.

Prudential Code for Capital Finance

44. The system introduced on 1 April 2004 by Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003 which allows local authorities to borrow without Government consent, if they can afford to service the debt from their own resources and that any such borrowing is prudent and sustainable. This requires the preparation and approval of various indicators.

Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)

45. The Public Works Loans Board is a statutory body operating within the United Kingdom Debt Management Office, an Executive Agency of HM Treasury. PWLB's function is to lend money from the National Loans Fund to local authorities and other prescribed bodies, and to collect the repayments.

Refinancing Risk

46. Risk that maturing borrowing or other financing of capital projects cannot be renewed on terms that reflect existing assumptions and that the Council will suffer extra costs as a result.

Regulatory Risk

47. Risk that actions by the Council or by any person outside of it are in breach of legal powers or regulatory requirements resulting in losses to the Council, or the imposition of extra costs.

Ring Fencing

48. The largest UK banks, (those with more than £25bn of retail / Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) deposits), are required, by UK law, to separate core retail banking services from their investment and international banking activities. Whilst smaller banks with less than £25bn in deposits are exempt, they can choose to opt up. Several banks are very close to the threshold already and so may come into scope in the future regardless.
49. Ring-fencing is a regulatory initiative created in response to the global financial crisis. It mandates the separation of retail and SME deposits from investment banking, to improve the resilience and resolvability of banks by changing their structure. In general, simpler, activities offered from within a ring-fenced bank, (RFB), will be focused on lower risk, day-to-day core transactions, whilst more complex and “riskier” activities are required to be housed in a separate entity, a non-ring-fenced bank, (NRFB). This is intended to ensure that an entity’s core activities are not adversely affected by the acts or omissions of other members of its group.

Security

50. Protecting investments from the risk of significant loss, either from a fall in value or from default of a counterparty.

Sovereign Credit Ratings

51. The credit rating of a country. It indicates the risk level of the investing environment of a country, considering political risk and other factors.

Sterling

52. The monetary unit of the United Kingdom (the British pound).

Term Deposits

53. A term deposit is a money deposit at a banking institution that cannot be withdrawn for a certain "term" or period of time.

Treasury Management

54. The management of the organisation’s borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.

Treasury Bills

55. Debt securities issued by a government with a short-term maturity of up to 6 months.

UK Government Gilts

56. Fixed-interest debt securities issued or secured by the British Government. Gilts are always denominated in sterling though the Government occasionally also issues instruments in other currencies in the Eurobond market or elsewhere.

Variable Rate

57. An interest rate that changes in line with market rates.

Yield

58. The annual rate of return paid out on an investment, expressed as a percentage of the current market price of the relevant investment.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 14, 21 of Part(s) 4 and 5 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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COUNCIL:**26 OCTOBER 2023**

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR, RESOURCES

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2022/23 – CARDIFF AND VALE OF GLAMORGAN
PENSION FUND****Reason for this Report**

1. The Statement of Accounts for 2022/23 are presented in order to meet the requirement of the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 (as amended). This provides that the Statement of Accounts be approved by a relevant committee or by the Council meeting as a corporate body.
2. The International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 260 requires the Appointed Auditor to report to those charged with governance, on the key matters arising from the audit examination of the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31 March 2023.

Background

3. The draft accounts were presented to the Governance and Audit Committee on 11 July 2023. Prior to this, they were presented to Audit Wales on 16 June 2023.
4. The draft accounts were available for public inspection between 19 July and 15 August 2023 as required by the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations, 2014 (as amended).
5. Following the external audit, the Governance and Audit Committee meeting on 24 October 2023 received the “Draft Audit of Accounts Report (ISA 260)” for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund which was presented by Audit Wales.

The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund Accounts

6. The audited Statement of Accounts for Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund are shown in Appendix 1.
7. The auditor’s “Audit of Accounts Report (ISA 260)” for the Council is attached as Appendix 2, including any corrected misstatements.
8. Audit Wales intend to issue an unqualified audit report on the financial statements once they have been provided with the Letter of Representation, which is included in Appendix 2.

Legal Implications

9. The report is presented to Council to meet statutory, regulatory and codified requirements to do so.

Financial Implications

10. This report is presented to Council in discharge of its duty to approve the audited accounts. These audited accounts form part of the Pension Fund Annual Report which is required to be published by 1 December 2023.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Council is requested to:

1. Approve the audited Statement of Accounts 2022/23 – The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund (Appendix 1).
2. Note the Audit of Accounts Reports (ISA 260) from Audit Wales on the Statement of Accounts of Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund for the year ending 31 March 2023 (Appendix 2).
3. Note the final Letter of Representation for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund included within Appendix 2.
4. Note that the following documents will be signed following the conclusion of the meeting:
 - Statement of Accounts for Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund – Lord Mayor and Corporate Director Resources
 - Audit Certificate for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund – Appointed Auditor, Audit Wales.
 - Letter of Representation for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund - Lord Mayor and Chief Executive.

CHRISTOPHER LEE
Corporate Director Resources
20 October 2023

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 – Statement of Accounts 2022/23 – Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund

Appendix 2 – Audit Wales - Audit of Accounts Report 2022/23 (ISA 260) and Letter of Representation – Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund



Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan
Pension Fund



Statement of Accounts 2022/23

Contents

Narrative Report	2
Actuarial Statement	3
Statement of Responsibilities	6
Audit Report	7
Fund Account	11
Net Assets Statement	12
Notes to the Accounts	13
Glossary	33

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg / This document is available in Welsh

Narrative Report

Cardiff Council is the Administering Authority for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund (the Fund) which is part of the national Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for England & Wales. The LGPS is the statutory occupational pension scheme for all local government employees (except teachers) and the regulations are determined by the UK Government.

The Council's responsibilities as manager of the Fund are discharged through the Pension Fund Committee which has oversight of the Fund's strategies and policies. Operational management of the Fund has been delegated to the Corporate Director Resources. The Local Pension Board assists the Council to secure compliance with the LGPS regulations and the requirements of the Pensions Regulator and to ensure the effective and efficient administration of the scheme. The Pension Fund Committee also continues to be assisted by the Investment Advisory Panel whose membership includes two independent advisors.

The membership of the Fund as at 31 March 2023 was 44,229 with 17,660 contributing employees, 12,880 pensioners and 13,689 deferred members.

The value of the Pension Fund's Investment assets as at 31 March 2023 was £2,635 million a decrease of 2.1% compared with the 31 March 2022 valuation of £2,693 million. 2022 was a difficult year for Investment markets globally as market sentiment was impacted by the continuation of the war in Ukraine and increases in Central Bank interest rates in response to increases in inflation. Quarter 1 2023 has seen signs of improvement but as evidenced by recent events with global banks, the investment markets remain volatile. As the Fund only had a limited holding in UK Government Gilts and no Liability Driven Investments (LDI) there was no material impact on the Fund from the September 2022 "liquidity crisis" where falling Gilt prices saw some Pension Funds engage in asset sales to maintain liquidity levels in LDI assets.

The eight LGPS fund authorities in Wales continued to make progress during the year with the development of the Wales Pension Partnership (WPP). The focus during 2022/23 has been on the establishment of WPP Private Market sub-funds as well as the WPP Sustainable Active Equity sub-funds. Investment Fund Managers for the Private Credit, Infrastructure and Private Equity sub-funds have been announced and these should launch in 2023/24. The Sustainable Equity Fund is due to launch in June 2023.

At 31 March 2023 the value of the Fund's assets held in seven WPP sub-funds was 63% of the Fund's total value which increases to 86% of Fund value being pooled if the jointly procured BlackRock fund is included.

During February 2022 the WPP was informed by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) that it had been successful in its application to remain a signatory to the UK 2020 Stewardship Code. This success demonstrates the commitment of the Welsh LGPS Funds, including this Fund, to Responsible Investment (RI), which will continue to be developed over future years. This Fund has started the work to consider setting its own "Net Zero" target which will continue into 2023/24.

In 2022/23 Aon the Fund Actuary, completed their tri-annual actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 March 2022. The results saw a small increase in the funding level to 98%, compared to 96% for the 2019 valuation but with additional prudence included in the 2022 valuation, including a provision for the high inflation presented by the September 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI). The average Employers Contribution rate for the Fund as a whole was 19.2%, a decrease of 2.3% compared to the equivalent rate in 2019.

Christopher Lee
Corporate Director Resources

Actuarial Statement

Introduction

This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 57(1)(d) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (the 'LGPS Regulations').

The LGPS Regulations require that a full actuarial valuation is carried out every third year. The purpose of this is to establish that the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund (the 'Fund') is able to meet its liabilities to past and present contributors and to review employer contribution rates. The last full actuarial investigation into the financial position of the Fund was completed as at 31 March 2022 by Aon, in accordance with Regulation 62 of the LGPS Regulations.

Actuarial Position

1. The valuation as at 31 March 2022 showed that the funding level of the Fund had increased since the previous valuation with the market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2022 (of £2,698.9M) covering 98% of the liabilities.
2. The valuation also assessed each individual employer's (or group of employers') position separately. Contribution requirements were determined based on the principles in the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement and are set out in Aon's report dated 31 March 2023 (the "actuarial valuation report"). In addition to the contributions certified, payments to cover additional liabilities arising from early retirements (other than ill-health retirements) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

Total contributions payable by all employers over the three years to 31 March 2026 are estimated to be:

Year from 1 April	% of pensionable pay	Plus total contribution amount (£M)
2023	19.5%	0.932
2024	19.5%	0.962
2025	19.5%	0.994

3. The funding plan adopted in assessing the contributions for each employer is in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement. Different approaches were adopted in relation to the calculation of the primary contribution rate, stepping of contribution changes and individual employers' recovery periods as agreed with the Administering Authority and reflected in the Funding Strategy Statement, reflecting the employers' circumstances.
4. The valuation was carried out using the projected unit actuarial method for most employers, allowing for future increases in pensionable pay. The main financial actuarial assumptions used for assessing the funding target and the contribution rates were as follows:

Discount rate for periods in service	4.5% p.a.
Discount rate for periods after leaving service	
Scheduled and subsumption body funding target *	4.5% p.a.
Ongoing orphan funding target	1.3% p.a.
Rate of pay increases	3.3% p.a.
Rate of increase to pension accounts **	2.3% p.a.
Rate of increases in pensions in payment ** (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.3% p.a.

**The secure scheduled body discount rate was also used for employers whose liabilities will be subsumed after exit by a scheduled body.*

*** In addition, a 10% uplift has been applied to the past service liabilities on the scheduled body and subsumption funding target to make allowance for short-term inflation above the long-term assumption.*

In addition, the discount rate and rate of increases to pensions for already orphaned liabilities (i.e. where there is no scheme employer responsible for funding those liabilities and the employer has exited the Fund) were assumed to be 1.7% p.a. and 3.4% p.a. respectively.

The assets were valued at market value.

5. The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The post retirement mortality assumption adopted for the actuarial valuation was in line with standard self-administered pension scheme (SAPS) S3 mortality tables with appropriate scaling factors applied based on an analysis of the Fund's pensioner mortality experience and a Fund membership postcode analysis using Aon's Demographic Horizons™ longevity model, and included an allowance for future improvements based on the 2021 Continuous Mortality Investigation Projections Model, with a long term annual rate of improvement in mortality rates of 1.5% p.a. The resulting average future life expectancies at age 65 (for normal health retirements) were:

	Men	Women
Current pensioners aged 65 at the valuation date	22.5	24.6
Future pensioners aged 45 at the valuation date	23.1	25.7

Further details of the assumptions adopted for the valuation, including the other demographic assumptions, are set out in the actuarial valuation report.

6. The valuation results summarised in paragraphs 1 above are based on the financial position and market levels at the valuation date, 31 March 2022. As such the results do not make allowance for changes which have occurred subsequent to the valuation date. The Actuary, in conjunction with the Administering Authority, monitors the funding position on a regular basis.
7. The formal actuarial valuation report and the Rates and Adjustments Certificate setting out the employer contribution rates for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026 were signed on 31 March 2023. Other than as agreed or otherwise permitted or required by the Regulations, employer contribution rates will be reviewed at the next actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 March 2025 in accordance with Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.
8. This Statement has been prepared by the Actuary to the Fund, Aon, for inclusion in the accounts of the Fund. It provides a summary of the results of their actuarial valuation which was carried out as at 31 March 2022. The valuation provides a snapshot of the funding position at the valuation date and is used to assess the future level of contributions required.

This Statement must not be considered without reference to the formal actuarial valuation report which details fully the context and limitations of the actuarial valuation.

Aon does not accept any responsibility or liability to any party other than our client, Cardiff Council, the Administering Authority of the Fund, in respect of this Statement.

9. The report on the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2022 is available on the Fund's website at the following address:
<https://www.cardiffandvalepensionfund.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Cardiff-2022-actuarial-valuation-report-FINAL.pdf>

Aon Solutions UK Limited

May 2023

Statement of Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Council's responsibilities

As administering authority of the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund, Cardiff Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In 2022/23 that officer was Christopher Lee, Corporate Director Resources;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the statement of accounts.

**Councillor Bablin Molik
Lord Mayor**

Date:

The Corporate Director Resources responsibilities

The Corporate Director Resources (who holds the statutory post of Section 151 Officer) is responsible for the preparation of the Council's financial statements in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 (the Code).

In preparing these financial statements, the Corporate Director Resources has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently, except where policy changes have been noted in these accounts;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code.

The Corporate Director Resources has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Corporate Director Resources Certificate

The financial statements for the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund give a true and fair view of its income and expenditure for the financial year 2022/23 and financial position at 31 March 2023.

**Christopher Lee
Corporate Director Resources**

Date:

The report of the Auditor General for Wales to the members of the County Council of the City and County of Cardiff as administering authority for Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund

Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2023 under the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan's financial statements comprise the fund account, the net assets statement and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022-23.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2023, and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022-23.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing in the UK (ISAs (UK)) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

My staff and I are independent of the pension fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the pension fund's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the responsible financial officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Narrative Report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other

information contained within the Narrative Report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of my audit:

- the information contained in the Narrative Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the pension fund and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Narrative Report.

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, which I report to you, if, in my opinion:

- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my team; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the responsible financial officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the financial statements set out on page 6, the responsible financial officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements, which give a true and fair view;
- maintaining proper accounting records;
- internal controls as the responsible financial officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible financial officer anticipates that the services provided by Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate,

they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, the pension fund's head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's policies and procedures concerned with:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan; and
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management and the Governance and Audit Committee about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the administering authority; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all audit team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Other auditor's responsibilities

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Certificate of completion of audit

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Auditor General for Wales' Code of Audit Practice.

Adrian Crompton
Auditor General for Wales

1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff, CF10 4BZ

Fund Account

2021/22		Note	2022/23
£000			£000
	Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund		
	Contributions		
(75,155)	From employers	8	(84,513)
(22,307)	From employees	8	(24,885)
0	Group transfers from other schemes or funds		0
(4,577)	Individual transfers from other schemes or funds		(4,364)
(2,603)	Other income (capitalised payments and interest on deficit funding)		(1,264)
(104,642)			(115,026)
	Benefits Payable		
72,694	Pensions	9	76,139
14,745	Lump sums, grants and other payments	9	18,303
	Payments to and on account of leavers		
135	Refunds of contributions		106
0	Group transfers to other schemes or funds		0
5,030	Individual transfers to other schemes or funds		5,416
92,604			99,964
(12,038)	Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members of the Fund		(15,062)
8,295	Management expenses	10	6,586
(3,743)	Net (additions)/withdrawals including fund management expenses		(8,476)
	Returns on Investment		
(26,156)	Investment income	11	(42,484)
(150,846)	Change in market value of investments	12a	110,553
(177,002)	Net returns on investments		68,069
(180,745)	Net (increase)/decrease in the Fund during year		59,593
(2,518,137)	Opening net assets of the scheme		(2,698,882)
(2,698,882)	Closing net assets of the scheme		(2,639,289)

Net Assets Statement

2021/22		Note	2022/23
£000			£000
2,620,864	Investments at market value	12	2,547,762
72,253	Cash (including derivatives) and investment proceeds due	12	87,646
2,693,117	Total investments		2,635,408
74	UK & overseas tax		76
5,509	Contributions due from employers and deficit funding		3,369
327	Sundry debtors		809
1,153	Pension strain costs due within one year		1,772
7,063	Total current assets		6,026
68	Deficit funding (former employers)		0
1,296	Pension strain costs due after one year		491
1,364	Total non-current assets		491
(69)	Unpaid benefits		(591)
(1,478)	Sundry creditors		(905)
(217)	Provision - death grants	20	(490)
(1,764)	Total current liabilities		(1,986)
(898)	Provision - death grants	20	(650)
(898)	Total non-current liabilities		(650)
2,698,882	Net assets of the scheme		2,639,289

Notes to the Accounts

1. Description of Fund

The Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund (the Fund) is part of the LGPS and is administered by Cardiff Council.

General

The scheme is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Cardiff Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Cardiff Council and Vale of Glamorgan Council, except for teachers who have a separate scheme. Employees of a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies within the area are also permitted to join the Fund. The Fund is overseen by the Pension Fund Committee, which is a committee of Cardiff Council.

Membership

Membership of the LGPS is automatic for all employees, who can then choose to remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the scheme.

Organisations participating in the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund include the following:

- Scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund
- Admitted bodies, which participate in the Fund by virtue of an admission agreement made between the Fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include, voluntary, charitable and similar not-for-profit organisations, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the fund in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and ranged from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2023. Employers' contributions are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2022. Currently, employer contribution rates range from 16.3% to 38.9% of pensionable pay with effect from 1 April 2023.

Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service. From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is updated annually in line with the Consumer Prices Index. A range of other benefits are also provided including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund website <https://www.cardiffandvalepensionfund.org.uk/>

2. Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the funds transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its financial position at 31 March 2023. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting standards that have been issued but not yet adopted

At the balance sheet date, no accounting standards issued but not yet adopted have been identified.

Income and Expenditure

Calls and distributions from private equity are recognised at the date of issue.

Income earned within some of the pooled investments is retained by the fund manager as part of the capital assets of the fund and reflected in the higher unit price. For all other pooled investments the income is reinvested as a purchase of additional units in the fund.

Investment management expenses are recognised in year and are not included in, or netted off from, the reported return on investment.

The Fund does not account for any benefits payable or receivable in respect of members wishing to transfer from one scheme to another until assets (either cash investments or other form) have been received by the receiving scheme.

All other income and expenditure have been accounted for on an accrual's basis, except the liability to pay pensions and benefits in the future, which has been separately disclosed within the notes to the accounts.

Acquisition costs of Investments

Acquisition costs are included with the original book cost at the time of purchase. At the year end, however, investments on the balance sheet are valued at market value. The difference is recorded in the Accounts as "Change in Market Value of Investments".

Valuation of Investments

Investments are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13. Valuation methods employed by the fund are detailed within Note 14c.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand, the net balance on all of the Council's bank accounts. It includes deposits with financial institutions, including investment managers and the custodian, that are repayable

on notice of not more than 24 hours without significant penalty. It also includes investments maturing and interest received on the first working day of April.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Where investment valuations are received from fund managers in foreign currencies, they are converted at the Bank of England closing spot rate at the date of valuation.

Taxation

Taxation	Treatment
UK Income Tax	The fund is an exempt approved fund able to recover UK Income Tax.
UK Capital Gains Tax	No Capital Gains Tax is chargeable.
Value Added Tax	Accounts are shown exclusive of VAT. As the Council is the administering Authority, VAT is recoverable on all Fund activities.
Overseas Withholding Tax	Foreign investment income usually suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, some of which may be recoverable. Irrecoverable tax is netted off against income.

4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Unquoted private equity investments

These are inherently based on forward looking estimates and judgements valued by the investment managers using two main sets of valuation guidelines that apply to private equity; the Private Equity Valuation Guidelines (PEVG) in the US and the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEVCG) outside the US.

Pension fund liability

This is calculated in accordance with IAS19 every three years by the actuary, with an annual statement in the intervening years. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions which are agreed with the actuary.

5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures based on assumptions made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other factors. As balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actual present value of promised retirement benefits	Estimations of the liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries increase, changes in mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. The actuary provides the fund with advice regarding the assumptions to be used.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, an increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability. An increase in assumed earnings inflation or assumed life expectancy would increase the value of the liabilities.

Private Equity Valuations	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with international accounting standards. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £109 million. There is a risk that this investment may be under, or overstated in the accounts. Further information is provided on the sensitivity of these assets within the accounts.
Pooled Property Funds	Valuation techniques are used to determine the carrying amount of pooled property funds.	The total pooled property fund investments in the financial statements are £184 million. Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth could affect (increase or decrease) the fair value of property-based investments. Further information is provided on the sensitivity of these assets within the accounts.

6. Titles of Ownership

Evidences of ownership for the property unit trusts (excluding Blackrock which is held by The Northern Trust Company) and private equity holdings are held by Cardiff Council. All other evidences of ownership were held at 31 March 2023 by The Northern Trust Company for the benefit of the Council and the WPP. Statements of holdings have been provided by Northern Trust.

7. Membership

Fund membership at 31 March 2023 is as follows:

2021/22		2022/23
44	Contributing employers	40
44	Total contributing employers	40
16,876	Contributors	17,660
12,515	Pensioners	12,880
13,515	Deferred pensioners	13,689
42,906	Total membership	44,229

In addition to the above, there are also members who at year end were not yet categorised as to whether they would be deferring their pension, transferring it to another scheme or requesting a refund of their contributions and accordingly are not actively contributing to the Pension Fund. The number of members not yet categorised at 31 March 2023 was 9,215 (7,269 for March 2022).

8. Employing Bodies – Contributions

2022/23	No. of contributors at 31/03/2023	Employers	Deficit Funding Received	Total Employers	Employees	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Administering Body:						
Cardiff Council	10,808	(50,319)	0	(50,319)	(15,326)	(65,645)
Scheduled Bodies:						
Vale of Glamorgan Council	4,290	(17,284)	0	(17,284)	(5,077)	(22,361)
Town and Community Councils	60	(283)	0	(283)	(91)	(374)
Education Bodies	1,704	(8,205)	0	(8,205)	(3,097)	(11,302)
Other Scheduled Bodies	6	(44)	0	(44)	(15)	(59)
Admitted Bodies:						
Admitted Bodies	792	(5,276)	(3,102)	(8,378)	(1,279)	(9,657)
Total	17,660	(81,411)	(3,102)	(84,513)	(24,885)	(109,398)

2021/22	No. of contributors at 31/03/2022	Employers	Deficit Funding Received	Total Employers	Employees	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Administering Body:						
Cardiff Council	10,472	(45,067)	0	(45,067)	(13,617)	(58,684)
Scheduled Bodies:						
Vale of Glamorgan Council	4,052	(15,421)	0	(15,421)	(4,570)	(19,991)
Town and Community Councils	58	(247)	0	(247)	(76)	(323)
Education Bodies	1,476	(7,459)	0	(7,459)	(2,809)	(10,268)
Other Scheduled Bodies	6	(41)	0	(41)	(14)	(55)
Admitted Bodies:						
Admitted Bodies	812	(4,966)	(1,954)	(6,920)	(1,221)	(8,141)
Total	16,876	(73,201)	(1,954)	(75,155)	(22,307)	(97,462)

Additional deficit funding

There has been no further deficit funding agreed in 2022/23 in addition to that agreed in previous years (no additional deficit funding in 2021/22).

9. Employing Bodies - Benefits Payable

2022/23	Retirement Pensions	Lump Sums, Grants and Other Payments		
		Lump Sums on Retirement	Death Grants	Commutation Payments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Administering Body:				
Cardiff Council	48,125	8,608	1,603	530
Scheduled Bodies:				
Vale of Glamorgan Council	15,009	3,781	1,487	145
Town and Community Councils	221	63	0	0
Education Bodies	3,808	913	159	94
Other Scheduled Bodies	2,639	12	0	0
Admitted Bodies:				
Admitted Bodies	6,337	818	89	1
Total	76,139	14,195	3,338	770

2021/22	Retirement Pensions	Lump Sums, Grants and Other Payments		
		Lump Sums on Retirement	Death Grants	Commutation Payments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Administering Body:				
Cardiff Council	46,093	7,156	1,882	414
Scheduled Bodies:				
Vale of Glamorgan Council	14,149	2,326	348	119
Town and Community Councils	240	0	0	0
Education Bodies	3,522	613	308	23
Other Scheduled Bodies	2,633	128	47	0
Admitted Bodies:				
Admitted Bodies	6,057	1,175	154	52
Total	72,694	11,398	2,739	608

10. Management Expenses

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
1,730	Administration costs	1,370
73	Audit fees	43
1,803	Total administration costs	1,413
430	Equities *	0
199	WPP Credit Fund	171
139	WPP Emerging Markets Fund	124
661	WPP Global Growth Fund	758
529	WPP Global Opportunities Fund	424
241	WPP Government Bond Fund	222
124	WPP Multi Asset Credit Fund	108
155	WPP UK Equity Fund	150
944	Equity pooled fund *	53
179	Pooled property investments	1,473
2,354	Private equity **	1,172
5,955	Total management fees	4,655
272	Custody fees	321
6,227	Total investment management expenses	4,976
265	Oversight and governance costs	197
8,295	Total	6,586

*2022/23 reduction in equities and equities pooled fund due to transfers to WPP in 2021/22

**2021/22 Private equity includes third party fees totalling £0.739 million which should not have been included in this table but were included within adjustments feeding through Note 12a, the Change in Market Value. The equivalent value correctly excluded for 2022/23 was £0.337 million.

2021/22	WPP Management Expenses	2022/23
£000		£000
163	Fund manager fees	833
1,550	Transaction costs	1,124
335	Transition costs	0
231	Custody fees	297
2,279	Total WPP investment management expenses	2,254
135	Host authority costs	158
135	Total WPP oversight and governance costs	158
2,414	Total	2,412

Included in Management Expenses in the first table of this note is the cost of the Fund's involvement in the Wales Pension Partnership (WPP) collective investment pooling arrangement. These are further analysed in the table above. The Oversight and Governance costs are the annual running costs of the pool which are made up of the host authority costs including other external advisor costs. These costs are funded equally by all eight of the local authority pension funds in Wales. Fund Management Fees are payable to Link Fund Solutions (the WPP operator) and include the operator fee and other associated costs. These costs are based on each Fund's percentage share of WPP pooled assets and are deducted from the Net Asset Value (NAV). Underlying manager fees are not included in this table.

11. Investment Income

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
0	Private Equity Funds	(224)
(2,428)	Global Equities *	0
(22,148)	Pooled Investments *	(37,153)
(1,177)	Pooled Property Unit Trust Income	(3,027)
(200)	Interest on UK cash	(1,865)
(203)	Securities lending	(215)
(26,156)	Total	(42,484)

*Movement between categories during 2021/22 due to transition to WPP investments

12. Investments at Market Value

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
216,400	WPP Credit Fund	198,116
115,003	WPP Emerging Markets	110,799
211,609	WPP Global Growth	209,723
530,428	WPP Global Opportunities	531,513
243,194	WPP Government Bond Fund	230,817
150,309	WPP Multi Asset Credit Fund	140,935
232,958	WPP UK Equity Fund	242,488
1,699,901	Total WPP pooled funds	1,664,391
616,030	Equity pooled	590,795
2,315,931	Total pooled funds (incl WPP)	2,255,186
201,606	Pooled property investments	183,538
103,327	Private equity	109,038
2,620,864	Subtotal	2,547,762
2,194	Fund manager's cash	5,115
70,059	Internal/custodian cash	82,531
0	Net investment proceeds due	0
72,253	Total cash	87,646
2,693,117	Total investment assets	2,635,408

12a. Reconciliation in movement in investments

2022/23	Value at 31/03/22	Purchase at cost	Sale proceeds	Change in market value	Value at 31/03/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Pooled funds	2,315,931	37,152	0	(97,897)	2,255,186
Pooled property unit trusts	201,606	2,691	0	(20,759)	183,538
Private equity	103,327	15,038	(13,359)	4,032	109,038
Sub-total	2,620,864	54,881	(13,359)	(114,624)	2,547,762
Managers' cash	2,194				5,115
Internal/custodian cash	70,059				82,531
Debtors	0				0
Total cash	72,253				87,646
Sub-total	2,693,117			(114,624)	2,635,408
Net realised movement in cash				4,071	
Total	2,693,117			(110,553)	2,635,408

2021/22	Value at 31/03/21	Purchase at cost	Sale proceeds	Change in market value	Value at 31/03/22
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	238,549	2,242	(249,929)	9,138	0
Pooled funds	1,968,796	1,159,234	(892,119)	80,020	2,315,931
Pooled property unit trusts	166,559	904	0	34,143	201,606
Private equity	90,669	8,971	(24,436)	28,122	103,327
Sub-total	2,464,573	1,171,351	(1,166,484)	151,423	2,620,864
Managers' cash	5,372				2,194
Internal/custodian cash	39,563				70,059
Debtors	567				0
Total cash	45,502				72,253
Sub-total	2,510,075			151,423	2,693,117
Net realised movement in cash				(577)	
Total	2,510,075			150,846	2,693,117

13. Summary of manager's portfolio values

2021/22		Fund Manager	2022/23	
£000	% of Fund		£000	% of Fund
616,030	22.9	Blackrock Investment Management	590,795	22.4
1,699,901	63.1	Wales Pension Partnership (WPP)	1,664,391	63.2
65,292	2.4	CBRE - Global Property	70,052	2.7
30,711	1.1	Blackrock - BPF - UK Property	25,921	1.0
34,922	1.3	Schroder UK Real Estate	29,270	1.1
39,249	1.5	Standard Life Property	31,429	1.2
31,433	1.2	UBS Triton Property Fund	26,866	1.0
21,908	0.8	Capital Dynamics	20,559	0.8
34,499	1.3	Harbourvest	33,278	1.3
46,920	1.7	Pantheon	55,201	2.1
5,088	0.2	Cash with custodian	5,115	0.2
67,164	2.5	Internally managed (Cash)	82,531	3.0
2,693,117	100.0	Total	2,635,408	100.00

13a. Investments exceeding 5% of net assets

The following investments represent more than 5% of the net assets available to pay benefits (in either 2021/22, 2022/23 or both years).

2021/22		Fund Manager	2022/23	
£000	% of net assets		£000	% of net assets
616,030	22.8	BlackRock Low Carbon Tracker Fund	590,795	22.4
216,400	8.0	WPP Credit Fund	198,116	7.5
211,609	7.8	WPP Global Growth	209,723	7.9
530,428	19.7	WPP Global Opportunities	531,513	20.1
243,194	9.0	WPP Government Bond Fund	230,817	8.7
150,309	5.6	WPP Multi Asset Credit Fund	140,935	5.3
232,958	8.6	WPP UK Opportunities	242,488	9.2

14. Financial Instruments

14a. Classification of financial instruments

Value at 31/03/22				Value at 31/03/23		
Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised Cost	Financial liabilities at amortised costs		Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised Cost	Financial liabilities at amortised costs
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
2,315,931	0	0	Pooled funds	2,255,186	0	0
201,606	0	0	Pooled property trusts	183,538	0	0
103,327	0	0	Private equity	109,038	0	0
0	0	0	Derivatives	0	0	0
0	72,253	0	Cash	0	87,646	0
0	8,427	0	Debtors	0	6,517	0
2,620,864	80,680	0	Total financial assets	2,547,762	94,163	0
0	0	(1,547)	Creditors	0	0	(1,496)
0	0	(1,547)	Total financial liabilities	0	0	(1,496)
2,620,864	80,680	(1,547)	Net financial assets	2,547,762	94,163	(1,496)

14b. Net gains and losses on financial instruments

31/03/22		31/03/23
£000		£000
150,233	Fair value through profit and loss	(110,604)
150,233	Total financial assets	(110,604)
613	Amortised cost	51
613	Total financial liabilities	51
150,846	Net financial assets	(110,553)

14c. Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

Investment	Valuation Method	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 1 Quoted prices for similar instruments.			
Quoted Bonds (Fixed Interest Securities)	Market value based on current yields	Not required	Not required
Market Quoted Investments	Published bid market price at close of business on the final working day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Cash and cash equivalents	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments	Not required	Not required
Level 2 Traded in a market which is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value which use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.			
Pooled Investments - Quoted Equity	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Closing single price where single price published	Net Asset Value (NAV) based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Level 3 Inputs not based on observable market data			
Private Equity Funds	Valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity funds in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2012)	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) multiple, revenue multiple, discount for lack of marketability and control premium	Valuations may be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date (although updated to reflect calls/distributions made during this period), changes to expected cash flows and any differences between unaudited and audited accounts
Pooled Investments - Property Funds	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published. Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Valuations may be affected by post balance sheet events, changes to expected cash flows and any differences between unaudited and audited accounts

14d. Fair Value Hierarchy

As detailed above, investments have been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. The following table provides an analysis of the assets and liabilities of the pension fund based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Value at 31/03/23	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets at fair value	0	2,255,186	292,576	2,547,762
Amortised Cost	94,163	0	0	94,163
Total financial assets	94,163	2,255,186	292,576	2,641,925
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,496)	0	0	(1,496)
Total financial liabilities	(1,496)	0	0	(1,496)
Net financial assets	92,667	2,255,186	292,576	2,640,429

Value at 31/03/22	Quoted market price	Using observable inputs	With significant unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets at fair value	0	2,315,931	304,933	2,620,864
Loans and receivables	80,680	0	0	80,680
Total financial assets	80,680	2,315,931	304,933	2,701,544
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,547)	0	0	(1,547)
Total financial liabilities	(1,547)	0	0	(1,547)
Net financial assets	79,133	2,315,931	304,933	2,699,997

Reconciliation of fair value measurements within Level 3

2022/23	Market Value at 31/03/22	Transfers into level 3	Transfers out of level 3	Purchases	Sales	Unrealised gains/(losses)	Realised gains/(losses)	Market Value at 31/03/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Private equity	103,327	0	0	15,038	(13,359)	4,032	0	109,038
Pooled property unit trusts	201,606	0	0	2,691	0	(20,759)	0	183,538
Total	304,933	0	0	17,729	(13,359)	(16,727)	0	292,576

14e. Sensitivity of Assets Valued at Level 3

Having analysed historical data, current market trends, and consulted with independent investment advisors (Pensions and Investments Research Consultants Ltd (PIRC)), the fund has determined that the valuations methods described above for Level 3 investments are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out the consequential impact below:

	Assessed valuation range	Value at 31/03/23	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	(%)	£000	£000	£000
Private Equity	13.1	109,038	123,322	94,754
Pooled Property Trusts	7.1	183,538	196,569	170,507
Total		292,576	319,891	265,261

15. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Fund maintains positions in a variety of instruments, as dictated by the Investment Strategy Statement (ISS), and is consequently exposed to credit and liquidity risk, as well as market risk including foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities and will be unable to pay the promised benefits to members. The aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the fund managers monitor its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows.

The management of risk is a key objective of the Pension Fund. A policy of diversification of its asset classes and investment managers helps the Pension Fund to lower risk arising from financial instruments. Benchmarks for asset allocation and targets against which investment managers are expected to perform are further measures which are put in place in order to manage risk.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an institution will fluctuate because of a change in market price.

In order to manage risk, the Fund invests in a diversified pool of assets, split between a number of managers with different performance targets and investment strategies. In order to mitigate risk, the Fund regularly reviews the pension fund investment strategy together with regular monitoring of asset allocation and investment performance.

Interest rate risk is the risk to which the Pension Fund is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates and mainly relates to changes in bonds.

To mitigate the risk and diversify, the Fund holds three fixed income sub funds managed by WPP.

Interest Rates can vary and can affect both income to the fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. The analysis below shows the effect of a 100 basis point (1%) movement in interest rates on the net assets available to pay benefits:

Asset Type	Carrying Amount as at 31/03/23	Change to the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+ 100bps	- 100bps
	£000	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	87,646	876	(876)
Total	87,646	876	(876)

Asset Type	Carrying Amount as at 31/03/22	Change to the net assets available to pay benefits	
		+ 100bps	- 100bps
	£000	£000	£000
Cash and cash equivalents	72,253	723	(723)
Total	72,253	723	(723)

Currency risk is the risk to which the Pension Fund is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Fund managers will also take account of currency risk in their investment decisions.

Following analysis of historical data and consulted with independent investment advisors Pensions and Investments Research Consultants Ltd (PIRC), the fund's aggregate currency change has been calculated as 6.30%. An 6.30% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Currency exposure – asset type	Asset Value as at 31/03/23	Change to net assets available to pay benefits	
		+ 6.30%	- 6.30%
	£000	£000	£000
Overseas pooled funds *	2,012,698	126,800	(126,800)
Overseas pooled property	70,052	4,413	(4,413)
Total change in assets available	2,082,750	131,213	(131,213)

Currency exposure – asset type	Asset Value as at 31/03/22	Change to net assets available to pay benefits	
		+ 7.30%	- 7.30%
	£000	£000	£000
Overseas pooled funds *	1,473,070	107,534	(107,534)
Overseas pooled property	65,292	4,766	(4,766)
Total change in assets available	1,538,362	112,300	(112,300)

*Changes due to transition to WPP in 2021/22 resulted in reclassification of investments

Price risk is the risk of losses associated with the movement in prices of the underlying assets. By diversifying investments across asset classes and managers, the Pension Fund aims to reduce the exposure to price risk. Diversification of asset classes seeks to reduce correlation of price movements, whilst employing specialist managers enables the Fund to benefit from investment expertise.

Potential price changes are determined based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. The potential volatilities are consistent with movement in the change in value of assets over the last three years, applied to the period end asset mix. The total volatility shown below for total assets incorporates

the impact of correlation across currencies, which dampens volatility, therefore the value on increase and value on decrease figures for the currencies will not sum to the total figure.

Asset type	Value at 31/03/23	Percentage change	Value on increase	Value on Decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
UK Equities	242,488	15.00	278,861	206,115
Global Equities	1,332,031	12.70	1,501,199	1,162,863
Emerging Market Equities	110,799	15.30	127,751	93,847
Fixed Interest	569,868	6.20	605,200	534,536
Cash and Cash Equivalents	87,646	1.30	88,785	86,507
Private Equity	109,038	13.10	123,322	94,754
Property	183,538	7.10	196,569	170,507
Total Assets	2,635,408		2,921,687	2,349,129

Asset type *	Value at 31/03/22	Percentage change	Value on increase	Value on Decrease
	£000	%	£000	£000
UK Equities	232,958	18.30	275,589	190,327
Global Equities	1,358,067	14.90	1,560,419	1,155,715
Emerging Market Equities	115,003	14.90	132,138	97,868
Fixed Interest	609,903	14.90	700,779	519,027
Cash and Cash Equivalents	72,253	1.30	73,192	71,314
Private Equity	103,327	10.80	114,486	92,168
Property	201,606	4.90	211,485	191,727
Total Assets	2,693,117		3,068,088	2,318,146

*2021/22 figures have been restated in line with 2022/23 presentation, providing a more detailed breakdown.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the fund to incur a financial loss. The Fund reviews its exposure to credit and counterparty risk through its external investment managers. The Fund is also exposed to credit risk through its securities lending programme run by the Fund's custodian, Northern Trust who manages and monitors the counterparty risk, collateral risk and the overall lending programme.

The Pension Fund's bank account is held with NatWest. Surplus cash is placed with a selection of AAA Money Market institutions. The Fund's internally managed cash holding under its treasury management arrangements is held with the following institutions:

	Fitch Rating	31/03/22	31/03/23
		£000	£000
Money market funds			
Aberdeen Standard Liquidity - Sterling Fund	AAA	20,350	28,850
Blackrock ICS Sterling Liquidity Fund	AAA	22,830	26,870
Deutsche Global Liquidity - Sterling Fund	AAA	21,840	26,730
Bank current account			
NatWest	A	2,144	81
Total		67,164	82,531

The Pension Fund has experienced no defaults from fund managers, brokers or bank accounts over the past ten years, therefore no expected credit loss provision is required.

Liquidity risk represents the possibility that the Fund may not have resources available to meet its financial obligations. The current position of the Fund is that it is cash positive, which reflects the fact that contributions into the Fund exceed benefits being paid out. The Fund's cash is kept in a separate bank account and the cash position is monitored on a daily basis. Surplus funds are deposited in money market funds on a short term basis. At an investment level, the Funds' investments are substantially made up of listed securities which are considered readily realisable.

16. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

CIPFA's Code of Practice requires the disclosure of the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits calculated on an IAS 19 basis, as set out in IAS 26.

Therefore, in addition to the triennial funding valuation, the Fund's actuary undertakes a valuation of the pension fund liabilities on an IAS 19 basis at the same date. The IAS 19 valuation is carried out using updated actuarial assumptions from those used for setting fund contribution rates and the Fund accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

The most recent actuarial valuation based on IAS 19 is shown below:

31/03/2019		31/03/2022
£000		£000
3,168,100	Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits	3,893,700
2,177,800	Fair value of net assets	2,698,900

The estimated future Pension Fund liabilities will also be subject to the consideration of the McCloud judgement and GMP equalisation. The impact has been considered by the actuary within the 2022 triennial valuation (see Actuarial Statement on pages 3-6 of this document).

17. Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC)

Scheme members may elect to make additional voluntary contributions to enhance their pension benefits. Contributions are made directly from scheme members to the AVC provider and are therefore not represented in these accounts in accordance with section 4(2)b of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093). However, as the administering authority, we oversee the following AVC arrangements:

2021/22		2022/23
£000		£000
643	AVC paid in by members during the year	727
6,003	Market Value of separately invested AVC's *	5,082

*2021/22 Market Value of separately invested AVCs included a terminal bonus of £973,000, applied to smooth peaks and troughs in fund performance when returns are paid out.

18. Contractual Commitments

As of 31 March 2023 the Fund had outstanding private equity commitments of a maximum of £65.536 million (£78.086 million at 31 March 2022) and a new commitment of £10 million for WPP Clean Energy Infrastructure.

19. Securities Lending

At the year end the value of quoted equities on loan was £89.982 million (£94.992 million at 31 March 2022). In 2022/23 the Fund received income of £215,000 from the lending of stock (£203,000 in 2021/22).

20. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A number of death grants have been identified where the Fund has been unable to trace the next of kin meaning no payment has been made to date. In all the outstanding cases, there has been difficulty in making contact, meaning that the payments are not likely to be settled within the next financial year. Due to the uncertainty surrounding the timing of these payments and final amounts payable, a provision for £1.140 million has been included in the accounts (£1.115 million in 2021/22), which consists of £490,000 short term (£217,000 in 2021/22), £508,000 long term and £142,000 of estimated interest (£742,000 long term and £156,000 of estimated interest in 2021/22).

The Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) reconciliation is the process used to ensure the scheme records agree with those of the National Insurance Contribution Office (NICO, part of HMRC). This enables a scheme to consider its data as clean and entirely reliable. GMP rectification involves calculating and correcting data (and for pensioners, benefits in payment) for those members where the GMP reconciliation process resulted in a change in the GMP held by the scheme administrator. The GMP reconciliation is currently being progressed and the Fund has appointed Mercer to carry out this exercise, we are therefore unable to provide a reliable estimate of the liability at present.

21. Related Party Transactions

Cardiff Council is the administering authority for Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund. The Pensions Committee includes members of the Council. At 31 March 2023 there were three members of the Pension Fund Committee that were active members of the Pension Fund. Each member of the Committee is required to declare their interests at each meeting. No other declarations were made during the year.

Examples of related party transactions with the Council are:

- The Council is the largest employer of members of the Pension Fund. All monies owing to and due from the Fund are generally paid in year with the following balances outstanding at year end
 - Intercompany cash balance £776 owed to Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund included in Note 12 Internal/custodian cash (2021/22 £1.928 million owed to Cardiff Council)
 - Pension strain of £2.231 million included in the Net Asset Statement (2021/22 £2.331 million)
- Cash invested internally by the Council (for working capital purposes) – see Note 13 Summary of manager's portfolio values – Internally managed (Cash) £82.530 million (2021/22 £67.164 million), earning interest of £1.686 million (2021/22 £0.020 million)
- Administration expenses charged to the Fund by the Council are included in Note 10 Management Expenses. During the reporting period, the council incurred costs of £1.053 million (2021/22 £0.950 million)

million) in relation to the administration and management of the fund and was reimbursed by the fund for these expenses.

- Paragraph 3.9.4.4 of the Code of Practice exempts Local Authorities from the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS24 on the basis that requirements for officer remuneration and members' allowances are detailed in section 3.4 of the Code. Total remuneration for Chris Lee Corporate Director of Resources can be found in the Cardiff Council Statement of Accounts Remuneration Note.

22. Contributing Employers

The employers contributing to the Fund in 2022/2023, highlighting changes since 2021/2022 are detailed below:

Administering Body	
Cardiff Council	
Scheduled Bodies	
Councils	Town and Community Councils
Vale of Glamorgan Council	Barry Town Council
Education Bodies	Cowbridge Town Council
Cardiff And Vale College	Lisvane Community Council
Cardiff Metropolitan University	Llantwit Major Council
St David's Sixth Form College	Penarth Town Council
Stanwell Comprehensive	Penllyn Community Council
Other Scheduled Bodies	Pentyrch Community Council
Cardiff Bus	Peterston Super Ely Community Council**
	Radyr & Morganstown Community Council
	St Fagans Community Council
	Wenvoe Community Council*
Admitted Bodies	
A and R Cleaning Lansdowne	Glen Cleaning (Barry Comprehensive)
A and R Cleaning Whitchurch	Glen Cleaning (Eastern High)*
A and R Ysgol Y Ddraig	Glen Cleaning (Llandough)*
Adult Learning Wales	Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL)
Big Fresh Cleaning	Grangetown Primary Cleaning (APP)
Cardiff Business Technology Centre	Legacy Leisure**
Cardiff University	Mirus Wales
Careers Wales (Cardiff And Vale)	National Trust (Dyffryn)*
Children In Wales	New Theatre
Circle IT (Cowbridge Comprehensive)*	One Voice Wales
Circle IT (Eastern High)*	Play Wales
Colegau Cymru - Colleges Wales	Sports Council for Wales
Design Commission For Wales	St Teilo's Cleaning (APP)
Ecommercial*	Wales Council For Voluntary Action
Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru	

* Employers that contributed to the Fund in 2021/22 that did not contribute to the Fund in 2022/23.

** Employers that contributed to the Fund in 2022/23 that did not contribute to the Fund in 2021/22.

23. Events after the Reporting Period

There are no events after the reporting period to report.

24. Date of Authorisation of the Accounts for Issue

This Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue on 26 October 2023 by the Corporate Director Resources. Post balance sheet events have been considered up to this date.

Glossary

Knowledge of basic accountancy terminology is assumed. However, there are certain specialist terms related to local government finance, pensions and investments, which are described below:

Accruals Basis

The accruals principle is that income is recorded when it is earned rather than when it is received, and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received rather than when the payment is made.

Active / Passive Management

Active management is the traditional form of investment management involving a series of individual investment decisions that seek to maximise returns by exploiting price inefficiencies i.e. 'beat the market'. Passive management is a low cost alternative where managers normally hold stocks in line with a published index, such as the FTSE All-Share, not seeking to outperform but to keep pace with the index being tracked.

Actuary

An independent consultant who advises on the long-term viability of the Fund. Every three years the Fund actuaries review the assets and liabilities of the Fund and report to the Council on the financial position and recommended employer contribution rates. This is known as the actuarial valuation.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

For a defined benefit pensions scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation, or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

Active Member

Current employee who is contributing to a pension scheme.

Admitted Body

An organisation, whose staff can become members of the Fund by virtue of an admission agreement made between the Council and the organisation. It enables contractors who take on the Council's services with employees transferring, to offer those staff continued membership of the Fund.

Asset Allocation

Apportionment of investment funds among categories of assets, such as Bonds, Equities, Cash, Property, Derivatives, and Private Equity. Asset allocation affects both risk and return.

Benchmark

A measure against which the investment policy or performance of an investment manager can be compared.

Bonds

Investments, mainly in government stocks, which guarantee a fixed rate of interest. The securities represent loans which are repayable at a future date but which can be traded on a recognised stock exchange in the meantime.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Sums of money available for immediate use and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA)

CIPFA is the leading professional accountancy body which determines accounting standards and reporting standards to be followed by Local Government.

Contingent Liabilities or Assets

These are amounts potentially due to or from individuals or organisations which may arise in the future but which at this time cannot be determined accurately, and for which provision has not been made in the Council's accounts.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for work done, goods received or services rendered, for which payment has not been made at the date of the balance sheet.

Custodian

Bank or other financial institution that keeps custody of stock certificates and other assets of a client, collects dividends and tax refunds due, and settles any purchases and sales.

Debtors

These are sums of money due to the Council that have not been received at the date of the Balance Sheet.

Deferred Pensioner

A member who has stopped paying into the scheme but is not yet retired.

Defined Benefit Scheme (Pensions)

This is a pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Defined Contribution Scheme (Pensions)

A Defined Contribution Scheme is a pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular contributions as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Emerging Markets

Relatively new and immature stock markets for equities or bonds. Settlement and liquidity can be less reliable than in the more established 'developed' markets, and they tend to be more volatile.

Employer Contribution Rates

The percentage of the salary of employees that employers pay as a contribution towards the employees' pension.

Equities

Ordinary shares in UK and overseas companies traded on a recognised stock exchange. Shareholders have an interest in the profits of the company and may normally vote at shareholders' meetings.

Fair Value

Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are cash, equity instruments within another entity (e.g. shares) or a contractual right to receive cash or another asset from another entity (e.g. debtors) or exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially favourable conditions (e.g. derivatives).

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term 'financial instrument' covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes both the most straightforward financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables and the most complex ones such as derivatives and embedded derivatives.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset (e.g. creditors) or exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially unfavourable conditions (e.g. derivatives).

Fixed Interest Securities/Bonds

Investments, especially in government stocks, with a guaranteed rate of interest. Conventional bonds have fixed rates, whilst Index Linked vary with inflation. They represent loans repayable at a stated future date, and which can be traded on a stock exchange in the meantime.

Fund Manager

A fund that handles investments on behalf of the pension fund according to an agreed investment mandate.

Fund of Funds

A pooled fund that invests in other pooled funds. They are able to move money between the best funds in the industry, and thereby aim to lower stakeholder risk with greater diversification than is offered by a single fund.

Funding Strategy Statement (FSS)

The FSS is a document that addresses the issue of the primary responsibility of the Fund to ensure the fund has sufficient assets to ensure its liabilities to pay pension benefits can be made. It will aim to ensure the solvency and long term cost efficiency of the Fund by taking a prudent longer-term view of how it funds its liabilities to pay future benefits. The Administering Authority will prepare, maintain and publish the FSS after acting on professional advice provided by the Fund Actuary.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of assets below its value brought forward in the Balance Sheet. Examples of factors which may cause such a reduction in value include general price decreases, a significant decline in an asset's market value.

Index

A calculation of the average price of shares, bonds, or other assets in a specified market to provide an indication of the average performance and general trends in the market.

Investment Strategy Statement (ISS)

The Investment Strategy Statement which each LGPS fund is required to prepare and keep under review.

Liabilities

These are amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future. Current liabilities are usually payable within one year of the Balance Sheet date.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The Local Government Pension Scheme, governed by regulations issued by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).

Materiality

Information is material if omitting it or misstating it could influence the decisions that users make on the basis of financial information about a specific reporting authority.

Pension Fund

A fund built up from deductions from employees' pay, contributions from employers and investment income from which pension benefits are paid.

Pensioner

A scheme member who received a pension from the Fund.

Pooled Funds

Pooled investment vehicles issue units to a range of investors. Unit's prices move in response to changes in the value of the underlying portfolio, and investors do not own directly the assets in the fund. The main types are: unit trusts, open-ended investment companies (OEICs), insurance linked vehicles and investment trusts.

Portfolio

A collective term for all the investments held in a fund, market or sector. A segregated portfolio is a portfolio of investments of a specific type held directly in the name of the investor e.g. Global Bonds, or a specific market e.g. UK Equities, Far East Equities.

Prior Period Adjustments

These are material adjustments which are applicable to an earlier period arising from changes in accounting policies or for the correction of fundamental errors.

Private Equity

Investments made by specialist managers in all types of unlisted companies rather than through publicly tradable shares.

Provisions

Amounts set aside in respect of liabilities or losses which are likely or certain to be incurred, but in relation to which the exact amount and date of settlement may be uncertain.

Related Parties

Related parties are Central Government, other local authorities, precepting and levying bodies, subsidiary and associated companies, Elected Members, all senior officers from Director and above. For individuals identified as related parties, the following are also presumed to be related parties:

- members of the close family, or the same household; and
- partnerships, companies, trusts or other entities in which the individual, or member of their close family or the same household, has a controlling interest.

Return

The total gain from holding an investment, including both income and any increase or decrease in market value. Returns over periods longer than a year are usually expressed as an average annual return.

Scheme Employers

Local authorities and bodies specified in the LGPS Regulations, whose employees are entitled automatically to be members of the Fund, and Admission Bodies including voluntary, charitable and similar bodies, carrying out work of a public nature, whose staff can become members of the Fund by virtue of an admission agreement with the Council.

Scheduled Body

An organisation that has the right to become a member the Local Government Pension Scheme under the scheme regulations. Such an organisation does not need to be admitted, as its right to membership is automatic.

Unit Trust

A collective investment fund that is priced, bought and sold in units that represent a mixture of the securities underlying the fund.

Unrealised Gains / Losses

The increase or decrease in the market value of investments held by the fund since the date of their purchase. Note: values throughout these accounts are presented rounded to whole numbers.

Audit of Accounts Report – Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund

Audit year: 2022-23

Date issued: October 2023

Document reference: 3841A2023

This document has been prepared as part of work performed in accordance with statutory functions.

In the event of receiving a request for information to which this document may be relevant, attention is drawn to the Code of Practice issued under section 45 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. The section 45 code sets out the practice in the handling of requests that is expected of public authorities, including consultation with relevant third parties. In relation to this document, the Auditor General for Wales and the Wales Audit Office are relevant third parties. Any enquiries regarding disclosure or re-use of this document should be sent to the Wales Audit Office at infoofficer@audit.wales.

We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh and English. Corresponding in Welsh will not lead to delay. Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg a Saesneg. Ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Contents

We intend to issue an unqualified audit report on your Accounts. There are some issues to report to you prior to their approval.

Audit of Accounts Report

Introduction	4
Proposed audit opinion	4
Significant issues arising from the audit	5
Appendices	
Appendix 1 – Final Letter of Representation	6
Appendix 2 – Proposed Audit Report	9
Appendix 3 – Summary of Corrections Made	13

Audit of Accounts Report

Introduction

- 1 We summarise the main findings from our audit of your 2022-23 accounts in this report.
- 2 We have already discussed these issues with the Group Accountant.
- 3 Auditors can never give complete assurance that accounts are correctly stated. Instead, we work to a level of 'materiality'. This level of materiality is set to try to identify and correct misstatements that might otherwise cause a user of the accounts into being misled.
- 4 We set this level at £26 million for this year's audit. There are some areas of the accounts that may be of more importance to the reader and we have set a lower materiality level for these, for example related party transactions and senior officer remuneration
- 5 We have now substantially completed this year's audit / but the following work is outstanding:
 - director and manager review of audit files and clearance of any review points;
 - receipt and review of the signed Letter of Representation;
 - completing final checks on the signed financial statements after the Council has agreed them;
 - a review of events after the reporting period up to the signing date; and
 - concluding our IT audit work.
- 6 In our professional view, we have complied with the ethical standards that apply to our work; remain independent of yourselves; and our objectivity has not been compromised in any way. There are no relationships between ourselves and yourselves that we believe could undermine our objectivity and independence.

Proposed audit opinion

- 7 We intend to issue an unqualified audit opinion on this year's accounts once you have provided us with a Letter of Representation based on that set out in **Appendix 1**.
- 8 We issue a 'qualified' audit opinion where we have material concerns about some aspects of your accounts; otherwise we issue an unqualified opinion.
- 9 The Letter of Representation contains certain confirmations we are required to obtain from you under auditing standards along with confirmation of other specific information you have provided to us during our audit.
- 10 Our proposed audit report is set out in **Appendix 2**.

Significant issues arising from the audit

Uncorrected misstatements

11 There are no misstatements identified in the accounts which remain uncorrected.

Corrected misstatements

12 There were initially misstatements in the accounts that have now been corrected by management. We believe that these should be drawn to your attention and they are set out with explanations in Appendix 3.

Other significant issues arising from the audit

13 In the course of the audit, we consider a number of matters relating to the accounts and report any significant issues arising to you. There were **no** issues arising in these areas this year.

Appendix 1

Final Letter of Representation

Auditor General for Wales
Wales Audit Office
1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff
CF10 4BZ

xx October 2023

Representations regarding the 2022-23 financial statements

This letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements (including that part of the Remuneration report that is subject to audit) of the Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2023 for the purpose of expressing an opinion on their truth and fairness and their proper preparation.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made enquiries as we consider sufficient, we can make the following representations to you.

Management representations

Responsibilities

We have fulfilled our responsibilities for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with legislative requirements and the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022-23; in particular the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance therewith; and
- the design, implementation, maintenance and review of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.

Information provided

We have provided you with:

- full access to:
 - all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as books of account and supporting documentation, minutes of meetings and other matters;

- additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
- unrestricted access to staff from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud;
- our knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects the Council and involves:
 - management;
 - employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements;
- our knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, regulators or others;
- our knowledge of all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements;
- the identity of all related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.

Financial statement representations

We confirm that:

- all transactions, assets and liabilities have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.
- the methods, the data and the significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates, and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.
- related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed.
- all events occurring subsequent to the reporting date which require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted for or disclosed.
- all known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.
- the financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions.

Representations by the County Council of the City and County of Cardiff

We acknowledge that the representations made by management, above, have been discussed with us.

We acknowledge our responsibility for the preparation of true and fair financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The financial statements were approved by Members of the County Council of the City and County of Cardiff on 26 October 2023.

We confirm that we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to you. We confirm that, as far as we are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which you are unaware.

Signed by:
Corporate Director Resources

Date: 26 October 2023

Signed by:
Chair of the Council – signed on behalf of
those charged with governance

Date: 26 October 2023

Appendix 2

Proposed Audit Report

The report of the Auditor General for Wales to the members of the County Council of the City and County of Cardiff as administering authority for Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund

Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund for the year ended 31 March 2023 under the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's financial statements comprise the fund account, the net assets statement and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022-23.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2023, and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022-23.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing in the UK (ISAs (UK)) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.

My staff and I are independent of the pension fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the pension fund's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the responsible financial officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Narrative Report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the Narrative Report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of my audit:

- the information contained in the Narrative Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the pension fund and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Narrative Report.

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, which I report to you, if, in my opinion:

- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my team; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the responsible financial officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the financial statements set out on page X, the responsible financial officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements, which give a true and fair view;
- maintaining proper accounting records;
- internal controls as the responsible financial officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

- assessing the Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the responsible financial officer anticipates that the services provided by Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, the pension fund's head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's policies and procedures concerned with:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund; and
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;

- enquiring of management and the Governance and Audit Committee about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the administering authority; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all audit team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Other auditor's responsibilities

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Certificate of completion of audit

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Auditor General for Wales' Code of Audit Practice.

Adrian Crompton
Auditor General for Wales
[Date]

1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff, CF10 4BZ

Appendix 3

Summary of Corrections Made

During our audit we identified the following misstatements that have been corrected by management, but which we consider should be drawn to your attention due to their relevance to your responsibilities over the financial reporting process.

Exhibit 1: summary of corrections made

Value of correction	Nature of correction	Reason for correction
Various	<p>Note 14e Sensitivity of Assets Valued at Level 3</p> <p>The incorrect sensitivity rates were used to calculate the increase and decrease in value of assets</p> <p>This correction relates to a disclosure note only and does not impact on the outturn of the Primary Statements</p>	<p>The prior year assessed valuation ranges were incorrectly used</p>
£34.887 million	<p>Note 15 Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments</p> <p>To correct the credit risk analysis</p> <p>This correction relates to a disclosure note only and does not impact on the outturn of the Primary Statements</p>	<p>Incorrect figures were pulled through to the note.</p>

<p>£5.809 million</p>	<p>Note 17 Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVC)</p> <p>To include figures that were not available at the time of preparing the draft accounts</p> <p>This correction relates to a disclosure note only and does not impact on the outturn of the Primary Statements</p>	<p>To include information not previously available.</p>
<p>Narrative</p>	<p>Note 22 Contributing Employers</p> <p>Two corrections were required to the admitted bodies listed.</p> <p>This correction relates to a disclosure note only and does not impact on the outturn of the Primary Statements</p>	<p>To ensure the correct admitted bodies to the Pension Fund are listed.</p>
<p>Various minor corrections</p>	<p>A number of presentational and typographical errors were identified within the draft financial statements which have been corrected by management.</p> <p>These corrections relate to disclosure notes only and do not impact on the outturn of the Primary Statements</p>	<p>To ensure completeness, clarity, accuracy and consistency throughout the financial statements.</p>



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We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh and English.
Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg a Saesneg.

**CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL**



COUNCIL:

26 OCTOBER 2023

CABINET PROPOSAL

SEVENTH CARDIFF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

Reason for this Report

1. To outline the purpose of the Local Development Plan (LDP) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) process and to seek the endorsement of the Seventh Cardiff LDP AMR for submission to the Welsh Government by 31st October 2023.

Background

2. The Cardiff Local Development Plan (2006 to 2026) was formally adopted by the Council on 28th January 2016. As part of the statutory development plan process the Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and submit to Welsh Government by the 31st October each year after Plan adoption.
3. This is the seventh AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the plan and is based on the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023. The AMR consists of the following sections:
 - Executive Summary
 - Introduction
 - Contextual Information – changes to policy framework at a national or local level.
 - LDP Monitoring Process – explains the monitoring process undertaken.
 - LDP Monitoring Indicators – reporting on the 107 LDP monitoring indicators which were agreed during the LDP examination process and set out in the Inspectors Report.
 - Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring – reporting on the 28 sustainability monitoring indicators.
 - Conclusions and recommendations – setting out an overall overview of all indicators and Plan performance in the first two years following adoption.

4. This is the seventh year the LDP has been operative, and this AMR provides a 7 year position statement and provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the previous AMR's. Importantly, the findings of this monitoring work over 7 consecutive years will help to inform the ongoing LDP review process which commenced in March 2021.

The AMR Report

5. Overall, the findings of the seventh AMR are positive with the majority of the indicators shown as green indicating that most LDP policies are being implemented effectively. A summary of performance against the main Plan topics are set out below with Appendix 1 setting out the data and conclusions in more detail.
6. **Employment** – Monitoring data shows continuing positive performance. Of particular importance is data regarding net job creation - There is a requirement for 40,000 new jobs over the plan period 2006-2026. 20,900 jobs were created between 2006 and 2015 and therefore the target for the remaining plan period is 19,100 jobs or 1,750 jobs annually. Since the first AMR (16/17) the number of jobs has shown a net increase and the latest AMR shows an increase of 9,000 jobs since the first AMR (16/17).
7. **Housing** – Monitoring data shows good progress is being made in delivering new homes on many of the LDP strategic housing sites with a total of 3,295 new homes delivered to date. Specifically, there are new completions on 5 of the strategic housing sites:
 - 626 completions have been achieved within the Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone;
 - 945 completions have been achieved on the North West Cardiff strategic site;
 - 317 completions have been achieved at the North of J33 strategic site.
 - 341 completions have been recorded on the North East Cardiff strategic site; and
 - 1,066 completions have been achieved at St Ederyns Village;
8. Although most of the strategic housing site completion rates are below targets set out in the AMR it is now evident from the above data that the Plan-led approach is now successfully driving the delivery of new homes at a level not seen for the last 10 years. For example, completions for the last 5 years (2018 to 2023) have averaged 1,242 in contrast with the previous 9 years (2008 to 2017) where completions averaged 725 units per annum, with no year above 1,000 units for this period.
9. The data on housing delivery demonstrates the 'lag' between Plan adoption and homes being completed on new sites allocated in the Plan. Due to a combination of site assembly, legal and logistical factors experienced by landowners/developers along with the time required to secure the necessary planning and adoption consents, trajectories of delivery are slower than originally anticipated. This includes time spent

securing the accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Overall, over the 17 years between 2006 and 2023 a total of 21,323 new dwellings were built in Cardiff which represents 52% of the overall dwelling requirement.

10. As evidenced above, good progress is now being made with construction of new homes on most of the strategic housing sites following the master planning and infrastructure plans approach as set out in the plan. It is therefore expected that housing completions over the remaining 3 years of the Plan period will continue with an increased level of new homes being delivered on the strategic housing sites.
11. **Affordable Housing** – The plan sets a target for the delivery of 6,646 affordable units to be provided for the 12 years between 2014 and 2026 and monitoring data shows that affordable housing completions are increasing as a range and choice of new housing sites begin to come forward. The latest figures show that 2,265 new build affordable dwellings were completed since 2014, which represents 25% of total new build housing completions over this period. This trend is expected to continue as construction of the greenfield strategic housing sites gathers pace for the remaining 3 years of the Plan period. These figures show that good progress is being made in delivering affordable housing to meet the identified need within the city.
12. **Transportation** – The proportion of people travelling by sustainable modes of transport has been consistently higher than prior to the pandemic and has increased 7% over the monitoring period to 55%.
13. The proportion of all journeys overall made by walking remains largely unchanged from 2021/2022 but has increased from previous years. However, walking to school specifically has increased by 1.4% since 2021/2022. The proportion cycling overall has increased slightly from 2021/2022. Cycling levels have remained consistently higher each month than relative to prior to the pandemic. The proportion of journeys made by public transport has increased from 2021/2022. Bus use specifically has also increased over this period from 68% to 80%, following the lows experienced during the pandemic. The proportion of journeys made by public transport overall has increased from 2021/2022. Latest data indicates that as of August 2023, rail patronage has returned to around 80% of pre-pandemic levels, consistent with the current service frequency relative to that of 2019.
14. Traffic volumes have increased by 46% from the low levels seen in 2020/2021 in response to the pandemic, nevertheless the traffic remains down at 95% (-5%) relative to pre-pandemic levels. Comparing published mobility data as of October 2022, commuting remains at around 60% (i.e., equivalent to 40% of the workforce continuing to work from home).
15. **Gypsy and Traveller Sites** - work is progressing the identification of sites to meet the evidenced need for permanent and transit Gypsy and Traveller sites. This has included discussions with the Welsh

Government and work continues to secure appropriate outcomes. In terms of transit sites, it is considered that these would best be considered on a regional basis, requiring collaboration with neighbouring local authorities through the forthcoming Strategic Development Plan preparation process.

16. **Supplementary Planning Guidance** – Significant progress has been made in producing a programme of new Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and since adoption of the LDP 18 SPGs have been approved by Council to support the policies in the adopted Plan.
17. **Contextual Changes** – the contextual review highlights significant changes in the national planning policy framework which has evolved significantly over the five monitoring periods. In particular, Planning Policy Wales (PPW, Edition 10, December 2018 & PPW, Edition 11, February 2021) and the publication of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021) have made significant changes to the high-level policy framework.

Conclusions

18. Section 7 of the AMR provides the conclusions and recommendations of this seventh AMR which provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the first six AMRs published between 2017 and 2022. The key conclusions in the seventh year of reporting, are that good progress is generally being made in delivering the identified targets and monitoring outcomes with the identified lag in housing delivery now showing strong signs of enhanced completions.
19. It is recommended that this AMR be submitted to the Welsh Government in accord with statutory requirements. Continued monitoring in future AMRs will help to identify any definitive trends in the performance of the Plan's strategy and policy framework.

Next Steps

20. It is a requirement that AMRs must be submitted every year to Welsh Government until any Replacement/Revised LDPs are adopted. Therefore, the eighth AMR in respect of the Cardiff LDP will be presented to Cabinet at the same time next year, with the broad structure of the AMR remaining the same from year to year to provide ease of analysis between successive reports. This AMR, along with the previous AMRs, will help inform the ongoing review of the LDP.
21. The AMR will be placed on the Council's website for information.

Reason for the Recommendation

22. To comply with provisions in the Planning Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and Welsh Government guidance which require the Council to produce an AMR for submission to the Welsh Government at the end of October each year following adoption.

Legal Implications

23. The annual monitoring of the LDP is part of the wider statutory LDP process. Section 76 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires authorities to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report covering the preceding financial year from 1 April to 31 March. It must be submitted to the Welsh Government by 31 October each year and published on the authorities' website, in accordance with Regulation 37 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan)(Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended). Those regulations and the Development Plans Manual Edition 3 March 2020 specify what the AMR is required to include. The AMR and associated documents have been prepared in accordance with the body of the report.
24. The decision about these recommendations has to be made in the context of the Council's 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.
25. When taking strategic decisions, the Council also has a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to reduce inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage ('the Socio-Economic Duty' imposed under section 1 of the Equality Act 2010). In considering this, the Council must take into account the statutory guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers (WG42004 A More Equal Wales The Socio-economic Duty Equality Act 2010 (gov.wales) and must be able to demonstrate how it has discharged its duty.
26. 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.
27. 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> 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.

28. 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. 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:

- Look to the long term
- Focus on prevention by understanding the root causes of problems
- 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.
- 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: <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/statutory-guidance/?lang=en>

29. 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.

Financial Implications

30. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report with the preparation of the LDP AMR being completed using existing resources.

Human Resources Implications

31. There are no HR implications for this report.

Property Implications

32. None

CABINET PROPOSAL

Council is recommended to endorse the seventh AMR for submission to the Welsh Government by 31st October 2023.

The following Appendix is attached:

- Appendix 1 - Cardiff LDP 7th Annual Monitoring Report, October 2023

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Cardiff LDP 7th Annual Monitoring Report

October 2023



Cardiff Local Development Plan 7th Annual Monitoring Report 2023

**Based on data collected for period
1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023**

Contents

	Page
1. Executive Summary	3
2. Introduction	8
3. Contextual Changes	12
4. LDP Monitoring Process	23
5. LDP Monitoring Policy Analysis	27
• Result	
• Analysis	
• Recommendations	
6. Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring	272
7. Conclusions	305
Appendix 1: Table setting out summary of findings	310

1. Executive Summary

The Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted on 28 January 2016. As part of the statutory development plan process the Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

The AMR provides the basis for monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP and ultimately determines whether any revisions to the Plan are necessary. It aims to demonstrate the extent to which the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved and whether the Plan's policies are functioning effectively. It also allows the Council to assess the impact the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the County and identifies any significant contextual changes that may influence plan implementation or review.

This is the seventh AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Cardiff LDP and is based on data collected for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023. The first, second and third AMRs was published on 31st October 2017, 31st October 2018 and 31st October 2019. Due to the Covid pandemic Welsh Government did not require Local Planning Authorities to submit and publish an AMR by the 31st October 2020 and no fourth AMR was therefore published. However, data was still collected where possible and is included in the time series presented in this report. The fifth AMR was published on 31st October 2021 and sixth AMR on 31st October 2022. This data over the last six years provides comparative analysis which enables the Council to evidence the emergence of trends.

Key Findings of the Seventh Monitoring Process 2022-2023 Contextual Information

A summary of the relevant contextual material that has been published since the adoption of the Plan at a national, regional and local level, along with general economic trends is included in Section 3. The implications of some of the contextual changes will take place over the longer term and subsequent AMRs will continue to provide updates on relevant contextual material and give further consideration to any changes which could affect the Plan's future implementation.

Local Development Plan Monitoring – Policy Analysis

Section 5 assesses how the Plan's strategic policies and associated supporting policies are performing against the identified key monitoring targets and outcomes and whether the LDP strategy and objectives are being delivered. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's progress in delivering the targets/monitoring outcomes and policies during this monitoring period. The table below provides a visual overview of the effectiveness of policies during the monitoring period based on the traffic light rating used in the assessment:

Continue Monitoring (Green)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.	
Training Required (Blue)	
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or Member training is required.	
Supplementary Planning Guidance Required (Purple)	
Indicators may suggest the need for further guidance to be provided in addition to those already in the Plan.	
Further Research (Yellow)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP policies are not being as effective as they should, further research and investigation is required.	
Policy Review (Orange)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP policies are failing to implement the strategy a formal review of the Policy is required. Further investigation and research may be required before a decision to formally review is confirmed.	
Plan Review (Red)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP strategy is failing, and a formal review of the Plan is required. This option to fully review the Plan will need to be fully investigated and undertaken following serious consideration.	

Key Findings

This is the seventh AMR to be prepared and provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the first, second and third and fifth and sixth AMRs published in 2017, 2018 and 2019, 2021 and 2022. As outlined above it also includes data for the fourth year of monitoring in 2020 where this was available.

Overall, the findings of the seventh AMR are positive with the majority of the indicators shown as green indicating that most LDP policies are being implemented effectively.

A summary of performance against the main Plan topics are set out below with Appendix 1 setting out the data and conclusions in more detail.

Employment – Monitoring data shows continuing positive performance. Of particular importance is data regarding net job creation - There is a requirement for 40,000 new jobs over the plan period 2006-2026. 20,900 jobs were created between 2006 and 2015 and therefore the target for the remaining plan period is 19,100 jobs or 1,750 jobs annually. Since the first AMR (16/17) the number of jobs has shown a net increase and the latest AMR shows an increase of 9,000 jobs since the first AMR (16/17).

Housing – Monitoring data shows good progress is being made in delivering new homes on many of the LDP strategic housing sites with a total of 3,295 new homes delivered to date. Specifically, there are new completions on 5 of the strategic housing sites:

- 626 completions have been achieved within the Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone;
- 945 completions have been achieved on the North West Cardiff strategic site;
- 317 completions have been achieved at the North of J33 strategic site.
- 341 completions have been recorded on the North East Cardiff strategic site; and
- 1,066 completions have been achieved at St Ederyns Village;

Although most of the strategic housing site completion rates are below targets set out in the AMR it is now evident from the above data that the Plan-led approach is now successfully driving the delivery of new homes at a level not seen for the last 10 years. For example, completions for the last 5 years (2018 to 2023) have averaged 1,242 in contrast with the previous 9 years (2008 to 2017) where completions averaged 725 units per annum, with no year above 1,000 units for this period.

The data on housing delivery demonstrates the ‘lag’ between Plan adoption and homes being completed on new sites allocated in the Plan. Due to a combination of site assembly, legal and logistical factors experienced by landowners/developers along with the time required to secure the necessary planning and adoption consents, trajectories of delivery are slower than originally anticipated. This includes time spent securing the accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council’s aspirations as set out in the LDP. Overall, over the 17 years between 2006 and 2023 a total of 21,323 new dwellings were built in Cardiff which represents 52% of the overall dwelling requirement.

As evidenced above, good progress is now being made with construction of new homes on most of the strategic housing sites following the master planning and infrastructure plans approach as set out in the plan. It is therefore expected that housing completions over the remaining 3 years of the Plan period will continue with an increased level of new homes being delivered on the strategic housing sites.

Affordable Housing – The plan sets a target for the delivery of 6,646 affordable units to be provided for the 12 years between 2014 and 2026 and monitoring data shows that affordable housing completions are increasing as a range and choice of new housing sites begin to come forward. The latest figures show that 2,265 new build

affordable dwellings were completed since 2014, which represents 25% of total new build housing completions over this period. This trend is expected to continue as construction of the greenfield strategic housing sites gathers pace for the remaining 3 years of the Plan period. These figures show that good progress is being made in delivering affordable housing to meet the identified need within the city.

Transportation – The proportion of people travelling by sustainable modes of transport has been consistently higher than prior to the pandemic and has increased 7% over the monitoring period to 55%.

The proportion of all journeys overall made by walking remains largely unchanged from 2021/2022 but has increased from previous years. However, walking to school specifically has increased by 1.4% since 2021/2022. The proportion cycling overall has increased slightly from 2021/2022. Cycling levels have remained consistently higher each month than relative to prior to the pandemic. The proportion of journeys made by public transport has increased from 2021/2022. Bus use specifically has also increased over this period from 68% to 80%, following the lows experienced during the pandemic. The proportion of journeys made by public transport overall has increased from 2021/2022. Latest data indicates that as of August 2023, rail patronage has returned to around 80% of pre-pandemic levels, consistent with the current service frequency relative to that of 2019.

Traffic volumes have increased by 46% from the low levels seen in 2020/2021 in response to the pandemic, nevertheless the traffic remains down at 95% (-5%) relative to pre-pandemic levels. Comparing published mobility data as of October 2022, commuting remains at around 60% (i.e., equivalent to 40% of the workforce continuing to work from home).

Gypsy and Traveller Sites - work is progressing the identification of sites to meet the evidenced need for permanent and transit Gypsy and Traveller sites. This has included discussions with the Welsh Government and work continues to secure appropriate outcomes. In terms of transit sites, it is considered that these would best be considered on a regional basis, requiring collaboration with neighbouring local authorities through the forthcoming Strategic Development Plan preparation process.

Supplementary Planning Guidance – Significant progress has been made in producing a programme of new Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and since adoption of the LDP 18 SPGs have been approved by Council to support the policies in the adopted Plan.

Contextual Changes – the contextual review highlights significant changes in the national planning policy framework which has evolved significantly over the five monitoring periods. In particular, Planning Policy Wales (PPW, Edition 10, December 2018 & PPW, Edition 11, February 2021) and the publication of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021) have made significant changes to the high-level policy framework.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Monitoring

Section 6 expands the assessment of the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. This provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the previous 6th AMR published in 2022.

Conclusions

The 7th AMR provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the first, second, third, fifth and sixth AMRs published in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021 and 2022 together with data collected for the fourth year where this was available. The key conclusions in the seventh year of reporting, are that good progress is generally being made in delivering the identified targets and monitoring outcomes and these findings can be used to inform the ongoing preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan.

2. Introduction

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) process provides the basis for monitoring the effectiveness of the Local Development Plan (LDP) and helps inform whether any revisions to the Plan are necessary. It aims to demonstrate the extent to which the LDP strategy and objectives are being achieved and whether the Plan's policies are functioning effectively. It also allows the Council to assess the impact the LDP is having on the social, economic and environmental well-being of the County and identifies any significant contextual changes that might influence the Plan's implementation or review.

Monitoring is a continuous part of the plan making process. It provides the connection between evidence gathering, plan strategy and policy formulation, policy implementation, evaluation and plan review.

Adoption of the Cardiff Local Development Plan

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and associated Regulations, local planning authorities (LPAs) are required to produce a LDP. The Cardiff Local Development Plan was formally adopted by the Council on 28th January 2016. The LDP provides the land use framework which forms the basis on which decisions about future development in the city, including planning applications, are based.

This is the seventh AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Cardiff LDP and is based on data collected for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.

Replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan

Welsh Government guidance requires the LDP to be reviewed every 4 years and a timetable for review of the plan was agreed with Welsh Government in March 2021. Formal preparation of the Replacement LDP was launched in May 2021 with consultation on a draft Vision, issues and objectives and a draft Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report together with a Call for Candidate Sites. This was followed by consultation on strategic growth and spatial options in winter 2021/22. A revised timetable for preparation of the replacement plan was agreed with Welsh Government in July 2023 and a 10 week consultation on the Preferred Strategy commenced on 27th July 2023.

The Requirement for Monitoring Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

The Council has a statutory obligation, under section 61 of the 2004 Act, to keep all matters under review that are expected to affect the development of its area. In addition, under section 76 of the Act, the Council has a duty to produce information on these matters in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Welsh Government at the end of October each year following plan adoption. The preparation of an AMR is therefore an integral part of the statutory development plan process.

In order to monitor LDP performance consistently, plans should be considered against a standard set of monitoring indicators and targets. The Welsh Government has issued regulations and guidance on the required content of AMRs.

Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations have been amended to simplify certain aspects of the local development plan procedures; however, these do not affect the LDP monitoring process. Under Regulation 37 the

AMR is required to:

- Identify policies that are not being implemented;

And for each policy:

- Identify the reasons why the policy is not being implemented;
- Identify the steps (if any) that are intended to be taken to enable the policy to be implemented;
- Explore whether a revision to the plan to replace or amend the policy is required.

In addition, the AMR is required to monitor identified core indicators by specifying:

- A future trajectory of housing provision over the plan period, and;
- The number (if any) of net additional affordable and general market dwellings built in the LPA area.

These are both for the year of the AMR and for the full period since the LDP was first adopted.

Other Core Output Indicators for LDPs include:

- Total housing units permitted on allocated sites as a % of overall housing provision
- Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a % of all employment allocations
- Amount of major retail, office and leisure development (sq m) permitted within and outside established town and district centre boundaries
- The extent of primary land-won aggregates permitted in accordance with the Regional Technical Statement for Aggregates expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Technical Statement (MTAN).

Local Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020)

The Manual States that the AMR should assess the extent to which the plan's strategy and key policies, sites and infrastructure requirements are being delivered. Each AMR will be based on the results and commentary of the preceding year. This will enable trends to become clear, with more refined commentary and analysis. It will then be clear how policies and proposals are delivering year on year.

The Manual states that it is not realistic or necessary for all policies to be monitored. This would lead to an unnecessarily large and complicated document. Some key areas

will need to be included consistently each year; this will be for the LPA to determine based on those elements crucial to delivering the plan's strategy.

The LDP Manual states that aspects that are usefully included in an AMR are:

- Identify key findings and conclusions in relation to the delivery of the strategy, setting out clear conclusions on whether a plan review is required in the form of an Executive Summary.
- Analysis of significant contextual change / indicators i.e., a summary and review of wider contextual issues within which the LDP operates, i.e., external strategies/policies.
- Analysis of core/key indicators i.e., a clear assessment on whether the plan is achieving the strategy, including its main objectives and implementing required growth levels (e.g., housing development targets, site delivery, affordable housing, and infrastructure). In this respect the AMR must include a housing trajectory update and related commentary and analysis.
- Analysis of local indicators i.e. an assessment of policies that are not proving effective and how these issues will be addressed.
- Results of SA indicators Relating to the SA Report and integrated assessment.
- Conclusion and recommendations which identify changes to the plan required at the statutory review period or triggered earlier, if appropriate.

The Manual states that the broad structure of the AMR should remain the same each year to provide ease of analysis between successive reports and build upon preceding results. The use of illustrative materials such as charts and graphs can make the AMR more accessible for stakeholders, business groups and the community.

The Manual states that the monitoring results should clearly identify if (and how) the strategy is working and if key allocations are being delivered as anticipated over the plan period. The results will also identify any challenges, opportunities and possible ways forward for revising policies and proposals at plan review.

Cardiff LDP Monitoring Framework

A Monitoring Framework is provided in Chapter Six and Appendix 9 of the LDP comprising a series of 5 contextual indicators and 102 core and local indicators, with corresponding targets and triggers for further action, in relation to the Plan's strategic policies. It also indicates the linkages between the Plan objectives, strategic policies and other Plan policies. The indicators were developed in accordance with the above Welsh Government Regulations and guidance on monitoring. The Monitoring Framework forms the basis of the AMR.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011)

In addition, the LDP and AMR must comply with European Directives and Regulations. The Final Sustainability Appraisal Report, January 2016 identifies a further set of indicators (26) that will be used to monitor progress on sustainability issues. Whilst interlinked, these are set out separately from the LDP Policy Monitoring Framework

and have been used in the AMR to measure the environmental, economic and social impacts of the LDP.

The completion of the AMR accords with the requirements for monitoring the sustainability performance of the Plan through the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2011).

AMR Format and Content

The AMR has been designed to be a succinct and easily accessible document that can be used as a convenient point of reference for all strategic policy areas.

The structure of the AMR is as follows:

Section 1 Executive Summary - Provides a succinct written summary of the key monitoring findings.

Section 2 Introduction - Outlines the requirement for, the purpose and structure of the AMR.

Section 3 Contextual Information - Provides a brief overview of the relevant contextual information which, although outside the remit of the Plan, could affect the performance of the LDP policy framework. Policy specific contextual information is provided in the relevant policy analysis section, including changes to policy framework at a national or local level.

Section 4 LDP Monitoring Process - Explains the monitoring process undertaken.

Section 5 LDP Monitoring - Policy Analysis - Reports on the 107 LDP monitoring indicators which were agreed during the LDP examination process and set out in the Inspectors Report.

Section 6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring - Provides an assessment of the LDP's performance against the 28 SA monitoring indicators.

Section 7 Conclusions and Recommendations – Sets out an overall overview of all indicators and Plan performance in the first year following adoption.

Publication – The AMR will be published on the Council's website.

Future Monitoring

The broad structure of the AMR should remain the same from year to year in order to provide ease of analysis between successive reports. However, given that the monitoring process is dependent upon a wide range of statistical information that is sourced from both the Council and external sources, any changes to these sources could make certain indicators ineffective or out-dated. Accordingly, the monitoring framework may evolve over the Plan period and AMRs will be used as a means of identifying any such inevitable changes to the framework.

3. Contextual Changes

This section provides a brief summary of the relevant contextual material that has been published during the current monitoring period. This includes national legislation and relevant plans, policies and strategies at the national, regional and local level. Any potential overall implications for the LDP as a whole are outlined where appropriate. General economic trends which have occurred since the LDP's adoption are also set out, together with progress on key supplementary planning guidance.

Contextual information which is specific to a particular LDP policy area is provided in the relevant policy analysis section for ease of reference and is therefore not repeated here.

Legislative Changes

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

The Planning (Wales) Act received Royal Assent in July 2015 and came into force in stages between October 2015 and January 2016. It sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The Act addresses 5 key objectives which includes strengthening the plan-led approach to planning. It introduces a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) and Strategic Development Plans (SDP). The NDF is a national land use plan which will set out Welsh Government's policies in relation to the development and use of land in Wales. It is anticipated that this will be produced in 2018/9 when it will replace the Wales Spatial Plan. SDPs will address cross-boundary issues at a regional level such as housing, employment and waste and must be in general conformity with the NDF. The Regulations make reference to three strategic planning areas including South East Wales. It is anticipated that Cardiff will be part of this strategic planning area, in alignment with the emerging Cardiff Capital Region City Deal proposals. LDPs will continue to have a fundamental role in the plan-led system. The Act requires LDPs to be in general conformity with the NDF and any SDP which includes all or part of the area of the authority.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015

Amendments to The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 were carried out in response to the outcome of the LDP Refinement Exercise and aim to simplify certain aspects of the local development plan process.

The amended Regulations:

- Remove the statutory requirement to advertise consultation stages in the local press;
- Allow local planning authorities to make revisions to the local development plan where the issues involved are not of sufficient significance to warrant the full procedure, without going through the full revision process;
- Eliminate the need to call for and consult on alternative sites following the deposit consultation; and

- Make minor and consequential amendments.

The amended LDP Regulations came into force on 28 August 2015 and together with the related policy and guidance in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) and the revised LDP Manual aim to make the LDP process more efficient and effective (i.e., enabling swifter plan preparation and revision without imposing unnecessary prescription). The amended Regulations do not have any implications for the current LDP but will need to be considered in relation to any Plan review and will be given further consideration as necessary.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act gained Royal Assent in April 2015 and came into force on 1st April 2016. The Act strengthens existing governance arrangements for improving the well-being of Wales by ensuring that sustainable development is at the heart of government and public bodies. It aims to make a difference to the lives of people in Wales in relation to a number of well-being goals including improving health, culture, heritage and sustainable resource use. The Act provides the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Well-being Plans which will replace Single Integrated Plans. Given that sustainable development is the core underlying principle of the LDP (and SEA) there are clear associations between the aspirations of both the LDP and Act/Local Well-being Plans. Indeed, it is considered that the LDP evidence base, SEA/SA and AMR will inform the Council's Local Well-being Plan. Moving forward, sustainable development principles will continue to inform any review of the Plan.

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

This Act received Royal Assent in March 2016 and came into force on 21st May 2016 and sits alongside the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 in promoting sustainable use, management and development of Welsh resources. The Environment (Wales) Act introduces new legislation for the environment and provides an iterative framework which ensures that managing Wales' natural resources sustainably will be a core consideration in decision-making. It requires Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to prepare a State of Natural Resources Report that provides an assessment of natural resources and considers the extent to which they are being sustainably managed. The Act also requires Welsh Government to produce a National Natural Resources Policy that sets out the priorities, risks and opportunities for managing Wales' natural resources sustainably. NRW will also produce a local evidence base (Area Statements) to help implement the priorities, risks and opportunities identified in the National Policy and set out how these will be addressed. Any subsequent implications for the LDP will be given further consideration as necessary.

Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 received Royal Assent in March 2016. The Act makes important changes to the two main UK laws that provide the legislative framework for the protection and management of the historic environment: the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings

and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Act will give more effective protection to listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments; improve the sustainable management of the historic environment; and introduce greater transparency and accountability into decisions taken on the historic environment. While some of the Act's measures came into force in May 2016, the majority will require further secondary legislation or other preparations before they are brought into effect later in 2017 or in 2018. Any implications for the LDP will be given further consideration as necessary.

Public Health (Wales) Act 2017

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 received Royal Assent in July 2017. The Act makes changes to the law in Wales to improve health and prevent avoidable health harms. Some of the relevant changes in the Act include the production of a national strategy on preventing and reducing obesity and a requirement to undertake Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on key decisions.

National Planning Policy Amendments

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10, December 2018)

Since the LDP was adopted in January 2016 Welsh Government have issued a completely revised version of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) in December 2018. This has been re-drafted so that the seven well-being goals and five ways of working of the Well Being of Future Generations Act 2015 is fully integrated into policy. It also puts the concept of placemaking into the heart of national planning policy in order to ensure that planning decisions consider all aspects of well-being and deliver new development which is sustainable and provides for the needs of all people.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, February 2021)

In February 2021 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11) was issued. This is a factual update to Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) and proposed a number of changes to take account of new legislation and guidance that had been issued since its publication in December 2018, notably the Socio-economic duty, policy changes regarding housing land supply, Building Better Places and Future Wales.

Technical Advice Notes (TANs)

TAN 12 Design and Guidance on Site Context Analysis was updated in March 2016, TAN4 Retail and Commercial Development in November 2016 and TAN 20 Planning and the Welsh Language in October 2017. In addition, a new TAN 24 The Historic Environment was published in October 2017 which replaced previous Welsh Office Circulars covering this issue. The potential implications of the changes to these TAN's for the LDP are provided in the relevant policy analysis section.

Future Wales: A National Plan for 2040

The Welsh Government published the final version of Future Wales on 24th February 2021. This document replaces the Wales Spatial Plan and sets out a 20 year spatial

framework for land use in Wales. Future Wales is a key part of the development plan system in Wales and sits at the top of the development plan hierarchy. It provides a framework for the provision of new infrastructure/growth and seeks to address key national priorities through the planning system, including sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate-resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and wellbeing of our communities.

Building Better Places

This guidance sets out the Welsh Government's planning policy priorities to assist in taking action in the recovery period after the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The guidance places the planning system at centre stage when considering built and natural environment issues that have arisen from the pandemic. The guidance should be read in parallel with PPW and seeks to signpost the key planning policies and tools in PPW which should be used to aid the recovery from the pandemic in Wales.

Regional Context

Cardiff Capital Region and City Deal

South-East Wales is identified as a new city-region in Wales, covering Cardiff and South-East Wales Local Authorities. As set out in the report 'Powering the Welsh Economy'¹, the Cardiff Capital Region is intended to encourage the ten local authorities and other key partners in its boundaries to work together and collaborate on projects and plans for the area. A transition board has been established although Progress remains at an early stage and at present the potential consequences for the LDP are not clear. Similarly, the Authorities forming the Capital Region are continuing to work on a City Deal bid to fund projects aimed at boosting the competitiveness of the region over the next 20 years. Of note, the City Deal document was signed by the 10 local authority leaders, Secretary of State for Wales, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and First Minister in March 2016. The progress of the Cardiff Capital Region agenda, City Deal Bid and any subsequent implications for the LDP will be given further consideration in subsequent AMRs where appropriate.

Local Context

Delivering a Stronger, Fairer and Greener Cardiff

This sets out the Council's vision for the city over the next five years. The strategy focuses on three main areas:

A Stronger Cardiff: Attracting new investment and businesses into the city, boosting economic productivity, creating good-quality jobs in Cardiff's high-value and foundational sectors, and boosting our resilience to climate change and associated environmental threats.

A Fairer Cardiff: Delivering excellent education, training, into work and social services, as well as transport connectivity, to ensure that all citizens are able to benefit from Cardiff's growth and the new opportunities it creates.

A Greener Cardiff: Delivering a robust network of active travel and public transport, making Cardiff a '15-minute city', generating renewable energy and enhancing local biodiversity, ensuring that growth is sustainable and aligned with our commitment to becoming a Carbon Neutral City by 2030.

Cardiff Council Corporate Plan 2023-2026 – Delivering a Stronger, Fairer, Greener Cardiff

Sets out a vision for Cardiff under the following Well-being Objectives: Cardiff is a great place to grow up; Cardiff is a great place to grow older; Supporting people out of poverty ; Safe, confident and empowered communities; A capital city that works for Wales; One Planet Cardiff; Modernising and integrating our public services.

Cardiff Well-Being Plan 2023-2028

Under the provisions of the Well-Being of Future Generations Act, every Public Service Board in Wales must publish a Local Well-Being Plan.

Having undertaken a local well-being assessment to understand the city's strengths and challenges, Cardiff's Public Services Board (PSB) has produced a Local Well-being Plan – a 5 year plan to respond to the issues raised.

The Well-being Plan sets out the Cardiff PSB's priorities for action focusing on the areas of public service delivery which fundamentally require partnership working between the city's public and community services, and with the citizens of Cardiff.

The Plan contains Well-being Objectives, high-level priorities that the Cardiff PSB has identified as being most important. It also contains 'Commitments,' or practical steps that the city's public services, together, will deliver over the next 5 years.

Bilingual Cardiff Strategy

In compliance with the requirements of the Welsh language standards the Council implements a five-year strategy to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh. The first revision to the strategy runs from 2022 to 2027 and includes a target to increase the number and percentage of Welsh speakers and learners in Cardiff to ensure that Cardiff plays its part in supporting the Welsh Government's vision of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

Equality and Inclusion Strategy

In 2020 the Council published a four year strategy for equality and inclusion in Cardiff. This contains the statutory Strategic Equality Objectives for 2020-2024 and the things we will do to deliver them. Four Equality Objectives were agreed in conjunction with local citizens and third sector organisations. These Equality Objectives are To develop and deliver services which are responsive to Cardiff's inequality gap; To lead the way in equality and inclusion in Wales and beyond; Cardiff is accessible to everyone who is living, visiting or working in the city; To build an inclusive and representative organisation.

Transport White Paper

The Council's transport White Paper, lays out an ambitious 10-year plan to tackle the climate emergency, reduce congestion and improve air quality in the Welsh capital. The White Paper lists a series of projects which could revolutionise public transport options in Cardiff and the region, including:

- Expanding current Metro plans to deliver more new tram/train routes and stations in Cardiff and the region
- Introducing new Bus Rapid Transit services and Park & Ride sites.
- Lowering the cost of bus travel significantly
- Delivering safer walking and cycling routes
- Offering real travel options designed to get people out of their cars and onto public transport.

Clean Air Plan

The Council is very aware of the concerns for air quality impacts and recognise that there is no defined "safe level" when describing levels of air quality. Recent public health concerns have focussed on elevated nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels. The Council is committed to achieving levels as low as reasonably practicable by demonstrating levels beyond the annual objective set for NO₂ set as 40µg/m³.

In order to improve the air quality in Cardiff, action needs to be taken across the city as a whole. As a result, The Council has developed and published a Clean Air Plan which was undertaken in order to comply with a legal direction which was issued by Welsh Government in 2018. This direction required the Council to develop a Plan to address air quality concerns as a number of road links in Cardiff were forecasted to exceed the legal limits for NO₂ beyond 2021 if no additional action was taken.

The Councils plan and funding for approximately £20M was fully approved by Welsh Ministers at the end of December 2019, and this Plan will implement a number of measures to reduce NO₂ levels across Cardiff and these include:

- Implementation of Electric Buses – 36 Electric Buses to be implemented on a number of routes across Cardiff;
- Bus Retro Fitting Programme to clean up older polluting buses;
- Taxi Licensing Policy to only grant new licenses to vehicles which comply with the latest emission standards;
- City Centre Transportation Improvements; and
- Further Active Travel Measures

These measures have been assessed to not only ensure compliance with the legal levels for NO₂ are achieved by the end of 2021, but also ensure that levels across the City are further reduced in order to protect and improve the health of residents.

Ageing Well Strategy 2022 to 2027

The Ageing Well Strategy 2022 to 2027 sets out to support older people in Cardiff to live safely in their homes and communities. The key aims of the Strategy are:

- Supporting older people to stay active and connected in an age friendly city
- Supporting older people to live independently at home through strengths-based preventative services
- Working in partnership to deliver high quality sustainable care and support
- Supporting informal carers and valuing their role
- Ensuring our services meet the needs of the most vulnerable
- Proactively modernising our services

The Council's Economic Strategy Building More Homes and Better Jobs

The Economic Strategy contains 3 parts – a spatial strategy, an industrial strategy and underpinning themes to support the strategy and sets out a number of priorities and projects aimed at delivering the Council's aims for the economy over the next 10 years including: generating 30,000 additional jobs for the city –region; creating Wales first significant commercial business cluster in Central Square, Central Quay and Callaghan Square; establishing Cardiff Bay as a leading UK urban visitor destination in its own right; putting Cardiff at the heart of the UK's Creative and Digital sector; positioning Cardiff as a national centre for Reg-Tech as part of its fin-tech and cyber security cluster; strengthening Cardiff city-region's place as the focal point for advanced manufacturing in Wales, focusing on compound semi-conductors and life sciences; supporting the city's communities and districts to take advantage of the city's growth and; establishing stronger city-region governance that delivers for Wales.

Cardiff 2030 A Ten Year Vision for a Capital City of Learning and Opportunity

This strategy was launched in October 2019 and includes aims to continue to enhance and develop the education estate in order to meet the changing demographic and societal requirements of the city. The strategy includes commitments to deliver the 21st Century Schools Programme including new/rebuilt schools and deliver new schools to take account of population growth and economic development in the city through the LDP.

Cardiff Recovery Strategy

In response to the issues raised by the pandemic the Council have prepared a strategy which outlines what is required during the Covid-19 recovery period to ensure that the city centre, and wider local and district centres, fully support local businesses, retailing, and the wider range of positive social and leisure activity associated with Cardiff city centre.

The strategy identifies essential interventions for creating a safe city centre and sets out key actions at a city-wide level which will enable an integrated strategic approach across the city, based on social distancing and ensuring people's safety while social distancing is required. The roll out of these interventions will be accompanied by targeted information and publicity.

The strategy comprises the following elements:

A Safe City Centre – In order to support three key strands of activity – employment retail and hospitality the strategy includes an operational management plan for the city centre which identifies measures to facilitate social distancing requirements, including queuing, routes for circulation/movement, spill-out space and information, including signage and street ambassadors. It outlines an approach to facilitating events and activities, which will attract users back to the city centre.

A Safe Connected City - Measures include a package of safety and greening in local and district centres such as pavement widening, cycle routes, speed restrictions and more significant measures where appropriate, with a pilot scheme in Wellfield Road. Other key locations such as parks and universities will be identified, and schemes developed to ensure social distancing and effective access.

In addition, urgently required measures to mitigate the loss of public transport capacity will include walking and cycling schemes, safety measures (for example, pavement widening), bus priority schemes and ongoing engagement with operators, such as Transport for Wales and Cardiff Bus. Additional car parking capacity and ‘park and pedal/stride’ schemes will also be explored.

A systematic ‘pop up’ cycle network will encourage additional use of the mode and provide connectivity into the city centre, local centres and transport/demand hubs. Additional cycle parking will be delivered.

One Planet Cardiff

The One Planet Cardiff Strategy provides a response to the climate emergency declared by the Council in 2019. The strategy contains a vision that:

- Sets out the Council’s 10 year ambition to be Carbon Neutral in its own activities;
- Calls on the whole city, all citizens, young and old, schools, key partners, employers and stakeholders to positively work with us to develop a City-Wide Road map and action plan for a carbon neutral City by 2030;
- Identifies opportunities that could reframe the Cardiff economy in a way that is resilient, robust and long-term, ensuring that Cardiff is one of the leading UK green cities; and
- Defines the immediate programmes and opportunities that we urgently need to address.

The strategy analyses the scope and scale of the challenge facing the Council and the City, and also highlights the opportunities that could arise from positive action to address this challenge. It outlines the significant progress that we’ve made to date to address our carbon footprint and then proposes a wide range of immediate and potential actions that will form the basis of our longer-term response to the climate emergency. The Council have consulted widely on the draft strategy, and this will inform a detailed committed action plan.

General Economic Trends

Economic Activity

Key economic activity data for Cardiff and Wales from the LDP base date of 2006 to the current monitoring period is shown in the tables below. The data demonstrates that Cardiff has experienced improved economic performance in relation to these indicators with employment, unemployment and earnings indicators all higher than the LDP base date of 2006. These economic indicators will be considered in subsequent AMRs and any potential implications recorded.

Economically Active – In Employment

	Cardiff	Wales
April 2006 to March 2007	66.7%	69.1%
April 2007 to March 2008	68.9%	69.3%
April 2008 – March 2009	69.5%	68.4%
April 2009 – March 2010	68.15	66.6%
April 2010 – March 2011	64.7%	66.4%
April 2011 – March 2012	65.5%	66.7%
April 2012 – March 2013	65.5%	67.6%
April 2013 – March 2014	69.4%	69.5%
April 2014 – March 2015	65.6%	69.3%
April 2015 – March 2016	69.1%	71.1%
April 2016 to March 2017	69.1%	71.4%
April 2017 to March 2018	72.0%	72.7%
April 2018 to March 2019	79.0%	76.7%
April 2019 to March 2020	74.8%	73.7%
April 2020 to March 2021	74.5%	72.8%
April 2021 to March 2022	74.6%	73.6%
April 2022 to March 2023	70.8%	73.0%

Source: Nomis

Economically Active – Unemployed

	Cardiff	Wales
April 2006 to March 2007	6.2%	5.3%
April 2007 to March 2008	6.1%	5.6%
April 2008 – March 2009	6.9%	6.8%
April 2009 – March 2010	8.7%	8.3%
April 2010 – March 2011	8.9%	8.4%
April 2011 – March 2012	9.1%	8.4%
April 2012 – March 2013	10%	8.3%
April 2013 – March 2014	8.1%	7.4%
April 2014 – March 2015	8.4%	6.8%
April 2015 – March 2016	6.7%	5.4%
April 2016 – March 2017	4.8%	4.4%

April 2017 – March 2018	6.0%	4.9%
April 2018 – March 2019	4.6%	4.5%
April 2019 – March 2020	3.8%	3.7%
April 2020 to March 2021	3.8%	3.7%
April 2021 to March 2022	4.6%	3.8%
April 2022 to March 2022	3.3%	3.3%

Source: Nomis

Gross Weekly Pay Full-Time Workers (Earnings by Residence)

	Cardiff	Wales
April 2006 to March 2007	£442.2	£414.8
April 2007 to March 2009	£453.2	£424.8
April 2008 – March 2009	£483.0	£444.6
April 2009 – March 2010	£499.3	£456.2
April 2010 – March 2011	£498.5	£455.1
April 2011 – March 2012	£495.4	£454.9
April 2012 – March 2013	£503.6	£475.3
April 2013 – March 2014	£496.4	£480.0
April 2014 – March 2015	£519.0	£487.6
April 2015 – March 2016	£534.4	£499.2
April 2016 – March 2017	£538.5	£505.9
April 2016 – March 2017	£534.4	£499.2
April 2017 – March 2018	£538.5	£505.9
April 2018 – March 2019	£536.7	£518.6
April 2019 – March 2020	£582.6	£540.7
April 2020 to March 2021	£543.6	£541.7
April 2021 to March 2022	£574.9	£570.6
April 2022 to March 2022	£627.0	£603.5

Source: Nomis

House Prices

As demonstrated in the table below, Land Registry data indicates that in general average house prices in Cardiff have increased over the current monitoring period. Average prices in May 2023 at £267,101 were higher than the 2006 baseline price (£154,183). The data below shows that house prices have risen by 73% during the monitoring period.

Cardiff Average House Prices 2006 to 2022

Time Period	Average House Price
2006	£154,183
2007	£163,694
2008	£163,811
2009	£139,651
2010	£152,568

2011	£147,842
2012	£154,122
2013	£156,101
2014	£165,942
2015	£176,134
2016	£188,739
2017	£192,273
2018	£200,659
2019	£208,016
2020	£211,331
2021	£235,054
2022	£256,271
2023	£267,101

Source: HM Land Registry Open Data (UK House Price Index)

Supplementary Planning Guidance

A number of supplementary planning guidance (SPG) documents to support key LDP policy areas have been approved since the LDP was adopted. These are:

- Houses in Multiple Occupation
- Waste Collection and Storage Facilities
- Locating Waste Management Facilities
- Planning Obligations
- Tall Buildings
- Residential Design Guide
- Childcare SPG
- Planning for Health and Well-being
- Infill Design Guidance
- Residential Extensions and Alterations Guidance
- Green Infrastructure (including Technical Guidance Notes relating to Open Space, Ecology and Biodiversity, Trees, Soils, Public Rights of Way and River Corridors)
- Safeguarding Business and Industrial Land and Premises
- Food, Drink and Leisure Uses
- Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
- Managing Transportation Impacts (including Parking Standards)
- Flat Conversions
- Student Accommodation
- Shop Fronts and Signs Guidance

Summary

As detailed above, new legislation and national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies have emerged during the current monitoring period, some of which may have implications for the future implementation of the LDP. Subsequent AMRs will continue to provide updates on relevant contextual material which could affect the Plan's future implementation.

4. LDP Monitoring Process

How is the LDP Monitored?

Section 5 considers the extent to which the LDP's strategy is being realised with reference to the performance of particular policies against the indicators, targets and triggers contained within the LDP monitoring framework. The structure of the section is as follows:

Strategic objective

This is the starting point for the monitoring process. The AMR replicates each of the 4 overarching LDP objectives set out below from which the LDP policies flow.

- **Objective 1** – To respond to evidenced economic needs and provide the necessary infrastructure to deliver development
- **Objective 2** – To respond to evidenced social needs
- **Objective 3** – To deliver economic and social needs in a co-ordinated way that respects Cardiff's environment and responds to the challenges of climate change
- **Objective 4** – To create sustainable neighbourhoods that form part of a sustainable city

Contextual information

Significant contextual information that has been published since the Plan's adoption is outlined where relevant to a particular strategic policy. This will enable the AMR to determine whether the performance of a policy has been affected by contextual changes. These can include new or amended legislation, national, regional and local plans, policies or strategies as well as external social and economic trends which could affect the delivery of the LDP such as economic conditions. Any such changes lie outside the remit of the LDP.

Indicators

The LDP monitoring framework contains a variety of core and local indicators which will inform policy progress and achievement. The selection of these indicators has been guided by the need to identify output indicators which are able to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to the implementation of LDP policies.

Several of the core indicators are either prescribed by LDP Regulation 37 or recommended by the LDP Manual for their ability to enable an assessment of the implementation of national policy. Further core indicators were identified on the basis of their ability to provide useful information on whether the delivery of the LDP strategy is progressing as anticipated.

The local indicators supplement the core indicators and have been selected based on the availability and quality of data and their relevance to the local area. Some local contextual indicators have also been included which cover key local characteristics against which LDP policies operate.

Targets

The policy indicators are associated with corresponding targets which provide a benchmark for measuring policy implementation. Given the length of the plan period, it is necessary to incorporate 'milestone' targets to determine whether the Plan is progressing towards meeting the overall strategy. The timeframe attributed to such targets primarily relates to the anticipated delivery of development. The Council will investigate any policy that fails to meet its target. The level of consideration given to such policies within the AMR will depend on the reasons identified for the failure and the significance of the policy for the delivery of the overall plan strategy.

Triggers

Trigger levels have also been included for certain targets to help more accurately measure plan performance. They will provide an indication of when policy targets are not being met, or insufficient progress is being made towards meeting them.

Analysis

Having regard to the indicators, relevant targets, triggers and monitoring outcomes, the AMR assesses whether the Plan's policies are being implemented as intended and whether the LDP objectives and strategy are being achieved. This includes the identification and further investigation of any policy that fails to meet its target and/or has reached its trigger point. However, the fact that a policy reaches its trigger level does not automatically imply that the policy is failing. The analysis will consider whether such performance may be due to extraneous circumstances or could be justified in the context of the overall policy framework. In certain instances, it has been difficult to identify meaningful trends due to the limited amount of data available and consequently some of the conclusions drawn are preliminary and will need to be verified by a longer period of monitoring. In instances where the Council has been unable to monitor an indicator or where an indicator has been superseded, an explanation will be provided in the relevant policy analysis section.

Recommendations

Taking account of the policy analysis, appropriate recommendations are provided including a statement of any necessary actions required. If policies are found to be failing the AMR will set out clear recommendations on what, if anything, needs to be done to address this.

Overall findings for each strategic objective

Finally, for each strategic objective, an overall statement of performance is provided, and a conclusion made on whether that particular objective is being achieved through the combination of policies identified.

Policy Performance Traffic Light Rating

As a visual aid in monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan’s strategic policies and to provide a quick reference overview of policy performance a ‘traffic light’ rating is included for relevant indicators as follows:

Continue Monitoring (Green)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.	
Training Required (Blue)	
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or Member training is required.	
Supplementary Planning Guidance Required (Purple)	
Indicators may suggest the need for further guidance to be provided in addition to those already in the Plan.	
Further Research (Yellow)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP policies are not being as effective as they should, further research and investigation is required.	
Policy Review (Orange)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP policies are failing to implement the strategy a formal review of the Policy is required. Further investigation and research may be required before a decision to formally review is confirmed.	
Plan Review (Red)	
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP strategy is failing, and a formal review of the Plan is required. This option to fully review the Plan will need to be fully investigated and undertaken following serious consideration.	

Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring expands the assessment of the performance of the LDP against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) monitoring objectives. The SA identifies 26 indicators developed to measure the environmental, economic and social impacts of the LDP. This is set out in Section 6 of the AMR.

This section provides a detailed assessment of whether the Plan's strategic policies, and associated supporting policies, are being implemented as intended and whether the LDP objectives and strategy are being achieved. Appropriate recommendations are subsequently provided, together with necessary actions to address any policy implementation issues identified through the monitoring process. Aligned with the LDP, the analysis is set out in strategic policy order.

5. LDP Monitoring Policy Analysis

Contextual Indicators

Contextual Indicators	Target	Trigger	Result 2016/17	Result 2017/18	Result 2018/19	Result 2019/20	Result 2020/21	Result 2021/22	Result 2022/23
Annual unemployment rate	The annual unemployment rate decreases	The annual unemployment rate increase for two or more consecutive years	5.3%	6.0%	4.6%	3.8%	3.8%	4.5%	3.1%
Percentage of population in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales	The percentage of population in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales decreases	The percentage of population in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales increases for 2 or more consecutive years	The latest Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation data from 2015 shows that 12% of the population of Cardiff is in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales	Next update to Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation planned for 2019	Next update to Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation planned for 2019	The latest Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation data from 2019 shows that 10% of the population of Cardiff is in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales	Date to be agreed for next update to Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	Date to be agreed for next update to Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	Date to be agreed for next update to Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation
Level of Police recorded crime in Cardiff	Police Recorded Crime rates decrease	Police Recorded Crime rates increase for two or more consecutive 2years.	In the quarter ending December 2016, crime rates were up in Cardiff (and in the South Wales force area) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2015. Crime rates in Cardiff increased from	In the quarter ending December 2017, crime rates were up in Cardiff (and in the South Wales force area) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2016. Crime rates in Cardiff increased from	In the quarter ending December 2018, crime rates were down in Cardiff compared with the corresponding quarter in 2017. Crime rates in Cardiff decreased from 28.23 crimes per	In the quarter ending December 2019, crime rates were down in Cardiff compared with the corresponding quarter in 2018. Crime rates in Cardiff decreased from 27.72	In the quarter ending December 2020, crime rates were down in Cardiff compared with the corresponding quarter in 2019. Crime rates in Cardiff decreased from 27.0	In the quarter ending December 2021, crime rates were up in Cardiff (and in the South Wales force area) compared with the corresponding quarter in 2020. Crime rates in Cardiff increased from	The overall crime rate in 2022 was 104 crimes per thousand people. Total crime 36,838. This has increased from 2021 where there were 96 crimes per thousand residents.

Contextual Indicators	Target	Trigger	Result 2016/17	Result 2017/18	Result 2018/19	Result 2019/20	Result 2020/21	Result 2021/22	Result 2022/23
			23.08 crimes per thousand residents to 25.32 crimes per thousand residents.	25.32 crimes per thousand residents to 28.33 crimes per thousand residents.	thousand residents to 27.72 crimes per thousand residents.	crimes per thousand residents to 27.0 crimes per thousand residents.	crimes per thousand residents to 23.51 crimes per thousand residents.	23.51 crimes per thousand residents to 26.43 crimes per thousand residents.	Total crime 34,007 (Note: data presented in new format)
Percentage of adults meeting recommended guidelines for physical activity	The percentage of adults meeting recommended guidelines for physical activity increases annually over the Plan period	The percentage of adults meeting recommended guidelines for physical activity decreases for two of more consecutive years	62% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 23% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week	58% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 27% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week	56% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 31% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week	57% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 29% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week	57% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 29% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week	68% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 17% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week [1]	66% of adults reported being physically active for more than 150 mins in the previous week 21% of adults reported being physically active for less than 30 mins in the previous week [1]
Waste Reduction Rate	Waste reduction rate of 1.2% annually to 2050	The waste reduction rate falls below 1.2% for two or more consecutive years	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2014/15 and 2015/16 increased by 3% from 170,715 to 177,457 tonnes	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2015/16 and 2016/17 decreased by 0.3% from 177,457 to 176,952 tonnes	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2016/17 and 2017/18 decreased by 2.3% from 176,952 to 172,852 tonnes	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2017/18 and 2018/19 decreased by 1.4% from 172,852 to 170,523 tonnes.	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2018/19 and 2019/20 increased by 0.6% from 170,523 to 171,528 tonnes.	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2019/20 and 2020/21 decreased by 8% from 171,528 to 158,095 tonnes.	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2020/21 and 2021/22 increased by 3% from 158,095 to 162,690 tonnes.

Footnote [1] These results are not directly comparable with the previous years as due to the pandemic the method of data collection changed from face to face to telephone and possible changes due to the pandemic, particularly to lifestyle behaviours, mean that data is not directly comparable.

Objective 1 – To respond to evidenced economic needs and provide the necessary infrastructure to deliver development

Topic Area: Employment Land Permitted on Allocated Sites

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP9, EC1 – EC7

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC1

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Page 166

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a percentage of all employment allocations.		None.				None.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
Total land area of Allocations =132ha	Total land area of Allocations =132ha	Total land area of Allocations =132ha	Total land area of Allocations =132ha	Total land area of Allocations =132ha	Total land area of Allocations =132ha	Total land area of Allocations =132ha	
Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2016 - 31 st March 2017) =	Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2017 - 31 st March 2018) = 2.12	Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2018 – 31 st March 2019) = 3.16	Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2019 – 31 st March 2020) = 2.07	Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2020 – 31 st March 2021) = 0.78	Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2021 – 31 st March 2022) = 80.2	Employment development permitted on allocated sites (April 2022 – 31 st March 2023) = 80.2	

11.6ha. This equates to 9%	ha. This equates to 1.7%	ha. This equates to 2.4%.	ha. This equates to 1.7 %	ha. This equates to 0.6 %	ha. This equates to 61 %	ha. This equates to 61 %
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Analysis

The monitoring table below provides a breakdown of employment land permitted during the monitoring period on allocated sites.

Application No.	Proposal	Address	Site Area (ha)	Status
21/00076/MJR	Construction of a business park (up to 90,000sqm – use class B1,B2,B8), ancillary uses and infrastructure associated with biodiversity, landscape, drainage, walking, cycling, and other transport modes. Together with the construction of a new transport hub facility, comprising railway station buildings (up to 2500sqm – use class sui generis) including ancillary uses ; 4 No. platforms; surface car park (up to 650 no. spaces) and associated infrastructure works.			Not started (Granted 06.04.21 by the Council) This application has been called in by Welsh Government and will be determined by PEDW

The employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites during the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 as a percentage of all employment allocations is still shown as 61 %, the same as last year's figures. This is attributed to outline consent being granted by the Council for Strategic Site H: South of St Mellons Business Park. However, this application has been called in by Welsh Government, and will be determined by PEDWR.

Please note a significant area of the Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone allocation has an existing development footprint, or has already been developed during the LDP plan period.

In relation to Strategic Site KP2 (A): Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone and Regional Transport Hub an application for outline permission was received on 06/04/2021 (21/00783/MJR) and is awaiting determination in due course.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Employment Land Take Up

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP9, EC1-EC7

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC2

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Core Annual Employment land take up (based on completions) in Cardiff (including on Strategic Sites – Policy KP2)		Offices (B1) = 27,000-33,400 sqm annually. Industrial (B1 b/c, B2, B8) = 4 to 7 ha annually			Offices (B1) = Take up is more than 10% above or below the target for 2 or more consecutive years (B1b/c, B2, B8) = Take up is more than 10% above or below the target for two or more consecutive years.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Office Take Up (April 2016 to April 2017) = 9760 sqm	Office Take Up (April 2017 to April 2018) = 14,969 sqm	Office Take Up (April 2018 to April 2019) = 39,726 sqm	Office Take Up (April 2019 to April 2020) = 36,710 sqm	Office Take Up (April 2020 to April 2021) = 728 sqm	Office Take Up (April 2021 to April 2022) = 0 sqm	Office Take Up (April 2022 to April 2023) = 17,249 sqm
Industrial Take up (April 2016 to April 2017) = 12.3 ha	Industrial Take up (April 2017 to April 2018) = 0.5 ha	Industrial Take up (April 2018 to April 2019) = 1.6 ha	Industrial Take up (April 2019 to April 2020) = 0.46 ha	Industrial Take up (April 2020 to April 2021) = 1.04 ha	Industrial Take up (April 2021 to April 2022) = 3.75 ha	Industrial Take up (April 2022 to April 2023) = 0.12 ha

Analysis

Office Take up is based on completions during the period April 2022 to 31st March 2023, was 17,249 sqm. This office development forms part of the Transport Interchange development, at Central Square (14,111 sqm) and a change of use application to offices at Atlantic House, Tyndall Street (3,138 sqm).

It is noted that the Land at John Street (south side) is nearing completion for office development. If this figure were to be considered this would provide a further 13,275 sqm of office floorspace. Taking these figures and factors into consideration, no concerns are raised in relation to this indicator at this current time.

Industrial Take-up is based on completions during the period April 2022 to 31st March 2023. Take up has been low this period with only 0.12 hectares being developed.

Although falling short of the annual target, there are also a number of current planning permissions for industrial use. The most significant developments in the pipeline being 15.4 ha of commercial development (B2 and B8 uses), on land adjacent to Longships Road and Compass Road, Cardiff Bay, and a proposed development to take up 16.5 ha of land for B8 use class, on Land at Rover Way. There are recent planning consents at Forest Farm Industrial Estate, Longwood Road Drive, Coryton (for speculative B1, B2, B8) and a number of applications for small start-up units. The later will likely be completed in next year's monitoring period. Taking these factors into consideration no concerns are raised in relation to this indicator.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Loss of Employment Land

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, EC1 – EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC3

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses in primary and local employment sites (Policy EC1)		No loss of employment land (Policy EC1) unless in accordance with Policy EC3.					No loss of employment land on EC1 protected sites, except for developments which have been considered a complimentary use under Policy EC2, or which have been considered to satisfy Policy EC3.
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	No loss of employment land occurred on EC1 protected sites except where the proposal was considered a	

complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.	complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.	complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.	complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.	complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.	complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.	complementary use under Policy EC2, or which satisfied policy EC3.
Analysis						
<p>In relation to uses permitted on employment land, 7 D1 uses (2 educational uses, 1 religious use and 4 for health care services) and 2 dual use (B1/D1) uses were approved. 4 automotive uses were also approved including vehicle showrooms and car and van rental. In all cases the units were vacant despite marketing and the D1 uses approved also had a B1 office element.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that Policy EC1 and Policy EC3 are functioning effectively. The council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to these issues.</p>						
Recommendations						
No action is required as present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Employment Provision Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2(A), KP9, EC1 – EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC4

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Relevant LDP Policies:

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Local Employment provision of Allocated Sites (KP2 (A) – Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone)		Employment densities for B1 use at least 14.5 per sqm (gross external value)			No trigger is set at present but will be revised once further details are known	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Office completions – 9760sq m Offices under construction- 23,380sq m Offices in pipeline (since April 2016) with planning	Office completions – 14,969sq m Offices under construction – 42,652sq m Offices in pipeline (since April 2017) with planning	Office completions – 39,726 sq m Offices under construction – 42,652sq m Offices in pipeline (since April 2018) with planning permission – 49,328sq m.	Office completions – 37,331 sq m Offices under construction – 23,593sq m Offices in pipeline (since April 2019) with planning permission –	Office completions – 0 sq m Offices under construction – 27,386 sq m Offices in pipeline (since April 2020) with planning permission – 25,384 sq m.	Office completions – 0 sq m Offices under construction – 27,386 sq m	Office completions – 17,249 sq m Offices under construction – 13,275 sqm sq m

permission – 157,897sq m	permission – 13,275sq m		18,761 sq m <i>(amended)</i>			
Analysis						
<p>Within the Allocated Site (KP2A) office take up based on completions during the period April 2022 to 31st March 2023 was 17,249 sqm. This office development forms part of the Transport Interchange development, at Central Square (14,111 sqm) and a change of use application to offices at Atlantic House, Tyndall Street (3,138 sqm).</p> <p>It is noted that the Land at John Street (south side) is nearing completion for office development. If this figure were to be considered this would provide a further 13,275 sqm of office floorspace. Taking these figures and factors into consideration, no concerns are raised in relation to this indicator at this current time.</p>						
Recommendations						
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Employment Provision North West Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2(C), KP9, EC1 – EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC5

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual change relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Employment provision on Allocated Sites – (KP2 C – North West Cardiff)		15,000sq m (B1 & B1(b&c))					No trigger is set at present but will be revised once further details are known.
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
15,500sq m B1(a), B1(b) & B1(c) included in planning application (ref 14/02733/MJR) approved 20/03/2017	The office development granted planning permission as part of this strategic residential led mixed use development has not yet started.	The office development granted planning permission as part of this strategic residential led mixed use development has not yet started.	The office development granted planning permission as part of this strategic residential led mixed use development has not yet started.	The office development granted planning permission as part of this strategic residential led mixed use development has not yet started.	The office development granted planning permission as part of this strategic residential led mixed use development has not yet started.	The office development granted planning permission as part of this strategic residential led mixed use development has not yet started.	

Analysis

Planning permission 14/02733/MJR granted 20/03/2017 for residential led mixed use development of this strategic site which includes the target level of B1 floorspace. Although not yet started, the residential development has begun. It is therefore considered that policy KP2 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Employment Provision North of Junction 33

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2 (D&E), KP9, EC1 – EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC6

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Employment provision on Allocated Sites – (KP2 D&E – North of J33 & South of Creigiau)		3ha by J33 plus 2.5ha flexible local employment space.			No trigger set at present but will be revised once further details are known.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
6.7ha employment space including interchange included in planning application (ref 14/00852/MJR) granted 28/02/2017.	Not yet started.	Not yet started.	Not yet started.	Not yet started.	Not yet started	Not yet started

Analysis

Planning permission 14/00825/MJR granted 28/02/2017 for the residential led mixed use development of this strategic site which includes the target level of employment floorspace. Development has not yet started.

As the site has been granted permission it is considered that policy KP2 D is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of this policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Employment Provision North East Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2(F), KP9, EC1-EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC7

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Employment provision on Allocated Sites – (KP2 F – Northeast Cardiff)		6.5ha B1 & B1 (b&c) employment space Employment provision on Allocated Sites – (KP2 F – Northeast Cardiff)			No trigger is set at present but will be revised once further details are known.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No application submitted to date.	No application submitted to date.	No application submitted to date.	No application submitted to date.	Whilst various phases of the Churchlands residential development are being developed, the employment element is not yet started	Whilst various parcels within the strategic site are being developed for residential use, the employment element has not yet started.	Whilst various parcels within the strategic site are being developed for residential use, the employment element has not yet started.

Analysis
Not started. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.
Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Employment Provision South of St Mellons Business Park

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2(H), KP9, EC1 - EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC8

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual change relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Employment provision on Allocated Sites – (KP2H- South of St. Mellons Business Park)		80,000 to 90,000sq m (B1(b))/(c)			No trigger is set at present but will be revised once further details are known.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No application submitted to date.	No application submitted to date.	No application submitted to date.	No application submitted to date.	Current application (21/00076/MJR) for up to 90,000sq m B1, B2, B8. To be determined.	Application (21/00076/MJR) for up to 90,000sq m B1, B2, B8 granted outline planning permission 6 th April 22 subject to 106 Agreement and a holding direction by	Application (21/00076/MJR) for up to 90,000sq m B1, B2, B8 granted outline planning permission 6 th April 22 subject to 106 Agreement and a holding direction by

					Welsh Government.	Welsh Government. Awaiting decision of Welsh Ministers following a Hearing in July 2023.
Analysis						
<p>Outline planning permission (ref 21/00076/MJR) for up to 90,000sq m B1, B2, B8 approved 06/04/22 subject to s106 and a holding direction by Welsh Government. Awaiting decision of Welsh Ministers following a Hearing in July 2023.</p> <p>The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to these issues.</p>						
Recommendations						
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Net Job Creation

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1, KP9, EC1 – EC7

Indicator reference: OB1 EC9

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Net job creation over the remaining Plan period (Total = 40,000 over whole Plan period, 20,900 jobs created between 2006 and 2015).		19,100 by 2026 or 1,736 annually. Target is set at 1,750 jobs annually over the remaining plan period.			If annual creation of new jobs falls more than 10% below the anticipated rate of 1,750 jobs for 2 or more consecutive year.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Total jobs in Cardiff – 204,000 in 2015 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures 2015)	Total jobs in Cardiff – 208,000 in 2016 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures (2016).	Total jobs in Cardiff – 214,000 in 2017 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures, 2017).	Total jobs in Cardiff – 212,000 in 2018 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures, 2018).	Total jobs in Cardiff – 213,000 in 2019 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures, 2019).	Total jobs in Cardiff – 212,000 in 2020 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures, 2020).	Total jobs in Cardiff – 213,000 in 2021 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures, 2021).

Analysis

The total number of jobs in Cardiff is 213,000 jobs, a rise of 1,000 jobs since the last AMR. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Active A1 Retail Units within District and Local Centres

Relevant LDP Policies: R1 – R8

Indicator reference: OB1 EC10

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Active A1 (retail) units within District and Local Centres remaining the predominant use.		A1 units comprising 40% of all units within District & Local Centres (Base Level in 2013).			A1 units comprising less than 40% of all units within a centre.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
District Centres – Average of 46% active retail units within centres. Local Centres – Average of 47% active A1 retail units within centres.	District Centres – Average of 45% active A1 retail units within centres. Local Centres – Average of 46% active A1 retail units within centres.	District Centres – Average of 44% active A1 retail units within centres. Local Centres – Average of 44% active A1 retail units within centres.	Due to Covid no equivalent data available for 2020.	District Centres – Average of 44% active A1 retail units within centres. Local Centres – Average of 48% active A1 retail units within centres.	District Centres – Average of 43 % active A1 retail units within centres. Local Centres – Average of 47 % active A1 retail units within centres.	District Centres – Average of 44 % active A1 retail units within centres. Local Centres – Average of 47 % active A1 retail units within centres. For an individual breakdown see analysis section.

Analysis

District Centres

<i>District Centre</i>	<i>Total No of Units</i>	<i>No active A1 (retail) units</i>	<i>Percentage Active A1 (retail) units</i>
Albany Road/Wellfield Road	199	90	45%
City Road	170	68	40%
Clifton Street	102	50	49%
Cowbridge Road East	187	86	46%
Crwys Road/Woodville Road	131	52	40%
Bute Street/James Street	62	18	29%
Merthyr Road, Whitchurch	93	43	46%
Penarth Road/Clare Road	70	29	41%
St Mellons	20	9	45%
Thornhill	6	4	67%
Whitchurch Road	122	39	32%
		Average	44%

The average percentage of active A1 retail units within District Centres is 44%. The majority of District Centres exceed the 40% target with the exception of Bute Street/James Street, and Whitchurch Road. It is acknowledged that Bute Street/James Street has historically had a large element of restaurants/cafes given its location within Mermaid Quay, Cardiff Bay.

Whitchurch Road falls just below the 40% threshold.

Local Centres

Local Centre	Total No of Units	No active A1 (retail) units	Percentage of Active A1 (retail) units
Birchgrove	48	18	38
Bute Street (Loudoun Square)	11	9	82
Cathedral Road	27	13	48
Countisbury Avenue	36	19	53
Caerau Lane	9	5	56
Fairwater Green	16	7	44
Gabalfa Avenue	15	6	40
Grand Avenue	20	7	35
High Street, Llandaff	34	12	35
Maelfa, Llanedeyrn	12	8	67
Newport Road, Rumney	48	24	50
Rhiwbina Village	44	23	52
Salisbury Road	45	14	31
Splott Road	36	14	39
Station Road, Llanishen	28	13	46
Station Road, Llandaff North	32	16	50
Station Road, Radyr	14	7	50
Tudor Street	35	14	40
Willowbrook Drive	4	2	50
Wilson Road	15	5	33
		Average	47%

The average percentage of active A1 retail units within Local Centres is 47%. The majority of Local Centres exceed the 40% target with the exception of Birchgrove, Grand Avenue, High Street Llandaff, Salisbury Road, and Wilson Road.

It is also significant to note, a number of centres have experienced an increase in the number of active A1 units, including Bute Street (Loudoun Square), Cathedral Rd, Countisbury Avenue, Gabalfa Avenue, Grand Avenue, Rhiwbina, and Tudor Street.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Protected City Centre Shopping Frontages

Relevant LDP Policies: R2, R3

Indicator reference: OB1 EC11

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Proportion of protected City Centre shopping frontages with over 50% Class A1 (Shop) units.		100%			90%	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
54 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages had over 50% Class A1 units in 2016/17.	In 2017/18, 53 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages had 50% or more Class A1 units.	In 2018/19, 53 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages have 50% or more Class A1 units.	In 2019/20, 53 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages have 50% or more Class A1 units.	In 2020/21, 53 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages have 50% or more Class A1 units.	In 2021/22, 52 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages have 50% or more Class A1 units.	In 2022/23, 52 of the city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages have 50% or more Class A1 units.

Analysis

- The Council's City Centre Land Use and Floor Space survey (LUFS) is undertaken each autumn.
- The first Performance AMR survey undertaken in October 2016 identified that 54 out of city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages comprised of 50% or more Class A1 units.
- It was noted at the time that the 10 Protected Shopping Frontages which were identified as falling below the 50% threshold were weaker frontages that have not historically achieved 50% but were included as protected frontages in the LDP for their group value within the Central Shopping Area (CSA).
- It was therefore recommended that 54 Protected Shopping Frontages represents the 100% target for the future monitoring of this benchmark.
- The 2022/23 survey identifies that 52 out of city centres 64 Protected Shopping Frontages comprised of 50% or above Class A1 units. This represents a total of 96.3% when measured against the first AMR target of 54 frontages (100%).

Recommendations

No actions required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Vacancy Rates in Central Shopping Area, District and Local Centres

Relevant LDP Policies: KP10, R1 – R8

Indicator reference: OB1 EC12

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Percentage of ground floor vacant retail units in the Central Shopping Area, District and Local Centres		Vacancy level are no higher than the national UK average			Vacancy levels rise above national UK average for more than two consecutive years.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
District Centres – Average of 6% vacancy rate within centres. Local Centres – Average of 7% vacancy rate within centres. Central Shopping Area	District Centres – Average of 7% vacancy rate within centres. Local Centres – Average of 9% vacancy rate within centres. Central Shopping Area	District Centres – Average of 10% vacancy rate within centres. Local Centres – Average of 8% vacancy rate within centres Central Shopping Area	District Centres – Unable to collect survey data due to Covid-19 lockdown. Local Centres – Unable to collect survey data due to Covid-19 lockdown.	District Centres – Average of 10% vacancy rate within centres Local Centres – Average of 7% vacancy rate within centres Central Shopping Area	District Centres – Average of 10% vacancy rate within centres Local Centres – Average of 9% vacancy rate within centres Central Shopping Area	District Centres – Average of 10% vacancy rate within centres Local Centres – Average of 8% vacancy rate within centres Central Shopping Area

– vacancy rate of 13.9%.	– vacancy rate of 12.2%.	– vacancy rate of 10.7%.	Central Shopping Area – vacancy rate of 10.9%.	– Unable to collect survey data due to Covid-19 lockdown.	vacancy rate of 20.9%.	vacancy rate of 18.3 %.
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Analysis

UK Average:

- In Q1 2023, the overall GB vacancy rate remained at 13.8%, the same level as Q4 2022.
- Shopping Centre vacancies improved to 17.8%, down from 18.2% in Q4 2022.
- High Street vacancies remained at 13.8% in Q1, the same level as Q4.

Source: British Retail Consortium Website (28th April 2023)

District Centres 2023

District Centre	Total No of Units	No vacant retail units	Percentage vacant retail units
Albany Road/Wellfield Road	199	11	6%
City Road	170	15	9%
Clifton Street	102	20	20%
Cowbridge Road East	187	12	6%
Crwys Road/Woodville Road	131	2	2%
Bute Street/James Street	62	16	26%
Merthyr Road, Whitchurch	93	6	6%
Penarth Road/Clare Road	70	9	13%
St Mellons	20	3	15%
Thornhill	6	0	0%
Whitchurch Road	122	12	10%
		Average	10%

3 of the District Centres are above the 13.8% vacancy trigger; Clifton Street (20% vacancy), Bute Street/James Street (26% vacancy) and St Mellons (15% vacancy). Clifton Street, whilst over the trigger target remains a resilient centre. Bute/Street James Street District Centre has a large element of restaurants/cafes given its location within Mermaid Quay, this centre's vacancy rates have improved slightly from last year's monitoring period.

Continue to monitor these centres for improvement next year.

Local Centres 2023

Local Centre	Total No of Units	No vacant retail units	Percentage vacant retail units
Birchgrove	48	1	2%
Bute Street (Loudoun Square)	11	0	0%
Cathedral Road	27	1	4%
Countisbury Avenue	36	3	8%
Caerau Lane	9	1	11%
Fairwater Green	16	0	0%
Gabalfa Avenue	15	3	20%
Grand Avenue	20	3	15%
High Street, Llandaff	34	2	6%
Maelfa, Llanedeyrn*	12	0	0%
Newport Road, Rumney	48	3	6%
Rhiwbina Village	44	4	9%
Salisbury Road	45	4	9%
Splott Road	36	5	14%
Station Road, Llanishen	28	1	4%
Station Road, Llandaff North	32	1	3%

Station Road, Radyr	14	1	7%
Tudor Street	35	6	17%
Willowbrook Drive	4	0	0%
Wilson Road	15	5	33%
		Average	8%

A significant number of the Local Centres meet or fall below the 13.8% vacancy trigger, with the exception of Gabalfa Avenue, Grand Avenue, Tudor Street, and Wilson Road. It is noted that Gabalfa Avenue and Grand Avenue are small centres with 6 vacant units in total.

Tudor Street remains higher than the trigger of 13.8% with a vacancy rate of 17% but this local centre has recently undergone a programme of regeneration and retail vacancy rates are much lower than last year.

Central Shopping Area (CSA)

The Central Shopping Area Survey was undertaken in Q3 2022.

British Retail Consortium Results for Q3 2022:

- *Shopping Centre vacancies 18.8%.*
- *High Street vacancies 13.9%.*

Source: British Retail Consortium Website (27th January 2023)

Central Shopping Area (CSA)

The 2022 Cardiff City Centre Land Use and Floor Space Survey (LUFS) identifies a retail vacancy of 18.3% within the Central Shopping Area, which is an improvement on the 20.9% results from 2021. The city centre comprises of a number of larger shopping centres, so vacancy rates need to be considered in this context.

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Retail Development Outside Designated Centres

Relevant LDP Policies: KP10, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7 & R8

Indicator reference: OB1 EC13

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of retail developments permitted outside the Central Shopping Area and District and Local Centres not in accordance with Policy R6 and an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test.		No retail developments permitted outside these areas (unless in accordance with Policy R6 and an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test).			1 or more retail development permitted outside the Central Shopping Area and District and Local Centres not in accordance with Policy R6 and an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
27 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. 7 applications were	17 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. 3 applications were	25 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. None of the applications were	9 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. 3 applications were	7 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. 3 were accompanied by proportionate	23 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. 1 was accompanied by proportionate	26 applications approved for retail development outside designated centres. 3 were accompanied by proportionate

accompanied by an assessment of need and sequential test. The remaining 20 were not accompanied by an assessment as specific circumstance did not require them.	accompanied by an assessment of need and the sequential test. The remaining 14 were not accompanied by an assessment as specific circumstances did not require them.	accompanied by an assessment of need and the sequential test as specific circumstance did not require them.	accompanied by an assessment of need and the sequential test. The remaining 6 were not accompanied by an assessment as specific circumstance did not require them.	retail planning statements. The remaining 4 were not as specific circumstances did not require them.	retail planning statement. The remaining 19 were not as specific circumstances did not require them.	retail planning statement. The remaining 23 were not as specific circumstances did not require them.
Analysis						
<p>26 applications for development within Use Class A were permitted outside designated centres. 3 of the proposals submitted an assessment of need and demonstrated that they satisfied the sequential test.</p> <p>23 applications did not require an assessment of need and the sequential test as -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The floorspace was below the TAN 4 threshold or - The retail floorspace formed part of a mixed-use scheme e.g., ground floor use in high rise residential development. - The retail floorspace was considered complementary/ancillary uses and largely comprising food and drink uses in the Central Enterprise Zone and conditions applied to restrict the types of goods to be sold - The retail floorspace related to the change of use or the variation of condition of premises already in commercial use and/or in smaller shopping parades. <p>It is therefore considered that Policy R6 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.</p>						
Recommendations						
No action required at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Achievement of 50:50 Modal Split

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC14

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (aiming to double the proportion travelling by sustainable modes), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Achievement of 50:50 modal split for all journeys by 2026	Increase the sustainable travel proportion of the modal split by 1% per annum for each journey purpose: 1) Work = 45.2% (2014) 2) Education = 57.8% (2014) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 67.1% (2014) 4) Shopping (Other) = 43.2% (2014) 5) Leisure = 58% (2014)	Failure to achieve an annual increase of 1% for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years

Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
<p>1) Work: 2014 = 45.2% 2015 = 45.0% (↓) -0.2% 2016 = 48.1% (↑) +3.1%</p> <p>2) Education: 2014 = 57.8% 2015 = 50.4% (↓) -7.4% 2016 = 59.6% (↑) +9.2%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2014 = 67.1% 2015 = 66.0% (↓) -1.1% 2016 = 67.9% (↑) +1.9%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2014 = 43.2%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2016 = 48.1% 2017 = 48.4% (↑) +0.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2016 = 59.6% 2017 = 55.9% (↓) -3.7%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2016 = 67.9% 2017 = 64.7% (↓) -3.2%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2016 = 45.6%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2017 = 48.4% 2018 = 53.6% (↑) +5.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2017 = 55.9% 2018 = 59.1% (↑) +3.1%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2017 = 64.7% 2018 = 67.3% (↑) +2.6%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2017 = 38.8%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2018 = 53.6% 2019 = 60.8% (↑) +7.2%</p> <p>2) Education: 2018 = 59.1% 2019 = 61.7% (↑) +2.6%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2018 = 67.3% 2019 = 70.7% (↑) +3.4%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2018 = 42.9%</p>	<p>All Journeys: 1st April 2019 to 16th March 2020 (pre-pandemic average) = 50%</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 48% (↓) -2%</p>	<p>All Journeys: 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 48%</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 53% (↑) +5%</p>	<p>All Journeys: 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 53%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 (post- pandemic average) = 55% (↑) +2%</p>

2015 = 41.3% (↓) -1.9% 2016 = 45.6% (↑) +4.3%	2017 = 38.8% (↓) -6.8%	2018 = 42.9% (↑) +4.2%	2019 = 49.0% (↑) +6.1%			
5) Leisure: 2014 = 58.0% 2015 = 54.8% (↓) -3.2% 2016 = 60.2% (↑) +5.4%	5) Leisure: 2016 = 60.2% 2017 = 56.4% (↓) -3.8%	5) Leisure: 2017 = 56.4% 2018 = 58.8% (↑) +2.5%	5) Leisure: 2018 = 58.8% 2019 = 63.7% (↑) +4.9%			

Analysis

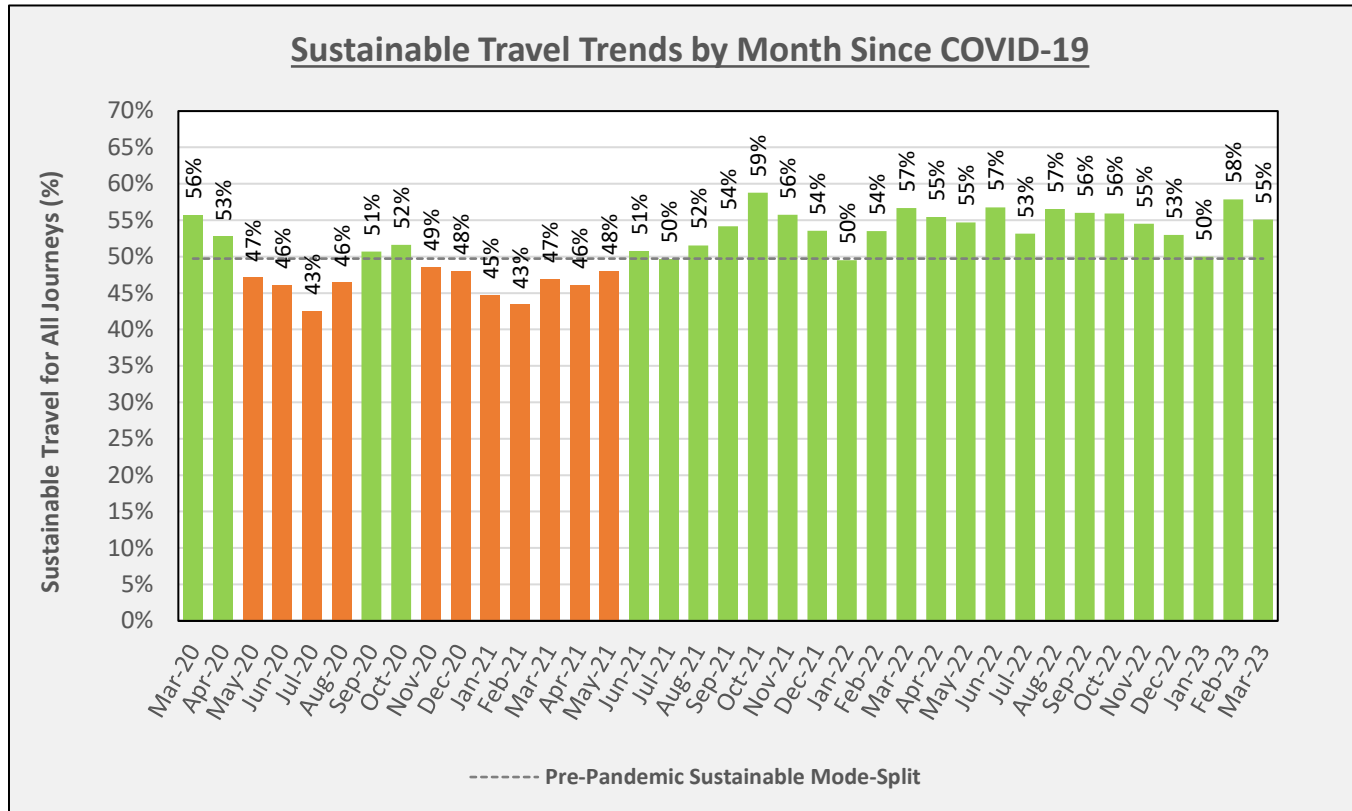
The proportion of sustainable travel for all journeys overall has continued to increase since 2019/2020, from around 50% to 55% as of 2022/2023.

Examples of factors which may impact on mode-choice include but are not limited to – fuel prices, bus/rail fares, inflation/cost of living, level of bus service provision, population trends, congestion effects in terms of bus journey times/reliability, parking availability/charges, changes in travel patterns (e.g. the rise in internet shopping or increased working from home), weather conditions, public health trends, infrastructure improvements etc.

The proportion calculated to be travelling sustainably by month since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, is given in figure 1.14.1 below. This demonstrates that from the middle of 2021 onwards, the proportion of people travelling sustainably has been consistently higher than prior to the pandemic having continually exceeded the target 50:50.

With the figures below in mind, Cardiff appears to be making progress towards its ambitious aspirations as set you in the Transport White Paper, i.e. to achieve 37:63 (car vs. sustainable) mode-split by 2025 and 24:76 by 2030.

Figure: 1.14.1*



*Earlier results may vary from those reported in 2021/2022 due to a change in methodology

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023, and will be used to inform the performance against this objective for 2023/2024.

Topic Area: Percentage of People Walking

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC15

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (aiming to double the proportion travelling by sustainable modes), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. Since 2019, walking levels have been informed by published mobility data. However, from April 2022 this data was no longer published, therefore alternative sources have had to be used for reporting of 2022/2023.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Percentage of people walking (all journeys)	An annual increase of journeys made on foot for each journey purpose: 1) Work = 15.9% (2014) 2) Education = 24.1% (2014) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 16.7% (2014) 4) Shopping (Other) = 22.3% (2014) 5) Leisure = 19% (2014)	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years

Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
<p>1) Work: 2014 = 15.9% 2015 = 16.6% (↑) +0.7% 2016 = 17.9% (↑) +1.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2014 = 24.1% 2015 = 22.6% (↓) -1.5% 2016 = 27.6% (↑) +5.0%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2014 = 16.7% 2015 = 16.5% (↓) -0.2% 2016 = 18.4% (↑) +1.9%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other):</p>	<p>1) Work: 2016 = 17.9% 2017 = 14.0% (↓) -3.9%</p> <p>2) Education: 2016 = 27.6% 2017 = 23.3% (↓) -4.3%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2016 = 18.4% 2017 = 16.1% (↓) -2.3%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other):</p>	<p>1) Work: 2017 = 14.0% 2018 = 15.0% (↑) +1.0%</p> <p>2) Education: 2017 = 23.3% 2018 = 26.6% (↑) +3.3%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2017 = 16.1% 2018 = 16.9% (↑) +0.8%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other):</p>	<p>1) Work: 2018 = 15.0% 2019 = 18.3% (↑) +3.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2018 = 26.6% 2019 = 21.9% (↓) -4.7%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2018 = 16.9% 2019 = 17.5% (↑) +0.6%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other):</p>	<p>All Journeys:</p> <p>1st April 2019 to 16th March 2020 (pre-pandemic average) = 19%</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 18% (↓) -1%</p>	<p>All Journeys:</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 18%</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 26% (↑) +8%</p>	<p>All Journeys:</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 26.2%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 (post-pandemic average) = 26.3% (↑)</p> <p>Pupil School Transport:</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 51.3%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 (post-pandemic</p>

2014 = 22.3% 2015 = 22.2% (↓) -0.1% 2016 = 23.5% (↑) +1.3%	2016 = 23.5% 2017 = 19.9% (↓) -3.6%	2017 = 19.9% 2018 = 21.1% (↑) +1.2%	2018 = 21.1% 2019 = 23.4% (↑) +2.3%			average) = 52.7% (↑) +1.4%
5) Leisure: 2014 = 19.0% 2015 = 18.9% (↓) -0.1% 2016 = 21.8% (↑) +2.9%	5) Leisure: 2016 = 21.8% 2017 = 17.8% (↓) -4.0%	5) Leisure: 2017 = 17.8% 2018 = 18.0% (↑) +0.2%	5) Leisure: 2018 = 18.0% 2019 = 17.4% (↓) -0.6%			

Analysis

The proportion of all journeys overall made by walking remains largely unchanged from 2021/2022 but increased from previous years. However, walking to school specifically has increased by 1.4% since 2021/2022.

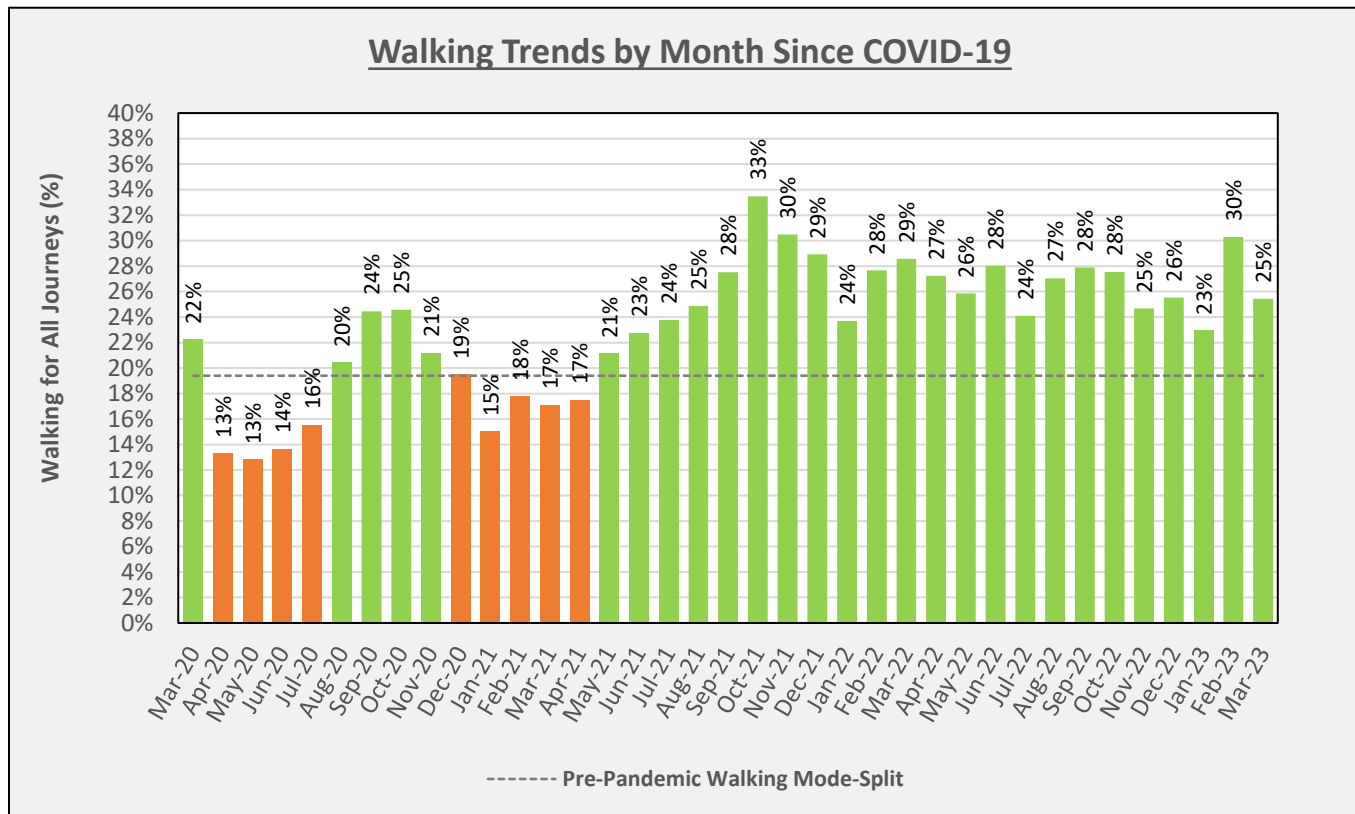
Further evidence of changes that have occurred in relation to walking relative to 2019/2020, are shown in table 1.15.1 below. As can be seen, overall walking levels are higher than in 2021/2022, either during or prior to the pandemic.

Table: 1.15.1

Measure	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Footfall in City Centre	100%	37%	87%	100%
Footfall on Cardiff Barrage	100%	148%	129%	102%
Footfall on Pont y Werin	100%	127%	116%	153%
Footfall on Eastern Bay Link	100%	97%	91%	166%
Walking Trips (Strava Metro)	100%	224%	289%	226%
Walking OVERALL	100%	63%	131%	138%

The proportion calculated to be walking for all journey purposes, by month since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, is given in figure 1.15.2 below. As with sustainable journeys overall, this demonstrates that from the middle of 2021 onwards, the proportion of people walking has been consistently higher than prior to the pandemic.

Figure: 1.15.2*



*Earlier results may vary from those reported in 2021/2022 due to a change in methodology

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023 and will be used to inform the performance against this objective for 2023/2024.

Topic Area: Percentage of People Cycling

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC16

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (doubling cycling specifically), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. The level of active Nextbike on-street cycle hire bikes, continues to be impacted by sustained levels of theft and vandalism. The Active Travel Network Map was approved by Welsh Government in December 2022.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Percentage of people cycling (all journeys)	An annual increase of journeys made by bike for each journey purpose: 1) Work = 10.6% (2014) 2) Education = 9.5% (2014) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 5.9% (2014) 4) Shopping (Other) = 5.7% (2014) 5) Leisure = 10.1% (2014)	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years

Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
<p>1) Work: 2014 = 10.6% 2015 = 10.0% (↓) -0.6% 2016 = 11.3% (↑) +1.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2014 = 9.5% 2015 = 8.9% (↓) -0.6% 2016 = 9.6% (↑) +0.7%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2014 = 5.9% 2015 = 5.9% () +0% 2016 = 6.6% (↑) +0.7%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2014 = 5.7%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2016 = 11.3% 2017 = 16.5% (↑) +5.2%</p> <p>2) Education: 2016 = 9.6% 2017 = 12.8% (↑) +3.2%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2016 = 6.6% 2017 = 7.8% (↑) +1.2%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2016 = 6.0%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2017 = 16.5% 2018 = 20.3% (↑) +3.7%</p> <p>2) Education: 2017 = 12.8% 2018 = 14.0% (↑) +1.2%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2017 = 7.8% 2018 = 12.2% (↑) +4.4%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2017 = 6.6%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2018 = 20.3% 2019 = 18.9% (↓) -1.4%</p> <p>2) Education: 2018 = 14.0% 2019 = 15.7% (↑) +1.7%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2018 = 12.2% 2019 = 10.9% (↓) -1.3%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2018 = 9.7%</p>	<p>All Journeys: 1st April 2019 to 16th March 2020 (pre-pandemic average) = 10%</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 18% (↑) +8%</p>	<p>All Journeys: 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 18%</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 12% (↓) -6%</p>	<p>All Journeys: 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 11.6%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 (post-pandemic average) = 12.0% (↑) +0.3%</p> <p>Pupil School Transport: 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 3.7%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023</p>

2015 = 5.3% (↓) -0.4% 2016 = 6.0% (↑) +0.7%	2017 = 6.6% (↑) +0.6%	2018 = 9.7% (↑) +3.1%	2019 = 9.0% (↓) -0.7%			(post-pandemic average) = 3.6% (↓)
5) Leisure: 2014 = 10.1% 2015 = 9.6% (↓) -0.5% 2016 = 10.0% (↑) +0.4%	5) Leisure: 2016 = 10.0% 2017 = 10.8% (↑) +0.8%	5) Leisure: 2017 = 10.8% 2018 = 13.9% (↑) +3.1%	5) Leisure: 2018 = 13.9% 2019 = 13.2% (↓) -0.7%			

Analysis

The proportion cycling overall has increased slightly from 2021/2022. Cycling levels have remained consistently higher each month than relative to prior to the pandemic, as illustrated in figure 1.16.3 following.

Further evidence of changes that have occurred in relation to cycling relative to 2019/2020, are shown in tables 1.16.1 and 1.16.2 below. As can be seen, overall cycling levels are higher than in 2021/2022, either during or prior to the pandemic.

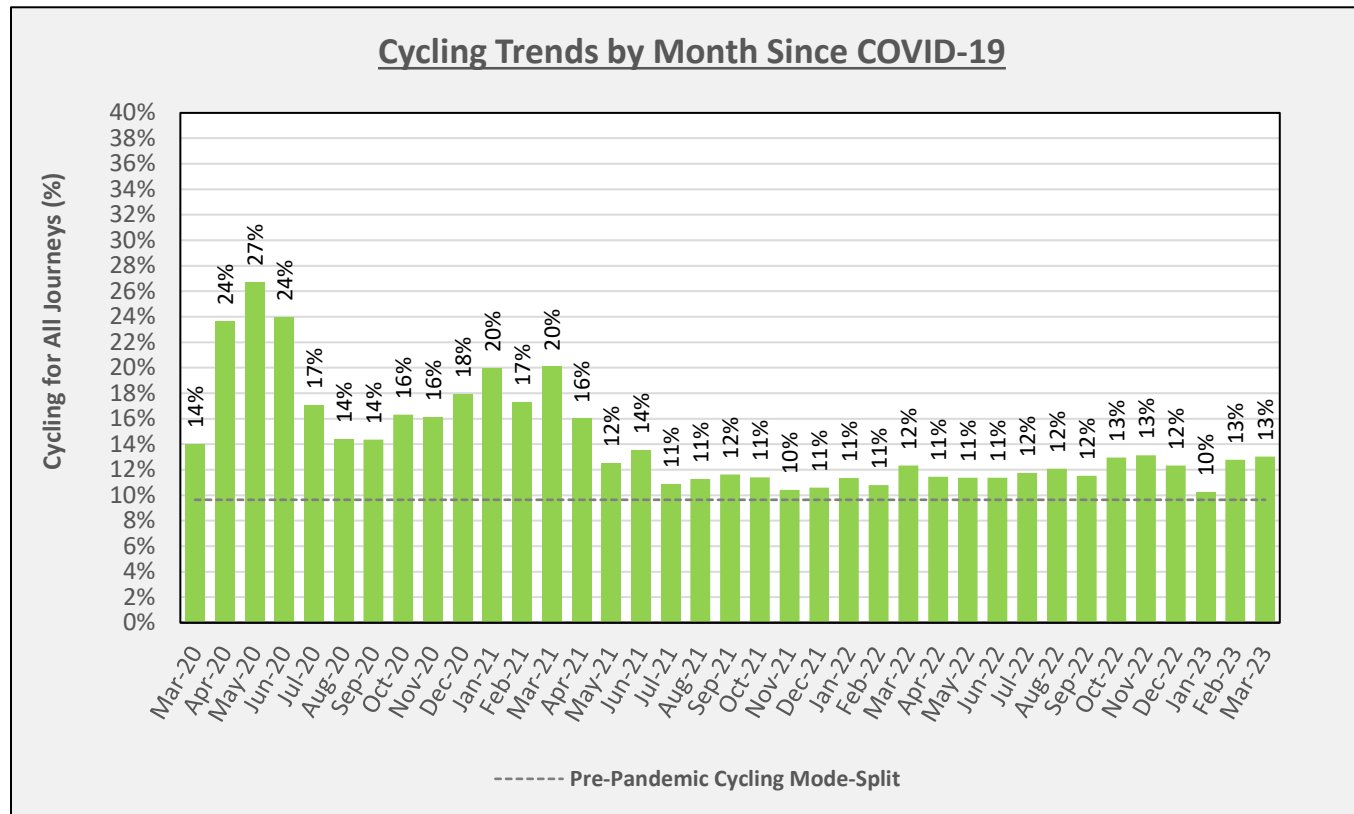
Table: 1.16.1

Measure	2019/2023	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Cycling on North Road	100%	85%	123%	141%
Cycling on Pont y Werin	100%	136%	107%	191%
Cycling on Eastern Bay Link	100%	118%	124%	122%
Nextbike Rentals	100%	94%	75%	121%
Cycling Trips (Strava Metro)	100%	137%	124%	110%
Cycling OVERALL	100%	115%	111%	126%

Table: 1.16.2

Cardiff Walking & Cycling Index (Bike Life)	2019	2022
Proportion of Residents who Cycle	43%	46% (+3%)
Residents that Cycle At Least Once a Week	22%	23% (+1%)
Cycling Trips per Day	130,000	140,000 (+8%)

Figure: 1.16.3*



*Earlier results may vary from those reported in 2021/2022 due to a change in methodology

As can be seen above and the tables previous, Cardiff appears to be making progress towards its ambitious aspiration to double the numbers cycling by 2030, as set out in the Transport White Paper.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023, and will be used to inform the performance against this objective for 2023/2024.

Topic Area: Percentage of People Travelling by Bus

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC17

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (doubling bus use specifically), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. Construction continues to progress on the new Cardiff Bus Interchange, with this expected to be fully operational by Spring 2023. The Bus Emergency Scheme (BES) funding package was introduced from July of 2020 to support bus operators to maintain services, but has since been withdrawn as of July 2023. In response to this, major changes to bus timetables came into effect as of 3rd September 2023. In addition, the Council is also currently developing a Bus Strategy. The Council's plan moving forward is to bring a Bus Priority Strategy to Cabinet, such as to provide the platform needed in terms of prioritising key routes on the network.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Percentage of people travelling by bus (all journeys)	An annual increase of journeys made by bus for each journey purpose: 1) Work = 11.1% (2014) 2) Education = 13% (2014) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 29.4% (2014) 4) Shopping (Other) = 8.6% (2014) 5) Leisure = 11.2 (2014)	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years

Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
<p>1) Work: 2014 = 11.1% 2015 = 10.7% (↓) -0.4% 2016 = 10.0% (↓) -0.7%</p> <p>2) Education: 2014 = 13.0% 2015 = 11.6% (↓) -1.4% 2016 = 12.8% (↑) +1.2%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2014 = 29.4% 2015 = 29.4% () +0% 2016 = 26.7% (↓) -2.7%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2014 = 8.6%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2016 = 10.0% 2017 = 9.7% (↓) -0.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2016 = 12.8% 2017 = 10.7% (↓) -2.1%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2016 = 26.7% 2017 = 25.3% (↓) -1.4%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2016 = 8.9%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2017 = 9.7% 2018 = 10.6% (↑) +0.9%</p> <p>2) Education: 2017 = 10.7% 2018 = 10.5% (↓) -0.2%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2017 = 25.3% 2018 = 23.5% (↓) -1.8%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2017 = 7.2%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2018 = 10.6% 2019 = 15.9% (↑) +5.3%</p> <p>2) Education: 2018 = 10.5% 2019 = 13.4% (↑) +2.9%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2018 = 23.5% 2019 = 28.8% (↑) +5.3%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2018 = 7.1%</p>	<p>All Journeys by Public Transport (Bus and Rail Combined):</p> <p>1st April 2019 to 16th March 2020 (pre-pandemic average) = 17%</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 9% (↓) -8%</p>	<p>All Journeys by Public Transport (Bus and Rail Combined):</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 9%</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 11% (↑) +2%</p>	<p>All Journeys by Public Transport (Bus and Rail Combined):</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 11%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 (post-pandemic average) = 12% (↑) +1%</p>

2015 = 8.4% (↓) -0.2% 2016 = 8.9% (↑) +0.5% 5) Leisure: 2014 = 11.2% 2015 = 10.8% (↓) -0.4% 2016 = 10.5% (↓) -0.3%	2017 = 7.2% (↓) -1.7% 5) Leisure: 2016 = 10.5% 2017 = 10.3% (↓) -0.2%	2018 = 7.1% (↓) -0.1% 5) Leisure: 2017 = 10.3% 2018 = 10.1% (↓) -0.2%	2019 = 10.2% (↑) +3.1% 5) Leisure: 2018 = 10.1% 2019 = 12.9% (↑) +2.8%			
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Analysis

The proportion of journeys made by public transport has increased from 2021/2022. Bus use specifically has also increased over this period from 68% to 80%, following the lows experienced during the pandemic.

The changes in bus use relative to 2019/2020 are given in table 1.17.1 below.

Table 1.17.1

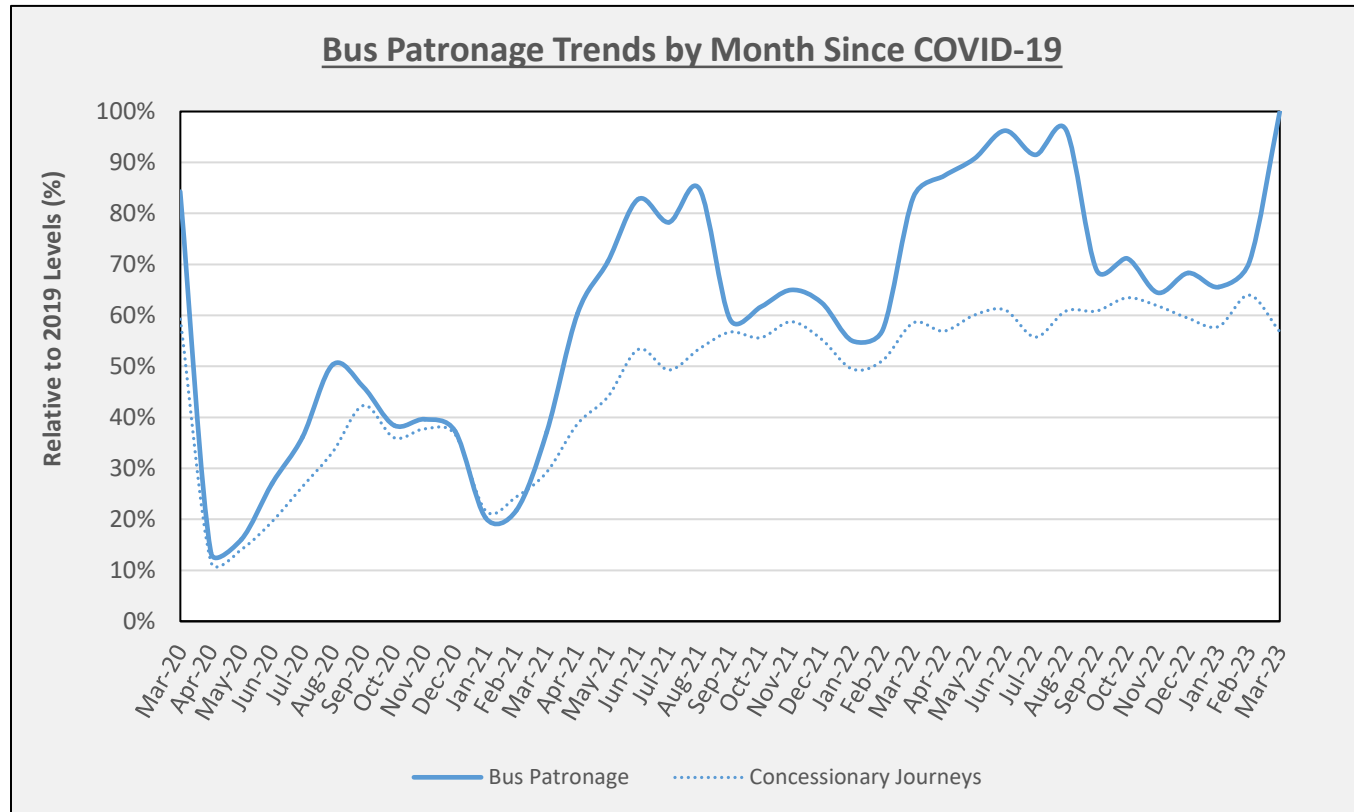
Measure	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Bus Patronage	100%	33%	68%	80%
Concessionary Journeys	100%	29%	54%	62%

As can be seen above, concessionary journeys have failed to return to the same levels as bus patronage overall. This is likely due to these being older and more vulnerable, having been dissuaded from using public transport during the pandemic, and since having taken longer to build up the confidence to return to travelling by bus.

Bus patronage and concessionary journeys by month since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, are given in figure 1.17.2 below. This demonstrates the gradual return in patronage levels, and the disparity with levels of concessionary journeys. Latest data indicates that bus patronage in Cardiff has finally returned to near pre-pandemic levels (April 2023), while concessionary journeys have remained comparatively low at 63% (June 2023).

Nevertheless, there are significant challenges ahead if Cardiff is to meet its ambitious aspiration to double the numbers travelling by bus by 2030, as set out in its Transport White Paper.

Figure: 1.17.2



Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023, and will be used to inform the performance against this objective for 2023/2024.

Topic Area: Percentage of People Travelling by Train

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC18

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (aiming to double the proportion travelling by sustainable modes), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. Work started on the South Wales Metro in March 2020, with TfW taking ownership of Aberdare, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhymney, Treherbert, Radyr and City lines. In addition, Transport for Wales Rail Ltd. was set up in February of 2021 as a subsidiary of the TfW Group, to take over the running of the Wales and Borders rail network from KeolisAmey. Rail has been subject to various disruptions over the past year, due to both on-going works on the rail line, as well as due to industrial action.

<p>Local Percentage of people travelling by train (all journeys)</p>	<p>An annual increase of journeys made by train for each journey purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Work = 5.8% (2014) 2) Education = 5.2% (2014) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 10.6% (2014) 4) Shopping (Other) = 3.8% (2014) 5) Leisure = 8.7% (2014) 	<p>Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years</p>
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Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
<p>1) Work: 2014 = 5.8% 2015 = 6.0% (↑) +0.2% 2016 = 7.6% (↑) +1.6%</p> <p>2) Education: 2014 = 5.2% 2015 = 4.8% (↓) -0.4% 2016 = 5.6% (↑) +0.8%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2014 = 10.6% 2015 = 10.1% (↓) -0.5% 2016 = 11.3% (↑) +1.2%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2014 = 3.8%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2016 = 7.6% 2017 = 6.8% (↓) -0.8%</p> <p>2) Education: 2016 = 5.6% 2017 = 5.2% (↓) -0.4%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2016 = 11.3% 2017 = 11.0% (↓) -0.3%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2016 = 4.4%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2017 = 6.8% 2018 = 6.4% (↓) -0.4%</p> <p>2) Education: 2017 = 5.2% 2018 = 4.7% (↓) -0.5%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2017 = 11.0% 2018 = 11.3% (↑) +0.2%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2017 = 2.7%</p>	<p>1) Work: 2018 = 6.4% 2019 = 6.6% (↑) +0.2%</p> <p>2) Education: 2018 = 4.7% 2019 = 6.1% (↑) +1.4%</p> <p>3) Shopping (City Centre): 2018 = 11.3% 2019 = 10.5% (↓) -0.8%</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other): 2018 = 3.2%</p>	<p>All Journeys by Public Transport (Bus and Rail Combined):</p> <p>1st April 2019 to 16th March 2020 (pre-pandemic average) = 17%</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 9% (↓) -8%</p>	<p>All Journeys by Public Transport (Bus and Rail Combined):</p> <p>1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 (average during pandemic) = 9%</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 11% (↑) +2%</p>	<p>All Journeys by Public Transport (Bus and Rail Combined):</p> <p>1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 (average during pandemic) = 11%</p> <p>1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 (post-pandemic average) = 12% (↑) +1%</p>

2015 = 3.0% (↓) -0.8% 2016 = 4.4% (↑) +1.4% 5) Leisure: 2014 = 8.7% 2015 = 7.5% (↓) -0.8% 2016 = 8.8% (↑) +1.3%	2017 = 2.7% (↓) -1.7% 5) Leisure: 2016 = 8.8% 2017 = 8.3% (↓) -0.5%	2018 = 3.2% (↑) +0.5% 5) Leisure: 2017 = 8.3% 2018 = 8.5% (↑) +0.3%	2019 = 3.9% (↑) +0.7% 5) Leisure: 2018 = 8.5% 2019 = 9.7% (↑) +1.2%			
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Analysis

The proportion of journeys made by public transport has increased from 2021/2022. Rail use specifically has also increased over this period from 48% in 2021/2022 to 68% in 2022/2023, following the lows experienced during the pandemic.

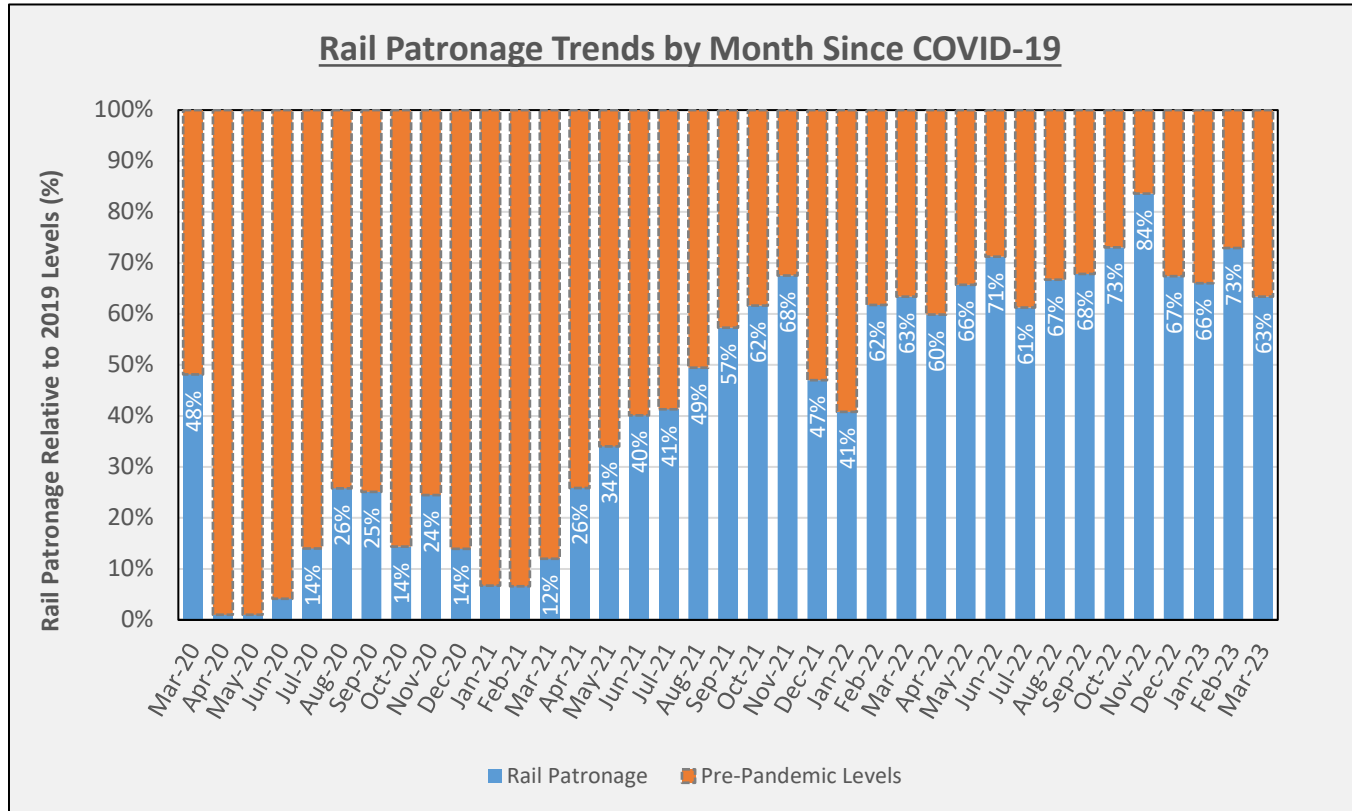
The changes in rail patronage relative to 2019/2020 are given in table 1.18.1 and figure 1.18.2 below.

Table 1.18.1

Measure	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Rail Patronage	100%	12%	48%	68%

Latest data indicates that as of August 2023, rail patronage has returned to around 80% of pre-pandemic levels, consistent with the current service frequency relative to that of 2019.

Figure 1.18.2



Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023, and will be used to inform the performance against this objective for 2023/2024.

Topic Area: Improvement in Journey Times by Bus

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC19

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (doubling bus use specifically), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. Construction continues to progress on the new Cardiff Bus Interchange, with this expected to be fully operational by Spring 2023. The Bus Emergency Scheme (BES) funding package was introduced from July of 2020 to support bus operators to maintain services, but has since been withdrawn as of July 2023. In response to this, major changes to bus timetables came into effect as of 3rd September 2023. In addition, the Council is also currently developing a Bus Strategy. The Council's plan moving forward is to bring a Bus Priority Strategy to Cabinet, such as to provide the platform needed in terms of prioritising key routes on the network. A default 20mph limit on restricted roads is due to come into effect across Wales from the 17th of September 2023. Prior to this, a Phase 1 trial of 20mph was introduced in the 'Cardiff (North)' area on 11th March 2022.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Improvement in journey times by bus	An annual 1 percent improvement in journey times for key corridors (North West Corridor, North East Corridor, Eastern Corridor and Southern Corridor) from adoption of the Local Development Plan	Failure to achieve an annual improvement in bus journey times of 1% for two or more consecutive years

Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
<p>Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Times (Transportation Survey):</p> <p>2015 = 59.8% 2016 = 62.6% (↑) +2.7%</p>	<p>Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Times (Transportation Survey):</p> <p>2016 = 62.6% 2017 = 52.1% (↓) -10.5%</p>	<p>Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Times (Transportation Survey):</p> <p>2017 = 52.1% 2018 = 54.7% (↑) +2.6%</p>	<p>Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Times (Transportation Survey):</p> <p>2018 = 54.7% 2019 = 41.3% (↓) -13.4%</p>	<p>Average Traffic Journey Times in 2020/2021 relative to those in 2019/2020 (as a proxy for Bus Journey Times) = 73% (↑)</p> <p>Peak Congestion Levels in 2020/2021 relative to those in 2019/2020 (as a proxy for Bus Journey Times) = 44% (↑)</p>	<p>Peak Congestion Levels (Source: Tom Tom) in 2021/2022 relative to those in 2020/2021 (as a proxy for Bus Journey Times) = 0% ()</p> <p>Inner City Last Mile Speed (Source: INRIX): 2019 = 9 mph 2020 = 15mph 2021 = 15mph 0% ()</p>	<p>Peak Congestion Levels (Source: Tom Tom): 2019 = 60% 2020 = 37% 2021 = 37% 2022 = 38% (↑) +1%</p> <p>Inner City Last Mile Speed (Source: INRIX): 2021 = 15mph 2022 = 13mph (↓) -13%</p>
<p>Analysis</p> <p>As a proxy for bus journey times, the level of congestion which occurs during peak periods as well as the inner-city last mile speed have been used, which indicate that congestion has increase and speeds decreased over the past year, not least likely due to around a 10% increase in traffic around the City Centre over the same period.</p>						

Changes in levels of congestion/delay are illustrated in table 1.19.1 below.

Table 1.19.1

	Peak Congestion (Tom Tom)	City Centre Speed (INRIX)	Hours Lost in Congestion (INRIX)
2019	60%	9mph	143
2020	37%	15mph	34
2021	37%	15mph	55
2022	38%	13mph	61

Recommendations

Monitor and analyse more closely using emerging data sources and methodologies. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023, and will be used to report in 2023/2024 user satisfaction regarding bus journey times.

Topic Area: Improvement in Bus Journey Time Reliability

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T1-T9

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC20

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (doubling bus use specifically), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. Construction continues to progress on the new Cardiff Bus Interchange, with this expected to be fully operational by Spring 2023. The Bus Emergency Scheme (BES) funding package was introduced from July of 2020 to support bus operators to maintain services, but has since been withdrawn as of July 2023. In response to this, major changes to bus timetables came into effect as of 3rd September 2023. In addition, the Council is also currently developing a Bus Strategy. The Council's plan moving forward is to bring a Bus Priority Strategy to Cabinet, such as to provide the platform needed in terms of prioritising key routes on the network. A default 20mph limit on restricted roads is due to come into effect across Wales from the 17th of September 2023. Prior to this, a Phase 1 trial of 20mph was introduced in the 'Cardiff (North)' area on 11th March 2022.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Improvement in bus journey time reliability	An annual 1 percent improvement in journey time reliability for key corridors (North West Corridor, North East Corridor, Eastern Corridor and Southern Corridor) from adoption of the Local Development Plan	Failure to achieve an annual improvement in bus journey time reliability of 1% for two or more consecutive years

Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Time Reliability (Transportation Survey): 2015 = 50.4% 2016 = 55.2% (↑) +4.8%	Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Time Reliability (Transportation Survey): 2016 = 55.2% 2017 = 43.9% (↓) -11.3%	Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Time Reliability (Transportation Survey): 2017 = 43.9% 2018 = 46.7% (↑) +2.8%	Public Satisfaction Regarding Bus Journey Time Reliability (Transportation Survey): 2018 = 46.7% 2019 = 30.8% (↓) -15.9%	Average Traffic Journey Time Reliability in 2020/2021 relative to those in 2019/2020 (as a proxy for Bus Journey Time Reliability) = +34% (↑) Peak Congestion Levels in 2020/2021 relative to those in 2019/2020 (as a proxy for Bus Journey Time Reliability) = 44% (↑)	Peak Congestion Levels (Source: Tom Tom) in 2021/2022 relative to those in 2020/2021 (as a proxy for Bus Journey Times) = 0% () Inner City Last Mile Speed (Source: INRIX): 2019 = 9 mph 2020 = 15mph 2021 = 15mph 0% ()	Peak Congestion Levels (Source: Tom Tom): 2019 = 60% 2020 = 37% 2021 = 37% 2022 = 38% (↑) +1% Inner City Last Mile Speed (Source: INRIX): 2021 = 15mph 2022 = 13mph (↓) -13%
Analysis						
As a proxy for bus journey time reliability, the level of congestion which occurs during peak periods as well as the inner-city last mile speed have been used, which indicate that congestion has increase and speeds decreased over the past year, not least likely due to around a 10% increase in traffic around the City Centre over the same period.						

The punctuality of services (and by implication journey time reliability) in South East Wales has decreased according to the Bus Users Annual Report for Wales, as summarised in table 1.20.1 below.

Table 1.20.1

	Average Punctuality per Month
2020	87%
2021	75%
2022	65%

Recommendations

Monitor and analyse more closely using emerging data sources and methodologies. The Annual Transport Survey has been reinstated in 2023, and will be used to report in 2023/2024 user satisfaction regarding bus journey time reliability.

Topic Area: Delivery of Regional Transport Hub

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T4

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC21

Contextual Changes: The UK entered a national lockdown from the 24th of March 2020 in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Even though all remaining restrictions were eased as of 27th of May 2022, travel behaviour has remained changed relative to prior to the pandemic. Cardiff released its Transport White Paper in January 2020 allied to the One Planet Cardiff, which set out an ambitious 10-year vision to increase sustainable travel (doubling bus use specifically), tackle climate change, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Welsh Government also released the Llwybr Newydd: A New Welsh Transport Strategy in 2021. Since 2022, the public have been subject to significant pressures from the increased cost of living (not least rising prices for fuel, food, energy and rising interest rates), this in turn has likely had a significant impact in influencing peoples' travel behaviour. Typically, this indicator is measured on the basis of conducting the Annual Transport Survey. However, due to the pandemic this was last undertaken in 2019, although a 2023 Annual Transport Survey is currently underway. Until such time as the results of this become available, other data sources have been used to monitor and report trends, the methodology for which has continued to be refined over time. Construction continues to progress on the new Cardiff Bus Interchange, with this expected to be fully operational by Spring 2023. The Bus Emergency Scheme (BES) funding package was introduced from July of 2020 to support bus operators to maintain services, but has since been withdrawn as of July 2023. In response to this, major changes to bus timetables came into effect as of 3rd September 2023. In addition, the Council is also currently developing a Bus Strategy. The Council's plan moving forward is to bring a Bus Priority Strategy to Cabinet, such as to provide the platform needed in terms of prioritising key routes on the network.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
Local Delivery of a regional transport hub	A regional transport hub will be delivered by 2018	Failure to deliver a regional transport hub by 2018

Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Redevelopment of Central Square ongoing. Planning approval for the new hub granted March 2017.	The council is committed to the delivery of the new hub, working in partnership with Welsh Government/TfW, Network Rail and developer Right Acres, as part of the Metro Delivery Partnership (MDP).	The Council is committed to facilitate delivery of the Transport Interchange, together with its ancillary uses and associated infrastructure. Completion of the interchange is currently anticipated to be 2023, although the bus station itself may become operational prior to this in 2021/2022.	The Council is committed to facilitate delivery of the Transport Interchange. Completion of this is currently anticipated in Quarter 4 of 2022, and is projected to be operation by around spring of 2023.	Construction began in December of 2019, and the Transport Interchange is currently anticipated to be fully operational in 2023.	Construction is on-going, with anticipated completion by early 2023, and to be fully operational by Summer of 2023.	Construction is on-going, with anticipated completion with partial opening by Winter 2023, followed by fit-out, to be fully operational in Spring 2024.
Analysis						
The new Bus Interchange forms part of the wider Central Square redevelopment, which includes the recent BBC Cymru Wales HQ. This will comprise a modern 14 bus bay interchange with good public amenities; customer information systems; being DDA compliant; and offering improved connectivity between different transport modes.						

Responsibility over delivery and operational duties for the interchange lies with Welsh Government and Transport for Wales (TFW), working in partnership with developers. The fit out of the interchange is an £11m project funded by Welsh Government.

The main application for the development (ref: 18/01705/MJR) was submitted in July 2018. However, a subsequent application for variation of conditions (ref: 19/02140/ MJR) was later received and granted in July of 2019, and in March of 2021 (ref: 21/00369/MJR).

Construction of the interchange began in December of 2019, and although construction was temporarily suspended during the pandemic lockdown, works recommenced in June of 2020, and have continued to make good progress since, remaining on target to achieve completion with partial opening by Winter 2023, followed by fit-out, to be fully operational in Spring 2024.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Delivery of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP6, KP8, T4

Indicator Reference: OB1 EC22

Contextual Changes: Lack of available funding and suitable developer contributions, continue to be significant constraints to the delivery of LTP schemes, and in securing the sustainable infrastructure necessary to support modal shift and the delivery of the Master-planning principles set out in the LDP. Since being originally defined within the LTP, previously named strategic cycle route, walkable network programme (WNP), and Integrated Network Map (INM) schemes, have been superseded and as a result reclassified below according to the Active Travel Network Map, or as part of one of Cardiff's five proposed Cycleways. Since the pandemic, efforts in some instances were refocused from existing or programmed schemes to around aiding post-Covid recovery.

Indicator			Target			Trigger
Local Delivery of new sustainable transportation infrastructure including: Rapid Bus Corridors, Cycle Network, Transport Hubs and LTP schemes to mitigate development impacts and support modal shift.			To prepare & implement a range of sustainable transport schemes including schemes identified in the Cardiff LTP which support modal shift and the delivery of the Master-planning principles set out in the LDP			Failure to deliver projects identified in LTP timeframes and/or failure to deliver sustainable key principles as referenced in OB4 SN12
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
ALL Schemes: Completed = 3 (9%)	ALL Schemes: Completed = 9 (17%)	ALL Schemes: Completed = 12 (20%)	ALL Schemes: Completed = 15 (23%)	ALL Schemes: Completed = 16 (22%)	ALL Schemes: Completed = 18 (26%)	ALL Schemes: Completed = 19 (27%)

<p>On-going = 15 (47%) On-hold = 14 (44%) TOTAL = 32</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 18 (56%)</p>	<p>On-going = 27 (52%) On-hold = 16 (31%) TOTAL = 52</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 36 (69%)</p>	<p>On-going = 32 (53%) On-hold = 16 (27%) TOTAL = 60</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 42 (70%)</p>	<p>On-going = 35 (55%) On-hold = 14 (22%) TOTAL = 64</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 50 (78%)</p>	<p>On-going = 44 (60%) On-hold = 13 (18%) TOTAL = 73</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 60 (82%)</p>	<p>On-going = 38 (54%) On-hold = 14 (14%) TOTAL = 70</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 56 (80%)</p> <p>Major Multi-Modal Schemes Completed/On-going = 8 (89%)</p> <p>Active Travel Schemes Completed/On-going = 25 (78%)</p> <p>Public Transport Schemes Completed/On-going = 23 (79%)</p>	<p>On-going = 39 (54%) On-hold = 14 (19%) TOTAL = 72</p> <p>Completed/On-going = 58 (81%)</p> <p>Major Multi-Modal Schemes Completed/On-going = 9 (90%)</p> <p>Active Travel Schemes Completed/On-going = 26 (79%)</p> <p>Public Transport Schemes Completed/On-going = 23 (79%)</p>
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Analysis

There has been a slight increase from 2021/2022 in the proportion of schemes that have been completed/on-going. Nevertheless, the Council has continued to make good progress against these, often in the face of significant time and resource constraints, and many different competing pressures.

Progress against LTP and LDP identified sustainable transport infrastructure schemes for the period 2015–2022/2023, are summarised below –

Major Multi-Modal Schemes:

Timeframe:	Scheme:	Status:	Commentary:
2015-2017	Strategic Junction Improvements: Newport Road / West Grove [LDP]	COMPLETED	Phase 1: East Grove/Howard Place = completed 05/05/16; Phase 2a: West Grove/The Parade = completed 25/08/16; Phase 2b: Newport Road/West Grove = completed 14/03/17; Phase 3: Newport Road/Fitzalan Road = completed 22/11/17
2015-2017	Strategic Cycle & Bus Corridor Improvements: Route 6 - Cowbridge Rd East/West & Ely Bridge Roundabout	COMPLETED	Cowbridge Road East Toucan completed in 2016; Ely River Bridge completed in 2017; Traffic gate on A48 Western Avenue southbound approach to Ely Roundabout installed in 2017
2016-2030	City Centre Improvements: Bus Lanes, Bus Gates, Bus Priority & Junction Improvements [LDP]	On-going	"Central Square: Complete Westgate Street: Bus Gate complete, public realm and cycleway scheme yet to be started. City Centre East: Phase 1 of the scheme on site in late 2021, will include the redevelopment of the canal, a

			bus gate and a cycleway, due for completion Winter 2023 City Centre South: currently undergoing WelTAG and feasibility work. Will include further enhancements for active travel and public transport. Tudor Street: Complete"
2015-2030	Eastern Corridor Improvements: incl. Eastern Bay Link Phase 2 [Wales Transport Strategy/LDP]	On-going	WelTAG Stage 1 completed
2021-2030	Northern Bus Priority Corridor	On-going	In WelTAG2 with early concept design taking place on key areas.
2015-2026	Transport Interchange Schemes: Cardiff Parkway [LDP]	On-going	c650-space rail P&R being progressed as part of SSH
2016-2023	Transport Interchange Schemes: Cardiff Transport Interchange [LDP]	On-going	Delivery and operational duties now passed over to Welsh Government and TFW, construction commenced late 2019, estimated partial opening date Winter 2023, full opening Spring 2024.
2017-2025	Transport Interchange Schemes: Cardiff West Hub (Waun-Gron Interchange) & related strategic bus improvements	On-going	Housing taking forward Interchange scheme as part of integrated development of site. Planning Applications approved for interchange and retaining wall. Retaining wall

			under construction. Estimated completion end Q2 2023/24.
2017-2025	Transport Interchange Schemes: Strategic Park & Ride N of J33 [LDP]	On-going	1,000-space P&R to be delivered as part of SSD
2018-2030	Transport Interchange Schemes: UHW Hub	On-hold	Planning approval received. UHW revisiting design, no funding agreed.

Active Travel Schemes:

Timeframe:	Scheme:	Status:	Commentary:
2015-2016	Active Travel Network Map: Pedestrian Improvements - Llanrumney, St Mellos and Ely & Caerau (Phase 1)	COMPLETED	Phase 1 completed in 2015/2016; Phase 2 completed in 2016/2017; Phase 3 completed in 2017/2018
2016-2017	Active Travel Network Map: Pedestrian Improvements - Splott (Phase 1), Grangetown & Llandaff North	COMPLETED	Phase 1 schemes completed
2018-2019	Active Travel Network Map: Pedestrian Improvements - St Mellons, Ely, Caerau & Splott (Phase 2)	COMPLETED	WNP/SRIC schemes completed
2017-2020	Active Travel Network Map: Route 42 River Ely (New bridge over River Ely and associated path improvements either side) (Enfys)	COMPLETED	Ely River Bridge completed in 2017

2015-2016	Active Travel Network Map: Route 5 - Penarth Road Corridor - Phase 2	COMPLETED	Scheme completed in 2015
2015-2016	Active Travel Network Map: Route 50 - Wood St-Leckwith Rd	COMPLETED	Scheme completed in 2015
2017-2020	Active Travel Network Map: Route 80 - Excelsior Road, Taff Trail	COMPLETED	Scheme completed August 2020
2017-2018	Active Travel Network Map: Route 9 [45A] - North Road between Gabalfa & St Georges Rd	COMPLETED	Scheme completed in 2018
2017-2030	Active Travel Network Map: Footbridge over Western Av with Gabalfa Int.	On-hold	On-hold
2017-2030	Active Travel Network Map: Pantbach Road	On-hold	On-hold
2017-2030	Active Travel Network Map: Pedestrian Improvements - Llanishen & Pentwyn (Phase 1)	On-hold	On-hold
2017-2030	Active Travel Network Map: Pedestrian Improvements - Llanrumney (Phase 2)	On-hold	On-hold
2019-2030	Active Travel Network Map: WNP Grangetown, Llanishen and Llandaff North (Phase 2) (Improvements in pedestrian facilities and environment surrounding Hubs and Neighbourhood Centres.)	On-hold	On-hold

2020-2030	Active Travel Network Map: WNP Phase 2 Pentwyn and Phase 3 Ely & Caerau, Splott, Grangetown, Llandaff North, Llanishen and Pentwyn	On-hold	On-hold
2018-2030	City Centre Schemes, Pop-up Cycleways, Permanent Cycleways and the Cycle Parking Study and Strategy	On-going	On-going
2015-2030	Cycleway 1: North Cardiff Community Route - Phase 4	On-going	On-going
2018-2030	Cycleway 1: Phase 1 - City Centre to UHW Heath	COMPLETED	Scheme completed 2022
2018-2030	Cycleway 2 City Centre to St Mellons Business Park	On-going	Phase 1 has gone in as a pop up, the remainder of the route is currently part of the East-West Cross City Sustainable Transport Corridor and is in design and testing. Scheme due on site 2025.
2016-2030	Cycleway 3: Bute Dock Footway Shared Use	On-going	On-going
2016-2030	Cycleway 3: Bute East Dock-Hemingway Rd	On-going	On-going
2018-2030	Cycleway 3: City Centre to Cardiff Bay	On-going	Tyndall Street section has been installed as a pop up. Permanent scheme is in early concept design.
2016-2030	Cycleway 3: Sanquahar/Windsor Rd	On-going	New crossing implemented 2018/19

2018-2030	Cycleway 4: City Centre to Llandaff, Danescourt & NW Cardiff	On-going	Phase 1 construction completed. Phase 2 in Pre-Planning Application, due on site 2025.
2019-2030	Cycleway 4: Llantrisant Road between Bridge Street and Danescourt Way (Provide cycle lanes and reduce build-out widths. Provide off road cycle track on one side)	On-going	On-going, feasibility of route alignment currently ongoing
2018-2030	Cycleway 5: City Centre to Riverside, Ely & Caerau	On-going	Phase 1 has gone in as a pop up, phase 2 is in concept / detailed design stage
2017-2030	Cycleway 5: Cowbridge Rd West/Vincent Rd	On-going	On-going
2017-2030	Cycleway 5: Grand Avenue	On-going	On-going
2020-2030	Road Safety Programme: Road Safety Education - Provide road safety education and support revenue spending of the Road Safety Grant Revenue	On-going	On-going programme
2020-2030	Road Safety Programme: Road Safety Grant Revenue - Deliver Road Safety programme in accordance with the Road Safety Grant	On-going	On-going programme
2020-2030	Road Safety Programme: Road Safety Schemes - Annual Pre-delivery and scheme implementation programme	On-going	On-going programme

2020-2030	Road Safety Programme: School Crossing Patrol Service - Improve pedestrian safety when crossing the road on school trips	On-going	On-going programme
2021-2030	Roath Park Cycle Route	On-going	Phase 1 (Roath Park) out to tender and due to complete early 2025, other phases in design.
2020-2030	Strategic Cycle Network (Enfys) - City Centre Hub: Queen Street	On-hold	Being progressed as part of major city centre projects including Canal Quarter and Westgate Street improvements along with work on permanent cycleway solutions for Cycleway 5, Castle Street and Cycleway 2.

Public Transport Schemes:

Timeframe:	Scheme:	Status:	Commentary:
2016-2017	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus Corridor - A469 Phase 2 - Birchgrove Road to Maes-y- Coed Road	COMPLETED	Delivered in 2016/2017
2015-2022	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus Corridor - A470 – Caedelyn Road to Ty'n-y-Parc Road	COMPLETED	Completed in 2022; junctions being considered as part of SMART Corridors' A470 'Living Lab'
2015-2016	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus	COMPLETED	Delivered Q4 2016-2017

	Corridor - A470 – Keysham Road to Birchgrove Road		
2016-2020	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Electrification of South Wales Great Western Mainline (TfW) [LDP]	COMPLETED	Completed December 2019. Fully electrified services now operating following electrification of Severn Tunnel
2016-2017	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Metro Station Improvements Plan (MSIP) - Llandaf Station (TfW) [LDP]	COMPLETED	Works completed in 2017
2016-2017	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Metro Station Improvements Plan (MSIP) - Radyr Station (TfW) [LDP]	COMPLETED	Works completed in 2017
2015-2017	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: New Platform & Building Entrance at Cardiff Central Station (Network Rail) [LDP]	COMPLETED	Opened in January 2017
2015-2017	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: New Platform & Building Entrance at Cardiff Queen Street Station (Network Rail) [LDP]	COMPLETED	Works completed in 2015
2020-2030	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: Bus Programme – Strategic Bus Network: Annual Pre-delivery and scheme implementation programme [LDP/Metro]	On-going	On-going

2017-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: Eastern Bus Corridor - A48 Eastern Avenue Bus Lane Improvements Between Pentwyn Int. & Pontprennau Int. [LDP]	On-going	Being considered as part of multi-modal Eastern Corridor Study
2015-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus Corridor - A469 Phase 1 - St Georges Road to Birchgrove Road [LDP]	On-hold	On-hold subject to funding
2016-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus Corridor - A469 Phase 3 - North of Maes-y-Coed Road [LDP]	On-going	Concept designs under consideration
2016-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus Corridor - A470 - Gabalfa/Heath Hospital to City Centre [LDP]	On-going	Being considered as part of NBC Corridor work.
2017-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North East Bus Corridor - Bus Lane & Priority Improvements around NE Cardiff [LDP]	On-going	Options identified, awaiting planning application. On going discussions with developer regarding mitigations
2018-2030	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North West Bus Corridor - A4119 Capel Llanilltern	On-hold	On hold

2017-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: North West Bus Corridor - A4119 Llantrisant Road - Phase 2 [LDP]	On-going	Phase 2A completed in 2017; Phase 2B & 2C completed in June 2018; Phase 2D (Pen-Hill) anticipated on-site in Q2 2023/2024
2016-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: Part-time Bus Lanes on Strategic Routes [LDP]	On-hold	Has not yet been required but may be needed where there is conflict with parking requirements
2019-2030	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: Priority Narrowings & Bus Borders	On-hold	On hold
2019-2030	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: Real-Time Passenger Information	On-going	On-going. Surveys completed for first phase of display renewal. Installation programmed to begin end of Q2 2023/2024
2017-2026	Strategic Bus Improvement Schemes: Southern Bus Corridor - Cardiff Bay Barrage Link (Vale of Glamorgan) [LDP]	On-hold	Structural surveys completed; consultation completed; Penarth Headlands Link on hold, Barrage Link on hold
2020-2030	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Cardiff Capital Region Metro programme: Delivery in line with WG Strategic Metro programme	On-going	Responsibility for delivery transferred to TfW as part of the Metro
2019-2030	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: City Centre to Cardiff Bay - New Rail Station in the vicinity of proposed Cardiff Arena	On-going	Responsibility for delivery transferred to TfW as part of the Metro

2019-2030	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: City Centre to Cardiff Bay (Phase 1 – conversion of existing single track to tram) (TfW) [LDP]	On-going	Responsibility for delivery transferred to TfW as part of the Metro
2019-2030	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: City Centre to Cardiff Bay (Phase 2 – twin track and link via Callaghan Square to Central Station) (TfW) [LDP]	On-going	Being delivered as part of the CrossRail Phase 1 works - CC as Lead, working in partnership with TfW. Callaghan Square will be on site in 2025, completion due 2028-29.
2019-2030	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: City Centre to Cardiff Bay (Phase 3 – Remove Herbert Street bridge and realign tracks to be at grade) (TfW) [LDP]	On-hold	No longer applicable.
2016-2024	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Electrification of Core Valleys Lines (TfW) [LDP]	On-going	Responsibility for delivery transferred to TfW as part of the Metro
2018-2033	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Metro Rail Strategy Delivery Programme [LDP]	On-going	Discussions on programme currently taking place with TfW
2019-2030	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Pontyclun to Cardiff (New rapid transit link to connect Pontyclun with Cardiff via strategic sites serving major new development) (TfW) [LDP]	On-going	Responsibility for delivery transferred to TfW as part of the Metro

2015-2026	Strategic Rail Improvement Schemes: Rail Station Access, Signage & Information Improvements (TfW) [LDP]	On-going	Responsibility for delivery with TfW as part of the Metro. CC working with TfW to identify improvements.
Recommendations			
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.			

Topic Area: Central Shopping Area Protect Frontages SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: R3

Indicator reference: OB1 EC23

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Central Shopping Area Protected Frontages SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Central Shopping Area Protected Frontages SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018.	It is proposed not to progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).

Analysis

The number of Class A1 (Shop) uses within Protected Shopping Frontages is monitored as part of the Performance AMR (Indicator OB1 EC11). The results of this year's survey shown that the number of frontages with 50% or more Class A1 uses remains strong at 96.3%, when measured against this indicator.

Taking into consideration the level of detail and assessment criteria identified through LDP Policies R2 (Development in the Central Shopping Area) and R3 (Protected Shopping Frontages), in addition to further guidance that has been provided through the adopted Food, Drink and Leisure Uses SPG, it is not considered necessary to produce supplementary planning guidance relating specifically to Protected Shopping Frontages at this time.

This position will be reviewed annually to monitor if any significant contextual changes occur in the future.

Recommendations

- To not progress a Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages SPG at this time.
- To monitor Performance AMR 'OB1 EC11', to identify any significant contextual changes to Central Shopping Area Protected Shopping Frontages during the monitoring period.

Topic Area: Shop Fronts and Signs Guidance SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP5

Indicator reference: OB1 EC24

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
LOCAL Shop Fronts and Signs Guidance SPG						Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023	
The Shop Fronts and Signs Guidance SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in November 2017	A draft of the Shop Fronts and Signs SPG has been prepared and is currently being reviewed / finalised internally prior to being issued for public consultation.	The Shopfront Design and Signage SPG was approved by Council on 20 th June 2019.	The Shopfront Design and Signage SPG was approved by Council on 20 th June 2019.	The Shopfront Design and Signage SPG was approved by Council on 20 th June 2019	The Shopfront Design and Signage SPG was approved by Council on 20 th June 2019	The Shopfront Design and Signage SPG was approved by Council on 20 th June 2019	
Analysis							
The Shopfront Design and Signage SPG was approved by Council on 20 th June 2019.							

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Protection of Employment Land and Premises SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: EC1, EC3

Indicator reference: OB1 EC25

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Protection of Employment Land and Premises for Business and Industry and Warehousing SPG							Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The Protection of Employment Land and Premises for Business and Industry and Warehousing SPG was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and	The Protection of Employment Land for Business and Industry SPG was approved in November 2017	The Protection of Employment Land for Business and Industry SPG was approved in November 2017	The Protection of Employment Land for Business and Industry SPG was approved in November 2017	The Protection of Employment Land for Business and Industry SPG was approved in November 2017	The Protection of Employment Land for Business and Industry SPG was approved in November 2017	The Protection of Employment Land for Business and Industry SPG was approved in November 2017	

Council for approval in October 2017						
Analysis						
The SPG was approved by Council on 30 th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Objective 2 – To respond to evidenced social needs

Topic Area: Trajectory of Housing Delivery

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO1 (New)

Contextual Change: This is a new indicator, which is required by updated Welsh Government Development Plans Manual Edition 3: Table 21A and Diagram 16B in relation to trajectory of housing delivery and replaces the previous housing land supply indicator.

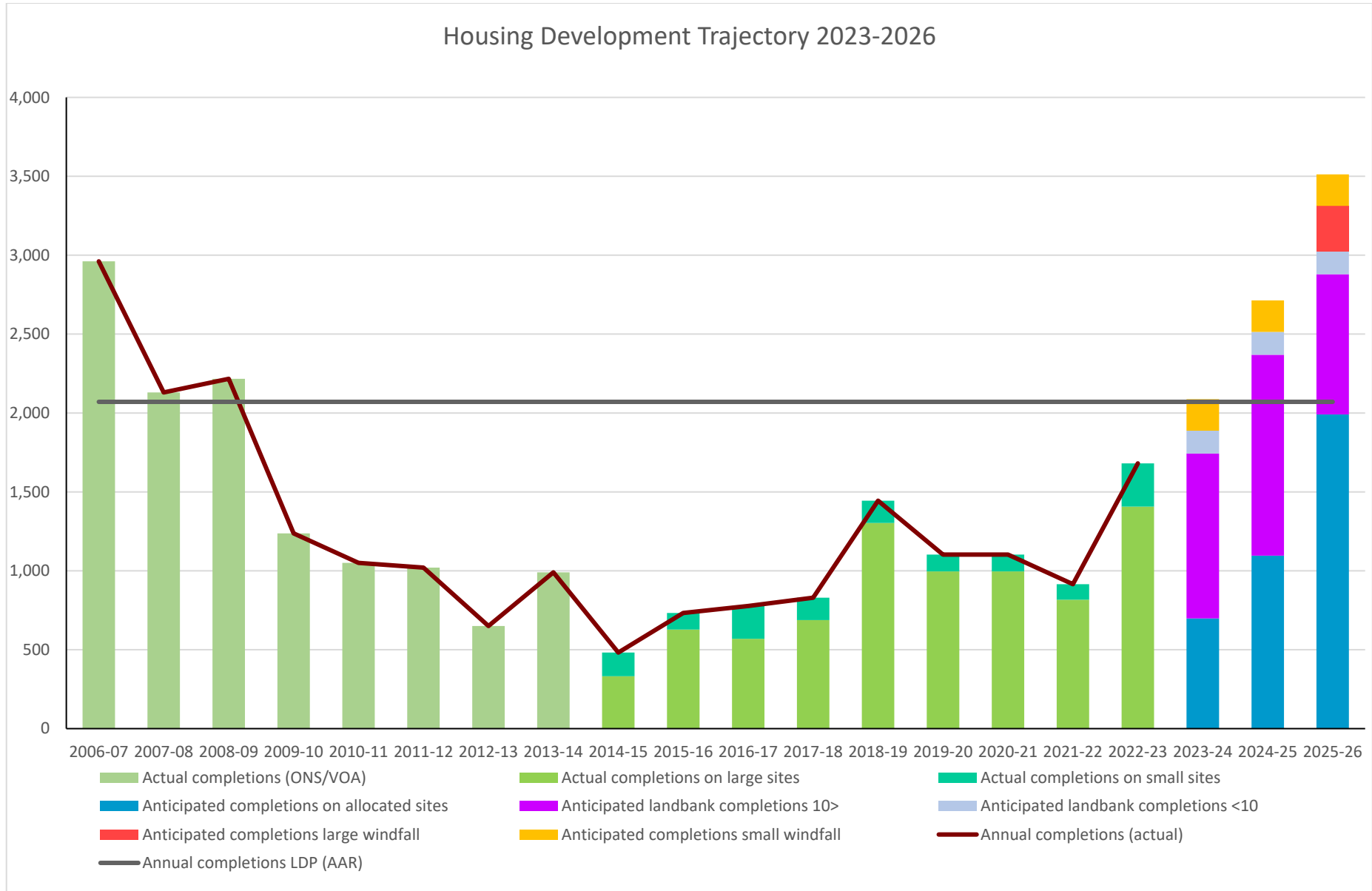
Indicators
Table 21A & Diagram 16B (see following pages)
Analysis
<p>These indicators compare the Annual Average Requirement set out in the LDP with the number of actual completions that have taken place.</p> <p>The latest monitoring figures show that there is an annual shortfall of -18.8% against the Annual Average Requirement in the LDP in 2022/23. In this year completions are 390 below what was anticipated i.e., 2,071 AAR (black line) vs 1,681 actual completions (maroon line). The cumulative required build rate from the start of the plan period to 1st April 2023, was 35,203 units. Actual completions for this same period have been 21,323 units, representing a 13,880 unit shortfall in housing delivery of the plan period to date (-39%).</p> <p>As progress continues being made with construction of the strategic housing sites it is anticipated that completion rates will increase over the remaining three years of the plan period as set out in the table and diagram below.</p> <p>It should be noted that due to the Covid-19 Pandemic which began in early 2020, no housing monitoring survey was undertaken at the end of March 2020. However, due to Covid restrictions being lifted, a housing monitoring survey was carried out between April and May 2021. Therefore, the actual completions figure presented for 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 is based on an average of the two year total.</p>

“Table 21A” - Comparison of Housing Completions against LDP Average Annual Requirement (LDP)

LDP Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Actual completions (ONS/VOA)	2,961	2,130	2,217	1,237	1,050	1,020	650	990												
Actual completions on large sites									332	628	569	688	1,303	997	997	817	1,407			
Actual completions on small sites									150	105	208	142	141	107	107	98	274			
Anticipated completions on allocated sites																		698	1,096	1,991
Anticipated landbank completions <10																		145	145	145
Anticipated landbank completions 10>																		1,045	1,273	888
Anticipated completions large windfall																		*	*	288
Anticipated completions small windfall																		199	199	199
Annual completions (actual)	2,961	2,130	2,217	1,237	1,050	1,020	650	990	482	733	777	830	1,444	1,103	1,103	915	1,681			
Annual completions LDP (AAR)	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071	2,071
Annual difference (homes)	890	59	146	-834	-1,021	-1,051	-1,421	-1,081	-1,589	-1,338	-1,294	-1,241	-627	-968	-968	-1,156	-390			
Annual difference (%)	43%	3%	7%	-40%	-49%	-51%	-69%	-52%	-77%	-65%	-62%	-60%	-30%	-47%	-47%	-56%	-19%			
Cumulative completions (actual)	2,961	5,091	7,308	8,545	9,595	10,615	11,265	12,255	12,737	13,470	14,247	15,077	16,521	17,624	18,727	19,642	21,323			
Cumulative completions (anticipated)																		23,411	26,124	29,636
Cumulative completions (AAR)	2,071	4,142	6,212	8,283	10,354	12,425	14,495	16,566	18,637	20,708	22,778	24,849	26,920	28,991	31,061	33,132	35,203	37,274	39,344	41,415
Cumulative difference (homes)	890	950	1,096	262	-759	-1,810	-3,230	-4,311	-5,900	-7,238	-8,531	-9,772	-10,399	-11,367	-12,334	-13,490	-13,880	-13,863	-13,220	-11,779
Cumulative difference (%)	43%	23%	18%	3%	-7%	-15%	-22%	-26%	-32%	-35%	-37%	-39%	-39%	-39%	-40%	-41%	-39%	-37%	-34%	-28%

*No double counting of large windfalls within the first two years of supply.

Note: Official ONS/Valuation Office Agency data is used for completions during the period 2006-2014. This is consistent with the conclusions on this matter set out in the Inspectors’ Report into the Cardiff Local Development Plan 2006-2026 (Paragraphs 4.8 and 4.9). Completions data from 2014-15 onwards taken from JHLAS/Council monitoring records.



Topic Area: Topic Area: Number of General market Dwellings Built

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO2

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
CORE The number of net general market dwellings built		Provide 22,555 net general market dwellings over the remaining Plan period in accordance with the cumulative 2 year targets set out below: 2016: 2,495 2018: 4,096 2020: 4,153 2022: 4,042 2024: 4,010 2026: 3,759			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The total number of general market dwellings built during 2014/15 was 377.	The total number of general market dwellings built during 2016/7 was 547.	The total number of general market dwellings built between 1 st April 2018 and	The total number of general market dwellings built between 1 st April 2019 and	The total number of general market dwellings built between 1 st April 2020 and	The total number of general market dwellings built between 1 st April 2021 and	The total number of general market dwellings built between 1 st April 2022 and

<p>The total number of general market dwellings built during 2015/16 was 489.</p> <p>The combined total of general market dwellings built by 1st April 2016 was 866.</p>	<p>The total number of general market dwellings built during 2017/18 was 636.</p> <p>The combined total of general market dwellings built by 1st April 2018 was 1,183.</p>	<p>31st March 2019 was 1,135.</p> <p>The cumulative total number of general market dwellings built to date is therefore 3,184.</p>	<p>31st March 2020 was 853.</p> <p>The cumulative total number of general market dwellings built to date is therefore 4,037.</p>	<p>31st March 2021 was 853.</p> <p>The cumulative total number of general market dwellings built to date is therefore 4,890.</p>	<p>31st March was 685.</p> <p>The cumulative total number of general market dwellings built to date is therefore 5,575.</p>	<p>31st March 2023 was 1,228.</p> <p>The cumulative total number of general market dwellings built to date is therefore 6,803.</p>
<p>Analysis</p> <p>Whilst the cumulative target for general market dwellings has not been achieved, the past year has seen a significant increase in the number of completions when compared to previous years. The number of general market dwellings built in 2022/23 was roughly double that of 2021/22.</p> <p>A large majority of the LDP Strategic Sites have detailed planning permission and construction on most is well underway. It is expected to see continued high levels of housing delivery across them in future years.</p>						
<p>Recommendations</p> <p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Topic Area: Number of Affordable Dwellings Built

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1, KP2, KP4, KP13, H3

Indicator reference: OB2 SO3

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
CORE The number of net additional affordable dwellings built (TAN2)		Provide 6,646 net affordable units over the remaining Plan period (representing an average of 22.8% of total housing provision). Expected delivery rate to meet the target set out below: 2016: 735 2018: 1,207 2020: 1,224 2022: 1,191 2024: 1,181 2026: 1,108			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The total number of affordable dwellings provided during	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during

2014/15 was 105.	2016/17 was 230.	2018/19 was 309.	2019/20 was 250.	2020/21 was 250.	2021/22 was 230.	2022/23 was 453.
The total number of affordable dwellings provided during 2015/16 was 244.	The total number of affordable dwellings provided during 2017/18 was 194.	The total number of affordable dwellings built to date was therefore 1,082.	The total number of affordable dwellings built to date was therefore 1,582.	The total number of affordable dwellings built to date was therefore 1,832.	The total number of affordable dwellings built to date was therefore 2,062.	The total number of affordable dwellings built to date was therefore 2,515.
The combined total of affordable dwellings provided by 1st April 2016 was 349.	The combined total of affordable dwellings provided by 1st April 2018 was 424.					

Analysis

Whilst the cumulative target for affordable dwellings has not been achieved, the past year has seen a significant increase in the number of completions when compared to previous years. The number of affordable dwellings built in 2022/23 was roughly double that of 2021/22.

Despite the cumulative total of required completed affordable dwellings of 4,357 by 2022 not being achieved, it is encouraging to see that good progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP in January 2016.

The monitoring data shows that affordable housing completions are increasing as a range and choice of new housing sites begin to come forward. The latest figures show that 1,492 new build affordable dwellings were completed in the last five years, which represents 24% of total new build housing completions over this period. This trend is expected to continue as construction of the greenfield strategic housing sites gathers pace for the remaining 3 years of the Plan period. These figures show that good progress is being made in delivering affordable housing to meet the identified need within the city.

Recommendations

A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.

New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.

Topic Area: Topic Area: Annual Dwellings Completions

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO4

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
CORE Annual dwelling completions (all dwellings)		Provide 29,201 dwellings over the remaining Plan period in accordance with the cumulative 2 year targets set out below: 2016: 3,230 2018: 5,303 2020: 5,377 2022: 5,233 2024: 5,191 2026: 4,866			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The total number of all dwellings provided during 2014/15 was 482.	The total number of all dwellings provided during 2016/17 was 777	The total number of all dwellings built by 1 st April 2019 was 1,444. The total number of all	The total number of all dwellings built by 1 st April 2020 was 1,103.	The total number of all dwellings built by 1 st April 2021 was 1,103.	The total number of all dwellings built by 1 st April 2022 was 915. The total number of all	The total number of all dwellings built by 1 st April 2023 was 1,681.

The total number of all dwellings provided during 2015/16 was 733.	The total number of all dwellings provided during 2017/18 was 830	dwellings built to date is 4,266.	The total number of all dwellings built to date is 5,369.	The total number of all dwellings built to date is 6,472.	dwellings built to date is 7,387.	The total number of all dwellings built to date is 9,518.
The combined total by 1st April 2016 was 1,215.	The combined total by 1 st April 2018 was 1,607.					
Analysis						
<p>Whilst the cumulative target for affordable dwellings has not been achieved, the past year has seen a significant increase in the number of completions when compared to previous years.</p> <p>A large majority of the LDP Strategic Sites have detailed planning permission and construction on most is well underway. It is expected to see continued high levels of housing delivery across them in future years. In addition, there has been a significant contribution from large brownfield ‘windfall’ sites in the past year. These types of sites will be an important source of housing provision going forward into the new replacement LDP plan period.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Topic Area: Number of Windfall Units Completed

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO5

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
CORE Number of windfall units completed per annum on all sites		Annual target of overall anticipated windfall contributions for the remainder of the Plan period – 488 dwellings per annum.			Delivery varies by more than 10% above or below 488 dwellings per annum for any consecutive 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The total number of windfall contributions during 2016/17 was 449 dwellings.	The total number of windfall contributions during 2017/18 was 401 dwellings.	The total number of windfall contributions during 2018/19 was 737 dwellings.	The total number of windfall contributions during 2019/20 was 505 dwellings.	The total number of windfall contributions during 2020/21 was 505 dwellings.	The total number of windfall contributions during 2021/22 was 218 dwellings.	The total number of windfall contributions during 2022/23 was 1,134 dwellings.
Analysis						
During the monitoring period for 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023, there were 1,134 dwellings completed which were considered 'windfall' sites as they were over 10 dwellings, were not the result of a change of use and did not form part of an LDP allocated site. The 1,134 completed windfall units falls outside the 10% buffer set out in the trigger.						

This high figure can be attributed to a number of large apartment developments which were all completed within the past financial year. It is not considered to be reflective of the general rate of windfall contributions, based on previous years set out above.

Recommendations

A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.

New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.

Topic Area: Settlement Boundaries

Relevant LDP Policies: KP3(B), EN1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO6

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Core Number of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that does not satisfy LDP policies.		Number of dwellings permitted that are not in accordance with KP3(B)			1 or more permission that does not satisfy LDP policies	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted outside the settlement boundary that do not satisfy policy.
Analysis						
During the 7th monitoring period no applications for dwellings were permitted outside the settlement boundary that did not satisfy policy. During the monitoring period of the relevant applications approved five applications were approved for residential development outside the settlement boundary. All applications are considered to be policy compliant/compliant subject to						

conditions. Given this it is considered that Policy KP3(B) is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor

Topic Area: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Provision

Relevant LDP Policies: H7

Indicator reference: OB2 SO7

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
LOCAL Keep the Seawall Road site under review for potential permanent residential Gypsy and Traveller accommodation						Site is no longer categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
Site is still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2 in latest Development Advice Maps	Site is still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2 in latest Development Advice Maps	Site is still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2 in latest Development Advice Maps	Site is still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2 in latest Development Advice Maps	Site is still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2 in latest Development Advice Maps	Site is currently still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2. New guidance in draft TAN15 and the related Flood Map for Planning show the site in a defended zone where Gypsy and Traveller sites on	Site is currently still categorised within Flood Risk Zone C2. New guidance in draft TAN15 and the related Flood Map for Planning show the site in a defended zone where Gypsy and Traveller sites on	

					brownfield land are permitted subject to meeting the acceptability tests set out in the TAN	brownfield land are permitted subject to meeting the acceptability tests set out in the TAN
Analysis						
<p>This site was included as an allocation for a Gypsy and Traveller site in the Deposit LDP in September 2013. However, the site was deleted from the Plan at the LDP Examination in 2015 as it was located in a C2 Flood Risk Zone where highly vulnerable development such as Gypsy and Traveller sites are precluded by Welsh Government Planning Guidance. It was agreed at the LDP Examination that an indicator would be included in the Monitoring Framework to keep the site under review should the position regarding flood risk change over the lifetime of the Plan. This will ensure that the site can continue to be considered along with other sites to accommodate the need for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches.</p> <p>Whilst the current status of site in terms of flood risk remains unchanged the new draft TAN15 and related Flood Map for Planning issued in September 2021 shows the site within a defended zone. Highly vulnerable development such as Gypsy and Traveller sites are permitted within such zones subject to the site being on brownfield land and meeting the flood risk acceptability tests set out in the TAN. This new revised TAN15 is due to come into force towards the end of 2023.</p> <p>In addition, the contract to improve coastal flood defences along the Rover Way Foreshore and River Rhymney has now been awarded. This has been designed to protect the area from the impact of extreme weather events, and from rising sea level for the next 100 years. Construction is due to commence later this year and will take approximately 3 years to complete.</p> <p>These forthcoming changes to TAN15 and the change in status of the site together with the improvements to the flood defences will change the position of the site in relation to flood risk. This will enable the potential of the site to accommodate Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be reviewed and considered through the ongoing Replacement LDP preparation process along with other sites to accommodate the need for Gypsy and Traveller sites.</p>						

Recommendations
Review potential of site to accommodate Gypsy and Traveller pitches through the ongoing Replacement LDP preparation process.

Topic Area: Gypsy and Traveller Provision – Permanent Sites

Relevant LDP Policies: H7

Indicator reference: OB2 SO8

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
<p>LOCAL Provision is made for meeting identified needs for permanent Gypsy and Traveller accommodation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure and representatives – July 2015 2. Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment – December 2015 3. Undertake Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment for both permanent and transit pitches in accordance with Housing (Wales) Act 2014 – February 2016 4. Undertake a site search and assessment and secure approval of findings – July 2016 5. Secure planning permission and funding (including any grant funding from Welsh Government) for identified site(s) required to meet short term need for 43 pitches by May 2017 6. Secure planning permission and funding (including any grant funding from Welsh Government) for identified 	<p>LOCAL Provision is made for meeting identified needs for permanent Gypsy and Traveller accommodation</p>

			site(s) required to meet long term need for 65 pitches by May 2021			
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
Project management arrangements, including reporting structure and representatives have been established and a methodology for undertaking site search and assessment was approved at Cabinet in January 2016. In addition, an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was approved by	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The Replacement LDP preparation process will consider the findings of the latest GTAA and work on site assessments undertaken to date and allocate sites to meet the need identified to 2036. Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an	The Replacement LDP preparation process will consider the findings of the latest GTAA and work on site assessments undertaken to date and allocate sites to meet the need identified to 2036. A suitable site will need to be identified in the Replacement LDP Deposit Plan which is due to be

<p>Welsh Government in November 2016.</p> <p>Cabinet in September 2016 noted that good progress has been made in undertaking a city wide search for land which could be suitable for Gypsy and Traveller sites but agreed that the assessment is not yet fully complete and there was a clear need to undertake more detailed technical investigations. At Cabinet it was agreed that it would be premature to conclude the site assessment</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>obligation to progress this work as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>considered by Cabinet and Council next year.</p> <p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress this work as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing</p>
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<p>process until these have been completed.</p> <p>Work on undertaking these more detailed technical assessments has been ongoing throughout the year. When these assessments are complete the Council will consider the findings and determine a way forward</p> <p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site</p>						<p>(Wales) Act 2014.</p>
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<p>assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community.</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>						
<p>Analysis</p>						
<p>An updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was submitted for approval by Welsh Government in November 2016. This identified a reduced need for 72 permanent pitches in the city by 2026 (compared to a need for 108 pitches in the previous 2013 GTAA) and a regional need for a transit site of 10 pitches. Of the 72 permanent pitches 48 were required short term in the next five years compared to 43 in the previous 2013 GTAA. Welsh Government guidance requires the GTAA to be reviewed every 5 years and a further updated study was submitted to Welsh Government for approval in November 2021. This identified a need for 115 pitches in the city up to 2036 and a regional need for a transit site of 10 pitches. Of the 115 pitches 73 were required short term in the next five years.</p>						

The Council has established a working group made up of senior Council officers from the Housing and the Planning service with the responsibility for finding locations for both permanent and transit pitches to meet this need.

The timetable for meeting the need identified in the previous 2016 assessment was included in the LDP Annual Monitoring Framework through this indicator. In accordance with this timetable a site selection criteria were approved by the Council's Cabinet in January 2016. The approved site selection criteria set out assessment criteria around three main headings relating to availability, site suitability and achievability. Availability considerations include whether the site is genuinely available long term and there are no legal issues. Site suitability considerations include a comprehensive list of policy and physical constraints, and deliverability considerations relate to the consideration of total cost (including any abnormal costs) to ensure it does not prejudice the ability to develop the site.

The selection and consideration of potential Gypsy and Traveller sites will include detailed technical investigations, particularly flood risk assessments, to fully establish the extent of risk, along with the potential scope of mitigation measures and any other relevant site-specific technical matters. This work will be carried out in liaison with Natural Resources Wales and Welsh Government. It is important to find the best possible site for the community and it is important that this is fully considered before concluding the site assessment process.

Following the agreement of the latest Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment by Welsh Government, further work will then be undertaken before identifying potential sites for consideration.

The Council has now started the preparation of a Replacement LDP. The plan period for the Replacement Plan is 2021 to 2036 and the findings of this assessment will form part of the evidence base for the plan. The next stage in the plan preparation the detailed Deposit Plan will need to allocate sites to meet the need for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches to 2036 identified in this assessment taking forward work currently ongoing on identifying sites for new pitches within the city. The Deposit Plan is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council next year.

The Council recognises it has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community. The Council has a firm and absolute commitment to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Progress with this will continue to be monitored and reported on in future AMR's.

Recommendations

Take forward work undertaken to date on identifying a suitable site for permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the ongoing preparation of the Replacement LDP and allocate site in the detailed Deposit Plan to meet the need for pitches identified in the GTAA.

Topic Area: Gypsy and Traveller Provision – Transit Sites

Relevant LDP Policies: H7

Indicator reference: OB2 SO9

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
<p>LOCAL Provision is made for meeting identified needs for transit Gypsy and Traveller accommodation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree project management arrangements including reporting structure and representatives – July 2015 2. Agree methodology for undertaking site search and assessment – December 2015 3. Undertake Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment for both permanent and transit pitches in accordance with Housing (Wales) Act 2014 – February 2016 4. Undertake a site search and assessment and secure approval of findings – July 2016 5. Secure planning permission and funding (including any grant funding from Welsh Government) for identified site(s) required to meet short term need for 43 pitches by May 2017 6. Secure planning permission and funding (including any grant funding from Welsh Government) for identified 	<p>Failure to achieve these targets</p>

			site(s) required to meet long term need for 65 pitches by May 2021			
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
Project management arrangements, including reporting structure and representatives have been established and a methodology for undertaking site search and assessment was approved at Cabinet in January 2016. In addition, an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was approved by	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The detailed technical assessments have now been completed and the Council is currently considering the implications of the findings of these assessments and options in terms of taking this work forward. This has included ongoing discussions with Welsh Government.	The Replacement LDP preparation process will consider the findings of the latest GTAA and work on site assessments undertaken to date and allocate sites to meet the need identified to 2036. Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an	The Replacement LDP preparation process will consider the findings of the latest GTAA and work on site assessments undertaken to date and allocate sites to meet the need identified to 2036. A suitable site will need to be identified in the Replacement LDP Deposit Plan which is due to be

<p>Welsh Government in November 2016.</p> <p>Cabinet in September 2016 noted that good progress has been made in undertaking a city wide search for land which could be suitable for Gypsy and Traveller sites but agreed that the assessment is not yet fully complete and there was a clear need to undertake more detailed technical investigations. At Cabinet it was agreed that it would be premature to conclude the site assessment</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>obligation to progress this work as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>	<p>considered by Cabinet and Council next year.</p> <p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress this work as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing</p>
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<p>process until these have been completed.</p> <p>Work on undertaking these more detailed technical assessments has been ongoing throughout the year. When these assessments are complete the Council will consider the findings and determine a way forward</p> <p>Although this represents a delay to the agreed targets the Council recognise that it clearly has an obligation to progress the site</p>						<p>(Wales) Act 2014.</p>
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<p>assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community.</p> <p>The Council also remains firmly and absolutely committed to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</p>						
<p>Analysis</p>						
<p>An updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) was approved by Welsh Government in November 2016. This identified a reduced need for 72 permanent pitches in the city by 2026 (compared to a need for 108 pitches in the previous 2013 GTAA) and a regional need for a transit site of 10 pitches. Of the 72 permanent pitches 48 were required short term in the next five years compared to 43 in the previous 2013 GTAA. Welsh Government guidance requires the GTAA to be reviewed every 5 years and a further updated study was submitted to Welsh Government for approval in November 2021. This identified a need for 115 pitches in the city up to 2036 and a regional need for a transit site of 10 pitches. Of the 115 pitches 73 were required short term in the next five years.</p>						

The Council has established a working group made up of senior Council officers from the Housing and the Planning service with the responsibility for finding locations for both permanent and transit pitches to meet this need.

In terms of transit provision, whilst the adopted Local Development Plan sets out the clear commitment to provide a transit site in Cardiff, the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG), of which the Local Authority is a member, will continue to discuss transit provision at regional level. SEWSPG consists of 10 local planning authorities, plus the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. This Group has formed a Sub Group to look at the need for transit sites on a regional basis. This work will feed into the preparation of the Replacement LDP and new Strategic Development Plan for South East Wales, which will need to address the need for transit sites on a regional basis

The Council has now started the preparation of a Replacement LDP. The plan period for the Replacement Plan is 2021 to 2036 and the findings of this assessment will form part of the evidence base for the plan. The next stage in the plan preparation the detailed Deposit Plan will need to identify how the need for new transit Gypsy and Traveller pitches to 2036 identified in this assessment is going to be met taking forward the work being undertaken at a regional level. The Deposit Plan due to be considered by Cabinet and Council next year.

The Council recognises it has an obligation to progress the site assessment as soon as possible; however, this needs to be balanced against the need to find the best possible site for the community. The Council has a firm and absolute commitment to comply with the requirements of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Progress with this will continue to be monitored and reported on in future AMR's.

Recommendations

Take forward work being undertaken at a regional level on identifying a suitable site for transit Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the ongoing preparation of the Replacement LDP and identify how this need is going to be met in the detailed Deposit Plan.

Topic Area: Gypsy and Traveller Provision

Relevant LDP Policies: H7

Indicator reference: OB2 SO10

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches for residential accommodation		Ensure the existing supply of pitches is maintained (Should existing pitches be no longer available alternative pitches will be sought)			Any net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period	There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period	There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period	There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period	There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period	There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period	There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period
Analysis						
The latest Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) submitted for approval by the Welsh Government in November 2016 states that there are 80 pitches on two local authority owned sites at Shirenewton (59 pitches) and Rover Way						

(21 pitches). In addition, there are four authorised private sites with a total of 22 pitches giving a total of 92 pitches for the County as a whole. There has been no net loss of existing Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision during the monitoring period.

Recommendations

No action is required as present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site A Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S011

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
<p>LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site A – Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone</p>	<p>2,150 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates based on the JHLAS 2014 and developer intentions: 2016: 231 2018: 254 2020: 405 2022: 400 2024: 400 2026: 460</p>	<p>Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.</p>

Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
As at 1 st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site A.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site A.	As at 1 st April 2019 there were 102 completions on Strategic Housing Site A.	As at 1 st April 2020 there were no completions on Strategic Housing Site A	As at 1 st April 2021 there were no completions on Strategic Housing Site A	As at 1 st April 2022 there were no completions on Strategic Housing Site A	As at 1 st April 2023 there were 524 completions on Strategic Housing Site A.
Analysis						
<p>The 524 completions during 2022/23 can be attributed to two sites. One is the former Marland House building, now known as 'Wood Street House' which is located in the Central Square development and provides 318 apartments. The other site is the former Browning Jones & Morris industrial site located on Dumballs Road which has now been redeveloped as a building containing 206 apartments.</p> <p>To date there have been 626 completed dwellings on Strategic Site A, this is lower than the cumulative target set out above. Whilst the required target number of dwellings has not be reached, there are a number of sites in Strategic Site A either under construction, with planning permission or currently being determined by the Council which will contribute to further completions in the near future.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site B Gas Works, Ferry Road

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S012

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator			Target		Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site B – Gas Works, Ferry Road.			500 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 0 2018: 80 2020: 140 2022: 170 2024: 110 2026: 0		Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

In line with the target for this indicator, as at 1 st April 2017, there had been no completions on Strategic Site B.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site B.	As at 1 st April 2019 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site B.	As at 1 st April 2020 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site B.	As at 1 st April 2021 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site B.	As at 1 st April 2022 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site B.	As at 1 st April 2023 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site B.
Analysis						
<p>The site is currently being used to accommodate up to 200 one to three bedroom modular flats to provide individuals and families with good quality, temporary housing.</p> <p>The site has now been brought by the Council and has been included in the Council's housing partnership programme and it is expected a planning application for development of the site will be submitted in the near future.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site C North West Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S013

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period

Indicator			Target		Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site C – North West Cardiff			5,000 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 135 2018: 624 2020: 1,060 2022: 1,060 2024: 1,060 2026: 1,060		Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

As at 1st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1st April 2018 there had been 39 completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1st April 2019 there had been 128 completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1st April 2020 there were 180 completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1st April 2021 there were 180 completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1st April 2022 there were 213 completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1st April 2023 there were 206 completions on Strategic Housing Site C.
Analysis						
<p>To date there have been 945 completed dwellings on Strategic Site C, this is lower than the cumulative target set out above. Whilst the required target number of dwellings has not been reached, there has been very significant progress on the site in terms of the initial phases being built with a large number of planning applications either having been granted planning permission, or currently under consideration by the Council.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site D North of Junction 33

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S014

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site D – North of Junction 33		2,000 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 110 2018: 240 2020: 300 2022: 400 2024: 450 2026: 500			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

As at 1st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2019 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2020 there were 64 completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2021 there were 64 completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2022 there were 88 completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2023 there were 101 completions on Strategic Housing Site D.
Analysis						
<p>To date there have been 317 completed dwellings on Strategic Site D, this is lower than the cumulative target set out above. However, the 101 completions during 2022/23 is the highest total for a single year to date.</p> <p>Whilst the required target number of dwellings has not be reached, there has been very significant progress on the site in terms of the initial phases being built with a large number of planning applications either having been granted planning permission, or currently under consideration by the Council.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site E South of Creigiau

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S015

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site E – South of Creigiau		650 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intensions: 2016: 150 2018: 300 2020: 200			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
As at 1 st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1 st April 2019 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1 st April 2020 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1 st April 2021 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1 st April 2022 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1 st April 2023 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.

Analysis

An outline planning application for approximately 650 dwellings was submitted in 2019 and is currently being considered by the Council.

The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.

Recommendations

A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.

New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site F North East Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S016

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
<p>LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site F – North East Cardiff</p>	<p>4,500 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 180 2018: 1,197 2020: 808 2022: 808 2024: 808 2026: 699</p>	<p>Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.</p>

Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
As at 1 st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2019 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2020 there were 39 completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2021 there were 39 completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2022 there were 85 completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2023 there were 128 completions on Strategic Housing Site F.
Analysis						
<p>To date there have been 341 completed dwellings on Strategic Site F. Whilst the cumulative total has not been met, the figure of 128 completions during 2022-23 represents the highest completions figure for the past three years.</p> <p>A large proportion of the site now has planning permission and construction is well under way. The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site G East of Pontprennau Link Road

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2

Indicator Reference: OB2 S017

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site G – East of Pontprennau Link Road		1,300 dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 140 2018: 375 2020: 285 2022: 270 2024: 200 2026: 30			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
As at 1 st April 2017 there had been 62	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been 174 completions on	As at 1 st April 2019 there were 337 completions	As at 1 st April 2020 there were 134 completions on	As at 1 st April 2021 there were 134 completions on	As at 1 st April 2022 there were 113 completions	As at 1 st April 2023 there were 112 completions

completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	Strategic Housing Site G.	on Strategic Housing Site G.	Strategic Housing Site G.	Strategic Housing Site G.	on Strategic Housing Site G.	on Strategic Housing Site G.
Analysis						
<p>To date there have been 1,066 completed dwellings on Strategic Site G, which although lower than the cumulative target is by far the most advanced site in terms of the number of completed dwellings delivered.</p> <p>A large proportion of the site is now complete with planning permission granted and construction under way for any remaining parts. The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site A Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S018

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site A – Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone		430 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on the JHLAS 2014 and developer intentions: 2016: 47 2018: 50 2020: 81 2022: 80 2024: 80 2026: 92			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
As at 1 st April 2017 there had been no affordable	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no affordable	As at 1 st April 2019 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2020 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2021 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2022 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2023 there were no affordable completions on

completions on Strategic Housing Site A.	completions on Strategic Housing Site A.	Strategic Housing Site A.	Strategic Housing Site A.	Strategic Housing Site A.	Strategic Housing Site A.	Strategic Housing Site A.
Analysis						
<p>Whilst the target number of affordable dwellings has not be reached, there are a number of sites in Strategic Site A either under construction, with planning permission or currently being determined by the Council which will contribute to affordable housing completions in the near future.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site B Gas Works, Ferry Road

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S019

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site B – Gas Works, Ferry Road		100 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 0 2018: 16 2020: 28 2022: 34 2024: 22 2026: 0			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
In line with the target for this indicator, as at 1 st April 2017, there had been	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2019 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2020 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2021 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2022 there were no affordable completions on	As at 1 st April 2023 there were no affordable completions on

no completions on Strategic Site B.	Strategic Housing Site B.	Strategic Housing Site B.	Strategic Housing Site B.	Strategic Housing Site B.	Strategic Housing Site B.	Strategic Housing Site B.
Analysis						
<p>The site is currently being used to accommodate up to 200 one to three bedroom modular flats to provide individuals and families with good quality, temporary housing.</p> <p>The site has now been brought by the Council and has been included in the Council's housing partnership programme and it is expected a planning application for development of the site will be submitted in the near future.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site C North West Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S020

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger		
LOCAL Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site C – North West Cardiff		1,500 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 41 2018: 187 2020: 318 2022: 318 2024: 318 2026: 318			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.		
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023	

As at 1st April 2017 there had been no Affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1 st April 2019 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1 st April 2020 there were 44 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1 st April 2021 there were 45 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1 st April 2022 there were 39 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.	As at 1 st April 2023 there were 92 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site C.
Analysis						
<p>The 92 affordable dwellings completed during 2022/2023 was the highest number delivered in a single year since construction began on Strategic Site C and is a sign that the affordable element is starting to pick up. To date there have been 220 affordable completions which is lower than the target number as set out in the indicator above. Whilst the target number of dwellings has not been reached, there has been very significant progress on the site in terms of the initial phases being built with a number of planning applications either having been granted planning permission, or currently under consideration by the Council.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site D North of Junction 33

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S021

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator			Target			Trigger
LOCAL Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site D – North of Junction 33			603 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 100 2018: 100 2020: 100 2022: 100 2024: 100 2026: 103			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

As at 1st April 2017 there had been no Affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2018 there had been no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2019 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2020 there were 13 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2021 there were 14 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2022 there were 21 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.	As at 1st April 2023 there were 6 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site D.
Analysis						
<p>To date there have been 54 affordable housing completions on Strategic Site D, which is below the target indicator as set out above. Whilst the target number of dwellings has not be reached, there has been very significant progress on the site in terms of the initial phases being built with a number of planning applications either having been granted planning permission, or currently under consideration by the Council.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site E South of Creigiau

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S022

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site E – South of Creigiau		195 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 150 2018: 300 2020: 200			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

As at 1st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1st April 2019 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1st April 2020 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1st April 2021 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1st April 2022 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site E.	As at 1st April 2023 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site E.
Analysis						
<p>An outline planning application for approximately 650 dwellings was submitted in 2019 and is currently being considered by the Council.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site F North East Cardiff

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S023

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator	Target	Trigger
<p>LOCAL Total annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site F – North East Cardiff (West of Pontprennau)</p>	<p>1,350 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016 : 54 2018: 359 2020: 242 2022: 242 2024: 243</p>	<p>Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.</p>

Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
As at 1 st April 2017 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been no completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2019 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2020 there were 3 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2021 there were 3 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2022 there were 18 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site F.	As at 1 st April 2023 there were 22 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site F.
Analysis						
<p>The 22 affordable completions during 2022/23 was the highest number on this site since construction began, however the target as set out in the indicator above has not been achieved. Whilst the target number of dwellings has not be reached, there has been very significant progress on the site in terms of the initial phases being built with a number of planning applications either having been granted planning permission, or currently under consideration by the Council.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p> <p>New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.</p>						

Topic Area: Affordable Dwelling Completions on Strategic Site G East of Pontprennau Link Road

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2, KP13

Indicator Reference: OB2 S024

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Total annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site G – East of Pontprennau Link Road		390 affordable dwellings will be delivered over the remainder of the Plan period on this Strategic Site in accordance with the 2 year cumulative delivery rates set out below. Expected delivery rates are based on developer intentions: 2016: 42 2018: 113 2020: 86 2022: 81 2024: 60			Failure to deliver the required number of dwellings for each 2 year period.	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023

As at 1st April 2017 there had been no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	As at 1 st April 2018 there had been 39 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	As at 1 st April 2019 there were 53 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	As at 1 st April 2020 there were 14 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	As at 1 st April 2021 there were 15 affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	As at 1 st April 2022 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.	As at 1 st April 2023 there were no affordable completions on Strategic Housing Site G.
Analysis						
<p>A number of affordable phases of this site were built out some years ago which may explain the lack of affordable completions over the past 2-year period. However, there are two further phases with planning permission which when built out will provide an additional 48 affordable dwellings.</p> <p>To date there have been 117 affordable housing completions on Strategic Site G, which is below the target indicator as set out above. Whilst the target number of dwellings has not be reached, a large proportion of the site is now complete with planning permission granted and construction under way for any remaining parts.</p> <p>The initial lag in developers getting on site is considered in part reflective of land ownership/legal technicalities between developers and landowners and also the complexity of securing planning consents and accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council's aspirations as set out in the LDP. Despite this initial delay, much progress has been made since the adoption of the LDP.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>A replacement Cardiff Local Development Plan is being prepared which will take account of the housing monitoring data contained within this Annual Monitoring Report since the current LDP was adopted in 2016.</p>						

New indicators and targets will be set when the Replacement LDP is adopted which will continue to monitor housing delivery within Cardiff.

Topic Area: Changes in Market Value of Property

Relevant LDP Policies: KP13, H3

Indicator reference: OB2 SO25

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Changes in market value of property in Cardiff on Greenfield and Brownfield areas		Provide 6,646 affordable units over the remaining Plan period based on achieving 30% on Greenfield sites and 20% on Brownfield sites. Expected delivery rate to meet the target set out below: 2016: 735 2018: 1,207 2020: 1,224 2022: 1,191 2024: 1,181 2026: 1,108			An increase or decrease of 10% of market values of properties in Cardiff on Greenfield and Brownfield areas	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Data not available for 2016/17.	Data not available for 2017/18.	Data not available for 2018/19.	Data not available for 2019/20.	Data not available for 2020/21.	Data not available for 2021/22.	Data not available for 2022/23.

Analysis

It is not considered that this indicator provides a useful assessment of the performance of the LDP and is not something that the Plan could seek to have any significant influence.

Recommendations

As the data is not readily available it is suggested that the indicator is deleted and not monitored in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Topic Area: Flexibility Allowance

Relevant LDP Policies: KP1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO26

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Need for release of additional housing land identified in the flexibility allowance		To ensure sufficient land is brought forward for development in accordance with the Plan strategy and to maintain a minimum 5 year supply of land as set out in the JHLAS.			Build rates exceed the anticipated number of completions as set out in indicator OB2 SO4 by the 1st Plan review i.e., more than 13,910 dwellings completed between 2014 - 2020	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.	Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.	Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.	Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.	Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.	Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.	Build rates have not exceeded the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.
Analysis						
As set out in paragraph 4.25 of the Cardiff Local Development Plan, the LDP tests of soundness required that LDPs are sufficiently flexible to positively respond to a change in circumstances. However, as expected the need to release additional land is not necessary as build rates have not exceed the anticipated number of completions as set out in Indicator OB2 S04.						

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Affordable Housing SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP13, H3

Indicator reference: OB2 SO27

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Affordable Housing SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 6 months of Plan adoption	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council in January 2017

Analysis
Detailed supplementary guidance relating to affordable housing provision has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council on 26 th January 2017. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.
Recommendations
No action required.

Topic Area: Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: H5

Indicator reference: OB2 SO28

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG							Failure to adopt SPG within 6 months of Plan adoption
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023	
The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	The Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG was approved in January 2017	
Analysis							
The SPG was approved by Council on 26 th January 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.							

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Planning Obligations SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP7

Indicator reference: OB2 SO29

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Planning Obligations SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of Plan adoption	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017	The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017	The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017	The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017	The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017	The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017	The Planning Obligations SPG was approved in January 2017
Analysis						
The SPG was approved by Council on 26 th January 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Topic Area: Community Facilities and Residential Development SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: C1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO30

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Community Facilities and Residential Development SPG							Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of Plan adoption
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the	

Council in January 2017	Council in January 2017	Council in January 2017	Council in January 2017	Council in January 2017	Council in January 2017	Council in January 2017
Analysis						
Detailed supplementary guidance relating to community facilities and residential development has been incorporated in the Planning Obligations SPG which was approved by the Council on 26th January 2017. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Topic Area: Childcare Facilities SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: C1

Indicator reference: OB2 SO31

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Childcare Facilities SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of Plan adoption	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Childcare Facilities SPG was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017	The Childcare Facilities SPG was approved in November 2017	The Childcare Facilities SPG was approved in November 2017	The Childcare Facilities SPG was approved in November 2017	The Childcare Facilities SPG was approved in November 2017	The Childcare Facilities SPG was approved in November 2017	The Childcare Facilities SPG was approved in November 2017

Analysis

The SPG was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: C6

Indicator reference: OB2 SO32

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
LOCAL Health SPG						Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of Plan adoption	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017	The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG was approved in November 2017	The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG was approved in November 2017	The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG was approved in November 2017	The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG was approved in November 2017	The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG was approved in November 2017	The Planning for Health and Wellbeing SPG was approved in November 2017	

Analysis

The SPG was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Gypsy and Traveller Sites SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: H8

Indicator reference: OB2 SO33

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
LOCAL Gypsy and Traveller Sites SPG						Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of Plan adoption	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The Gypsy and Traveller Sites SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018	Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.	Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.	Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.	Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.	Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.	Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.	

Analysis

At the current juncture, the need to prepare this guidance will be more fully assessed as the existing policy framework is considered sufficient and appropriate. Further work will be undertaken to assess the deliverability or otherwise of SPG preparation, and if so, the appropriate timescale.

Recommendations

No action required. Continue to monitor.

Objective 3 – To deliver economic and social needs in a co-ordinated way that respects Cardiff’s environment and responds to the challenges of climate change

Topic Area: Flood Risk

Relevant LDP Policies: KP3(A), KP3(B), KP5, KP15, KP16, KP18, EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN1

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Core Amount of development (by TAN15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 floodplain area not meeting all TAN 15 tests		No permissions granted for highly vulnerable development within C1 floodplain area that does not meet TAN 15 tests			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year that does not meet TAN 15 tests	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No applications were permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests	2 applications were permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests	2 applications were permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests	2 applications were permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests	2 applications were permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests	1 application was permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests	1 application was permitted in C1 Floodplain areas that did not meet all TAN 15 tests

Analysis

During the 7th monitoring period 1 application for highly vulnerable development was permitted in Zone C1 where Natural Resources objected on the flood risk grounds. This application related to redevelopment of a site to provide commercial uses on the ground floor and apartments on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors. This application was considered acceptable as the residential apartments were not on the ground floor, they would therefore be flood free in an extreme flood event and residents would be able to take safe refuge within their homes should they receive a flood warning. In addition, a planning condition was included to ensure that future occupiers are made aware of the flooding risks and consequences and that flood emergency plans and procedures are put in place for future occupiers. Given this it is considered that Policy EN14 is functioning effectively.

The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Flood Risk

Relevant LDP Policies: KP3(A), KP3(B), KP5, KP15, KP16, KP18, EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN2

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Core Amount of development (by TAN15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C2 floodplain areas		No permissions granted for highly vulnerable development within C2 floodplain area			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No applications permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.	No applications permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.	No applications permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.	1 application was permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.	No applications permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.	No applications permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.	No applications permitted in C2 floodplain Areas.
Analysis						
During the monitoring period no applications for highly vulnerable development was permitted in Zone C2 without flood mitigation measures which was confirmed as appropriate through advice provided by NRW.						

Given this it is considered that Policy EN14 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Water Quality

Relevant LDP Policies: KP15, KP16, KP18, EN4, EN10, EN11 & EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN3

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Percentage of water bodies of good status		No planning consents granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)

Analysis
No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water or Natural Resources Wales concerning status of water bodies.
Recommendations
No action required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Water Quality

Relevant LDP Policies: KP15, KP16, KP18, EN4, EN10, EN11 & EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN4

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of permissions granted where there is a known risk of deterioration in status		No planning consents granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)
Analysis						
No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water or Natural Resources Wales concerning status of water bodies.						

Recommendations
No action required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Water Quality

Relevant LDP Policies: KP15, KP16, KP18, EN4, EN10, EN11 & EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN5

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of permissions incorporating measures designed to improve water quality where appropriate		No planning consents granted planning permission contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)	No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales and/or Dŵr Cymru (Welsh Water)
Analysis						
No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water or Natural Resources Wales concerning measures to improve water quality.						

Recommendations
No action required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Water Quality and Quantity

Relevant LDP Policies: KP18, EN11 & EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN6

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the water supplier concerning adequate levels of water quality and quantity and waste water provision		No planning consents issued where there is an objection concerning provision of water quality and quantity and waste water from water supplier			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from the water supplier
Analysis						
No applications have been approved where there is an outstanding objection from Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water concerning provision of water quality and quantity and waste water from water supplier.						

Recommendations
No action required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Green Wedge

Relevant LDP Policies: KP3(A): Green Wedge, EN1: Countryside Protection

Indicator Reference: OB3 EN7

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to the policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
The number of inappropriate developments permitted within the Green Wedge that do not satisfy LDP policies.		No inappropriate developments granted planning permission contrary to policies KP3 (A) and EN1.			No inappropriate developments granted planning permission contrary to policies KP3 (A) and EN1.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted in the Green Wedge that do not satisfy policy.
Analysis						
<p>During the 7th monitoring period no applications for inappropriate development were permitted within the Green Wedge designation. It is considered that all the relevant applications approved during the monitoring period were considered to be policy compliant and did not impact on the openness of the Green Wedge or the purposes of including land within the Green Wedge.</p> <p>Given this it is considered that Policy KP3(A) is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.</p>						
Recommendations						
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Special Landscape Areas

Indicator reference: EN3: Landscape

Indicator reference: OB3 EN8

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
Core The number of planning permissions granted contrary to Policy EN3 which would cause unacceptable harm to Special Landscape Areas		No development granted planning permission contrary to Policy EN3 which would cause unacceptable harm to Special Landscape Areas				1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	No applications permitted within a Special Landscape Area that does not satisfy policy	
Analysis							
During the 7th monitoring period no applications were approved on land within a Special Landscape Area contrary to Policy EN3 which would cause unacceptable harm to a Special Landscape Areas. It is considered that the policy framework relating to this issue is functioning effectively and the Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of this policy framework.							
Recommendations							
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor							

Topic Area: Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Relevant LDP Policies: EN8: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

Indicator reference: OB3 EN9

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to the policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland		No inappropriate developments granted planning permission contrary to Policy EN8.			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.	No applications permitted within areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland that do not satisfy policy.
Analysis						
During the 7th monitoring period it is considered that no inappropriate developments in areas of ancient woodland were granted planning permission contrary to Policy EN 8. It is considered that approved applications were overall policy compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission.						
The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.						

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: SSSI's and SINCI's

Relevant LDP Policies: EN1-8

Indicator reference: OB3 EN10

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to the policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL The number of planning permissions granted on SSSI or SINCI designated areas.		No planning permissions granted permission that would result in an unacceptable impact which could not be mitigated against on an SSSI or SINCI that does not satisfy LDP policies.			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy	No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy	No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy	No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy	No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy	No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy	No applications were permitted on SSSIs and SINCI's that do not satisfy policy
Analysis						
During the 7th monitoring period it is considered that of the relevant applications no applications were granted permission that would result in an unacceptable impact which could not be mitigated against or managed on an SSSI or SINCI designated areas. Overall applications permitted were considered to be policy compliant subject to conditions /recommendations placed on the permission.						
The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.						

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Environment

Relevant LDP Policies: EN1 – EN8

Indicator reference: OB3 EN11

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Core Number of planning applications granted which have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.		Ensure protection of European designated sites as required by paragraph 5.3.9 in Planning Policy Wales, Annex 3 in TAN 5 and policies.			Trigger No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.	No applications were permitted on Natura 2000 sites that do not comply with policy.
Analysis						
During the 7th monitoring period of the relevant applications approved it is considered that there were no applications permitted on Natura 2000 sites that were not considered policy compliant or compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission.						

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor

Topic Area: Natural Environment

Relevant LDP Policies: EN1– EN8

Indicator reference: OB3 EN12

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of planning applications granted which would result in detriment to the favourable conservation status of EU protected species in their natural range or significant harm to species protected by other statute		No application granted permission that would result in detriment to the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of EU protected species in their natural range or significant harm to species protected by other statute			1 application permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist	No developments have been permitted contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's ecologist

Analysis

During the 7th monitoring period, of the relevant applications approved, it is considered that no applications were approved contrary to the advice of NRW or the authority's Ecologist. Approved applications were considered overall to be policy compliant/policy compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission.

The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Open Space Provision

Relevant LDP Policies: KP16, KP18, C5

Indicator reference: OB3 EN13

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Achievement of functional open space requirement across Cardiff as set out in Policy C5		2.43 Ha functional open space per 1,000 population			Less than 2.43 Ha functional open space per 1,000 population	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
Latest figures show 1.18 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.	Latest figures show 1.16 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.	Latest figures show 1.15 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.	Latest figures show 1.17 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.	Latest figures show 1.17 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.	Latest figures show 1.16 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.	Latest figures show 1.16 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff.
For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 7.44 ha of open space per 1,000 population.	For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.07 of open space per 1,000 population.	For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.10 of open space per 1,000 population.	For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.03 of open space per 1,000 population.	For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.03 of open space per 1,000 population.	For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.10 of open space per 1,000 population.	For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.10 of open space per 1,000 population.

Analysis

The latest survey of open space (2022) shows that the baseline figure for the 6th Annual Monitoring Report is 1.16 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff compared to an equivalent figure of 1.18 ha in the 1st Annual Monitoring Report for 2016/17. This figure increases if you include educational playing fields to 1.86 functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff and if you include all types of open space (functional amenity open space) the equivalent figure is 8.10 ha of open space per 1,000 population, well in excess of the indicator target and a rise of 9% when compared to 2016/17.

Although there has been a very marginal decrease in the figure since the first Annual Monitoring Report significant additional functional open space will be provided in conjunction with the large strategic housing sites which are at the early stages of development. Once significant progress has been made on these sites it is anticipated that the amount of functional open space per 1,000 population will increase over and above the baseline figure identified above.

Recommendations

No action is required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Air Quality

Relevant LDP Policies: EN13

Indicator reference: OB3 EN14

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of Air Quality Management Areas		No more than 4 current AQMA in action			One or more additional AQMA	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period	There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period	There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period	There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period	There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period	There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period	There are currently 4 AQMA's within Cardiff meaning there has been no change in the number of AQMA's during the monitoring period
Analysis						
There are currently four established AQMAs within Cardiff:						

1. Cardiff City Centre- declared 1st April 2013
2. Llandaff- declared 1st April 2013
3. Stephenson Court- declared 1st December 2010
4. Ely Bridge- declared 1st Feb 2007

Each of these AQMAs was declared as a result of road-traffic derived Nitrogen Dioxide. There is one action plan in place for Ely Bridge AQMA and interim Action Plans have prepared for Cardiff City Centre, Llandaff and Stephenson Court AQMAs.

These recommend that further monitoring is undertaken and set out measures to improve air quality in these areas. Such measures include Environmental Health Officers working closely with Planning Officers to advise on any development with the potential for detrimental impacts on air quality, requesting Air Quality Assessments and applying conditions where necessary and working to reduce traffic and emissions through implementation of the Transport and Clean Air Green Paper.

Recommendations

No action is required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Open Space SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: C4, C5

Indicator reference: OB3 EN15

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Open Space SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 6 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on open space was approved in November 2017

Analysis

The Open Space SPG has been incorporated in the Green Infrastructure SPG which was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Public Rights of Way and Development SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: T1

Indicator reference: OB3 EN16

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Public Rights of Way and Development SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on public rights of way was approved in November 2017

approval in October 2017						
Analysis						
<p>The Public Rights of Way and Development SPG has been incorporated in the Green Infrastructure SPG which was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.</p>						

Topic Area: Trees and Development SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: EN8

Indicator reference: OB3 EN17

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Trees and Development SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on trees and development was approved in November 2017

approval in October 2017						
Analysis						
The Trees and Development SPG has been incorporated in the Green Infrastructure SPG which was approved by Council on 30 th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Topic Area: Biodiversity SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: EN5, EN6, EN7

Indicator reference: OB3 EN18

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Biodiversity SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on biodiversity was approved in November 2017

Analysis

The Biodiversity SPG has been incorporated in the Green Infrastructure SPG which was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Flooding SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN19

Contextual Changes: The requirements of the SPG have changed significantly from those originally foreseen, giving rise to the need for extensive additional technical work resulting from the forthcoming implementation of schedule 3 of the Flood Water and Management Act 2010 which will make sustainable drainage mandatory for certain types of development.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Flooding SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Flooding SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018.	The draft Flooding SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Flooding SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Flooding SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Flooding SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Flooding SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Flooding SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation

Analysis

The Council adopted the LDP on the 28th of January 2016. The intention was that the SPG should have been adopted by the end of January 2017.

However, progress on the document has been delayed due to the extensive additional technical work which has been required in preparing the guidance due to the implementation of schedule 3 of the Flood Water and Management Act 2010 (commenced on the 7th January 2019) which made sustainable drainage mandatory for certain types of development, in combination with limitations of workloads and staffing capacity.

Preparatory work on the SPG is ongoing prior to it being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation. An update on this will be provided in 8th AMR in 2024.

Recommendations

No action is required. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Natural Heritage Network SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP16, EN3 - EN8

Indicator reference: OB3 EN20

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Natural Heritage Network SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was approved in November 2017	The Green Infrastructure SPG, incorporating guidance on the natural heritage network was approved in November 2017

Analysis						
<p>The Natural Heritage Network SPG has been incorporated in the Green Infrastructure SPG which was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.</p>						

Topic Area: Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: EN14

Indicator reference: OB3 EN21

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG							Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023	
The Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018.	Consultation on the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG was undertaken in November/December 2018 and was approved in July 2018.	Consultation on the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG was undertaken in November/December 2018 and was approved in July 2018.	Consultation on the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG was undertaken in November/December 2018 and was approved in July 2018.	Consultation on the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG was undertaken in November/December 2018 and was approved in July 2018.	Consultation on the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG was undertaken in November/December 2018 and was approved in July 2018.	Consultation on the Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG was undertaken in November/December 2018 and was approved in July 2018.	
Analysis							
The SPG was approved by Council on 19 th July 2018 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.							

Recommendations
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Objective 4 – To create sustainable neighbourhoods that form part of a sustainable city

Topic Area: Renewable Energy

Relevant LDP Policies: EN12

Indicator reference: OB4 SN1

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL The number and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted		An increase in the number of renewable energy schemes permitted			No increase in the number of renewable energy schemes permitted for two or more consecutive years	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No notable renewable energy schemes were permitted during the monitoring period.	5 planning applications were granted during the year which incorporated solar energy amounting to 0.05MW in total	1 planning application was granted for a 9.5 MW biomass plant at Rover Way and 9 planning applications were granted during the year which incorporated	1 planning application was granted for an 8.7 MW Solar Farm on the former Lamby Way tip site and 1 application was granted during the year which incorporated	1 planning application was granted for a 9.5 MW Biomass Plant on Rover Way and 1 application was granted during the year which incorporated solar energy	No notable renewable energy schemes were permitted during the monitoring period.	No notable renewable energy schemes were permitted during the monitoring period.

		solar energy amounting to 0.52 MW in total	solar energy amounting to 0.003 MW.	amounting to 0.01 MW		
Analysis						
<p>In many respects, it is considered that there is relatively limited scope for renewable energy in Cardiff. Unlike some other local authorities in Wales, Cardiff has no Strategic Search Areas (TAN8) thereby restricting the potential for harnessing large-scale onshore wind power. With regards to other technologies, Cardiff is a relatively small area with much of its land already developed. Outside the urban areas, topography, environmental constraints plus relatively high land values constrain opportunities for medium-large renewable energy generation. There are however exceptions, within the former docklands two notable schemes are already in operation including an Energy Recovery Facility in Splott (30MW) and more recently a biomass plant in Tremorfa (2MW) and a Solar Farm (8.7MW) on the former Lamby Way tip. Planning permission was also granted in June 2018 and renewed in January 2021 for a biomass plant at Rover Way (9.5MW).</p> <p>It should also be noted that under the provisions of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2012, householders and businesses benefit from 'permitted development' rights relating to microgeneration/small-scale renewable energy technologies. Given the extent of these rights, it is inevitable that many small-scale renewable energy schemes will take place in Cardiff without the need for obtaining planning permission. Subsequently, holistic monitoring of renewable energy developments is not possible and certain developments will not be captured by this monitoring indicator.</p>						
Recommendations						
No action required at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Waste Management Capacity

Relevant LDP Policies: KP12, W1

Indicator reference: OB4 SN2

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Maintain a sufficient amount of land and facilities to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity		Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for Cardiff's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN21)			No trigger	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	A sufficient amount of land and facilities are available to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity

Analysis

TAN21 and its associated regional monitoring reports are used to monitor whether each region has enough capacity to manage its waste arisings and anticipate when additional regional capacity will be needed. Cardiff is part of the South East Wales Region. The latest regional monitoring report available is the 'Waste Planning Monitoring Report: South East Wales' published in April 2016. This concluded that there is no further need for landfill capacity within the South East Wales region and that any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in over-provision.

No applications for significant waste developments were granted permission within the monitoring period.

Therefore, it is considered that policies KP12 and W1 are functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Household Waste Recycling

Relevant LDP Policies: KP12, W1, W2

Indicator reference: OB4 SN3

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Amount of household waste recycled		Minimum Overall Recycling - 58% by 2016, 64% by 2020 and 70% by 2025. Maximum Landfill = n/a by 2016, 10% by 2020 and 5% by 2025			Minimum Overall Recycling - 58% by 2016, 64% by 2020 and 70% by 2025. Maximum Landfill = n/a by 2016, 10% by 2020 and 5% by 2025	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The amount of household waste recycled in 2015/16 was 58.2% and amount sent to landfill was 7.5%	The amount of household waste recycled in 2016/17 was 58.1% and amount sent to landfill was 1.6%	The amount of household waste recycled in 2017/18 was 58.3% and amount sent to landfill was 1%	The amount of household waste recycled in 2018/19 was 59.2% and amount sent to landfill was 3%	The amount of household waste recycled in 2019/20 was 58.1% and amount sent to landfill was 3%	The amount of household waste recycled in 2020/21 was 55.8% and amount sent to landfill was 1%	The amount of household waste recycled in 2022/23 was 58.2% and amount sent to landfill was 2%
Analysis						
Latest figures produced by Welsh Government show that the household recycling rate in 2021/22 was 58.2% which was below the target for recycling in 2020 of 64% set out above. This rate shows a slight increase on 2020/21 but overall, there has been a general upward trend over the plan period as rates in 2013/14 were 49.7%. Only 2% of household waste was sent to landfill in 2021/22						

which is below the 10% target for 2020 set out above. This percentage represents a significant reduction from 2012/13 when 39% was sent to landfill.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Waste Management Applications

Relevant LDP Policies: KP12, W1, W2

Indicator reference: OB4 SN4

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Applications received for waste management uses on B2 sites		Maintain a sufficient range and choice of waste management facilities			1 or more applications refused in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused	No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused	No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused	No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused	No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused	No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused	No applications for waste management uses on B2 land refused
Analysis						
During the monitoring period, no applications for waste management uses on B2 land were refused.						
Therefore, it is considered that policies KP12 and W2 are functioning effectively in this regard. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.						
Recommendations						
No action at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Landbank of Crushed Rock Reserves

Relevant LDP Policies: KP11

Indicator reference: OB4 SN5

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Maintain a minimum 10 year landbank of crushed rock reserves		10 year supply			Less than 10 year supply	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period	More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period	More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period	More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period	More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period	More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period	More than 10 year supply maintained throughout the plan period
Analysis						
The most recent published data on the landbank is the SWRAWP Annual Report 2020, published in May 2023. This states that Cardiff has a landbank of 27 years, a figure based on the highest average of the sales for the last three years and the last ten years. The Council cannot publish information on rates of sales in relation to reserves in an uncollated format, due to the need to protect the commercial confidentiality of operators.						

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Sand Wharf Protection Areas

Relevant LDP Policies: KP11, M6

Indicator reference: OB4 SN6

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Amount of development within Sand Wharf Protection Area		No permanent development which would prejudice the ability to land marine dredged sand and gravel will be permitted within the safeguarded sand wharfs which is contrary to Policy M6			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area	No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area	No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area	No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area	No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area	No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area	No applications permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area
Analysis						
During the monitoring period no applications were permitted within the Sand Wharf Protection Area. It is, therefore, considered that policy M6 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.						

Recommendations
No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Relevant LDP Policies: KP11, M7

Indicator reference: OB4 SN7

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Amount of development permitted within a mineral safeguarding area		No permanent sterilising development as defined in MPPW/MTAN1 will be permitted within a Mineral Safeguarding Area which is contrary to Policy M7 of the Plan			1 application permitted for development in any year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7	No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7	No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7	No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7	No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7	No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7	No permanently sterilising developments permitted contrary to policy M7

Analysis

During the monitoring period, the only planning applications approved within the mineral safeguarding areas were extensions and alterations to existing residential properties. These proposals would have no additional detrimental impact upon the mineral safeguarding areas.

It is, therefore, considered that policy M7 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Mineral Permissions

Relevant LDP Policies: M2

Indicator reference: OB4 SN8

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of planning permissions permitted for extraction of aggregate mineral not in line with Policy M2		0 Planning permissions permitted			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2	No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2	No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2	No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2	No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2	No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2	No applications permitted for extraction in line with policy M2
Analysis						
No applications were permitted for the extraction of aggregate which were not considered to accord with Policy M2.						
Recommendations						
No action required at present. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Mineral Buffer Zones

Relevant LDP Policies: M4

Indicator reference: OB4 SN9

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of planning permissions for inappropriate development e.g. dwellings/mineral working, permitted in Minerals Buffer Zones contrary to policy M4		1 planning permission permitted			1 application permitted for development in any one year	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones	No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones	No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones	No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones	No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones	No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones	No applications for inappropriate development permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones
Analysis						
During the monitoring period two applications for development within minerals buffer zones were approved:						

- A householder application for an extension to an existing house within the buffer zone surrounding Creigiau Quarry. As this relates to an existing residential use, it is not considered that there would be any detrimental impact upon the buffer zone;
- An application for a change of use from a B1 use to a D1 dentist use within the buffer zone surrounding Taff's Well Quarry. This development is not considered 'sensitive development' and is within an existing commercial building, so would not cause any further sterilisation of the mineral resource.

Therefore, no applications for inappropriate development were permitted within the Minerals Buffer Zones. It is, therefore, considered that policy M4 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Prohibition Orders on dormant Mineral Sites

Relevant LDP Policies: M3

Indicator reference: OB4 SN10

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of prohibition orders issued on dormant sites		Ensure that those dormant sites deemed not likely to be re-worked in the future (as part of the annual review) are served with prohibition orders			LPA fails to serve prohibition orders on sites that are deemed not likely to be re-worked in the future	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period. Work has progressed in securing the closure of southern and western parts of Creigiau Quarry in line with M3	No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period. Work has progressed in securing the closure of southern and western parts of Creigiau Quarry in line with M3	No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period	No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period	No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period	No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period	No prohibition orders served in the monitoring period

Analysis						
<p>It has not been necessary for the Council to serve any prohibition orders within the monitoring period.</p> <p>Further research and investigation into the appropriateness of serving prohibition orders should be carried out. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.</p>						
Recommendations						
<p>Further research on prohibition orders is required. Continue to monitor.</p>						

Topic Area: Historic Environment

Relevant LDP Policies: KP 17: Built Heritage, EN9: Conservation of the Historic Environment

Indicator reference: OB4 SN11

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Number of applications permitted contrary to Policy EN9 that would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas		No developments permitted over the course of the Plan where there is an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors or that would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas.			1 application permitted for development in any 1 year where there is an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	No developments have been permitted with an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors

Analysis

During the 7th monitoring period it is considered that of the relevant applications no permissions were granted where there is an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors or that would adversely affect historic environment assets. Applications were considered to be policy compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission.

Recommendations

No action is required at present. Continue to monitor.

Topic Area: Delivery of Strategic Site Infrastructure

Relevant LDP Policies: KP2(A-H), KP4 and KP6

Indicator reference: OB4 SN12

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Delivery of each key principle from the Strategic Sites Masterplanning Framework as embedded in the LDP to ensure delivery of key infrastructure including sustainable transportation interventions, social and community facilities, together with any other key Masterplanning requirements.		Failure of any key principles being effectively delivered in accordance with details which are approved through the Development Management process (e.g. S106 obligations & planning conditions).			1 (or more) key principles not delivered.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
2017: Outline planning permission(s) have been granted at Strategic Sites:	2018: Outline planning permission has been granted at Strategic Sites: C: North West Cardiff (x4)	2019: Outline planning permission has been granted at Strategic Sites: C: North West Cardiff (x4)	2020: Outline planning permissions have been granted at Strategic Sites: C: NW Cardiff	2021: Outline planning permissions have been granted at Strategic Sites: C: NW Cardiff	2022: Outline planning permissions have been granted at Strategic Sites: C: NW Cardiff	2023: Outline planning permissions have been granted at Strategic Sites: C: NW Cardiff

<p>C: (North West Cardiff), F: (North East Cardiff – West of Pontprennau) and G: (East of Pontprennau Link Road).</p> <p>Associated S106 agreements are linked to infrastructure provision identified through policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>To date, construction work has only commenced at Site G and the delivery of infrastructure provision identified through the associated S106 agreements will be monitored as schemes</p>	<p>D: Land North of Junction 33 F: North East Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road (x2)</p> <p>Full and/or Reserved Matters have been approved at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: North West Cardiff (x3) G: East of Pontprennau Link Road (x4)</p> <p>Construction work has commenced at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: North West Cardiff</p>	<p>D: Land North of Junction 33 F: North East Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road (x2)</p> <p>Full and/or Reserved Matters have been approved at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: North West Cardiff (x3) F: North East Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road (x4)</p> <p>Construction work has commenced at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone</p>	<p>D: Land North of Junction 33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>Live Outline Applications at Sites E and F</p> <p>Full and/or Reserved Matters have been granted/approved at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>Construction work has commenced at sites:</p>	<p>D: Land North of Junction 33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>Live Outline Applications at Sites A, E, F and H</p> <p>Full and/or Reserved Matters have been granted/approved at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>Construction work has</p>	<p>D: Land North of Junction 33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road H: South of St Mellons Business Park (<i>subject to S106</i>)</p> <p>Live Outline Applications at Sites A, E and F.</p> <p>Full and/or Reserved Matters have been granted/approved at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p>	<p>D: Land North of Junction 33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road H: South of St Mellons Business Park (<i>subject to S106</i>)</p> <p>Live Outline Applications at Sites A and E.</p> <p>Full and/or Reserved Matters have been granted/approved at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p>
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<p>progress over the coming years.</p>	<p>G:East of Pontprennau Link Road.</p> <p>The S106 Agreements for each of the Strategic Sites are linked to the infrastructure provision identified through LDP Policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>The delivery of infrastructure provision is monitored as schemes progress and is summarised in Appendix 2 of the Cardiff Infrastructure Plan (Edition 2, Spring 2018).</p>	<p>C: North West Cardiff (x3) F: North East Cardiff G:East of Pontprennau Link Road (x2)</p> <p>The S106 Agreements for each of the Strategic Sites are linked to the infrastructure provision identified through LDP Policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>The delivery of strategic site infrastructure is now being monitored through a series of bespoke monitoring documents that form part of the wider Cardiff Infrastructure</p>	<p>A: Central Enterprise Zone C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G:East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>The S106 Agreements for each of the Strategic Sites are linked to the infrastructure provision identified through LDP Policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>The delivery of strategic site infrastructure is monitored through a series of bespoke monitoring documents that form part of the</p>	<p>commenced at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone B: Ferry Road (meanwhile use) C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G:East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>The S106 Agreements for each of the Strategic Sites are linked to the infrastructure provision identified through LDP Policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>The delivery of strategic site infrastructure is monitored through a series</p>	<p>Construction work has commenced at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone B: Ferry Road (meanwhile use) C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>The S106 Agreements for each of the Strategic Sites are linked to the infrastructure provision identified through LDP Policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>The delivery of strategic site</p>	<p>Construction work has commenced at sites:</p> <p>A: Central Enterprise Zone B: Ferry Road (meanwhile use) C: NW Cardiff D: North of M4 J33 F: NE Cardiff G: East of Pontprennau Link Road</p> <p>The S106 Agreements for each of the Strategic Sites are linked to the infrastructure provision identified through LDP Policies KP2(A-H).</p> <p>The delivery of strategic site</p>
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		Plan (see below).	wider Cardiff Infrastructure Plan (see below).	of bespoke monitoring documents that form part of the wider Cardiff Infrastructure Plan (see below).	infrastructure is monitored through a series of bespoke monitoring documents that form part of the wider Cardiff Infrastructure Plan (see below).	infrastructure is monitored through a series of bespoke monitoring documents that form part of the wider Cardiff Infrastructure Plan (see below).
Analysis						
<p>Construction is being undertaken at Sites A (Central Enterprise Zone), C (North West Cardiff), D (Land North of Junction 33 on the M4), F (North East Cardiff) and G (East of Pontprennau Link Road). There are currently live outline planning applications at Strategic Sites A (Central Enterprise Zone) and E (South of Creigiau). Outline planning consent has recently been granted (<i>subject to S106</i>) at Sites F (North East Cardiff) and H (South of St Mellons Business Park). A meanwhile use has been constructed at Site B (Ferry Road).</p> <p>In order to monitor ongoing progress at each of the strategic sites in terms of planning consents, development activity and infrastructure provision, a series of bespoke monitoring documents have been produced. These documents form part of the wider Cardiff Infrastructure Plan and are regularly updated to track progress on each of the sites. They are available to view on the Planning pages of the Council's website at www.cardiff.gov.uk/planning > Major Development Activity Monitoring.</p>						
Recommendations						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor the delivery of Strategic Site infrastructure provision through regular updates of the 'Strategic Site Monitoring Documents'. • No actions are triggered under the seventh year of performance monitoring. 						

Topic Area: Cardiff Infrastructure Plan

Relevant LDP Policies: KP6

Indicator reference: OB4 SN13

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Preparing an annual Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Plan Delivery Report update.		Update the Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Plan Delivery Report annually to reflect the latest available information with regard to key infrastructure, costs/funding and estimated timescales.			Failure to update the Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Plan Delivery Report annually.	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
The 2016 version of the Cardiff Infrastructure Plan was published in September. The 2017 version is being prepared	The 2018 update of the Cardiff Infrastructure Plan has recently been completed and is due to be	The 2019 update of the Infrastructure Plan is being undertaken. As part of this update, a series of new Strategic	The 2020 update of the Infrastructure Plan is being undertaken. As part of this, the Strategic Site Monitoring Documents for	The 2021 update of the Infrastructure Plan is being undertaken. As part of this, the Strategic Site Monitoring Documents for	The 2022 update of the Infrastructure Plan is being undertaken. As part of this, the Strategic Site Monitoring Documents for	The 2023 update of the Infrastructure Plan is being undertaken. As part of this, the Strategic Site Monitoring Documents for

in advance of completion later in the year.	published in the autumn.	Site Monitoring Documents have been produced, which have been publish on the Council's website.	Spring 2020 have been published on the Council's website.	Spring 2021 have been published on the Council's website.	2022 will be published on the Council's website.	2023 will be published on the Council's website.
Analysis						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review / update of the Cardiff Infrastructure Plan is undertaken on an annual basis. • As part of the annual review/update, a series of 'Strategic Site Monitoring Documents' have been produced to monitor ongoing progress in terms of planning consents, development activity and infrastructure provision at each of the Strategic Sites. The 2023 monitoring documents will be published on the Council's website. 						
Recommendations						
No action required. Continue to monitor.						

Topic Area: Managing Transportation Impacts SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: T5

Indicator reference: OB4 SN14

Contextual Changes: There have been no contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
Local Design and Parking Guidance SPG (incorporating Access, Circulation and Parking Requirements SPG and sustainable design guidance)		To deliver the SPG			Failure to adopt SPG within 6 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023
In 2016-2017, the Draft SPG was in the process of being finalised in preparation for consultation. Progress on the document having been delayed due to extensive	Consultation on the SPG was undertaken between November and December 2017. The SPG was subsequently adopted, having been approved by Council on	The SPG was approved by Council on the 19 th of July 2018.	The SPG was approved by Council on the 19 th of July 2018.	The SPG was approved by Council on the 19 th of July 2018.	The SPG was approved by Council on the 19 th of July 2018.	The SPG was approved by Council on the 19 th of July 2018.

additional technical work required in preparing the guidance, in combination with limitations of workloads and staffing capacity.	the 19 th of July 2018.					
Analysis						
The Managing Transport Impacts SPG was approved by Council on 19 th July 2018 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Topic Area: Waste Management Facilities SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: W1, W2

Indicator reference: OB4 SN15

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017	The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017	The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017	The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017	The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017	The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017	The Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG was approved in January 2017

Analysis

The SPG was approved by Council on 26th January 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP5

Indicator reference: OB4 SN16

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017	The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved in November 2017	The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved in November 2017	The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved in November 2017	The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved in November 2017	The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved in November 2017	The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved in November 2017

Analysis

The Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Tall Buildings SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP5

Indicator reference: OB4 SN17

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Tall Buildings SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017	The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017	The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017	The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017	The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017	The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017	The Tall Buildings SPG was approved in January 2017
Analysis						
The SPG was approved by Council on 26 th January 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Topic Area: Householder Design Guidance SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP5

Indicator reference: OB4 SN18

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target			Trigger	
LOCAL Householder Design Guidance SPG					Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023
The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017	The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017	The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017	The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017	The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017	The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017	The Residential Design Guidance SPG was approved in January 2017
Analysis						
The SPG has been renamed Residential Design Guidance SPG and was approved by Council on 26 th January 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.						
Recommendations						
The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.						

Topic Area: Public Art SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: KP5

Indicator reference: OB4 SN19

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target		Trigger			
LOCAL Public Art SPG				Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan			
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The Public Art SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018.	The draft Public Art SPG is currently in preparation prior to being reviewed and finalised internally before being issued for public consultation.	It is proposed not to progress a Public Art SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Public Art SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Public Art SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Public Art SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	It is proposed not to progress a Public Art SPG at this time. Refer to Analysis (below).	
Analysis							

Having reviewed the previous Public Art SPG, it is considered that through the related policies in the Local Development Plan and other existing (Cardiff Public Art Strategy) and recently produced (Public Art Protocol) public art guidance, there is not a need to produce an updated public art SPG at this time.

This position will be reviewed annually to monitor if any significant contextual changes occur in the future.

Recommendations

- Not to progress a Public Art SPG at this time.
- To continue to monitor public art to identify any significant contextual changes during the monitoring period.

Topic Area: Food, Drink and Leisure Uses SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: R8

Indicator reference: OB4 SN20

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Food Drink and Leisure Uses and Premises for Eating, Drinking and Entertainment in Cardiff City Centre SPG							Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The SPG was issued for public consultation in June 2017 and is due to be considered by Cabinet and Council for approval in October 2017.	The SPG was approved in November 2017	The SPG was approved in November 2017	The SPG was approved in November 2017	The SPG was approved in November 2017	The SPG was approved in November 2017	The SPG was approved in November 2017	

Analysis

The SPG was approved by Council on 30th November 2017 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: W1, W2

Indicator reference: OB4 SN21

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
LOCAL Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG						Failure to adopt SPG within 18 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1st AMR 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017	Performance 2nd AMR 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018	Performance 3rd AMR 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	Performance 4th AMR 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020	Performance 5th AMR 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	Performance 6th AMR 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	Performance 7th AMR 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023	
The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	The Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG was approved in October 2016	
Analysis							
The SPG was approved by Council on 20 th October 2016 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.							

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Flat Conversions SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: H5

Indicator reference: OB4 SN22

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target					Trigger
LOCAL Design Guidance and Standards for Flat Conversions SPG							Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of adoption of the Plan
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The Design Guidance and Standards for Flat Conversions SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018	A draft of the Design Guidance and Standards for Flat Conversions SPG has been prepared and is currently being reviewed / finalised internally prior to being issued for public consultation	The Flat Conversions SPG was approved in March 2019	The Flat Conversions SPG was approved in March 2019	The Flat Conversions SPG was approved in March 2019	The Flat Conversions SPG was approved in March 2019	The Flat Conversions SPG was approved in March 2019	

Analysis

The SPG was approved by Council on 28th March 2019 and has been taken into consideration in all planning applications determined since that date. Given this, there is no need to continue to monitor this indicator, but the Council will continue to assess the effectiveness of the adopted SPG.

Recommendations

The Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the adopted SPG which will feed into the review of the SPG following the adoption of the Replacement LDP.

Topic Area: Renewable Energy Assessments SPG

Relevant LDP Policies: EN12

Indicator reference: OB4 SN23

Contextual Changes: There have been no significant contextual changes relating to this policy area during the monitoring period.

Indicator		Target				Trigger	
LOCAL Renewable Energy Assessments SPG						Failure to adopt SPG within 12 months of adoption of the Plan	
Performance 1 st AMR 1 st April 2016 to 31 st March 2017	Performance 2 nd AMR 1 st April 2017 to 31 st March 2018	Performance 3 rd AMR 1 st April 2018 to 31 st March 2019	Performance 4 th AMR 1 st April 2019 to 31 st March 2020	Performance 5 th AMR 1 st April 2020 to 31 st March 2021	Performance 6 th AMR 1 st April 2021 to 31 st March 2022	Performance 7 th AMR 1 st April 2022 to 31 st March 2023	
The Renewable Energy Assessments SPG is due to be issued for public consultation in March 2018	The draft Renewable Energy Assessment SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Renewable Energy Assessment SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Renewable Energy Assessment SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Renewable Energy Assessment SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Renewable Energy Assessment SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	The draft Renewable Energy Assessment SPG is being prepared prior to being reviewed and finalised internally and issued for public consultation	

Analysis

The Council adopted the LDP on the 28th of January 2016. The intention was that the SPG should have been adopted by the end of January 2017. However, progress on the document has been delayed due to the technical nature of the document and the need to assess the implications of new renewable technologies and evolving national guidance on renewables, in combination with limitations of workloads and staffing capacity.

Recommendations

Prioritise resources to the delivery of the SPG as per the above timescales, to ensure adoption in 2024.

6. Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring

Methodology

The Sustainability Appraisal monitoring expands the assessment of the performance of the LDP against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Monitoring Objectives. The data collated includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative data with a commentary in the latter column to describe the progress and provide a recommendation.

Indicators may have been amended where there is a data gap to allow for similar information to be collated, the text is italicised to identify indicators where a change has been made. There is also overlap with some LDP indicators, these indicators are marked in bold and coloured green for clarity. This is intended to provide an indication of how the LDP monitoring and SA monitoring are interlinked. A brief commentary is provided although reference should be made to Section 5 LDP Policy Analysis for additional information.

There are a number of SA indicators where information is not published annually, for example those based on the census. The purpose of the monitoring framework is to review changes on an annual basis, as a consequence these are not necessarily going to be useful moving forward in terms of future monitoring. They have however been retained in order to provide a baseline, further work will be undertaken in time for the next AMR to determine whether alternative sources of information are available.

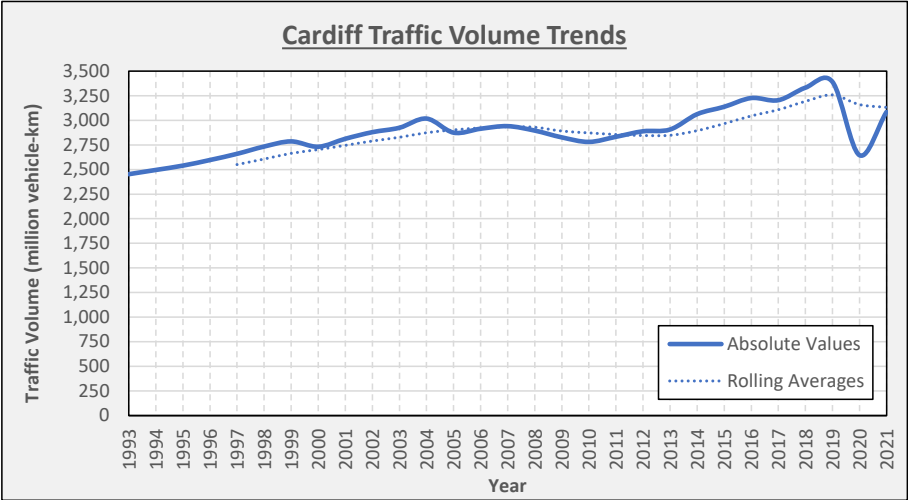
The traffic light rating system used for the LDP Monitoring Indicators has not been taken forward for use with the SA Monitoring. Many of the SA objectives are aspirational. In addition, the LDP alone would not be the only factor that would need to be considered in achieving their aims. The SA Monitoring does not include targets as such, unlike the LDP monitoring, it would therefore prove difficult to interpret the commentary into a traffic light rating. This is the seventh SA monitoring to be undertaken since the adoption of the LDP and it provides a comparison with the baseline data outlined in the previous AMRs. Where applicable the direction of change compared to the 2022 and 2023 SA monitoring is included adjacent the data for this monitoring period. This will be utilised to assess the LDPs progression towards meeting the identified sustainable development indicators.

Information contained in the SA monitoring framework in the main relates to a wide range of data produced internally, by various departments of the Council and externally from other organisations. Where data has been sourced externally, a footnote is provided to ensure the data source is easily identifiable.

SA objective	Indicator	Target	Data	Commentary
1. Help deliver equality of opportunity and access for all	The percentage of population in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales	Reduction	12% is the 2015 baseline 2019 10% (↓)	The latest Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation data from 2019 shows that 10% of the population of Cardiff is in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales
	The number of net additional affordable dwellings built	6,646 net affordable units over the remaining Plan period (representing an average of 22.8% of total housing provision)	2,265 (↑)	From 2014/15 to 2022/23 a total of 2,265 affordable dwellings were completed.
	Total number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches for residential accommodation	Net increase	No increase	Work ongoing to identify new site for Gypsy and Traveller pitches.

SA objective	Indicator	Target	Data	Commentary																																																						
2. Maintain and improve air quality	NO2 levels	40µgm3	Exceedances of the 40µgm3 within the declared AQMAs	<p>Due to the reduction in traffic volumes as a result of the pandemic and national lockdown traffic volumes have decreased and this reduction has translated to improvements in air quality. The average NO² levels for the City Centre AQMA and for Newport Road AQMA are presented in the graph below.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Air Quality (Average Monthly NO² Levels) During COVID-19 Pandemic (1st April 2020 to 31st August 2021)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>City Centre AQMA (%)</th> <th>Newport Road AQMA (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Apr 2020</td><td>45</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>May 2020</td><td>40</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun 2020</td><td>35</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul 2020</td><td>18</td><td>35</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2020</td><td>35</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep 2020</td><td>55</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct 2020</td><td>50</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov 2020</td><td>75</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec 2020</td><td>75</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan 2021</td><td>85</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb 2021</td><td>70</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar 2021</td><td>70</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr 2021</td><td>65</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>May 2021</td><td>30</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun 2021</td><td>30</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul 2021</td><td>35</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug 2021</td><td>40</td><td>40</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	City Centre AQMA (%)	Newport Road AQMA (%)	Apr 2020	45	70	May 2020	40	65	Jun 2020	35	65	Jul 2020	18	35	Aug 2020	35	55	Sep 2020	55	75	Oct 2020	50	75	Nov 2020	75	100	Dec 2020	75	75	Jan 2021	85	75	Feb 2021	70	65	Mar 2021	70	60	Apr 2021	65	85	May 2021	30	45	Jun 2021	30	45	Jul 2021	35	45	Aug 2021	40	40
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May 2021	30	45																																																								
Jun 2021	30	45																																																								
Jul 2021	35	45																																																								
Aug 2021	40	40																																																								
3. Protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Number and extent of designated sites of importance (SACs, SPAs, SSSIs, Ramsars, LNRs)	No loss of area	No loss of area	It is considered that there has been no loss of area as a result of applications permitted within the monitoring period. It is considered that all relevant applications permitted during the monitoring period were policy compliant/compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission																																																						

SA objective	Indicator	Target	Data	Commentary
	and SINC, ancient woodland)			
	Condition of SSSIs	No reduction in condition	No reduction in condition	It is considered that there has been no reduction in the condition of SSSIs as a result of applications permitted within the monitoring period. It is considered that all relevant applications permitted during the monitoring period were policy compliant/ compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission.
	Extent of Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats	No reduction in extent		Local Biodiversity Action Plans are not currently being progressed. To be updated once a replacement has been established.

<p>4. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects</p>	<p>Traffic volumes (vehicle-km)</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Traffic volumes relative to pre-pandemic levels (2019):</p> <p>2020/2021 = 65%</p> <p>2021/2022 = 86% (↑) +32%</p> <p>2022/2023 = 95% (↑) +11%</p> <p>2015 = 2,927</p> <p>2016 = 2,978 (↑) +2.8%</p> <p>2017 = 2,920 (↓) -0.7%</p> <p>2018 = 2,999 (↑) +4.0%</p> <p>2019 = 3,392 (↑) +1.8%</p> <p>2020 = 2,646 (↓) -22%</p>	<p>Monitoring of this objective is usually via road traffic statistics published by the DfT. However, 2022 data is yet to be published, therefore traffic levels as determined by data from Cardiff's Traffic Control Room has been used instead.</p> <p>Nevertheless, DfT road traffic trends up to 2021 are provided for reference in figure SA4.1.1 below.</p> <p>Figure SA4.1.1</p>  <p>Meanwhile, traffic volume trends per month since March 2020 (based on data from Cardiff's Traffic Control Room) are set out in figure SA4.1.2 below.</p>
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				<p>Figure: SA4.1.2</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Traffic Volume Trends by Month Since COVID-19</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Pre-Pandemic Levels (%)</th> <th>Total Traffic Volume Relative to 2019 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Mar-20</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-20</td><td>35%</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>May-20</td><td>45%</td><td>45%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-20</td><td>59%</td><td>59%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-20</td><td>74%</td><td>74%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-20</td><td>82%</td><td>82%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-20</td><td>78%</td><td>78%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-20</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-20</td><td>75%</td><td>75%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-20</td><td>71%</td><td>71%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan-21</td><td>58%</td><td>58%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-21</td><td>61%</td><td>61%</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-21</td><td>69%</td><td>69%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-21</td><td>78%</td><td>78%</td></tr> <tr><td>May-21</td><td>84%</td><td>84%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-21</td><td>92%</td><td>92%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-21</td><td>92%</td><td>92%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-21</td><td>93%</td><td>93%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-21</td><td>91%</td><td>91%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-21</td><td>87%</td><td>87%</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-21</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-21</td><td>85%</td><td>85%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan-22</td><td>79%</td><td>79%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-22</td><td>83%</td><td>83%</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-22</td><td>83%</td><td>83%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-22</td><td>85%</td><td>85%</td></tr> <tr><td>May-22</td><td>88%</td><td>88%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-22</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-22</td><td>92%</td><td>92%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-22</td><td>89%</td><td>89%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-22</td><td>89%</td><td>89%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-22</td><td>94%</td><td>94%</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-22</td><td>92%</td><td>92%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-22</td><td>95%</td><td>95%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan-23</td><td>98%</td><td>98%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-23</td><td>94%</td><td>94%</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-23</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Pre-Pandemic Levels (%)	Total Traffic Volume Relative to 2019 (%)	Mar-20	70%	70%	Apr-20	35%	35%	May-20	45%	45%	Jun-20	59%	59%	Jul-20	74%	74%	Aug-20	82%	82%	Sep-20	78%	78%	Oct-20	70%	70%	Nov-20	75%	75%	Dec-20	71%	71%	Jan-21	58%	58%	Feb-21	61%	61%	Mar-21	69%	69%	Apr-21	78%	78%	May-21	84%	84%	Jun-21	92%	92%	Jul-21	92%	92%	Aug-21	93%	93%	Sep-21	91%	91%	Oct-21	87%	87%	Nov-21	50%	50%	Dec-21	85%	85%	Jan-22	79%	79%	Feb-22	83%	83%	Mar-22	83%	83%	Apr-22	85%	85%	May-22	88%	88%	Jun-22	90%	90%	Jul-22	92%	92%	Aug-22	89%	89%	Sep-22	89%	89%	Oct-22	94%	94%	Nov-22	92%	92%	Dec-22	95%	95%	Jan-23	98%	98%	Feb-23	94%	94%	Mar-23	90%	90%
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	<p>% of people walking, cycling, travelling by bus and train for each journey purpose</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>All Journey Purposes</p> <p>Walking: 2019 = 19% 2020 = 18% (↓) -1% 2021 = 26.2% (↑) +8% 2022 = 26.3 % (↑)</p> <p>Cycling: 2019 = 10% 2020 = 18% (↑)</p>	<p>Due to the pandemic, the last time the results of the Annual Transport Survey were available was in 2019, on which the monitoring for this objective would normally have been based, therefore other data sources have been relied upon over this period.</p> <p>There has been no significant change in the proportion walking. However, the proportion cycling and travelling by public transport has increased by 0.4% and 1%, respectively.</p> <p>The overall proportion travelling by sustainable modes has also increased by 2%, from 53% in 2021/2022 to 55% in 2022/2023.</p>																																																																																																																		

+8%
 2021 = 11.6%
 (↓) -6%
 2022 = 12.0%
 (↑) +0.4%

Public Transport:
 2019 = 17%
 2020 = 7% (↓)
 -10%
 2021 = 11% (↑)
 +4%
 2022 = 12% (↑)
 +1%

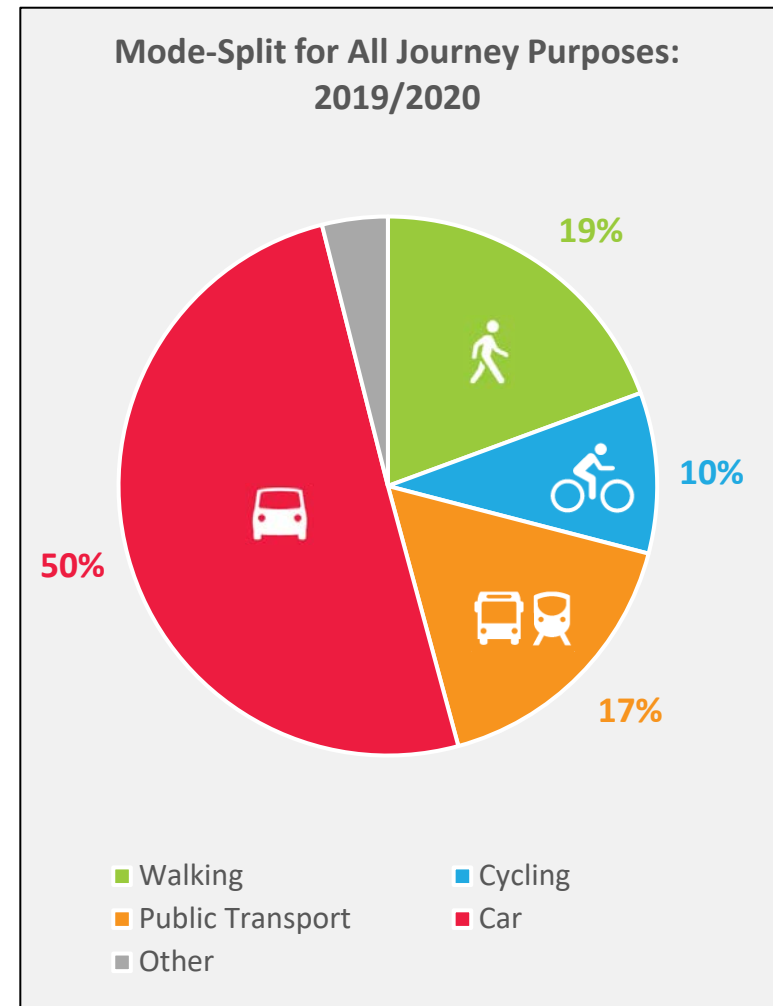
All Sustainable Modes:
 2019 = 50%
 2020 = 48% (↓)
 -2%
 2021 = 53% (↑)
 +5%
 2022 = 55% (↑)
 +2%

Work

Walking:
 2016 = 17.9%
 2017 = 14.0%
 (↓)

A summary of the mode-split for all journeys for 2019/2020, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 is provided in figures SA4.2.1, SA4.2.2 and SA4.2.23, respectively.

Figure: SA4.2.1



2018 = 15.0%
(↑)
2019 = 18.3%
(↑)

Cycling:
2016 = 11.3%
2017 = 16.5%
(↑)
2018 = 20.3%
(↑)
2019 = 18.9%
(↓)

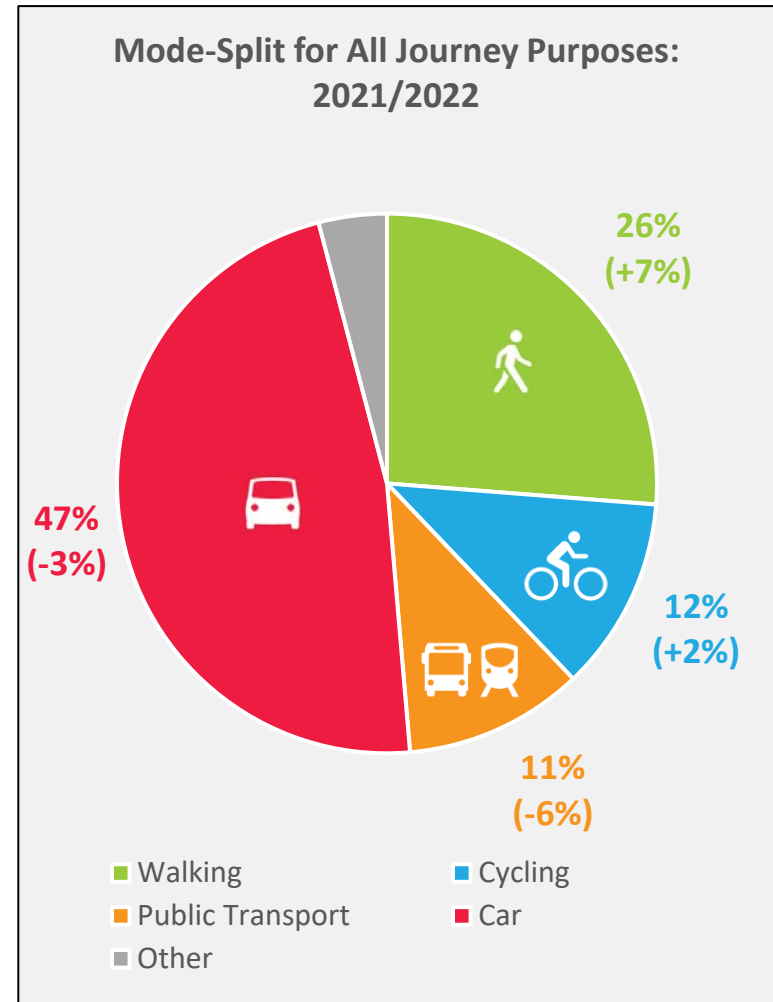
Bus:
2016 = 10.0%
2017 = 9.7%
(↓)
2018 = 10.6%
(↑)
2019 = 15.9%
(↑)

Train:
2016 = 7.6%
2017 = 6.8% (↓)
2018 = 6.4% (↓)
2019 = 6.6% (↑)

Education

Walking:

Figure: SA4.2.2



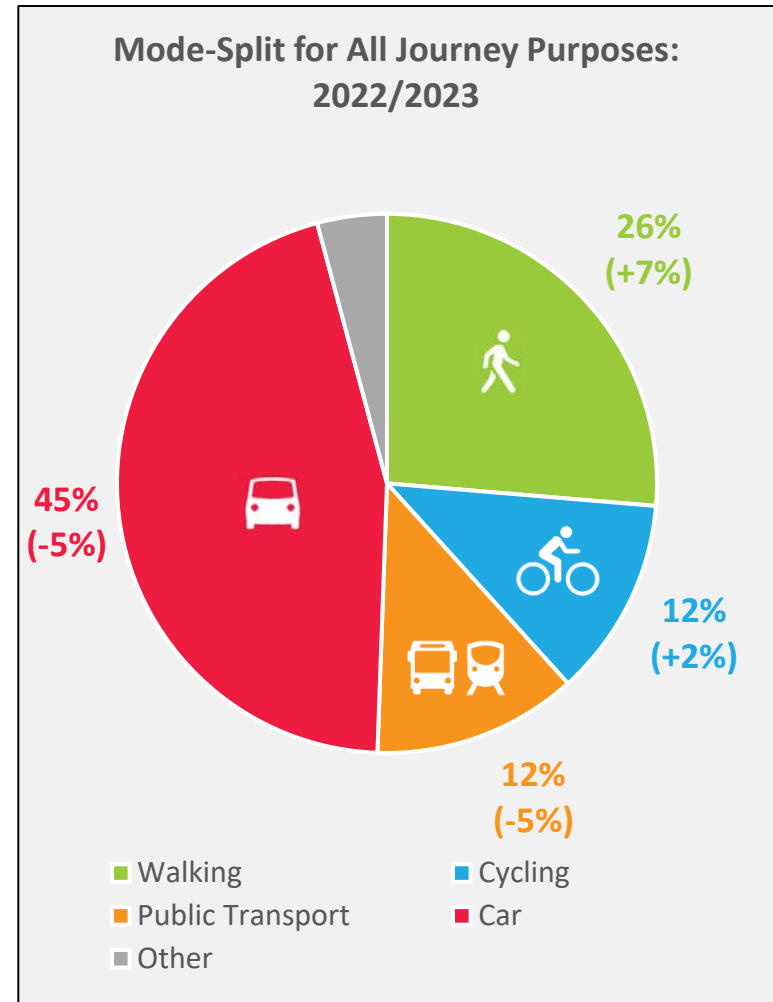
2016 = 27.6%
 2017 = 23.3%
 (↓)
 2018 = 26.6%
 (↑)
 2019 = 21.9%
 (↓)

Cycling:
 2016 = 9.6%
 2017 = 12.8%
 (↑)
 2018 = 14.0%
 (↑)
 2019 = 15.7%
 (↑)

Bus:
 2016 = 12.8%
 2017 = 10.7%
 (↓)
 2018 = 10.5%
 (↓)
 2019 = 13.4%
 (↑)

Train:
 2016 = 5.6%
 2017 = 5.2% (↓)
 2018 = 4.7% (↓)
 2019 = 6.1% (↑)

Figure: SA4.2.3



Shopping (City Centre)

Walking:
 2016 = 18.4%
 2017 = 16.1%
 (↓)
 2018 = 16.9%
 (↑)
 2019 = 17.5%
 (↑)

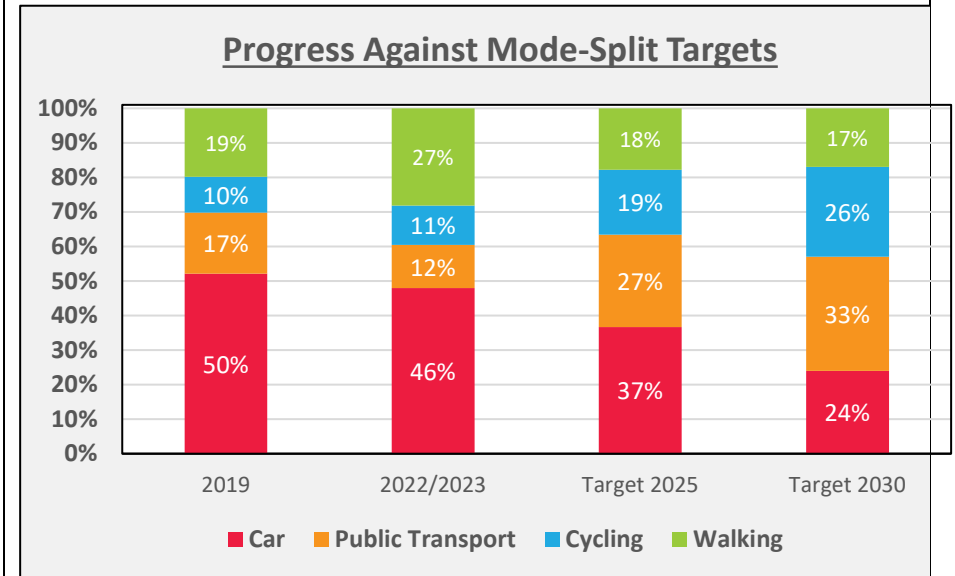
Cycling:
 2016 = 6.6%
 2017 = 7.8%
 (↑)
 2018 = 12.2%
 (↑)
 2019 = 10.9%
 (↓)

Bus:
 2016 = 26.7%
 2017 = 25.3%
 (↓)
 2018 = 23.5%
 (↓)
 2019 = 28.8%
 (↑)

Train:
 2016 = 11.3%

Progress against White Paper targets is also illustrated in figure SA4.2.4 below.

Figure: SA4.2.4



			<p>2017 = 11.0% (↓) 2018 = 11.3% (↑) 2019 = 10.5% (↓)</p> <p>Shopping (Other)</p> <p>Walking: 2016 = 23.5% 2017 = 19.9% (↓) 2018 = 21.1% (↑) 2019 = 23.4% (↑)</p> <p>Cycling: 2016 = 6.0% 2017 = 6.6% (↑) 2018 = 9.7% (↑) 2019 = 9.0% (↓)</p> <p>Bus: 2016 = 8.9% 2017 = 7.2% (↓) 2018 = 7.1% (↓)</p>	
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			<p>2019 = 10.2% (↑)</p> <p>Train: 2016 = 4.4% 2017 = 2.7% (↓) 2018 = 3.2% (↑) 2019 = 3.9% (↑)</p> <p>Leisure</p> <p>Walking: 2016 = 21.8% 2017 = 17.8% (↓) 2018 = 18.0% (↑) 2019 = 17.4% (↓)</p> <p>Cycling: 2016 = 10.0% 2017 = 10.8% (↑) 2018 = 13.9% (↑) 2019 = 13.2% (↓)</p> <p>Bus: 2016 = 10.5%</p>	
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			2017 = 10.3% (↓) 2018 = 10.1% (↓) 2019 = 12.9% (↑) Train: 2016 = 8.8% 2017 = 8.3% (↓) 2018 = 8.5% (↑) 2019 = 9.7% (↑)																									
	No. residents working in Cardiff, no. people commuting out of Cardiff, no. people commuting into Cardiff	n/a	Residents Working in Cardiff: 2015 = 131,400 2016 = 139,500 (↑) 2017 = 139,600 () 2018 = 157,400 (↑) 2019 = 161,700 (↑) 2021 = n/a 2021 = 157,400 (↓) 2022 = 160,700 (↑) Residents	<p>Based on published mobility data (since discontinued), as of October 2022, commuting levels were at 60%, or the equivalent of 40% of the workforce still working from home at this time, based on the typical increased move towards hybrid working.</p> <p>The statistics for commuting are derived by Welsh Government based on data from the Annual Population Survey. The result of which are summarised in figure SA4.3.1 below (noting that the survey was not undertaken in 2020 due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions).</p> <p>Figure: SA4.3.1</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Origin:</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blaenau Gwent</td> <td>1,800</td> <td>1,600</td> <td>1,200 (-25%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridgend</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>3,300</td> <td>3,800 (+15%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caerphilly</td> <td>15,400</td> <td>12,300</td> <td>11,400 (-7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cardiff</td> <td>161,700</td> <td>157,400</td> <td>160,700 (+2%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merthyr Tydfil</td> <td>2,800</td> <td>1,900</td> <td>2,300 (+21%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Origin:	2019	2021	2022	Blaenau Gwent	1,800	1,600	1,200 (-25%)	Bridgend	9,000	3,300	3,800 (+15%)	Caerphilly	15,400	12,300	11,400 (-7%)	Cardiff	161,700	157,400	160,700 (+2%)	Merthyr Tydfil	2,800	1,900	2,300 (+21%)
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Merthyr Tydfil	2,800	1,900	2,300 (+21%)																									

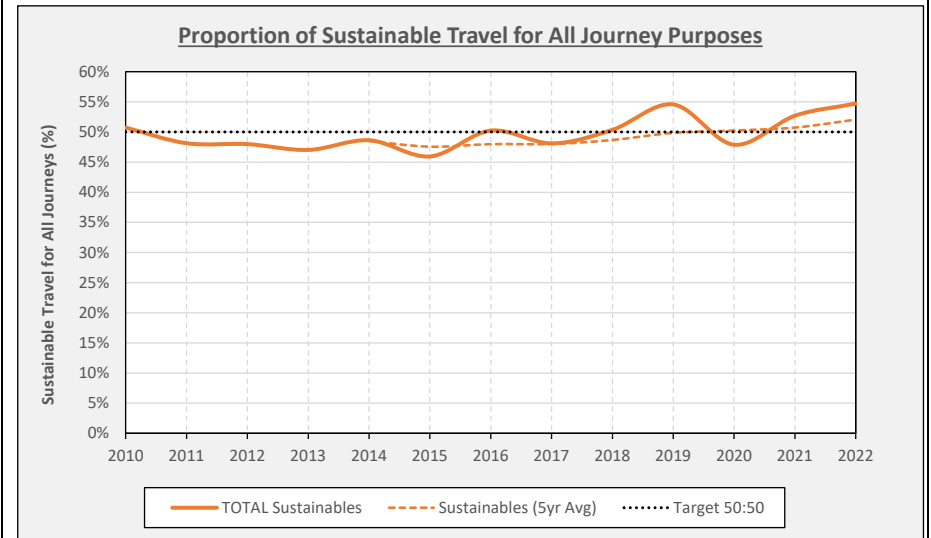
			<p>Commuting Out of Cardiff: 2015 = 34,000 2016 = 27,700 (↓) 2017 = 32,600 (↑) 2018 = 30,500 (↓) 2019 = 31,700 (↑) 2020 = n/a 2021 = 34,300 (↑) 2022 = 22,800 (↓)</p> <p>Commuting into Cardiff from Outside: 2015 = 84,400 2016 = 89,700 (↑) 2017 = 88,800 (↓) 2018 = 98,300 (↑) 2019 = 98,500 () 2020 = n/a 2021 = 75,500 (↓)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Monmouthshire</td> <td>2,100</td> <td>1,600</td> <td>1,400 (-13%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newport</td> <td>8,700</td> <td>6,500</td> <td>6,900 (+6%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhondda Cynon Taf</td> <td>22,900</td> <td>17,300</td> <td>13,200 (-24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vale of Glamorgan</td> <td>22,800</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>13,600 (-24%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Torfaen</td> <td>3,600</td> <td>2,900</td> <td>2,100 (-28%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL Region (excl. Cardiff)</td> <td>89,100</td> <td>65,400</td> <td>55,900 (-15%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL Outside Region</td> <td>9,400</td> <td>10,100</td> <td>6,900 (-32%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL Commuting In</td> <td>98,500</td> <td>75,500</td> <td>62,800 (-17%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL Working in Cardiff</td> <td>260,200</td> <td>232,900</td> <td>223,500 (-4%)</td> </tr> </table> <p>As can be seen above, overall the number of people working in Cardiff in 2022 has decreased by 4% since 2021. While the proportion of Cardiff residents working in Cardiff, and those from Bridgend, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport have increased, travel from all other authorities has decreased, with 12,700 fewer people (-17%) commuting into Cardiff from outside on a typical work day.</p> <p>In particular, the proportion of commuters from RCT (-24%), Vale of Glamorgan (-24%) and Caerphilly (-7%) have seen significant reductions in numbers since 2021.</p> <p>Similarly, the number of working residents in Cardiff has decreased by 4% from 191,700 in 2021 to 183,500 in 2022, and the number of residents commuting out of the authority also</p>	Monmouthshire	2,100	1,600	1,400 (-13%)	Newport	8,700	6,500	6,900 (+6%)	Rhondda Cynon Taf	22,900	17,300	13,200 (-24%)	Vale of Glamorgan	22,800	18,000	13,600 (-24%)	Torfaen	3,600	2,900	2,100 (-28%)	TOTAL Region (excl. Cardiff)	89,100	65,400	55,900 (-15%)	TOTAL Outside Region	9,400	10,100	6,900 (-32%)	TOTAL Commuting In	98,500	75,500	62,800 (-17%)	TOTAL Working in Cardiff	260,200	232,900	223,500 (-4%)
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			<p>2022 = 62,800 (↓)</p> <p>Total Working in Cardiff: 2015 = 215,400 2016 = 229,200 (↑) 2017 = 228,400 () 2018 = 255,700 (↑) 2019 = 260,200 (↑) 2020 = n/a 2021 = 232,900 (↓) 2022 = 223,500 (↓)</p>	<p>having decreased by 34% from 34,300 in 2021 to only 22,800 by 2022.</p> <p>Comparing 2022 with 2019 provides an even more stark contrast, with 35,700 fewer people commuting into Cardiff each day from outside, a reduction of 36%; a 14% reduction in the overall number of people working in Cardiff; and 9,700 fewer people commuting from RCT and 9,200 fewer from the Vale of Glamorgan each day.</p>
	Modal split	'At least 50% of all trips on Cardiff's transport network made by sustainable modes by the end of the Plan period in 2026'	<p>Absolute Values: 2015 = 46.0% 2016 = 50.3% (↑) +4.3% 2017 = 48.1% (↓) -2.2% 2018 = 50.4% (↑) +2.3% 2019 = 54.6% (↑) +4.2%</p>	<p>In recent years peoples travel patterns have changed, not least due to the pandemic and the on-going cost of living crisis. This in turn has meant an overall increase in travel by sustainable modes, with a 2% increase in absolute values from 2021/2022, or 1.3% when taken as a 5yr rolling average.</p> <p>Historic trends of sustainable travel use are provided in figure SA4.4.1 below; while the composite breakdown in sustainable travel by month is provided in figure SA4.4.2.</p>

2020 = 47.9%
 (↓) -6.7%
 2021 = 52.7%
 (↑) +4.8%
 2022 = 54.7%
 (↑) +2.0%

5yr Rolling
 Averages:
 2015 = 47.6%
 2016 = 48.0%
 (↑) + 0.4%
 2017 = 48.0% () +0%
 2018 = 48.7%
 (↑) +0.7%
 2019 = 49.9%
 (↑) +1.2%
 2020 = 50.2%
 (↑) +0.3%
 2021 = 50.7%
 (↑) +0.5%
 2022 = 52.1%
 (↑) +1.3%

Figure SA4.4.1



				<p>Figure SA4.4.2</p> <p>Sustainable Travel Trends by Month Since COVID-19</p> <p>The chart displays the percentage of sustainable travel for all journeys from March 2020 to March 2023. The Y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0% to 60%. The X-axis lists months from Mar-20 to Mar-23. The legend includes Walking (purple), Cycling (blue), Public Transport (green), and Other (yellow). A dashed line indicates the Pre-Pandemic Sustainable Mode-Split at approximately 50%.</p>
	<p>Delivery of transport infrastructure as part of key strategic sites</p>	<p>As per the LDP and site masterplans</p>	<p>S106 Transport Funding Contributions (subject to schedule) for the key strategic sites are given as follows –</p> <p>SSA. Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone:</p>	<p>Construction works are on-going and initial/advanced occupation underway at SSF. Churchlands in NE Cardiff, SSG. St Edeyrns, and SSC. Plasdŵr in NW Cardiff (Goitre Fach, North & South of Llantrisant Road, and South of Pentrebane Road).</p> <p>The following infrastructure have been delivered to-date in connection with the strategic sites –</p> <p>SSC. NW Cardiff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junctions 1 and 2 on Llantrisant Road completed, with associated segregated walking and cycling provision, landscaping remedials required prior to adoption in late 2023

			<p>18/01705/MJR – Cardiff Transport Interchange (by TfW) £1.76 million</p> <p>SSC. NW Cardiff:</p> <p>14/02157/MJR – Land North & South of Llantrisant Road £0.61 million</p> <p>14/02733/MJR – Plasdŵr £26.03 million</p> <p>16/00106/MJR - Goitre Fach Farm £1.29 million</p> <p>14/02188/MJR - South of Pentrebane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llantrisant Road / Heol Isaf junction construction completed with dedicated bus lanes, landscaping & drainage work required prior to adoption. Landscaping to be completed in November 2023. • Goitre Fach signalised junction completed, new bus stops operational, footway/cycleway/landscaping remedials completed, adopted in 2023. • Pentrebane Road/Pentrebane Drive provision of shared routes. <p>SSF. NE Cardiff (Churchlands):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churchlands South (Pentwyn Road / Ty-Draw Road) signalised junction completed and adopted, includes short section of bus lane • Churchlands Northern Access junction (unsignalised) via Llwynypia Road completed, street lighting & landscaping remedials completed, adopted in 2023. <p>SSG. St Edeyrns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New toucan crossing facilities on the north and south arms of the A4232 Pentwyn Link/Heol Pontprennau Roundabout • The provision of a shared cycle footway on the western side of the A4232 Pentwyn Link between the A48 and Heol Pontprennau Roundabout
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			<p>£1.33 million</p> <p>SSD. North of J33:</p> <p>14/00852/DCO – North of J33 £2.25 million</p> <p>SSF. NE Cardiff:</p> <p>14/02891/MJR – Churchlands £1.65 million</p> <p>SSG. St Edeyrns:</p> <p>13/00578/DCO – St Edeyrns £2.79 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access road built to 'spine road' standard, including short section of outbound bus lane leading to the Heol Pontprennau Roundabout, final remedials completed and adopted in 2023. • 40mph speed limit imposed on the A4232 Pentwyn Link • New bus stops operational and in use by service 59 (St Edeyrns Village), construction on-going on Phase 6 of development <p>S106 Commitments:</p> <p>In total, the following sustainable infrastructure and initiatives have been agreed to be delivered as part of the S106 agreements for the key strategic sites. These will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through encouraging modal shift from private car to sustainable travel modes –</p> <p>SSA. Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone</p> <p>18/01705/MJR - Transport Interchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Transport Hub, based on 14 bus stands with DIDO arrangement • Cycling provision for a significant number of secure operational cycle parking spaces • Various public realm improvements <p>SSC. NW Cardiff</p>
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				<p>14/02157/MJR - Land North & South of Llantrisant Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle parking, including at Radyr Station • 3x new priority access junctions on Newport Road, with footways, cycleways & crossing facilities • New 3m wide eastbound bus lane on Llantrisant Road with associated bus stops • New traffic signal control junction at Llantrisant Road/Heol Isaf, with Toucan facilities on all arms, bus lane on southern arm, and associated footways & cycleways • New raised roundabout with zebra crossing on Llantrisant Road • 2x new Toucan crossing facilities • Subsidy to provide extension to existing bus services for 2 years between Danescourt and Clos Parc Radyr • Provision of 1-year free bus pass & £50 cycle voucher to first residential occupiers <p>14/02733/MJR - Plasdŵr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New traffic control junction at Llantrisant Road/Crofft-y-Genau, with Toucan facilities on all arms (J1) • New tabled zebra crossing on Rhydrafar Drive, with footway widening & shared use • Safeguarding of corridor for the provision of northbound bus lane on Crofft-y-Genau Road
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spine-road treatment on Crofft-y-Genau Road • New traffic control access junction on Llantrisant Road, with cycle feeder lanes & dropped kerbs (J2) • Safeguarding of land for the provision of a northbound bus lane at the southern arm to J2 • New traffic control junction at Llantrisant Road/Clos Park Radyr, with formal crossings to link cycle tracks & cycle feeder lanes (J3) • New northbound bus lane at the southern arm to J3 • 3x new priority access junctions on Llantrisant Road, with crossing facilities, footways, cycleways, shared use & raised tables (J4-6) • New traffic control junction at Pentrebane Road/Waterhall Road, with associated bidirectional 3m wide cycle lanes & Toucan crossings on all arms (J11) • New segregated cycling facility between Amethyst Road and J11 • 2x new priority access junctions on Pentrebane Road, with associated bidirectional 3m wide cycle lanes, crossing facilities & dropped kerbs (J12-13) • Safeguarding of land for the provision of a southbound bus lane at the northern arm to J12 • Realignment of Crofft-y-Genau Road into Pentrebane Road, providing cyclist & pedestrian access to St Brides Road (J14) • Stopping up of Pentrebane Road, with provision of shared use link
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANPR traffic gate to limit tidal flow access to Crofft-y-Genau Road • 2x new priority access junctions on Crofft-y-Genau Road, with associated ANPR traffic gate & access flared for bus movements (J15-16) • Bridge Road 270m southbound bus lane, shared cycle footway & signalised junction with Llantrisant Road • Cardiff Road/Fairwater Road upgrade of traffic signals • Cardiff Road cycling & bus stop improvements between Ely Road and Fairwater Road • Provision of segregated off-road cycleway on disused rail line • 90m Southbound bus lane on Fairwater Road approach to St Fagans Road • Heol Isaf pedestrian & cycle improvements • Llantrisant Road segregated cycleway on southern side between Danescourt Station and Cardiff Road • 300m eastbound bus lane & shared cycle footway on southern side of St Fagans Road • St Fagans Road safety improvements • 100m westbound bus lane on Waun-Gron Road • A48 Western Avenue/Waun-Gron Road junction improvements • Amethyst Road cycle street between Plasmawr Road and Keyston Road • Cardiff Road northbound bus lane improvements at Western Avenue junction • East-West cycle primary route, Llandaff
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New traffic control junction at Llantrisant Road/Danescourt Road East • New traffic control junction at Llantrisant Road/Danescourt Road West • Llantrisant Road shared cycleway footway between Danescourt Road East/West • Llantrisant Road shared cycleway footway between Waterhall Road and Heol Aradur • Pwllmelin Road and Fairwater Road traffic calming & cycling improvements • Radyr Court Road traffic calming of cycle route • Radyr Court Road pedestrian & cycling safety and access improvements, with zebra crossing on Bridge Road • Radyr Court Road upgrade of cycle link to Llantrisant Road • Western Avenue to Ely Roundabout southbound traffic pre-signals • Western Avenue/Ely Road (East) junction Toucan crossing • Western Avenue to Waun-Gron Road shared cycle footway on west side • Cardiff Road/Palace Road junction, pedestrian & traffic calming improvements • Provision of £12 million bus subsidies, to provide services linking the development, Pentrebane, Radyr, Cardiff City Centre (via Llantrisant Road & Pentrebane Road), Pontyclun/Talbot Green, Heath Hospital, J33 Park & Ride, Cardiff West Interchange, Cardiff Bay (via Ely Mill), and Whitchurch (via Llandaff)
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				<p>16/00106/MJR - Goitre Fach Farm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle parking • New traffic signal access junction at Llantrisant Road with Toucan & Puffin crossing facilities • Realignment of segregated cycleway on Llantrisant Road • New public transport, pedestrian & cycle facilities along Llantrisant Road • New raised crossing facility on Llantrisant Road • New spine-road with 2x 2m wide footway, 3m wide segregated cycleway, and 6.3m wide carriageway • Bus contribution to Llantrisant Road (subject to occupation) • Cycling measures on A4119 between Waterhall Road roundabout and Penhill Road • Provision of 1-year free bus pass & £50 cycle voucher to first residential occupiers <p>14/02188/MJR - South of Pentrebane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Pentrebane Road priority access junction to accommodate safe & convenient 2-way bus movement, with associated footway & cycle provision • Provision of bus stop & bus turning circle, with 3m wide segregated cycleways, 2m wide footways & 6.1m carriageways to promote sustainable travel
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure cycle parking, including covered cycle parking at Fairwater Station & at key bus stops • Improvements to Llantrisant Road & Pentreban Road as part of the North West Corridor programme • Bus contribution (in accordance with trigger points & instalments) • Provision of 1-year free bus pass & £50 cycle voucher to first residential occupiers <p>SSD. North of J33</p> <p>14/00852/DCO - North of J33:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 space Park & Ride facility, with 3/4 (750 spaces) accessed from J33 & 1/4 (250 spaces) accessed from A4119; Initial Phase 1 to be 500 spaces • Bus gate between the M4 and Llantrisant Road • The provision of bus services serving the car park for a period of 3 years, providing a minimum service frequency of four buses per hour between 07:00-19:00, utilising £2.25 million bus service contribution • New junctions on Llantrisant Road, including crossing facilities, associated cycle & footway provision, and bus lanes • On-site public transport infrastructure, bus & cycle lanes <p>SSF. NE Cardiff</p>
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				<p>14/02891/MJR – Churchlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening of Pentwyn Road to provide an eastbound bus lane between Peppermint Drive and Pentwyn Drive • New signalized junction on Pentwyn Drive • New cycle route (1) to be provided linking site A48 Eastern Avenue via Meadow Close • New cycle route (2) to be provided along Cyncoed Road • Bus improvements on A48 Eastern Avenue (between Pentwyn & Pontprennau) & A4232 Pentwyn Link (northbound to J33) • Provision of bus services linking to Heath Hospital • Provision of bus service linking to City Centre via Cardiff East Park & Ride • Phase 2 bus priority infrastructure • Phase 3 bus priority infrastructure <p>SSG. St Edeyrns</p> <p>13/00578/DCO - St Edeyrns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of missing link to Rhymney Trail, south of A48 between Pentwyn Link Interchange and development, including upgrade of A48 subway • Cycle parking spaces • Investigation & provision of a northbound bus lane on A4232
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus service extension from the development to City Centre serving Church Road and St Mellons Road • Investigation & provision of bus service extension on A48 from A4232 • A scheme to demonstrate effective operation of Heol Pontprennau Roundabout, including bus priority measures, Toucan crossing facilities, and associated pedestrian & cyclist provision • Spine-road treatment on access road, including the provision of bus lane • Widening of existing footways linking the Toucan crossing and Heol Pontprennau signalised crossing • Scheme to provide shared path south of Heol Pontprennau Roundabout, providing direct traffic-free link to A48 Interchange with Church Road • Scheme to reduce the speed limit on Pentwyn Link towards J30 from 50mph to 40mph • Scheme to prevent vehicular through access via St Mellons Road and Bridge Road, with the provision of bus gates at both ends • Provision of a new bridge across the River Rumney for pedestrians & cyclists to St Mellons
	Permissions granted for highly vulnerable development in C1 and C2	0	1	<p>No applications for highly vulnerable development were permitted in Zone C2 without flood mitigation measures.</p> <p>One application for highly vulnerable development were permitted in Zone C1. This application related to redevelopment of a site to provide commercial uses on the ground floor and</p>

	flood risk areas			<p>apartments on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors. This application was considered acceptable as the residential apartments were not on the ground floor, they would therefore be flood free in an extreme flood event and residents would be able to take safe refuge within their homes should they receive a flood warning. In addition, a planning condition was included to ensure that that future occupiers are made aware of the flooding risks and consequences and that flood emergency plans and procedures are put in place for future occupiers.</p> <p>Given this it is considered that Policy EN14 is functioning effectively. The Council will continue to monitor this indicator to determine the effectiveness of the policy framework relating to this issue.</p>
5. Protect and enhance historic and cultural heritage	Number of listed buildings, conservation areas, etc.	No reduction	No reduction	There has been no reduction in the number of local, national or international designations as a result of applications approved during the monitoring period. It is considered that all relevant applications permitted during the monitoring period were policy compliant/compliant subject to conditions/recommendations placed on the permission.
6. Help deliver the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy	Net job creation over the remaining Plan period	40,000 net additional jobs over plan period, 20,900 between 2006 and 2015	23,000 since 2009 (↑)	Total jobs in Cardiff - 213,000 in 2021 (latest Nomisweb.co.uk figures). This compares to an equivalent figure from 2009 of 190,000 jobs in Cardiff which represents a 23,000 increase in jobs over that period.
7. Improve health and well-	Delivery of community			As of August 2023, planning permission(s) have been granted at Strategic Sites C (North West Cardiff), D (North of

<p>being</p>	<p>infrastructure as part of key development sites</p>			<p>Junction 33), F (North East Cardiff – West of Pontprennau) and G (East of Pontprennau Link Road). Associated S106 agreements link to infrastructure provision identified through policies KP2 (A-H). To date, construction work has commenced at Sites C, D, F, and G and the delivery of infrastructure provision identified through the associated S106 agreements will be monitored as schemes progress over the coming years.</p>																																																																																																																																																								
	<p>% of journeys made by walking/cycling</p>	<p>Increase</p>	<p>All Journeys: 2015 = 24.8% 2016 = 28.0% (↑) +3.2% 2017 = 27.1% (↓) -0.9% 2018 = 30.3% (↑) +3.2% 2019 = 29.0% (↓) -1.3% 2020 = 36.5% (↑) +7.4% 2021 = 37.9% (↑) +1.4% 2022 = 38.3% (↑) +0.4%</p> <p>Work: 2015 = 26.6% 2016 = 29.2% (↑)</p>	<p>The proportion of all journeys made by active travel modes (i.e. walking and cycling) is presented in figure SA7.1.1 and table SA7.1.2 below.</p> <p>Figure: SA7.1.1</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Walking & Cycling Trends by Month Since COVID-19</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Walking (%)</th> <th>Cycling (%)</th> <th>Total (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Mar-20</td><td>22%</td><td>14%</td><td>36%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-20</td><td>13%</td><td>24%</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>May-20</td><td>13%</td><td>27%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-20</td><td>14%</td><td>24%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-20</td><td>16%</td><td>17%</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-20</td><td>20%</td><td>14%</td><td>34%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-20</td><td>24%</td><td>14%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-20</td><td>25%</td><td>16%</td><td>41%</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-20</td><td>21%</td><td>16%</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-20</td><td>19%</td><td>18%</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan-21</td><td>15%</td><td>20%</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-21</td><td>16%</td><td>17%</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-21</td><td>17%</td><td>20%</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-21</td><td>17%</td><td>16%</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>May-21</td><td>21%</td><td>12%</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-21</td><td>23%</td><td>14%</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-21</td><td>24%</td><td>11%</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-21</td><td>25%</td><td>11%</td><td>36%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-21</td><td>28%</td><td>12%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-21</td><td>33%</td><td>11%</td><td>44%</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-21</td><td>30%</td><td>10%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-21</td><td>29%</td><td>11%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan-22</td><td>29%</td><td>11%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-22</td><td>28%</td><td>11%</td><td>39%</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-22</td><td>29%</td><td>12%</td><td>41%</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr-22</td><td>27%</td><td>11%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>May-22</td><td>26%</td><td>11%</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-22</td><td>28%</td><td>11%</td><td>39%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul-22</td><td>26%</td><td>12%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug-22</td><td>27%</td><td>12%</td><td>39%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-22</td><td>28%</td><td>12%</td><td>40%</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct-22</td><td>28%</td><td>13%</td><td>41%</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov-22</td><td>25%</td><td>13%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-22</td><td>26%</td><td>12%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan-23</td><td>23%</td><td>10%</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb-23</td><td>25%</td><td>13%</td><td>38%</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-23</td><td>25%</td><td>13%</td><td>38%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Walking (%)	Cycling (%)	Total (%)	Mar-20	22%	14%	36%	Apr-20	13%	24%	37%	May-20	13%	27%	40%	Jun-20	14%	24%	38%	Jul-20	16%	17%	33%	Aug-20	20%	14%	34%	Sep-20	24%	14%	38%	Oct-20	25%	16%	41%	Nov-20	21%	16%	37%	Dec-20	19%	18%	37%	Jan-21	15%	20%	35%	Feb-21	16%	17%	33%	Mar-21	17%	20%	37%	Apr-21	17%	16%	33%	May-21	21%	12%	33%	Jun-21	23%	14%	37%	Jul-21	24%	11%	35%	Aug-21	25%	11%	36%	Sep-21	28%	12%	40%	Oct-21	33%	11%	44%	Nov-21	30%	10%	40%	Dec-21	29%	11%	40%	Jan-22	29%	11%	40%	Feb-22	28%	11%	39%	Mar-22	29%	12%	41%	Apr-22	27%	11%	38%	May-22	26%	11%	37%	Jun-22	28%	11%	39%	Jul-22	26%	12%	38%	Aug-22	27%	12%	39%	Sep-22	28%	12%	40%	Oct-22	28%	13%	41%	Nov-22	25%	13%	38%	Dec-22	26%	12%	38%	Jan-23	23%	10%	33%	Feb-23	25%	13%	38%	Mar-23	25%	13%	38%
Month	Walking (%)	Cycling (%)	Total (%)																																																																																																																																																									
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Apr-20	13%	24%	37%																																																																																																																																																									
May-20	13%	27%	40%																																																																																																																																																									
Jun-20	14%	24%	38%																																																																																																																																																									
Jul-20	16%	17%	33%																																																																																																																																																									
Aug-20	20%	14%	34%																																																																																																																																																									
Sep-20	24%	14%	38%																																																																																																																																																									
Oct-20	25%	16%	41%																																																																																																																																																									
Nov-20	21%	16%	37%																																																																																																																																																									
Dec-20	19%	18%	37%																																																																																																																																																									
Jan-21	15%	20%	35%																																																																																																																																																									
Feb-21	16%	17%	33%																																																																																																																																																									
Mar-21	17%	20%	37%																																																																																																																																																									
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May-21	21%	12%	33%																																																																																																																																																									
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Aug-21	25%	11%	36%																																																																																																																																																									
Sep-21	28%	12%	40%																																																																																																																																																									
Oct-21	33%	11%	44%																																																																																																																																																									
Nov-21	30%	10%	40%																																																																																																																																																									
Dec-21	29%	11%	40%																																																																																																																																																									
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Feb-22	28%	11%	39%																																																																																																																																																									
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Mar-23	25%	13%	38%																																																																																																																																																									

2017 = 30.6%
 (↑)
 2018 = 35.3%
 (↑)
 2019 = 37.2%
 (↑)

Education:
 2015 = 31.5%
 2016 = 37.2%
 (↑)
 2017 = 36.1%
 (↓)
 2018 = 40.6%
 (↑)
 2019 = 37.6%
 (↓)

Shopping (City Centre):
 2015 = 22.4%
 2016 = 25.0%
 (↑)
 2017 = 23.9%
 (↓)
 2018 = 29.2%
 (↑)
 2019 = 28.4%
 (↓)

Shopping (Other):

Table: SA7.1.2

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Walking	19.4%	18.1%	26.2%	26.3%
Cycling	9.6%	18.4%	11.6%	12.0%
Walking & Cycling	29.0%	36.5%	37.9%	38.3%

As can be seen above, the proportion walking and cycling has increased by 0.4% from 2021/2022 or 9.3% since 2019/2020.

			<p>2015 = 27.5% 2016 = 29.5% (↑) 2017 = 26.5% (↓) 2018 = 30.8% (↑) 2019 = 32.4% (↑)</p> <p>Leisure: 2015 = 28.5% 2016 = 31.8% (↑) 2017 = 28.6% (↓) 2018 = 31.9% (↑) 2019 = 30.5% (↓)</p>	
	Percentage of population in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales in the 10% most deprived wards in Wales for physical environment	Reduction	28% (No change since 2015)	The latest Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation data from 2019 shows that 28% of the population of Cardiff is in the 100 most deprived wards in Wales for physical environment.

8. Protect and enhance the landscape	Achievement of functional open space requirements	2.43ha per 1,000 population	1.16 ha per 1,000 population (No change)	Latest figures show 1.16 ha of functional open space per 1,000 population in Cardiff. For all types of open space, the equivalent figure is 8.10 ha of open space per 1,000 population.
	Special Landscape Areas	Five SLAs designated by plan adoption	Five SLAs designated	Five SLAs have been designated at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Fagans Lowlands and the Ely Valley • Garth Hill and Pentyrch Ridges • Fforest Fawr and Caerphilly Ridge • Wentloog Levels • Flat Holm
9. Use natural resources efficiently and safeguard their quality	Percent of housing on previously developed land	60%	66.5% (↑)	For 2022/23 66.5% of housing completed was on previously developed land.
	Average density of new development		100.6 dwellings per hectare (↓)	For 2022/23 the average density of new housing development in Cardiff was 100.6 dwellings per hectare.
	Area of contaminated land cleared up	>0	N/A	Presently no data is available to monitor this indicator. Will re-assess position in next monitoring report.
10. Respond to demographic changes in a sustainable way	Total population	n/a	359,512 (change in base data)	The latest Mid-Year estimate for Cardiff produced by Office of National Statistics shows that Cardiff has a population of 359,512 in 2021. In contrast to previous years, this estimate used the 2021 Census population figures which has resulted in lower level of population than the 2020 Mid-Year estimate of 369,202.

	No. homes in Cardiff	45,400 net additional homes by 2026	21,323 completed 2006 to 2023 (↑)	Over the period 2006 to 2023 21,323 dwellings have been completed leaving 20,077 to be completed (excluding the 4,000 homes flexibility allowance).
11. Minimise waste, increase re-use & recycling	Waste reduction rate	Reduction per household	-3% (↑)	The amount of household waste collected and generated between 2020/21 and 2021/22 increased by 3% from 158,095 to 162,690 tonnes.

7. Conclusions

This is the seventh AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Cardiff LDP and provides a comparison of the baseline data for the previous 6 AMRs. The key conclusion is that good progress is being made in delivering the identified targets/monitoring outcomes and policies.

Welsh Government procedural guidance 'Local Development Plans Wales (Edition 2 2015), (para 4.3) sets out seven questions that the AMR should address. The issues included in these questions have been considered throughout the AMR as part of the analysis of the monitoring data.

- What new issues have occurred in the area or in local/national policy (key recent contextual and national policy changes, future prospects)?
- How relevant, appropriate and up-to-date is the LDP strategy and its key policies and targets?
- What sites have been developed or delayed in relation to the plan's expectations on location and timing?
- What has been the effectiveness of delivering policies and in discouraging inappropriate development?

This section concludes the findings of the monitoring process and directly responds to the LDPW questions, ensuring that the procedural guidance is fully addressed.

What new issues have occurred in the area or in local/national policy (key recent contextual and national policy changes, future prospects)?

Section 3 contains contextual information outlining the changes to national planning policy guidance and technical advice which have taken place over the monitoring period. This section outlines the changes which have occurred over the last twelve to the national planning policy framework set out in the Planning Policy Wales (PPW, Edition 10, December 2018), which in turn responds to Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015. This signals a fresh way of addressing the key strategic issues in preparing an LDP.

How relevant, appropriate and up-to-date is the LDP strategy and its key policies and targets?

The evidence collected through the AMR process indicates that progress is being made with the implementation of the spatial strategy and it remains sound at this time.

Section 5 provides a detailed assessment of how the Plan's strategic policies, and associated supporting policies, are performing against the identified key monitoring targets and outcomes and whether the LDP strategy and objectives are being delivered. This has enabled the Council to make an informed judgement of the Plan's progress in delivering the targets/monitoring outcomes and policies during this monitoring period. The table below provides a visual overview of the effectiveness of the Plan's policies during the monitoring period based on the traffic light rating used in the assessment:

Continue Monitoring (Green)	79
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.	
Training Required (Blue)	0
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or Member training is required.	
Supplementary Planning Guidance Required (Purple)	0
Indicators may suggest the need for further guidance to be provided in addition to those already in the Plan.	
Further Research (Yellow)	28
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP policies are not being as effective as they should, further research and investigation is required.	
Policy Review (Orange)	0
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP policies are failing to implement the strategy a formal review of the Policy is required. Further investigation and research may be required before a decision to formally review is confirmed.	
Plan Review (Red)	0
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP strategy is failing, and a formal review of the Plan is required. This option to fully review the Plan will need to be fully investigated and undertaken following serious consideration.	

What sites have been developed or delayed in relation to the plan's expectations on location and timing?

The analysis demonstrates that there are no policy indicator targets / monitoring outcomes which are causing concerns over policy implementation (red traffic light rating). There are, however, a number which are not currently being achieved but with no corresponding concerns over policy implementation (yellow traffic light rating). Further investigation has determined that there are justified reasons for the performance recorded and this is not representative of any fundamental issues with

the implementation of the policy framework or strategy at this time. The most significant findings in relation to these are set out in the key findings below.

Key Findings

This is the seventh AMR to be prepared and provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the previous 6 AMRs.

Overall, the findings of the seventh AMR are positive with the majority of the indicators shown as green indicating that most LDP policies are being implemented effectively. A summary of performance against the main Plan topics are set out below.

Employment – Monitoring data shows continuing positive performance. Of particular importance is data regarding net job creation - There is a requirement for 40,000 new jobs over the plan period 2006-2026. 20,900 jobs were created between 2006 and 2015 and therefore the target for the remaining plan period is 19,100 jobs or 1,750 jobs annually. Since the first AMR (16/17) the number of jobs has shown a net increase and the latest AMR shows an increase of 9,000 jobs since the first AMR (16/17).

Housing – Monitoring data shows good progress is being made in delivering new homes on many of the LDP strategic housing sites with a total of 3,295 new homes delivered to date. Specifically, there are new completions on 5 of the strategic housing sites:

- 626 completions have been achieved within the Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone;
- 945 completions have been achieved on the North West Cardiff strategic site;
- 317 completions have been achieved at the North of J33 strategic site.
- 341 completions have been recorded on the North East Cardiff strategic site; and
- 1,066 completions have been achieved at St Ederyns Village;

Although most of the strategic housing site completion rates are below targets set out in the AMR it is now evident from the above data that the Plan-led approach is now successfully driving the delivery of new homes at a level not seen for the last 10 years. For example, completions for the last 5 years (2018 to 2023) have averaged 1,242 in contrast with the previous 9 years (2008 to 2017) where completions averaged 725 units per annum, with no year above 1,000 units for this period.

The data on housing delivery demonstrates the ‘lag’ between Plan adoption and homes being completed on new sites allocated in the Plan. Due to a combination of site assembly, legal and logistical factors experienced by landowners/developers along with the time required to secure the necessary planning and adoption consents, trajectories of delivery are slower than originally anticipated. This includes time spent securing the accompanying Section 106 Agreements which fully deliver the Council’s aspirations as set out in the LDP. Overall, over the 17 years between 2006 and 2023 a total of 21,323 new dwellings were built in Cardiff which represents 52% of the overall dwelling requirement.

As evidenced above, good progress is now being made with construction of new homes on most of the strategic housing sites following the master planning and

infrastructure plans approach as set out in the plan. It is therefore expected that housing completions over the remaining 3 years of the Plan period will continue with an increased level of new homes being delivered on the strategic housing sites.

Affordable Housing – The plan sets a target for the delivery of 6,646 affordable units to be provided for the 12 years between 2014 and 2026 and monitoring data shows that affordable housing completions are increasing as a range and choice of new housing sites begin to come forward. The latest figures show that 2,265 new build affordable dwellings were completed since 2014, which represents 25% of total new build housing completions over this period. This trend is expected to continue as construction of the greenfield strategic housing sites gathers pace for the remaining 3 years of the Plan period. These figures show that good progress is being made in delivering affordable housing to meet the identified need within the city.

Transportation – The proportion of people travelling by sustainable modes of transport has been consistently higher than prior to the pandemic and has increased 7% over the monitoring period to 55%.

The proportion of all journeys overall made by walking remains largely unchanged from 2021/2022 but has increased from previous years. However, walking to school specifically has increased by 1.4% since 2021/2022. The proportion cycling overall has increased slightly from 2021/2022. Cycling levels have remained consistently higher each month than relative to prior to the pandemic. The proportion of journeys made by public transport has increased from 2021/2022. Bus use specifically has also increased over this period from 68% to 80%, following the lows experienced during the pandemic. The proportion of journeys made by public transport overall has increased from 2021/2022. Latest data indicates that as of August 2023, rail patronage has returned to around 80% of pre-pandemic levels, consistent with the current service frequency relative to that of 2019.

Traffic volumes have increased by 46% from the low levels seen in 2020/2021 in response to the pandemic, nevertheless the traffic remains down at 95% (-5%) relative to pre-pandemic levels. Comparing published mobility data as of October 2022, commuting remains at around 60% (i.e., equivalent to 40% of the workforce continuing to work from home).

Gypsy and Traveller Sites - work is progressing the identification of sites to meet the evidenced need for permanent and transit Gypsy and Traveller sites. This has included discussions with the Welsh Government and work continues to secure appropriate outcomes. In terms of transit sites, it is considered that these would best be considered on a regional basis, requiring collaboration with neighbouring local authorities through the forthcoming Strategic Development Plan preparation process.

Supplementary Planning Guidance – Significant progress has been made in producing a programme of new Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and since adoption of the LDP 18 SPGs have been approved by Council to support the policies in the adopted Plan.

Contextual Changes – the contextual review highlights significant changes in the national planning policy framework which has evolved significantly over the five monitoring periods. In particular, Planning Policy Wales (PPW, Edition 10, December 2018 & PPW, Edition 11, February 2021) and the publication of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021) have made significant changes to the high-level policy framework.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Monitoring

Section 6 expands the assessment of the performance of the LDP against the SA monitoring objectives. This provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the previous 6 AMRs.

Conclusions:

1. Submit the 2023 seventh AMR to the Welsh Government by 31 October 2023 in accord with statutory requirements. Publish the AMR on the Council's website.
2. Continue to monitor the Plan through the preparation of successive AMRs.
3. Use the findings of the monitoring to inform the ongoing preparation of the Replacement Local Development Plan.
4. Prepare the 2024 eighth AMR, report to Council and submit to the Welsh Government by the required deadline, 31 October 2024.

Appendix 1: Table setting out summary of findings

Objective 1 –To respond to evidenced economic needs and provide the necessary infrastructure to deliver development

		Page
OB1 EC1	Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated as a percentage of all employment allocations	29
OB1 EC2	Annual employment land take up in Cardiff	32
OB1 EC3	Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses in primary and local employment sites	34
OB1 EC4	Employment provision on allocated sites KP2 (A)	36
OB1 EC5	Employment provision on allocated sites KP2 (C)	38
OB1 EC6	Employment provision on allocated sites KP2 (D & E)	40
OB1 EC7	Employment provision on allocated sites KP2 (F)	42
OB1 EC8	Employment provision on allocated sites KP2 (H)	44
OB1 EC9	Net job creation over the remaining plan period	46
OB1 EC10	Active A1 units within District & Local Centres remaining in predominant use	48
OB1 EC11	Proportion of protected City Centre shopping frontages with over 50% Class A1 units	52
OB1 EC12	Percentage of ground floor vacant retail units in the Central Shopping Area, District & Local Centres	54
OB1 EC13	Number of retail developments permitted outside of the Central shopping area and District Centres not in accordance with Policy R6	59
OB1 EC14	Achievement of 50:50 modal split for all journeys by 2026	61
OB1 EC15	% of people walking	65
OB1 EC16	% of people cycling	69
OB1 EC17	% of people travelling by bus	73
OB1 EC18	% of people travelling by train	77
OB1 EC19	Improvement in journey times by bus	81
OB1 EC20	Improvement in bus journey time reliability	84
OB1 EC21	Delivery of a regional transport hub	87
OB1 EC22	Delivery of new sustainable transportation infrastructure	90
OB1 EC23	Central Shopping Area Protected Frontages SPG	104
OB1 EC24	Shop Fronts and Signs Guidance SPG	106
OB1 EC25	Protection of Employment Land and Premises SPG	108

Objective 2 - To respond to evidenced social needs**Page**

OB2 SO1 (Revised)	Trajectory of housing Delivery	110
OB2 SO2	The number of net general market dwellings built	113
OB2 SO3	The number of net additional affordable dwellings built (TAN2)115	115
OB2 SO4	Annual dwelling completions (all dwellings)	118
OB2 SO5	Number of windfall units completed per annum on all sites	120
OB2 SO6	Number of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that does not satisfy LDP policies	122
OB2 SO7	H7 - Seawall Road	124
OB2 SO8	H7 - Permanent	127
OB2 SO9	H7 - Transit	134
OB2 SO10	H7 - Existing Provision	140
OB2 SO11	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site A – Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone	142
OB2 SO12	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site B – Gas Works, Ferry Road	144
OB2 SO13	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site C – North West Cardiff	146
OB2 SO14	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site D – North of Junction 33	148
OB2 SO15	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site E – South of Creigiau	150
OB2 SO16	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site F – North East Cardiff (West of Pontprenau)	152
OB2 SO17	Total annual dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site G – East of Pontprenau Link Road	154
OB2 SO18	Annual affordable dwellings completions of Strategic Housing Site A – Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone	156
OB2 SO19	Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site B – Gas Works, Ferry Road	158
OB2 SO20	Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site C – North West Cardiff	160
OB2 SO21	Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site D - North of Junction 33	162
OB2 SO22	Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site E – South of Creigiau	164
OB2 SO23	Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site F - North East Cardiff (West of Pontprenau)	166
OB2 SO24	Annual affordable dwelling completions of Strategic Housing Site G – East of Pontprenau Link Road	168

OB2 SO25	Changes in market value of property in Cardiff on Greenfield and Brownfield areas	171
OB2 SO26	Need for release of additional housing land identified in the flexibility allowance	173
OB2 SO27	Affordable Housing SPG	175
OB2 SO28	Houses in Multiple Occupation SPG	177
OB2 SO29	Planning Obligations SPG	179
OB2 SO30	Community Facilities and Residential Development SPG	180
OB2 SO31	Childcare Facilities SPG	182
OB2 SO32	Health SPG	184
OB2 SO33	Gypsy and Traveller SPG	186

Objective 3 - To deliver economic and social needs in a co-ordinated way that respects Cardiff's environment and responds to the challenges of Climate Change

		Page
OB3 EN1	EN14 C1	188
OB3 EN2	EN14 C2	190
OB3 EN3	Percentage of water bodies of good status	192
OB3 EN4	Number of permissions granted where there is a known risk of deterioration in status.	194
OB3 EN5	Number of permissions incorporating measures designed to improve water quality where appropriate.	196
OB3 EN6	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Water supplier concerning adequate levels of water quality and quantity and waste water provision	198
OB3 EN7	The number of inappropriate developments permitted within the Green Wedge that do not satisfy LDP policies	200
OB3 EN8	The number of planning permissions granted contrary to Policy EN3 which would cause unacceptable harm to Special Landscape Areas	201
OB3 EN9	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	202
OB3 EN10	The number of planning permissions granted on SSSI or SINC designated areas.	204
OB3 EN11	Number of planning applications granted which have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site	206
OB3 EN12	Number of planning applications granted which would result in detriment to the favourable conservation status of EU protected species in their natural range or significant harm to species protected by other statute	208
OB3 EN13	Achievement of functional open space requirement across Cardiff as set out in Policy C5	210

OB3 EN14	Number of Air Quality Management Areas	212
OB3 EN15	Open Space SPG	214
OB3 EN16	Public Rights of Way and Development SPG	216
OB3 EN17	Trees and Development SPG	218
OB3 EN18	Biodiversity SPG	220
OB3 EN19	Flooding SPG	222
OB3 EN20	Natural Heritage Network SPG	224
OB3 EN21	Archaeologically Sensitive Areas SPG	226

Objective 4 - To create sustainable neighbourhoods that form part of a sustainable city

		Page
OB4 SN1	The number and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted	228
OB4 SN2	Maintain a sufficient amount of land and facilities to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	230
OB4 SN3	Amount of household waste recycled	232
OB4 SN4	Applications received for waste management uses on B2 sites	234
OB4 SN5	Maintain a minimum 10 year landbank of crushed rock reserves	235
OB4 SN6	Amount of development within Sand Wharf Protection Area	237
OB4 SN7	Amount of development permitted within a mineral safeguarding area.	239
OB4 SN8	Number of planning permissions permitted for extraction of aggregate mineral not in line with Policy M2	241
OB4 SN9	Number of planning permissions for inappropriate development e.g., dwellings/mineral working, permitted in Minerals Buffer Zones contrary to Policy M4.	242
OB4 SN10	Number of prohibition orders issued on dormant sites	244
OB4 SN11	Number of applications permitted contrary to Policy EN9 that would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas	246

OB4 SN12	Delivery of each key principle from the Strategic Sites Masterplanning Framework as embedded in the LDP to ensure delivery of key infrastructure including sustainable transportation interventions, social and community facilities, together with any other key Masterplanning requirements	248
OB4 SN13	Preparing an annual Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Plan Delivery Report update.	252
OB4 SN14	Managing Transportation Impacts SPG	254
OB4 SN15	Locating Waste Management Facilities SPG	256
OB4 SN16	Infill Sites Design Guidance SPG	258
OB4 SN17	Tall Buildings Guidance SPG	260
OB4 SN18	Householder Design Guidance SPG	261
OB4 SN19	Public Art SPG	262
OB4 SN20	Food Drink and Leisure Uses + Premises for Eating, Drinking and Entertainment in Cardiff City Centre SPG	264
OB4 SN21	Waste Collection and Storage Facilities SPG	266
OB4 SN22	Design Guidance and Standards for Flat Conversions SPG	268
OB4 SN23	Renewable Energy Assessments SPG	270

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COUNCIL:

26 OCTOBER 2023

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR, PEOPLE & COMMUNITIES

APPOINTMENT OF INTERIM MONITORING OFFICER; INTERIM DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER; and INTERIM DEPUTY ELECTORAL REGISTRATION OFFICER

Reason for this Report

1. For Council to:
 - (i) designate an Interim Monitoring Officer and Interim Deputy Returning Officer to discharge the statutory responsibilities of these posts after the current post-holder, the Director of Governance and Legal Services, leaves the employment of the Council;
 - (ii) designate, as Accountable Body for the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal (CCRCD) Joint Committee, an Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD Joint Committee after the current post-holder, the Operational Manager, Litigation and Deputy Monitoring Officer, leaves the Council; and
 - (iii) appoint an Interim Deputy Electoral Registration Officer to cover the statutory responsibilities of this post during the temporary absence of the Chief Executive, who is the Council's appointed Electoral Registration Officer.

Background

2. The Director of Governance and Legal Services, who is the Council's Monitoring Officer and Deputy Returning Officer, has tendered her resignation and will be leaving the Council with effect from 27th October 2023.
3. The September Council meeting considered a report on this matter and approved a recruitment and selection exercise to appoint a new Director of Governance and Legal Services, to be the Council's designated Monitoring Officer, with no changes to the statement of duties, terms and conditions, including remuneration, for the post, as previously determined by the Employment Conditions Committee and Council.

4. Council delegated authority to the Corporate Director, Resources, to put in place appropriate arrangements for public advertisement of the post; noted that an Appointments Committee would be convened to make a suitable appointment under its approved terms of reference; and a further report would be brought back to Council to note the appointment and for Council to designate the new appointee as the Council's Monitoring Officer (pursuant to section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989). Please note the permanent post has now been advertised.
5. The September Council report also noted that, as the current Monitoring Officer will be leaving the Council before the new appointee is in post, the Council will need to designate an Interim Monitoring Officer to discharge this statutory role during the intervening period (for approximately 6 months). Members were informed of the various options under consideration for the interim arrangements. Council agreed to receive a further report to agree the interim arrangements and designate an Interim Monitoring Officer to discharge the statutory functions of this role until such time as the new Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer takes up their position.
6. Under the Joint Working Agreement which established the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Committee (CCRCD), Cardiff Council, as Accountable Body, is to provide for its Monitoring Officer or their nominated deputy to act as Monitoring Officer to the CCRCD. The Deputy Monitoring Officer of Cardiff Council, who was nominated as Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD, has also resigned and will be leaving Cardiff Council at the end of October. The Council therefore also needs to appoint a new Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD.
7. As the Director of Governance and Legal Services is also the appointed Deputy Returning Officer for local and national elections, in view of the current absence of the Returning Officer (the Chief Executive), the report to September Council also addressed the need to ensure there is appropriate cover for the statutory duties of the Returning Officer after the Deputy Returning Officer leaves the employment of the Council.
8. The Chief Executive is also the Council's appointed Electoral Registration Officer for Cardiff, with statutory responsibility for the creation and maintenance of the register of electors and the absent voters list. This report recommends an Interim Deputy Electoral Registration Officer be appointed to cover the statutory responsibilities of this role pending the return of the Chief Executive.

Issues

Interim Monitoring Officer - Cardiff Council

9. The current Monitoring Officer will be leaving the Council with effect from 27th October 2023. Council therefore needs to designate an Interim Monitoring Officer to discharge this statutory role until the conclusion of the appointments process which is currently underway, and the new Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer is in post (approximately 6 months).
10. Various options have been considered to ensure that the interim arrangements continue to prioritise the need for the designated officer to have the relevant skills, knowledge and experience for the Council to be able to continue to discharge its statutory duties effectively. The options considered included possible internal arrangements, the commissioning of an external resource or potentially entering into an agreement (a Service Level Agreement or SLA) with another Welsh local authority.
11. Having carefully considered all options and following informal discussions with relevant parties, the recommended option is for Cardiff to enter into an SLA with the Vale of Glamorgan for its Monitoring Officer (Debbie Marles) to also act as Interim Monitoring Officer for Cardiff Council. It is believed this will provide assurance that the Interim Monitoring Officer has all the required skills, knowledge and experience to discharge the statutory role effectively from the outset.
12. It is proposed that the SLA will provide for the Interim Monitoring Officer service to be offered on a part-time basis to combine Ms Marles' current responsibilities as Monitoring Officer for the Vale of Glamorgan Council; and that the Vale of Glamorgan Council will put in place arrangements for some of her current duties and responsibilities to be undertaken in part by another Vale of Glamorgan Council officer ('back-filling arrangements'). The work for Cardiff is to be spread across the working week so as to ensure best use of resources and best value for both Councils. The appointment is to be for up to six months or the appointment of Cardiff's new Director of Governance and Legal Services, whichever is the earliest. The cost of the service is approximately £9,700 per month, which is to cover the salary costs of Ms Marles, as well as the costs of the back-filling arrangements.
13. The service offered will not extend to the provision of Monitoring Officer duties for the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Committee (CCRCD) – this role is addressed below in paragraphs 16-21 of the report.
14. The Interim Monitoring Officer service will cover only the statutory and constitutional roles of the Monitoring Officer, as set out in Article 11.3 of the Constitution, specifically:

- (a) **Maintaining the Constitution**
The Monitoring Officer will maintain an up-to-date version of the Constitution and will ensure that it is widely available for consultation by Councillors, staff and the public. For this purpose the Monitoring Officer has been delegated the power to amend the Constitution to give effect to any decisions of the Council or the Cabinet, and to take account of any changes of fact or law.
- (b) **Ensuring lawfulness and fairness of decision making**
After consulting with the Chief Executive and S.151 Officer, the Monitoring Officer will report to the Council or to the Cabinet in relation to an Executive Function – if he or she considers that any proposal, decision or omission would give rise to unlawfulness or if any decision or omission has given rise to maladministration. Provided that the decision has not already been implemented such a report will have the effect of stopping the proposal or decision being implemented until the report has been considered.
- (c) **Supporting the Standards & Ethics Committee**
The Monitoring Officer will contribute to the promotion and maintenance of high standards of conduct through provision of support to the Standards & Ethics Committee.
- (d) **Receiving reports**
The Monitoring Officer is responsible for receiving and where necessary co-ordinating action on reports made by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales and decisions of the case tribunals. Any other Council Member or Officer to whom such reports may be addressed must forward them to the Monitoring Officer.
- (e) **Conducting investigations**
The Monitoring Officer will conduct investigations into matters referred by the Ombudsman and make reports or recommendations in respect of them to the Standards & Ethics Committee. The Monitoring Officer shall also conduct an investigation into any allegation of misconduct by a Councillor where he/she has reason to believe that it may be appropriate for the Council to exercise its powers of self regulation, and report to the Standards and Ethics Committee as appropriate.
- (f) **Proper officer for access to information**
The Monitoring Officer will ensure that Executive Decisions and decisions of designated senior officers, together with the reasons for those decisions and relevant employee reports and background papers are made publicly available as soon as possible.
- (g) **Advising whether executive decisions are within the budget and policy framework**
The Monitoring Officer, in conjunction with the Section 151 Officer as appropriate, will advise whether decisions of the Cabinet or Cabinet Members are in accordance with the budget and policy framework.
- (h) **Providing advice**
The Monitoring Officer, in conjunction with the Section 151 Officer as appropriate, will provide advice on the scope of powers and authority to take decisions, maladministration, financial impropriety, probity and budget and policy framework issues to all Councillors.
- (i) **Corporate management**
The Monitoring Officer will contribute to the corporate management of the authority, particularly by providing advice on constitutional issues, lawfulness and propriety.'

15. Pending the appointment of the new Director of Governance and Legal Services, it is recommended that Council puts in place cover arrangements for other responsibilities of the post (aside from the Monitoring Officer functions which are to be discharged under the Interim MO arrangements set out above), including exercise of the delegations set out in the Scheme of Delegations, Section 4E, and any delegations granted by Council, Cabinet or any of its Committees, by authorising the appropriate Operational Manager/s within Governance and Legal Services to exercise those delegations on a temporary basis.

Interim Monitoring Officer - Cardiff Capital Region City Deal Joint Committee

16. As the current Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD (and also for the South East Wales Corporate Joint Committee, 'the SEWCJC') will be leaving the Council at the end of October, Cardiff Council (as Accountable Body for the CCRCD, with responsibility for the provision of the Monitoring Officer under the terms of the CCRCD Joint Working Agreement – as explained in paragraph 6 above), has sourced a suitably qualified new Interim Monitoring Officer for CCRCD functions, namely Jayne La Grua. Ms La Grua is a barrister, who has specialised in criminal prosecutions, but has latterly focused her career on local government. Having suitable experience at a number of local authorities, she has demonstrated that she has the knowledge and expertise to act as Interim Monitoring Officer for CCRCD. (The SEWCJC, as a separate legal entity, which is required to designate its own Monitoring Officer, has also designated Ms La Grua as Monitoring Officer for the SEWCJC, subject to the terms of a separate Service Level Agreement with Cardiff Council.)
17. The CCRCD considered a report on this matter at its meeting on 9th October 2023, noted the proposed appointment of Ms La Grua by Cardiff Council, on its behalf, and authorised the CCR Director to conclude any necessary agreements with Cardiff Council for this purpose.
18. In order to allow a handover period (of approximately 3 weeks), Ms La Grua has been appointed as a locum and nominated by the Monitoring Officer as Interim Deputy Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD with effect from 11th October 2023.
19. As the Monitoring Officer will be leaving the Council on 27th October 2023; and the Deputy Monitoring Officer (the current Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD) will be leaving the Council on 1st November 2023, a Council decision is required to designate Ms La Grua as:
 - (i) Interim Deputy Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD with effect from 27th October 2023 (after Cardiff's Monitoring Officer has left the Council and her power to nominate a deputy would potentially cease); and
 - (ii) Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD with effect from 1st November 2023, after the current post-holder has left the Council.

20. The costs incurred by Cardiff Council, as Accountable Body for the CCRCD, in appointing the new Interim Deputy / Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD are Joint Committee Costs, to be allocated amongst the partner authorities in accordance with the provisions of the CCRCD Joint Working Agreement.
21. The current Service Level Agreement for Legal Services for the CCRCD will need to be amended to reflect the new arrangements, if approved.

Interim Deputy Returning Officer

22. As noted in the report to the September Council meeting, the Director of Governance and Legal Services is also the appointed Deputy Returning Officer for local and national elections. In view of the current absence of the Returning Officer (the Chief Executive), the Council needs to ensure there is appropriate cover for the statutory duties of the Returning Officer after the current Deputy Returning Officer leaves the employment of the Council.
23. At the September Council meeting, the Council exercised its statutory power (under section 28(5) of the Representation of the People Act 1983) to assign the Corporate Director Resources to assist in carrying out the Returning Officer's duties during his absence and after the Director of Governance and Legal Services (as Deputy Returning Officer) leaves the employment of the Council.
24. It is recommended that, for the avoidance of any doubt, the Corporate Director Resources be formally appointed as Interim Deputy Returning Officer (under section 35(1A) of the Representation of the People Act 1983) with effect from the date on which the Director of Governance and Legal Services leaves the Council and until such time as the Chief Executive, as the Council's appointed Returning Officer, reviews the position and appoints any alternative deputy (under the Returning Officer's powers, as set out in section 35(4) of the Representation of the People Act 1983).

Interim Deputy Electoral Registration Officer

25. The Chief Executive is also the Council's appointed Electoral Registration Officer for Cardiff, with statutory responsibility for the creation and maintenance of the register of electors and the absent voters list.
26. In view of the current absence of the Chief Executive, the Council is recommended to take this opportunity to appoint the Corporate Director Resources as Interim Deputy Electoral Registration Officer (under section 8(2A) of the Representation of the People Act 1983) to ensure there is effective cover for the statutory responsibilities of this post until the Chief Executive's return.

Legal Implications

Monitoring Officer

27. The Council has a statutory duty to designate one of its officers as the Monitoring Officer (pursuant to section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, 'the 1989 Act') and must provide its Monitoring Officer with sufficient staff, accommodation and other resources to allow the duties of this role to be performed. The Monitoring Officer has a number of prescribed statutory roles, primarily, to ensure the lawfulness and fairness of the Council's decision making. The requirement to designate a Monitoring Officer and the statutory functions of the post are set out in Article 11.1(b) and 11.3 of the Constitution.
28. In relation to the proposed interim arrangements for discharging the statutory functions of the Monitoring Officer, Members should note that there is caselaw which confirms that an 'officer' of a local authority is not restricted to its employees (Pinfold North Ltd v. Humberside Fire Authority, 2010) and this is reflected in the definition of 'officer' within the Council's Scheme of Delegations (Constitution Part 3, Section 4A, paragraph 1.2), which makes clear that the term 'officer' may include a locum, agency worker, specialist consultant, joint manager appointed with another organisation or similar. There is also statutory provision (under section 113 of the Local Government Act 1972) for a local authority to enter an agreement with another local authority to secure the services of any officer employed by one of the authorities on the terms set out in the agreement (commonly referred to as 'a secondment'). Section 113(2) provides that any 'seconded' is to be regarded as an officer of the seconding authority for the purposes of any enactment relating to the discharge of the local authority's functions, meaning that it is legally permissible for a secondee to be designated as the Council's Monitoring Officer.
29. The Monitoring Officer's duties must be performed by them personally or by their nominated deputy (pursuant to section 5(7) of the 1989 Act).
30. The Council's Scheme of Delegations (in Part 3 of the Constitution) includes officer delegations in Section 4 and specific delegations for statutory officers in [Section 4E.pdf \(modern.gov.co.uk\)](#), within which there are a number of delegations to the Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer (delegations reference LD1 -LD28). The recommendations of this report seek to ensure that responsibility for these matters is allocated appropriately, so that during the transition period until the new Director of Governance and Legal Services takes up the post, the Council can continue to effectively discharge its functions.

Returning Officer

31. The appointment of a Returning Officer for the election of County Councillors and Community Councillors within the administrative area of Cardiff is required by Section 35(1A) of the Representation of the People Act 1983, as amended.
32. For parliamentary elections, the substantive duties of the Returning Officer are required by law to be discharged, as Acting Returning Officer, by the Electoral Registration Officer appointed by the Council (pursuant to section 28 of the Representation of the People Act 1983).

Registration Officer

33. The appointment of Electoral Registration Officer is required by Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act 1983, as amended.
34. Other relevant legal provisions are set out in the body of the report.

Financial Implications

35. Within the Directorate budget there is an amount allocated which is commensurate with the cost of the post titled Director of Legal and Governance Services. Therefore, there is sufficient funding available for both the permanent and the interim filling of this post. In the event of any overlap between interim and permanent arrangements, consideration needs to be given to ensure costs are covered within the funds available. All associated costs with the recruitment will need to be found from within the budgetary allocation of the directorate.
36. The costs associated with the proposed arrangements with regard to the Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRC can be met from within the Joint Committee's 2023/24 revenue budget as approved by Regional Cabinet at its meeting on 9th October 2023.
37. There is a budget in place to meet remuneration costs associated with Returning Officer duties, as assigned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council

1. Designates Debbie Marles, the Monitoring Officer of the Vale of Glamorgan Council, as Interim Monitoring Officer for Cardiff Council with effect from 27th October 2023 until such time as the new Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer takes up their position, subject to conclusion of a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with the Vale of Glamorgan Council (to be concluded under recommendation 2 below);

2. Subject to approval of recommendation 1, delegates authority to the Corporate Director Resources, with advice from the Director of Governance and Legal Services (or her authorised representative), to conclude an SLA with the Vale of Glamorgan Council for the provision of Interim Monitoring Officer services (as referred to in recommendation 1 above) upon appropriate terms, including those set out in paragraph 12 of the report;
3. Notes that, as part of the previously agreed recruitment and selection process, an Appointments Committee will be convened to appoint a new Director of Governance and Legal Services under its approved terms of reference, and that a further report will be brought back to a future meeting of Council to note the appointment and for Council to designate the new appointee as the Council's Monitoring Officer pursuant to section 5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989;
4. Agrees that, until a new Director of Governance and Legal Services is in post, other responsibilities of the post (aside from the Monitoring Officer functions which are to be discharged under the Interim MO arrangements set out above), including exercise of delegated powers under the Scheme of Delegations (including, without limitation to, those set out in Section 4E of the Scheme) and or delegations from Council, Cabinet or any of its Committees, are to be discharged temporarily by the appropriate Operational Manager/s within Governance and Legal Services with responsibility for the relevant matters, or, in their absence, by any of the Operational Managers within Governance and Legal Services.
5. Designates Jayne La Grua as:
 - (i) Interim Deputy Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD with effect from 27th October 2023; and
 - (ii) Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD with effect from 1st November 2023,

Subject to the terms of the Service Level Agreement for Legal Services being amended (pursuant to recommendation 6 below) to reflect the new arrangements for Cardiff's provision of an Interim Monitoring Officer for the CCRCD, as set out in the report (paragraphs 16-21 inclusive);

6. Subject to approval of recommendation 5, delegates authority to the Director of Governance and Legal Services (or her authorised representative), to amend the terms of the SLA for Legal Services for the CCRCD (as referred to in recommendation 5 above) to reflect the new Interim Monitoring Officer appointment; and
7. Appoints the Corporate Director Resources as:
 - (i) the Interim Deputy Returning Officer for the election of County Councillors and Community Councillors within the administrative area of Cardiff (under section 35(1A) of the Representation of the People

Act 1983) with effect from 27th October 2023 (being the date on which the Director of Governance and Legal Services leaves the Council) and until such time as the Chief Executive, as the Council's appointed Returning Officer, reviews the position and appoints any alternative deputy; and

- (ii) Interim Deputy Electoral Registration Officer (under section 8(2A) of the Representation of the People Act 1983) to ensure there is effective cover for the statutory responsibilities of this post until the Chief Executive's return.

Sarah McGill
Corporate Director, Housing & Communities
20 October 2023

Background Papers:

Report to Council, 'Appointment of Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer', 21 September 2023: [CARDIFF COUNTY COUNCIL \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk/council/council-agenda/2023-09-21)

Report to Council, 'Appointment of Electoral Registration Officer and Returning Officer', 31 January 2019: [CITY AND COUNTY OF CARDIFF \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk/council/council-agenda/2019-01-31) – Deferred due to cancellation of meeting to 28 February 2019

CCRCD report, 'Appointment of Interim Deputy Monitoring Officer', 9th October 2023: [item-9-interim-monitoring-officer.pdf \(cardiffcapitalregion.wales\)](#)

CCRCD Joint Working Agreement, 2017

CCRCD Service Level Agreement for Legal Services 2023/24

SEWCJC report, 'Appointment of Interim Monitoring Officer', 9th October 2023: [item-10-interim-monitoring-officer.pdf \(cardiffcapitalregion.wales\)](#)

COUNCIL:

26 OCTOBER 2023

LEADER & CABINET STATEMENTS

1. Leader Statement – Councillor Huw Thomas
2. Transport & Strategic Planning Statement – Councillor De’Ath
3. Deputy Leader & Education Statement - Councillor Merry
4. Social Services Statement - Councillors Mackie and Lister
5. Climate Change Statement – Councillor Wild
6. Culture, Parks & Events Statement - Councillor Burke
7. Finance, Modernisation & Performance Statement – Councillor Weaver
8. Housing & Communities Statement - Councillor Thorne
9. Investment & Development Statement - Councillor Goodway
10. Tackling Poverty, Equality & Public Health Statement - Councillors Bradbury and Sangani

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COUNCIL: 26 OCTOBER 2023

LEADER STATEMENT

40th Anniversary of Cardiff-Xiamen Twinning Partnership

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the twinning partnership between Cardiff and Xiamen in China. The Council received an invitation to attend a ceremony in Xiamen, which was hosted by the Vice Mayor of Xiamen to mark the occasion. I was pleased to provide a message of congratulations for the event, which was attended by council officers and representatives from both Cardiff and Vale College and Cardiff University. The Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama also participated in the form of recorded musical performances and a pre-recorded speech by the College's Principal. The anniversary event included meetings with the Vice Mayor of Xiamen, the British Consul General Guangzhou, British Embassy Beijing diplomatic staff and the Welsh Government's Chief Representative from Shanghai. Invited guests included British companies in Xiamen and alumni from Cardiff University, along with senior representation from Xiamen Government Departments and Universities.

Visit to Nantes

As part of the Cardiff Music City work, the Council recently co-supported a showcase of Cardiff and Wales based acts at Stereolux venue on Île de Nantes in our twin city of Nantes in France to celebrate Welsh and French music. The programme was delivered by Cardiff grassroots music venue, Clwb Ifor Bach, as part of the Welsh Government's Wales in France programme and coincided with the Wales v Georgia match on 7 October 2023, which was held in Nantes as part of the Rugby World Cup 2023 group stages.

Over 800 people attended the concert and it was great to see Welsh talent being warmly received and broadcast live on French television. The concert was also recorded for S4C. Acts included Wales-based Luke RV, Sage Todz, Local and Adwaith and also France-based electronic acts Ebel Elektrik, Lle De Garde and Mnnqns who are a French band that was actually formed in Cardiff University. Representatives in attendance included partners from Wales Arts International, Arts Council of Wales, British Council and Nantes Metropole. The broadcast of the event was also supported by Cardiff-based Orchard Media. We aim to build on this Team Wales/France collaboration as part of our continued music development work in Cardiff.

During the visit to Nantes, I was pleased to meet with the Mayor of Nantes ahead of the 60th anniversary of the twinning partnership between Cardiff and Nantes in 2024. I also visited the new urban 'agro-district' of Doulon-Gohards to see how the development of 3,000 new housing units is being combined with urban farming, environmental improvements and other new community facilities, including a new school. Cardiff Council representatives discussed a range of issues with colleagues from Nantes, including our annual programme of planting over 30,000 trees in the city as part of the Coed Caerdydd initiative, as well as emerging proposals for a grant-funded partnership project between our two council's Parks Services in relation to work experience exchanges for apprenticeships & trainees and sustainable management practices.

Cardiff Public Services Board

The Cardiff Public Services Board met on 4 October 2023 at the Oasis Centre in Splott, which celebrated its 15th birthday on 29 September 2023. It was therefore fitting that the PSB discussed issues relating to the current provision of support for refugees and asylum seekers in Cardiff and the response by public service partners. The PSB also received an update on the joint 'Amplifying Prevention' work that the Council is undertaking in partnership with the Cardiff & Vale Local Public Health Team to tackle health inequalities, specifically in relation to the uptake of childhood vaccinations in the city and, in particular, within minority ethnic communities.

Ministerial Visit to Former Gasworks Site

On 21 September 2023, I was pleased to join my colleagues, the Cabinet Members for Housing & Communities and Finance, Modernisation & Performance, to welcome the Welsh Government Minister for Finance and Local Government and her officials to the Yr Hafan site on the former Gasworks site at Ferry Road in Grangetown. The Minister was able to see one of the new modular home units being installed on the site and was briefed on the current development by project leads. The Minister also visited Yr Hafan Community Centre where she met with residents and frontline staff, as well as specialist housing officers who provided an overview of the project and made clear the current pressures on Homeless and Accommodation Services in Cardiff.

Arup Events

I joined the Cabinet Member for Climate Change and council officers in attending an informal roundtable event on 27 September 2023, which was organised by Arup and discussed a collaborative approach to delivering a Greener Cardiff. I was also pleased to participate subsequently in a panel discussion at the Arup Autumn Lunch event on 20 October 2023, alongside one of the Commissioners from the National Infrastructure Commission for Wales and representatives from Arup, which focused on the topic of 'unlocking the value of nature'. The debate provided a further opportunity for me to set out the Council's plans for responding to the Climate and Nature Emergencies by delivering our Greener Cardiff commitments, including implementation of our One Planet Cardiff strategy and the development of a new Nature Recovery Action Plan for Cardiff.

UNISON Cymru Wales Seminar – A National Care Service for Wales

In November 2022, UNISON Cymru Wales published a report on 'A National Care Service for Wales', which had been commissioned from the Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE), and I spoke at an event where this report was launched last year. A follow-up seminar event was held earlier this month on 3 October 2023, which considered a report by the Centre for International Corporate Tax Accountability and Research (CICTAR) about profit making in the care sector and rising costs as the result of finance being raised through property investment. The CICTAR report revealed that an estimated £1.3bn per year (£24.8m a week or £8,000 per bed per year) of rent is being paid to private care home landlords across the UK, with profit margins as high as 80%. I was pleased to attend and speak at the event alongside the Leader of Swansea Council.

Cardiff Business Roadshow

I was pleased to speak earlier this month at a Cardiff Business Roadshow event organised by the Council for City Centre businesses. 85 businesses registered for the event, as well as a number of business representative groups. The event provided an opportunity for Cardiff Council representatives, alongside those from the Development Bank for Wales, Business Wales, Transport for Wales and Cardiff and Vale College, outline what support was available for business, as well as giving a platform for businesses to raise issues with public sector partners. Businesses were also provided with briefings on the city's Business Improvement District, loans and financial support, Shared Prosperity Fund grants, transport infrastructure, business training and support and business rates. A similar event is being planned to take place in the east of the city later this year and further details on the event will be communicated in advance to key partners and stakeholders.

Councillor Huw Thomas
Leader of the Council
20 October 2023

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TRANSPORT & STRATEGIC PLANNING STATEMENT

Bus Priority Plan

A Bus Priority Plan is scheduled to be brought forward for consideration by the Cabinet in November 2023. The plan is ancillary to the 2021 Bus Strategy and details how the Council will provide the priority infrastructure detailed in the Bus Strategy and the Transport White Paper vision. The plan focuses on providing six key bus corridors connecting all parts of the city with key employment, leisure, health, and education sites.

Central Square

Cardiff's Wood Street and Central Square scheme won the Bill Ward Sustainability Award at this year's ICE Wales Cymru Civil Engineering Awards, which were held on 22 September 2023. This is the second major civil engineering award to have been won by the scheme.

The Saunders Road transport project has also been completed. The scheme provides new pedestrian crossings for people accessing Central Square and Cardiff Central station, and provides the new entrance and exit points for both the Transport Interchange and the car park for the building above.

Highway/Footway Improvements in City Centre

Targeted improvement works within the city centre commenced this month. Areas of identified deterioration are being addressed, primarily around The Hayes and surrounding streets. Large-scale replacement of the existing slabbed surfacing is also being undertaken to address issues that have arisen over time due to several factors, such as high traffic volume and general wear-and-tear. The works will continue over the coming months, with a break to allow for the increase in footfall over the Christmas period and will address those areas most in need of attention.

Public Rights of Way

The Welsh Government Access Improvement Grant Funding 2022-2025 has helped upgrade the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) path network across Cardiff. Various projects have now been completed, including:

- The installation of a new accessible fishing platform at Hendre Lake in St Mellons.
- The creation of a new permissive bridleway near Canada Lodge in Creigiau to provide a safe off-road route for local horse riders.

- The replacement of approximately 30 difficult-to-use stiles with pedestrian gates.
- The upgrade of two old wooden footbridges with recycled plastic structures. Two more are due to be installed and are a step to being more sustainable in the current climate.

Over the next year, various access improvements and signage will be prioritised where housing developments will increase footfall on working farms. PRow Officers are working to add the PRow network to the 'Report a Problem' feature on the CardiffGov mobile app, which will help identify issues on the network and resolve them quicker. The team will also be recruiting members for the next three-year term of the Cardiff Local Access Forum (LAF). The LAF plays an integral part in considering a variety of access improvements for recreation and access considerations within new developments, as well as protecting biodiversity along the PRow network.

The PRow team continues to work collaboratively on numerous projects, such as:

- North Cardiff Woodlands – creating permissive formal mountain biking trails on private, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), and Council land.
- The Ramblers Paths to Wellbeing – creating 8 circular walks in Creigiau and Pentyrch by working collaboratively to agree new structures/signage/route agreements, etc.
- Continued work with Penrhys Pilgrimage – new information boards being installed in Creigiau.
- The Great Glamorgan Way project – creating long distance, multi-user trails across five Local Authorities.

Winter Preparedness

The final preparations are currently being made to the Winter and Adverse Weather Service that is delivered through the Highway Maintenance Operations team. The service operates between the start of November until the end of March, but officers will continue to monitor conditions outside of that period, ready to mobilise in case there are any early or late frosts. With the changing weather patterns that are experienced over the winter period, the way in which the Winter and Adverse Weather Service is delivered has been reviewed and developed to improve resilience and our response to highway issues during periods of adverse weather, such as extreme storms and flooding conditions.

The Council's salt stocks have been replenished over the summer, with over 2,600 tonnes of salt now held at the Brindley Road depot and an additional 250 tonnes of reserve stock at a new storage facility at Lamby Way. Gritting routes have been reviewed to ensure that they continue to be effective in the light of any changes to the city's highway network. Drivers have been briefed and are familiarising themselves with the revised routes that they will be treating. This year, the treated network will be divided into 14 routes, including the treatment of cycleways with brine.

Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest

Last month, the Cabinet approved the commencement of a review of the Local List of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest, which will focus initially on buildings in the city's rich working-class history. This hasn't been updated since its inception in 1997, so is a long overdue endeavour.

While the Local List does not possess the same powers as Cadw's designation of Listed Buildings, it will help the Council in working with developers to try to protect and celebrate local buildings such as pubs, community spaces, and music venues. Linked to this review, normal demolition rights have already been removed for The Rompney Castle in Rumney, following a campaign by local people and a planning application for redevelopment of the site that was refused. By strengthening existing planning regulations and through continued lobbying of the Welsh Government for stronger powers, a new and revised Local List will play a key part in the recognition and protection of these assets.

Consultation will follow later in this financial year, allowing communities to put forward more buildings for inclusion on the list. Eight approved criteria will allow an assessment of their historic and cultural value for inclusion on the list. I will also be urging all Ward Councillors to make observations and to suggest other buildings and structures in their communities for consideration. The results of the consultation will be presented to Cabinet for approval in 2024. We propose to undertake a full review of the Local List in 2024/25 using experience gained from the first phase to help guide the process.

Replacement Local Development Plan

The 10-week consultation and engagement on the Preferred Strategy closed on 5 October 2023. The exercise was well received with a series of workshops facilitated by Planning Aid Wales, drop-in sessions, and stakeholder meetings taking place over the consultation and engagement period. This has generated approximately 1,000 responses to the survey, 4,500 responses to the candidate sites, and 50 individual responses from stakeholders and organisations. These will be analysed over the coming weeks and the findings will feed into the ongoing preparation of the next stage of the plan, the Deposit Plan, and the candidate site assessment process.

The Deposit Plan and findings of the candidate site assessment process, together with the results of the consultation, are scheduled to be presented to Cabinet for approval in June 2024. Following this, a further 10-week consultation and engagement exercise on the Deposit Plan and supporting documents is planned for summer 2024.

Councillor Dan De'Ath
Cabinet Member for Transport & Strategic Planning
20 October 2023

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COUNCIL: 26 OCTOBER 2023

DEPUTY LEADER & EDUCATION STATEMENT

Fitzalan High School

I was delighted to visit the newly completed Fitzalan High School on 22 September 2023, which opened its doors to pupils for the first time last month at the start of the current academic year. It was great to see the state-of-the-art facilities provided that will help pupils achieve their highest potential, and I look forward to the official opening of the new build school, which is expected to take place next month.

The new school building was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales on 3 October 2023 who visited Cardiff as part of UK-wide celebrations to mark the 75th anniversary of the arrival of the HMT Empire Windrush to the UK and the start of Black History Month. During the visit, Their Royal Highnesses heard from pupils about the work they have been doing around Black history and learnt about the vocational courses that the school provides to Sixth Form pupils, as well as the English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) provision at the school.

Child Friendly City

Work is currently underway to engage with girls and young women through a creative engagement programme to inform the new Child Friendly City priority, which seeks to address issues around gender equity in the city. Social actions grants have been made available throughout the summer and a team of young women travelled to our sister city of Nantes in France to take part in an education and cultural programme. Later this month, 200 girls and young women will also come together to explore their experiences and inform a manifesto for change.

I also look forward to attending Rights Fest event that is being held at Cardiff City Stadium on 27 October 2023. This large-scale festival will promote all things relating to children's rights and will provide a great opportunity to celebrate the city's children and young people and all the work that has been undertaken to date by the Council, in partnership with UNICEF UK, in support of our aim for Cardiff to be officially recognised as a UNICEF Child Friendly City.

Cardiff Commitment

Exploring Digital at Butetown Pavilion

On 21 September 2023, digital and technology companies came together at Butetown Pavilion, during both the Youth Club and Girl's Group, to provide young people with the opportunity to find out more about the 'digital world' by participating in interactive and engaging activities. With over 60 young people attending the event, it was great to see young people engaging in positive activities provided by technology and digital employers who are Cardiff Commitment partners. In future, these events will be held on a termly basis throughout the academic year covering different areas within the digital world to help inspire young people from local communities.

New Business Forum for Bryn Y Deryn Pupil Referral Unit

Over the last few months, the Cardiff Commitment team has been working alongside Bryn Y Deryn Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) to help bring together business partners and young people as part of a new business forum. The first meeting was held this month, which provided an opportunity for business partners to better understand the challenges and barriers that pupils experience and to learn more about how to engage effectively with pupils on meaningful projects. The businesses also shared their own ideas about how they can use their expertise and passion to best support Bryn Y Deryn, whilst working collaboratively with one another across their industries of construction, film & TV and recycling & sustainability. This is an exciting first step for the school and its new partners, such as AECOM, EMR, VIY, Screen Alliance Wales, 4Wood and Bouygues. Actions from the meeting are already in progress to provide pupils with authentic experiences from the world of work and to support teachers with developing industry skills and knowledge transfer.

What's Next Award – Phase 2 Launch

This month has seen the launch of the Cardiff Commitment What's Next Award as part of phase two of our pilot scheme to reintroduce work experience across Sixth Form provision in our Secondary schools. This will provide students with employability skills and enable them to engage with employers and undertake work experience that is relevant to their areas of study. We want to enrich the traditional work experience offer available to students and align the opportunity to undertake work experience with their chosen A-Level subjects, as well as providing a programme of learning to further promote successful transitions into education, employment or training.

Cantonian High School is participating in the second year of the pilot scheme, and both Cardiff West Community High School and Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Glantaf have been added as we look to scale up the approach across the city. The What's Next Award sees Year 12 pupils participating in a variety of careers and work-related experiences culminating in a work experience placement the end of the summer term with an employer that has been matched to their A-Level subject choices. 300 work experience placements will need to be provided by employers and the Cardiff Commitment team is working with our partner network to ensure that every young person involved in the pilot scheme is able to participate.

Social Value Volunteering Form

The Cardiff Commitment Volunteering Form was launched this month for completion by Cardiff schools so that we can better understand and match their needs to what employers are able to offer schools through their volunteering commitments. Completed forms have been returned by 42 schools that, for example, are seeking volunteers to support improvements to their school's physical environment; to share knowledge and expertise; to listen and read to children; to support out of school hours activity, and to provide mentoring and coaching. The Cardiff Commitment team is confident that this approach will ensure that the volunteering needed in our schools for the benefit of our children and young people fits effectively with the type of volunteering that is provided by our partners and that we are utilising the skills and expertise of our employers effectively.

Compass for Life Programme

On 13 October 2023, I attended an awards evening that saw a number of young people receive recognition of their completion of the values-based Compass for Life programme. The event was organised in conjunction with United 2 Change and provided a clear demonstration of what can be achieved when the Council works closely with, and has the support of, a community.

Councillor Sarah Merry
Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education
20 October 2023

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COUNCIL: 26 OCTOBER 2023

SOCIAL SERVICES STATEMENT

ADULT SERVICES

International Day of Older Persons

The United Nations International Day of Older Persons takes place annually on 1 October to raise awareness of opportunities and challenges faced by ageing populations, and to mobilise the wider community to address difficulties faced by older people. This year, the occasion was marked by a fantastic two-day event based at Central Library Hub on 29 & 30 September 2023.

The event on 29 September focused on raising awareness of local services and support available for older people, with stallholders from many different organisations located throughout three floors of the Central Library Hub building. These included the Digital Support Team, Independent Living Services, FAN Groups, Into Work Services, Amgueddfa Cymru, Sight Life, and Public Health Wales. The third floor was dedicated to falls prevention awareness, with a living room 'crime scene' set up by Public Health Wales to draw attention to potential hazards which often increase the risk of falls, such as rugs, loose wires and extension leads. Independent Living Services gave a talk on the positive impacts that their walking groups have on the building of core strength, which reduces the risk of falls. Elderfit provided a taster session, and a chair and laughter yoga taster sessions also took place, proving a great success.

The event on 30 September involved a variety of wellbeing taster sessions including watercolour painting, and knit & natter. Information stalls were also available, and stallholders reported that it was a fantastic chance to network with each other and meet other older people from the community.

I'd like to remind everyone of our new Age Friendly Cardiff website which was launched at the event. The new website will be a vital resource for older people living in and visiting Cardiff and can be found at: www.agefriendlycardiff.gov.uk

Focus Groups Care'Diff – Learning and Development

I was so pleased to continue the quest to listen to more carers in Cardiff, who do such an amazing job of looking after others and helping them stay independent within the community. In September, Carers Wales helped to facilitate focus groups with unpaid carers who were then able to feed into the building of a learning and development offer. An in-person session was held at Central Library Hub, followed by an online session on Microsoft Teams. Carers were invited to share their views on what is already available, suggest further improvements, and identify any support they would require to access learning opportunities. I would like to thank all of the unpaid carers who took time out from their caring role to give us the benefit of their insight and experience. Carers Wales is currently consolidating the feedback received and will be

making some recommendations which will hopefully enhance the learning support that is currently available to unpaid carers.

Hubs for All

The Hubs for All project was launched at the end of August and is already proving to be a valuable service to both older people and their carers. The project provides a care and wellbeing service for potentially vulnerable adults including:

- older adults living alone;
- those with age-related illness;
- early onset of dementia, and;
- low-level support needs.

Hubs for All now operates in Powerhouse Hub, Rhiwbina Hub, St Mellons Hub, Grangetown Hub and Llandaff North Hub. The project provides care and wellbeing support from dedicated and experienced staff, light refreshments, person-centred activities, social activity and, of course, unpaid carer respite. Hubs for all have been welcoming referrals from Adult Services, the Day Opportunities Team, the First Point of Contact Team, Carers Team, Community Teams and Independent Living & Community Social Care with 21 people attending the August sessions and 47 people attending during September.

I have been incredibly pleased to see some of the positive comments we have received from those who have used the service and I'd like to share some of them. A service user's husband commented "She was so happy and smiley after our first session and was singing" – he hadn't heard his wife sing in over two years because of a fall and losing confidence in her speech. From a service user's son, "Mum sounded like a different person today after her day with the team. It is definitely a service that I know will benefit her care and social needs".

I'm sure you'll agree that the Hubs for All project is so important and is really having a positive impact on the lives of older people in Cardiff.

Supporting Hospital Discharge

I am pleased to announce that the continued development of the Integrated Discharge Hub, which facilitates safe and timely discharge from hospital via a number of support pathways, is having a significant impact on the speed at which we are able to support people into the next stage of care following a period in hospital. The number of delayed hospital discharges in Cardiff (i.e. when someone is ready to move on from hospital but is prevented from doing so) has reduced from 185 in April 2023 to 124 in September 2023, a reduction of 32%. On average, 43 people each week are being discharged from hospital with care in place thanks to the support of our hospital team.

The move out of hospital is not always straightforward, in some cases life-changing decisions need to be made particularly when a permanent move into a care home is needed. The individual and their family need time to come to terms with this change and to find the right home. Our Discharge to Assess pathway provides a temporary care home placement for more complex cases, while our Discharge to Recover and Assess pathway provides rapid response domiciliary care for those able to return home.

We are providing tailored support that meets the needs of the individual, supporting independent living wherever possible, whilst reducing the risk of re-admission. I am pleased with the progress made and we are in a good place as we move into the colder months, however we are continuing to work with health colleagues to further develop the service and to increase resilience to meet winter pressures.

Independent Living Service – Successful Apprenticeship

As part of Cardiff Council's drive to provide career and development opportunities for the city's young people, and in line with the Independent Living Service's "grow your own" ethos, the Joint Equipment Service employed a warehouse apprentice in February 2022. The apprenticeship involved learning and gaining experience in a number of skills essential in delivering the regional Joint Equipment Store, which provides specialist medical equipment to support independence, care at home and to enable speedy discharge from hospital.

The apprenticeship also involved achieving a Level 2 qualification in warehousing, storage, and logistics, and obtaining a forklift truck license. I am pleased to announce that due to his hard work, the young person has secured a permanent role as a Storekeeper with the service and is thoroughly enjoying his role.

Carer Continuity

Over the last year a significant amount of work has been completed to improve the quality of home care delivered by our Community Resource Team (CRT). One area for improvement which was identified through our customer surveys is that our citizens would love to have better continuity of care whilst with our service. Due to the disparity of working hours across various shifts, the service was unable to provide consistent continuity of care across the city. Service users would often receive care from a wide variety of carers from day to day and week to week.

Since the roll out of new Electronic Call Monitoring technology across the service and in full consultation with our 95 carers, a new rota structure has been agreed. This has supported the service to be able to provide more care hours with the same number of care workers and also enables citizens to receive care from the same carers, providing greater consistency and allowing better relationships to be built between carer and service user.

Celebrating World Mental Health Day with Ty Canna

To mark World Mental Health Day, which took place on 10 October 2023, I would like to shine a spotlight on the work of two services currently partnering with Ty Canna, the Council's Mental Health Outreach Services in Canton. The projects, Growing Green Cardiff and Brawd, more than live up to this year's theme that 'Mental health is a universal human right'.

Growing Green Cardiff cultivates wellness and community through allotment gardening. The project creates a safe space for individuals with initiatives such as gardening, art and craftwork. Managed by volunteers with first-hand experience of the challenges posed by long-term illness, the project is a shining example of how gardening and sustainable living can positively impact wellbeing. The group meets at Leckwith-Droves Allotments. If anyone would like more information on this project, they can contact Ty Canna on (029) 2064 1530.

The second project is Brawd, a men's mental health support group that offers help for men aged 18 and over. Brawd understands the barriers which men can contend with when it comes to accessing support and strives to foster an environment in which men can openly talk without judgement. The group holds two meet-up sessions per week, including at Ty Canna on Thursdays between 6pm – 7.30pm, where men can come together in a safe, warm, and welcoming environment for a cuppa and a chat. More information can be found at the website: www.Brawd.org.uk

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Practice Matters Week

The first week in October was designated as "Practice Matters Week" for Children's Services with a focus on "all about the child" (i.e., the child's lived experience). Now into its second year, a week of workshops was arranged covering topics such as Motivational Interviewing, Cultural Identity and Diversity, Neurodiversity, and Safety Planning. The week was a great success with sessions providing the opportunity for lots of reflection, ideas, and positivity to inspire our practice with children and families. 19 sessions were held with close to 1,400 attendees and feedback from staff was very positive. In response to the session giving messages from care-experienced young people – one attendee commented "Thank you for a lovely presentation ... it was so powerful and inspiring to hear you speak. I hear the importance of a personalised approach to each child and the importance of using language that you understand. I will be taking this forward in my role and encouraging others to also do the same." It was a pleasure to join staff during some of the sessions, giving me the opportunity to thank them for all they do and to get a better understanding of the work they carry out on a daily basis.

Peer Action Collection Cymru Showcase

Peer Action Collection (PAC) Cymru is a multi-award-winning, pioneering network of young people who are dedicated to creating positive change in their communities through innovative research and proactive action. Their mission is to empower local youth and under-represented groups who have experienced the criminal justice system and/or are care-experienced by giving them a voice and supporting them in developing their passions and talents. In September, I had the privilege of attending the PAC showcase event where young people presented the work they had carried out to ensure that the voices of young people were being heard, and I look forward to seeing the project go from strength to strength.

Barnardo's Conference

More recently I also attended the Cardiff Family Wellbeing Conference – arranged by Barnardo's. This was a great opportunity to learn about the shared experience of our integrated partnerships and consider with partners how we can work creatively together to support children, young people and families across Cardiff. The presentations from the guest speakers provided us with much food for thought and it was fantastic to see so many different partners coming together to share experiences and expertise, so we can support children and families as best we can.

Foster Cardiff

Work to develop the in-house fostering service is ongoing and some examples of recent progress include the development of the Teen Scheme which continues with three young people in placements and two arrangements progressing (for an additional four young people). In addition, the marketing plan is being implemented and attendance at key events in the city continues – including a fun day in Bute Park over the summer. The team are also attending team meetings right across the Council to raise awareness of Foster Cardiff, emphasising the importance of our responsibilities as a Corporate Parent and promoting the “refer a friend” policy.

Cardiff Family Advice and Support

I am very pleased to announce that following an annual re-assessment, Cardiff Family Advice and Support has been successful in retaining the Families First Quality Award for a further 12 months. The award recognises the high quality of information, advice and assistance provided by the team and is testament to the hard work of practitioners across the service. Cardiff is one of only two local authorities in Wales to achieve the award, so a huge congratulations to all those involved.

Cardiff Parenting

As part of the Early Years Integration Transformation Pathfinder, Cardiff Parenting has secured additional funding to recruit a Specialist Health Visitor and Clinical Psychologist to deliver direct work with families in relation to infant mental health. The funding also supports indirect work via training and supervision for the early years' workforce. The multi-disciplinary team are piloting an offer of 'Play & Development' sessions for mothers with mild to moderate mental health needs. As part of the regional approach to standardise services, one of the educational psychologists and the clinical psychologist have started provided 'Thinking Together Conversations' for the Vale Parenting Service. The Parenting teams also continue to offer family play sessions in family centres which are temporarily housing homeless families.

Institute of Health Visiting Conference

Our Flying Start Health team for perinatal mental health presented findings of research on “Assessing the risk of postnatal depression in parents receiving a Health Visiting service” at the Institute of Health Visiting (IHV) Conference last month. The research was carried out in partnership with Cardiff University. I am pleased to say that both the IHV and delegates at the conference were very impressed by the Flying Start offer within Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, and the presentation generated many questions and discussions.

Workforce Update

Work to recruit social workers continues and we have sustained the excellent progress made over the summer with 16% vacancies in September. In addition to this, we have five social workers appointed and due to take up post in the coming weeks with an additional seven students also due to start during the year who will qualify later in the year. This is a remarkable position that has been achieved by officers in the service giving this area of work priority and focussed attention throughout the Covid-19 pandemic and beyond.

Youth Justice

I am proud to share an example of a good news story with you about one of our young people who was referred into the Youth Justice Service Prevention Service earlier this year following concerns of exploitation and harmful behaviours. At the time, the young person was withdrawn, had limited friendship groups, presented with low confidence, low self-esteem and appeared to be experiencing some confusion around their identity. They were struggling in school and were not expected to gain the GCSEs needed for their chosen college. A referral from their social worker asked for a support worker to take them into the community whilst offering intervention to increase their self-esteem, confidence, and sense of identity. At the time they very rarely left the house and had difficulties in social settings and building positive friendships. Since working with the Prevention Service, they have made a massive turnaround and in August achieved 7 GCSEs – 2 Bs and 5 Cs. They will now be attending Sixth Form to study Criminology, Psychology, and Business. They have also secured employment and shown great engagement with work – putting their wages towards driving lessons which they are really enjoying.

Councillors Norma Mackie & Ash Lister
Cabinet Members for Social Services (Job Share)
20 October 2023

CLIMATE CHANGE STATEMENT

Collaboration with Cardiff Metropolitan University

The Council has begun to work in collaboration with Cardiff Metropolitan University's School of Management to support their 'Business Solutions and Transformation' module. Through this course, the Council will work with students, as future business leaders and managers, to challenge them to consider how to reduce carbon in business management. I was delighted to be invited to kick off the challenge with students at the University recently. This work helps embed building carbon impact considerations into business operations, as well providing the Council with a broad range of ideas and insights from a diverse group of course participants.

Impact of Strike Action on Waste & Recycling Services

The current industrial action is due to continue up to 26 November 2023. This has had the following impact on residential collections across Cardiff:

- Residual – no impact
- Food – no impact
- Segregated Recycling – no impact
- Co-mingled Recycling – change in service; collected every 2 weeks alongside residual / black waste
- Nappies / Absorbent Hygiene Products (AHP) – change in service; collected alongside residual / black waste bin
- Garden Waste – no service during strike action

Pallets of garden waste sacks are available at both Lamby Way and Bessemer Close Recycling Centres and Community Hubs (Ely & Caerau Hub, St Mellons Hub, Powerhouse Hub, Central Library Hub, Grangetown Hub, Rhydpennau Hub, Llandaff North & Gabalfa Hub and Penylan Library & Community Centre) to support residents who want to bring garden waste to the recycling centres. These will be issued free of charge, in limited numbers, whilst stocks are available.

Segregated Recycling Programme

We are aiming for the next phase of the segregated recycling expansion to 36,000 households to be completed by March 2024. The new recycling system using reusable sacks and a glass bottle & jar caddy will be rolled out in the following areas: Ely, Gabalfa, Grangetown, Heath (West), Llandaff, Pentwyn, Pentyrch, Radyr, Rhiwbina, Splott and Trowbridge. The team will work closely with ward members and residents in January 2024 to help people with the changes. Residents will also receive a briefing pack with the delivery of the re-usable bags and glass caddies to properties.

Following this phase, we will focus on the remaining areas of the city, to be delivered throughout Summer 2024.

The changes will support the following outcomes:

- Removal of 27 million single-use, co-mingled recycling bags used each year.
- Improvement in the quality of recycling collected, supporting improvements in recycling performance and the circular economy of materials returned to manufacturing.
- A reduction in Cardiff's carbon footprint. 45% of all carbon emissions in the world comes from the production of materials and, therefore, improving the circular economy through recycling will remove the need to extract and produce new materials.

We are continuing to work on solutions for flats and larger HMOs.

Ban on Single-Use Plastics in Wales

Legislation prohibiting the supply of single-use plastic items to consumers in Wales takes effect from 30 October 2023. From that date, the Environmental Protection (Single-use Plastic Products) (Wales) Act 2023 will introduce Phase 1 of the ban, which will mean that businesses are no longer able to sell or supply the following items:

- Single-use plastic plates (including paper plates coated in plastic)
- Single-use plastic cutlery (e.g. knives, forks, spoons, sporks and chopsticks)
- Single-use plastic drinks stirrers
- Single-use plastic drinking straws
- Cups made of expanded or foamed extruded polystyrene
- Takeaway food containers made of expanded or foamed extruded polystyrene
- Single-use plastic balloon sticks
- Single-use plastic-stemmed cotton buds

Shared Regulatory Services has been advising businesses to run down existing stock of single-use plastic goods ahead of the 30 October deadline and to identify alternatives to plastic when sourcing these items in future. Businesses that may have single-use plastic products left over when the ban comes into effect later this month are advised to speak to the Council, as well as their suppliers and any trade association, about how to recycle these products.

Waste & Recycling Education

The Waste Campaigns team has been welcoming university students back to the city over the last month or so, whilst also taking the opportunity to educate them on how to use the Council's recycling services when living in Cardiff. The team has spoken to over 2,000 students so far, and this engagement work is continuing over the coming weeks. The 'Really Rubbish' primary school workshops have also been relaunched this month, and the team is available to visit primary schools across Cardiff to teach children about the importance of reducing and reusing waste items, as well as recycling them correctly.

Hydrogen Day Event

On 10 October 2023, I attended an event at the Pierhead Building in Cardiff Bay that was held to mark Hydrogen Day on 8 October and which showcased the benefits, opportunities and technological advancements relating to the use of low carbon hydrogen as a long-term renewable energy source. The event was organised by HyCymru, the Wales Hydrogen Trade Association, and brought together experts in Wales who are leading the way on clean hydrogen production and distribution, alongside representatives of existing projects in Germany, Finland and the USA. Hydrogen stands to make a significant contribution as a low carbon fuel for both heavy industry and heavy goods transport and it was encouraging to see the wide support and attention that this emerging industry is receiving in the region.

Councillor Caro Wild
Cabinet Member for Climate Change
20 October 2023

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COUNCIL: 26 OCTOBER 2023

CULTURE, PARKS & EVENTS STATEMENT

UEFA European Championships 2028

The UK and Republic of Ireland have been confirmed as hosts of the 2028 UEFA European Football Championships. The decision by UEFA was confirmed at a ceremony held in Switzerland on 10 October 2023 and will see matches being played in Wales as part of a major senior men's international football tournament for the very first time. Cardiff has a successful track record of hosting major football matches at the Principality Stadium, which will be referred to as the National Stadium of Wales for EURO 2028 matches. These have included the UEFA Champions League Final in 2017, matches as part of the London 2012 Olympic Football Tournament, as well as FA Cup and League Cup Finals. I am sure that our Team Wales approach will, once again, rise to the challenge of hosting EURO 2028 matches in Cardiff. I would also like to thank all those involved in the preparation of the successful bid.

Coed Caerdydd

As the tree planting season approaches, I'd like to thank local ward members for participating in the scoping exercise led by the Coed Caerdydd team, which took place during the summer and has helped to shape the 2023/24 programme. I'm pleased to advise that plans are in place to plant in excess of 30,000 trees and hedging plants on council land and land in private ownership, with activity planned throughout all wards across the city. This will add to more than 50,000 trees that have been planted in the first two seasons of the project. This year's programme will also see an increase in planting in areas of low tree canopy and in areas of hard infrastructure.

Building on the over 5,000 volunteer hours generated on the project to date, I anticipate that the 2023/24 programme will see in the region of 150 engagement events with stakeholder groups, with a continuing emphasis on involvement with local schools. I'm also very grateful for the continued support and funding from a range of stakeholders, including the Woodland Trust through their Tree Emergency Fund and Ancient Tree Inventory Project; Trees for Cities through their Urban Forest Programme, and the Welsh Government through the Local Nature Partnership.

Critical to the ongoing success of the project will also be continued engagement with local ward members and other stakeholders, enabling achievement of our canopy expansion and articulating Cardiff's status of a Tree City of the World.

Llanrumney Skatepark

Planning permission has been granted for the development of a new purpose built, concrete formed destination skatepark at the site of Eastern Leisure Centre. Extensive consultation has been undertaken with the skateboarding community and local stakeholder youth groups on the design of the new facility and the process currently of seeking specialist contractors to construct the facility has commenced. We anticipate works starting on site early in the New Year.

Drovers Way Play Area

I'm delighted to report that, following extensive highway drainage works that have recently been completed, our contractors are now on site at Drovers Way Park in Radyr to implement the play area refurbishment scheme. Consultation with the community and local ward members shaped the design of the park and, subject to ground conditions, the new play area will open early in the New Year.

Cardiff Metropolitan University – Open Campus

I recently attended an event and signed a pledge to continue to develop sport and physical activity for school children in the city in partnership with Cardiff Metropolitan University. The Open Campus project is engaging 500 children from Cardiff schools every week through access to the inspirational facilities at the University's Cyncoed campus, together with coaching from enthusiastic student coaches who are also being deployed into school settings with a particular focus on the Southern Arc of the city. There are already some inspiring case studies evidencing that the programme is making a real difference in engaging children who would not normally have taken part in sport and physical activity.

Councillor Jennifer Burke
Cabinet Member for Culture, Parks & Events
20 October 2023

FINANCE, MODERNISATION & PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

Living Wage Week 2023

Despite inflation easing, new research shows that the cost-of-living crisis is far from over for Britain's 3.5m low-paid workers. Polling of over 2,000 workers earning less than the real Living Wage found that levels of financial hardship remained high and well above pre-cost-of-living-crisis figures. The findings revealed that amongst low-paid workers over the past 12 months:

- 50% say they are worse off than a year ago.
- 39% regularly skipped meals for financial reasons.
- 39% had fallen behind with household bills.
- A third (32%) had been unable to heat their homes due to financial reasons.
- Over a quarter (27%) had fallen behind on their rent or mortgage payments.
- Over a fifth (21%) took out a payday loan to cover just their essentials.

It's clear that paying the real Living Wage is more important than ever as the cost-of-living-crisis continues to impact the most on those on low pay. That's why the Council will again be playing a major role in helping to celebrate Living Wage Week this year, which starts on 6 November 2023. The new real Living Wage rates for 2023/24 will be announced two weeks before on 24 October.

There are now over 210 accredited Living Wage employers in Cardiff, and over 76,000 people work for an accredited employer, of whom over 14,000 employees have received a pay rise to the real Living Wage. This has put an additional £65 million into the Cardiff economy.

The Cardiff Living Wage City Partnership is currently working to promote accreditation by GP and dentist practices as these businesses play a vital role within all our communities. I would like to ask all Members to encourage GPs and dentists in their wards to consider accreditation. All the information about the real Living Wage that organisations require is available at: www.livingwage.wales

The main Cardiff Living Wage City event will take place on 10 November at an event hosted by the Cardiff Business School and Living Wage Wales/Cynnal Cymru. The event will be focused on Cardiff businesses and will see Cardiff Business School talk through the findings of the recent Employer Benefits report, with a focus on Cardiff.

On 8 November, I will also be participating in a panel discussion at the Institute of Government & Public Policy Conference at the Royal Society of Medicine in London. I will join colleagues from across the UK to discuss the topic of *“From The Living Wage And Local Collaboration To Digital Innovation And Inclusion: Creating The Right Conditions For People To Thrive”*. This will provide a great opportunity for me to set out our partnership approach and achievements to date in Cardiff.

Ardal Procurement Partnership

Ardal is the new name for the procurement service run by Cardiff Council. As well as delivering the collaborative partnership with Monmouthshire, Torfaen and Vale of Glamorgan Councils, the service will continue to manage the award-winning South-East Wales regional frameworks. Ardal will seek to champion socially responsible procurement by striving to maximise the positive economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being impact across our partnership and our frameworks. More information on Ardal can be found at: <https://ardal-procurement.gov.wales/>

All four Councils within the Ardal partnership are committed to targeting resources smartly to deliver excellent value for money in all that they do and by working in partnership with the voluntary and community sector, public sector partners and the private sector for the benefit of their communities and residents. The four Councils currently spend over £1bn per year procuring goods, works and services. This presents a significant opportunity to use our purchasing power to help achieve the strategic objectives of the four Councils involved and the wider region.

Anti-Slavery Day 2023

Cardiff Castle glowed red to mark the annual UK Anti-Slavery Day on 18 October 2023. Illuminating one of the city’s most iconic buildings helped shine a light on the issue of modern slavery and human trafficking. Anti-Slavery Day provides an opportunity to raise awareness of human trafficking and modern slavery, and to encourage government, local authorities, companies, charities and individuals to do what they can to address the problem.

The Council is committed to ensuring modern slavery and human trafficking have no place in its business and supply chains. The Council’s annual Modern Slavery Statement was published in Spring 2023, while council officers have also supported Monmouthshire and Torfaen Councils to formulate and publish their first Modern Slavery Statements.

There were 536 potential victims of trafficking in Wales last year, an increase from 479 in 2021. 58 of these referrals were made by Cardiff Council. Maintaining the number of referrals of potential victims of trafficking has been achieved in Cardiff due to increased provision of awareness training to practitioners. A range of bilingual resources, including mandatory training, are also available to raise awareness of modern slavery and help staff understand their duties for safeguarding vulnerable people.

Digital & Customer Services

CardiffGov Mobile App

Last month, the CardiffGov mobile app was downloaded over 2,000 times, around 800 times more than the monthly average. Since its launch, the app has been downloaded 82,796 times. Changes made to the app in September covered adjustments to the drug littering reporting process, improvements to the usability of the app and general bug fixes and updates.

The Digital Delivery team has worked with colleagues from Waste Management to make sure that information displayed on the App and website has been correct and up-to-date for residents during the current period of industrial action. The next service to be developed digitally will be bin and bag requests to Waste Management. Development work to improve information for residents is underway and this will provide accurate information on what residents are able to collect (specific to their property) and what stock each stockist holds.

Website

During September, 314,000 people visited www.cardiff.gov.uk viewing 707,000 pages. 78.3% of visitors used a mobile device to access the site, the highest percentage to date. The Council's website also scored 98% in the September audit by SOCITM's accessibility partner Silktide. This puts www.cardiff.gov.uk in joint second place against all other local authorities in Wales and 25th in the UK following a review of over 375 websites.

Chatbot (BOBi)

There was a total of 8,833 conversations in September via BOBi, the Council's chatbot, with 859 resulting in a handoff to C2C agents. Chatbot users mostly engaged with the scenarios provided for waste options, Council Tax and parking enquiries. Of the 613 users who left feedback, 81% rated their experience as ok, good or very good, with 45% rating it as very good.

The Digital Delivery team has finished changes to content for waste scenarios, including bulky items, garden waste, waste bins and bags, and recycling centre changes due to the industrial action. There have also been content changes to schools' information, taxi complaints, flooding, fines and libraries. BOBi has also been released onto two new areas of the website and now covers libraries and housing information. Engagement with the Election Services team has also resulted in new content for customers in relation to elections and voting information.

There has been great progress on the development of the 'Where is my nearest...?' function to locate services closest to a customer's given address. The team is liaising with App and web developers to ensure cross-functionality with our other digital channels.

Connect to Cardiff

Last month, Connect to Cardiff (C2C) handled 23,796 phone calls, 3,351 emails and 1,687 webchats with citizens. 7,802 messages were also received via a combination of the Council's Social Media platforms, with C2C actioning 7,751 and referring the remainder to the relevant officers within the Communications Team. C2C agents also provided 738 direct replies. The top five reasons for contacting the Council were the impact of the industrial action on waste collections; the new 20mph speed limit in Wales; and enquiries relating to Planning, Schools and Parks.

Councillor Chris Weaver
Cabinet Member for Finance, Modernisation & Performance
20 October 2023

HOUSING & COMMUNITIES STATEMENT

Homelessness Demand

World Homeless Week was held this month and we are continuing to see unprecedented pressures on homeless services. This has required us to increase both our emergency and temporary accommodation to deal with the ongoing and anticipated increase in demand. Our Homeless Prevention Services are working with 200 clients who have been given notice to quit by their private landlords. Unfortunately, all of them have the potential to become homeless and will therefore require temporary accommodation if we are unable to resolve their housing situation. In addition, we remain concerned about the likely increase in presentations by December 2023, which will put additional pressure on an already stretched resource.

Demand on services for single people continues to be exceptionally high and we are still accommodating around 80 individuals per night through our emergency out of hours provision. This is a real cause for concern going into the winter months as the cold weather creates a significant increase in demand for this service. We also now have a record high number of single and young single people requiring temporary accommodation, with more than 350 people waiting to enter temporary accommodation. Efforts remain ongoing to locate suitable grounds for accommodation to help expand our provision and alleviate the demand on this service as a priority.

To support homeless families, we have secured use of an additional hotel that will provide us with 60 additional units of emergency accommodation. This has allowed us to remove our reliance on the ad-hoc use of hotels in the city. Whilst this does allow us to provide better support on site, it does mean that, unfortunately, there are now 200 families in hotel accommodation.

To help address this, we are committed to delivering additional units of temporary accommodation. Work remains ongoing at the Yr Hafan (Gasworks) site in Grangetown, with the first four units now occupied with further units expected to be available by December. Working with our Registered Social Landlords, we have also opened Ty Celyn in Pentwyn, which is a 28 unit supported accommodation project. This project is now fully occupied. In addition to this, we have opened 43 units of accommodation at Bay Chambers in Cardiff Bay and 18 units at Myn Y Coed in St Mellons will be opened in early November.

Our Young Person's Gateway has seen an expansion to help ease demand, with our partner Llamau opening new provision and the Gateway increasing by nine spaces. Whilst this expansion is welcome, we clearly continue to require many additional units of accommodation to meet the demand of young people facing homelessness across the city.

Tai Ffres, the Young Person's Housing Association launched by United Welsh Housing Association and Llamau, will also be letting its first homes this month, with 22 units becoming available for young people in housing need.

We continue to identify new opportunities to increase our temporary accommodation and to deliver new and affordable permanent homes in the city that we can offer to those most in need of a place to call their own. To date, we have delivered 901 new build council homes, which includes 13 two, three and four-bedroom family homes at Wakehurst Place in St. Mellons that were handed over to the Council recently following completion. These new properties provide safe and secure, energy efficient and sustainable homes, as well as helping to achieve our commitments in support of the One Planet Cardiff strategy to deliver low-carbon developments using renewable technology that are not reliant on fossil fuels.

In addition to the projects that have been completed recently, we currently have nine active housing development schemes, with works being undertaken on site, which will deliver 413 new council homes. We also have a further six schemes with full planning consent and contractors appointed and due to commence works on site within the next few months, which will deliver a further 245 new council homes.

I am also pleased to confirm that Transport for Wales completed rail infrastructure works at Waungron Park station earlier this month, which included the installation of a new retaining wall alongside the station platform and railway line. This needed to happen before the Council could commence site works for the housing and transport interchange development on the adjacent site at Waungron Road. Officers are currently working with Wates to prepare plans for site clearance and the necessary groundworks ahead of the commencement of the main building works.

National Housing Design Awards

I am pleased to confirm announce that our Moorland Road redevelopment proposal, to re-provide a new community centre alongside 13 older person's flats, has won a prestigious award at this year's National Housing Design Awards. The awards recognise excellence in architecture and design and are the only awards promoted by all five major professional institutions – Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), Landscape Institute and Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists. This award underlines the innovation and quality that is being delivered as part of our housing development programme.

Responsive Repairs Academy

As part of our commitment to "growing our own" workforce, our Responsive Repairs Academy is continuing to support trainees, apprentices and maintenance persons into becoming qualified tradespeople. One great example is Connor, who came to work for the Council after previously working in theatre set building. He started working as a Maintenance Person undertaking smaller repair jobs in our council homes. With support from the team, Connor applied to become a Skilled Tradesperson, specialising in carpentry and was successful in gaining the position. He is now carrying out his role to an extremely high standard. Connor's success highlights the opportunities that our Responsive Repairs Academy can provide to people across our communities.

Festival of Languages

Central Library Hub hosted its first Cardiff Festival of Languages in September 2023. The event aimed to raise awareness about various languages spoken in Cardiff, as well as promoting the extensive community language book resources available within Central Library Hub and in other Community Hubs in the city. Central Library Hub has book stock in 25 different languages ranging from Arabic, Bengali, Somali to Persian, Ukrainian, Urdu and many more. The event attracted numerous partners, including representatives from Cardiff University's School of Modern Languages who hosted information and activity stalls. The programme included English and Spanish Conversation Clubs and a Mother Language Sing & Rhyme session for under 5-year-olds.

The World Languages café and information stalls were very popular, with visitors seeking information from, and sharing language skills with, Routes into Languages, Mentoring for Languages, Confucius Institute, Adult Community Learning, Friends and Neighbours Groups. Welsh, Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Kurdish information points were made available and visitors to the event also took part in board games in an effort to help them expand on their Welsh and English vocabulary skills.

I would like to thank the teachers and pupils of Coed Glas Primary School who delivered a wonderful sign language choir performance. Representatives from St Cuthbert's Primary School were also present at the event and have promised to return next year with a performance of their own.

Black History Month

This month is Black History Month and it provides an important opportunity to engage with the wider community to learn, celebrate and promote understanding. Our Community Hubs and Libraries engage in culturally diverse events all year round of course, but it's been so good to see all the book displays throughout the Hubs celebrating the heritage, culture and achievements of Black people. This year, the theme was 'Saluting our Sisters', which focused on the achievements of Black women and I'm pleased to say that books by wonderful authors, including Zadie Smith, Patience Agbabi and Malorie Blackman, have been flying off the library shelves. Black History Month story time sessions have also been taking place in Hubs during October and school visits have also been taking place with lots of fun activities.

Violence Prevention Strategy

Work is ongoing with partners to develop a Violence Prevention Strategy for Cardiff, in response to the Serious Violence Duty that was introduced in 2023. Following the regional strategic needs assessment, which was carried out by Public Health Wales earlier this year, a recommendation was made to create an evidence-based profile specific to Cardiff. The evidence-based profile, using information contributed by a variety of partners (including South Wales Police, South Wales Fire & Rescue Service, Cardiff Youth Justice Services, HM Prison and Probation Service and Cardiff & Vale University Health Board), has provided guidance on 'where, when and what' violent incidents are most prevalent in Cardiff.

Key themes of violence from the data include knife crime, violence involving young people, organised crime and exploitation, violence related to night-time economy, and violence against women and girls.

Development of the draft strategy, including further engagement sessions with partners and residents about the key themes, priorities, and terminology, will continue over the next few months. Alongside this strategy, a local delivery plan will be developed, that will support a variety of programmes and interventions. This work will enable us to move towards reducing violence with our communities through a co-production and collaborative approach.

CCTV Forum

A partnership meeting to make best use of CCTV assets from an evidence-led perspective has allowed the Council and South Wales Police to strategically re-deploy cameras across the city improving visibility of and response to criminal and anti-social behaviour. Over the last few months, redeployed CCTV assets have aided police investigations in several cases, including a recent assault, allowing for formal action to be take.

Community Safety Funding

A partnership bid to the Home Office for approximately £150,000.00 for Round 5 of Safer Streets funding has been submitted. Round 5 focuses on initiatives targeting Anti-Social Behaviour and Violence Against Women and Girls. The bid is focused on strengthening CCTV provision, youth interventions, and improving public space in the wards of Adamsdown and Riverside. In addition, a £250,000 bid has been submitted Shared Prosperity Fund on behalf of the Cardiff Community Safety Partnership. This would secure additional resources for more localised project work and a budget to fund projects that would tackle crime and anti-social behaviour with partners.

Councillor Lynda Thorne
Cabinet Member for Housing & Communities
20 October 2023

INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Economic Update

Cardiff was this month awarded the Estates Gazette City of the Year Award, rewarding the city for its sustainable approach to redevelopment and regeneration. The City of the Year Award celebrates the UK's cities and the work they do to create liveable, successful places. This reflects the work we've been doing to develop a more sustainable Cardiff, a Stronger, Fairer, Greener Cardiff. It also reflects the confidence that investors have in our city, with the latest Savills research outline the number of commercial property deals taking place in 2022 representing the largest total since before 2007. It also outlines that almost 150,000 square feet of commercial office space was taken up in the first half of 2023.

PwC

Members will also have seen the news of PwC's decision to create 1,000 new tech jobs in Cardiff. This will see an expansion of their 500 strong Cardiff team will new technology and digitally focussed jobs, creating the 'more and better jobs' we have strived to develop in our city. These represent well-paid and skilled sustainable employment opportunities for people in Cardiff and across the city-region. The Cardiff office will be serving clients from across the globe, providing future-oriented, digital-first jobs in areas like cyber and ethical hacking. Crucially, a partnership will also be established to prioritise jobs for people from disadvantages backgrounds. Our economic development team has also supported this investment and will continue to work with PwC to help their business grow in Cardiff.

Condé Nast Readers' Choice Awards

Cardiff was recently voted both the "best city in the UK" and the "friendliest city in the UK" by readers of Condé Nast's travel magazine, Traveller. Over half a million readers took part in this year's edition of the magazine's annual Readers' Choice Awards, in which Cardiff was voted as "the best city in the UK" in the UK destinations category. Readers picked their favourite city from 76 UK cities by using various criteria, which included the quality of a city's nightlife and food scene. Cardiff scored 86.84 out of 100 and took the top spot, edging out two other UK capital cities (London and Edinburgh – who were second and third places in the poll respectively) to win the "best city in the UK" title. It was great to see that Cardiff also topped the poll in a second, separate category to be crowned the "Friendliest City in the UK" with a score of 97.78 out of 100. This placed Cardiff ahead of Belfast, Manchester and Liverpool, who were all tied for second place.

Cardiff Business Awards

This year's Cardiff Business Awards have proved to be particularly popular, with applications for Cardiff Business Awards 2023 up by almost 50% compared with last year. We have seen particular interest from creative industries, digital businesses and international businesses, reflecting the growth of our city's knowledge-based enterprises. The award ceremony will take place on 17 November 2023 at the Mercure Holland Hotel in Cardiff.

Councillor Huw Thomas
Leader of the Council
20 October 2023

COUNCIL: 26 OCTOBER 2023

TACKLING POVERTY, EQUALITY & PUBLIC HEALTH STATEMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH & EQUALITY

Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce Update

The Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce published its final report in March 2022, which consisted of 31 recommendations across the five thematic areas. All recommendations were considered and accepted subsequently by the Cabinet in December 2022.

A Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce Cabinet Sub-Group meeting was held on 10 October 2023 to receive updates on progress on the 22 out of 31 Race Equality Taskforce recommendations which are being led on by the Council. Each senior responsible officer provided details of the progress made to date in response to the recommendations and associated key performance indicators. Based on the updates provided as part of the half-year review of progress, it was clear that, overall, good progress has been made to date by the Council and provisions have been introduced and implemented to capture and monitor key performance indicators going forward. Suggested way forward is to produce an end of year report and reconvene the Cardiff Race Equality Taskforce in the new financial year.

Mastering Diversity Conference 2023

I joined officers in attending a conference held in Cardiff on the importance of Equality, Diversity, Inclusion and Belonging in Wales. Keynote speakers included the First Minister and Minister for Social Justice. The conference included various breakout sessions and workshops including one in the Cognitive and Neurodiversity Zone. The Council is committed to responding positively to the motion on Neurodiversity that was agreed by Council in September and is currently exploring ways in which to progress the delivery of the agreed actions within the workplace and also to support Cardiff becoming a neurodiverse-friendly city.

Minority Ethnic Communities Health Fair

I was pleased to be able to support the Minority Ethnic Communities Health Fair, which took place on 4 October 2023 at City Hall. The opening address was given by Roon Adam from Race Equality First, along with the First Minister Mark Drakeford and our Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Councillor Bablin Molik, the first woman of colour to hold this post. The theme of this year's Health Fair was 'Get Healthy! Get Stronger! Let's get together to reduce health inequalities' and the event was sponsored by the Council's People & Communities Directorate and Cardiff & Vale University Health Board.

This very successful event is now in its thirteenth year and is chaired by Race Equality First. The planning committee comprised of representatives from Cardiff & Vale University Health Board, Cardiff and Vale Action for Mental Health (CAVAMH), Cardiff Third Sector Council (C3SC), Community Care and Wellbeing Service (CCAWS), Diabetes UK Cymru, Diverse Cymru, Hindu Council Wales, Sight Cymru, The Mentor Ring, Ethnic Minorities & Youth Support Team (EYST), Hayaat Women Trust, Muslim Doctors Cymru and Women Connect First.

The purpose of the Health Fair is to support individuals from different ethnic backgrounds to become more aware of their own health needs and to enable health providers to improve their understanding of community health issues. It is clear that people from ethnic minority backgrounds in Cardiff experience health inequalities. It is very important that we do everything that we can to improve health outcomes for all communities across the city.

Organisations in attendance at the Fair included Home Instead, Public Health Wales, the Centre for Ageing and Dementia Research, the Wellbeing Support Service, Independent Living Services, Cymru Versus Arthritis, CCAWS, Macular Society and the Patient Experience team.

The Health Fair highlighted the importance of prevention, including regular check-ups, healthy lifestyles, and early interventions, as well as the importance of people looking after their own mental health and wellbeing. The event was very popular with lots of visitors in attendance; many of whom took part in health checks, including blood pressure monitoring and BMI checks, as well as enjoying complementary therapies and general lifestyle advice.

Breast Cancer Awareness Month

Breast Cancer Awareness Month has been taking place throughout October, and I want to take this opportunity to highlight the importance of being aware of the early warning signs and symptoms of breast cancer. It is crucial to regularly check your breasts as early detection of cancer can save lives. Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in the UK with around 55,000 women and 400 men diagnosed with breast cancer every year and 1 in 7 women diagnosed with the condition during their lifetime.

The Community Hubs have teamed up with Tenovus Cancer Care and are utilising their network of digital screens by providing the public with advice on checking your breasts and what to look out for as well as what to do if you do notice something that is not normal for you.

There are known risk factors that could lead to the development of breast cancer including family history, gender (women at increased risk), age, and certain lifestyle risk factors. Research suggests that by acting on risk factors that are within our control, like maintaining a healthy weight, being active and limiting consumption of alcohol can help reduce the likelihood of an individual developing breast cancer.

In Cardiff there are useful resources that can help with supporting people to modify their lifestyle to reduce their risk of developing breast cancer, such as the [Move More](#),

[Eat Well](#) programme or the Public Health Wales webpages on [alcohol](#), which include a ‘thinking about your drinking’ quiz.

World Mental Health Day

World Mental Health Day, which took place on 10 October 2023, is all about raising awareness of the importance of mental health. It also provides an opportunity to encourage people to talk about mental health, consider how we need to look after it, and how important it is for those who are struggling to ask for help. This year’s theme, set by the World Foundation of Mental Health, was ‘Mental health is a universal human right’. To mark the day, Cardiff Central Library Hub hosted an event organised by CAVAMH. A variety of partners attended to promote their services across 19 stalls, including Cardiff Mind, Adferiad, the Mentor Ring, Diverse Cymru, Action in Caerau and Ely (ACE), Care’Diff, Independent Living Services and Age-Friendly Cardiff.

World Mental Health Day 2023 also promoted the ‘Five Ways to Wellbeing’ – five steps that individuals can take to improve their mental health and wellbeing:

- Connect – Talk to people if something is worrying or upsetting you and ask for help. This could be your friends, family or your local doctor.
- Take Notice – Focus on appreciation of the present moment.
- Keep Learning – Try something new.
- Give to others – Giving and acts of kindness can improve your wellbeing.
- Be active – Do things you enjoy.

TACKLING POVERTY & SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE

Cost of Living & Winter Pressures Action Plan

The cost-of-living crisis continues to bite and, as I stressed in my last Council Statement in September, it is vitally important that support is in place for households throughout the city who may be struggling, especially through the winter months.

The Cost-of-Living Taskforce has been re-established, bringing together a range of internal departments and key stakeholders to work together to ensure a joined-up approach to supporting communities across the city.

Plans are now well in place to reopen our warm and welcome spaces in Hubs and libraries across the city, and a new ‘Fuel Champion’ has been appointed as part of the Money Advice Team who will act as an advocate for customers when dealing with utility companies.

A wide-ranging publicity campaign will soon be launched, which will include local newspapers, radio and social media. Cost-of-living information leaflets have been updated to contain the most up-to-date information on the support available to everyone. Teams across the service will be promoting the help available in a number of different engagement and outreach events across the city.

The Welfare Liaison team, which is now part of the Advice Service, along with the Money Advice Team, is now contacting those who received assistance through the Cost-of-Living Discretionary Fund last year, offering further support. Further details of current support can be found on the Money Advice Team website at: www.cardiffmoneyadvice.co.uk

Universal Credit Migration

With the imminent changes to Universal Credit in the coming weeks for a number of households in the city, the Advice Service have started preparing to assist those affected. Households who only claim Child and/or Working Tax Credits will need to make a new claim for Universal Credit and their claims for Child and/or Working Tax Credits will cease. The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) will soon be writing to households who need to make a claim for Universal Credit to replace their tax credit claims; the Council's Money Advice Team will also be contacting those affected to offer support and advice before making the claim, to ensure future payments aren't affected. The team will shortly be launching a social media campaign and have provided briefings for all frontline Advice and Hub Staff to be able to support those affected. More information can be obtained by contacting the Money Advice Team by phoning: (029) 2087 1071 or by emailing: advicehub@cardiff.gov.uk

Fuel Bank Foundation

The Council's Advice Service has been recently approved as a Fuel Bank Foundation partner, which will allow the Money Advice and Welfare Liaison Teams to access emergency fuel vouchers for customers who are experiencing fuel poverty. As part of the team's comprehensive service available to customers, Advice Officers will carry out full financial assessments, including applying for Discretionary Assistance Fund Emergency Assistance Payments and other discretionary funding to ensure full income maximisation but will also assess the customer's entitlement to a fuel voucher. More information can be obtained by contacting the Money Advice Team by phoning: (029) 2087 1071 or by emailing: advicehub@cardiff.gov.uk

Youth Employment and Wellbeing Support

Bright Futures Summer Wellbeing programme concluded with some successful sessions focussed on mindfulness, team building and sporting activities. The team is currently planning the next six months of wellbeing and engagement sessions. Delivering group sessions has enhanced the confidence of looked after young people engaged on the Bright Futures programme.

12 young people completed their Bright Start pre-placement training this week, in anticipation of starting their three to six-month work placements across Cardiff. All young people successfully passed their training, including a Level 2 Food Safety in Training qualification. In addition to the 12 young people due to complete their placement, the team currently has 14 young people in placements at Cardiff Riding School, British Heart Foundation, Cardiff Dogs' Home, White Water Rafting, Cardiff Community Housing Association, Beauty Lounge, Big Moose, Ministry of Life, Wales Millennium Centre and Boulders Climbing Centre.

The Butetown Youth Development Project Mentors have continued to support their young people living in the southern arc of the city, to complete training and find employment. 17 young people have successfully completed their Level 2 Door Supervisor training, 22 gained an accredited first aid qualification, two achieved a food hygiene certificate, while 13 completed customer service training. Last month, 16 young people were helped into work across a variety of sectors, including call centre work, construction work, customer service roles and security work. One young person has even been supported to set up their own business and move into self-employment.

Adult Learners' Week

Adult Learners' Week, which takes place every year, aims to engage adults to step back into learning as a way of improving their health and wellbeing or to advance their career opportunities. Last month, the Adult Community Learning team was out and about promoting the learning opportunities that they can provide. A total of nineteen two-hour taster sessions were delivered during Adult Learners' Week, including some at Canton and Whitchurch Hubs. Learners took part in pottery, drawing, digital sessions, working with clay and sewing sessions to name but a few. 120 of the participants have gone on to sign up for ongoing courses with Adult Community Learning which is fantastic.

Childrens' Play

The Children's Play Service is in the throes of final planning and preparation for the Playday event that was sadly postponed in summer 2023. Thankfully, the event is now going ahead during the forthcoming school half-term holiday period on 2 November 2023 (1-4pm) in partnership with Cardiff Central Library Hub. The Children's Play Service and partners are taking over the library for the day over four floors to provide loose parts play, role play, sensory, arts & craft activities, and sing-alongs. The Fostering, Childcare Offer, Family Help & Support, and Money Advice teams will also be on hand to offer advice. The Children's Play Service is also supporting the 'Rights Fest' event, which is being held at Cardiff City Stadium on 27 October 2023.

Play Shacks Project

The Council currently supports the Play Shacks project, which offers local communities a range of safely stored but accessible loose parts play resources to offer a changeable play alternative. The Play Shacks project was originally derived from the All Wales Play Opportunities capital funding grant. The project is based on a partnership between Re-Create, Cardiff Children's Play Service and a local organisation/ community of interest. As part of the partnership, Re-create purchased several lockable metal containers which are then upcycled to be redesignated as Play Shacks. Re-create also fund the provision of loose parts equipment for Play Shack partners.

The Children's Play Service sources training for the Play Shack partners through Play Wales, so each organisation can access training to support the provision of loose parts play opportunities at a local level. The success of each project depends on the partner organisations opening the shacks and operating play sessions, with shacks being moved if they are no longer able to operate.

There are currently 16 Play Shacks across Cardiff, two of which are unused, and which are in the process of consideration for relocation. Children's Play Service is also working to obtain funding to purchase a new play shack and resources for the hostel at the Gasworks in Grangetown. This will be used in partnership with the Parenting team and Children's Play Service to offer play provision to children whilst they are in temporary accommodation.

Cardiff Youth Service – Locality Working Update

The start of the new academic term has been an action-packed time for Cardiff Youth Service. A fun-filled programme of activities and opportunities in our local Youth Activity Centres is providing young people the chance to develop new skills and abilities. There is also a range of support being offered within our schools and communities that support young people's engagement, safeguarding and wellbeing.

Each locality has developed youth activities and opportunities to engage with young people over the Halloween and Bonfire Night period, which this year will coincide with the school half-term holiday period. These include centre-based engagement at Youth Activity Centres which are providing open access provision, including Halloween discos, sporting events, hot food and games. There will also be a range of street-based activities interacting with young people to ensure they stay safe and engage in purposeful activities and opportunities. The Youth Service is also collaborating with South Wales Police and South Wales Fire & Rescue Service to promote safety campaigns and messaging over this period. A more detailed outline of activities and opportunities will be available on the Youth Service website and social media channels closer to Halloween and Bonfire Night.

A new Youth Work team has been recruited to Caerau and will provide activities and opportunities in various locations across the community consulting with young people to develop a programme that meets their needs. The team has started provision at the Heritage Centre providing hot food and developing plans to reach out to other venues in the coming weeks. Sports-based provision continues to be provided by the Youth Service at Western Leisure Centre with young people given the opportunity to engage in a range of sports including football, basketball and dodgeball, whilst also accessing youth work information, support and guidance sessions. The Council is also progressing ideas to utilise the facilities of Cardiff West Community High School to offer sessional youth work activity.

The Council has started to develop a youth work offer in Canton, Fairwater and Radyr, offering pop-up provision which seeks to develop relationships with young people. This will be essential in ensuring any new provision meets the needs of young people and can provide the safe spaces that young people require. I will provide further updates on this exciting programme of work as it develops.

Young people have been able to get involved in an into-construction project which has seen them engage in a range of construction skills that prepare them for the world of work. Young people have tried carpentry, painting & decorating, as well as undertaking health & safety and first aid sessions. Councillors Stubbs and Henshaw visited the project and young people, and were impressed with their dedication to the project and the standard on work carried out at the theatre in Eastmoors Youth Centre.

The Welsh & Bilingual Team (CFTi) is part of a trilateral partnership between Cardiff Youth Service, Menter Iaith and Urdd Gobaith, which has developed new Welsh language provision at Cardiff & Vale College on Wednesday evening and Gabalfa on Thursday evening. A Welsh language forum has also been developed to ensure that the voices of young people are central to provision development going forward.

Digital Youth Work

Young people have continued to engage with our innovative online Youth Club. This allows young people who are vulnerable or isolated the ability to still engage in a safe online space where a Youth Worker is on hand to offer support and develop their confidence. The Cardiff Youth Service digital team has also supported four young people to take part in a national augmented reality sport tournament called Hado, which took place in Bangor for Children in Need. The team won the first ever Welsh Hado championship and has taken the national first spot and could play in a live-streamed event for Children in Need at the BBC studios in Coventry next month.

Summer Transition Programme – Year 11

Some 3,874 young people left Year 11 this summer, with some requiring support to transition into post-16 destinations. Cardiff Youth Service has continued to support young people to identify opportunities in further education, work-based training placements and employment opportunities. This has been a truly collaborative project with events held in partnership with Into Work Services, Careers Wales and Cardiff & Vale College as well as a range of work-based learning programmes.

Councillors Julie Sangani & Peter Bradbury
Cabinet Members for Tackling Poverty, Equality & Public Health (Job Share)
20 October 2023

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**CYNGOR CAERDYDD
CARDIFF COUNCIL****COUNCIL:****26 OCTOBER 2023**

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF GOVERNANCE AND LEGAL
SERVICES AND MONITORING OFFICER**

**STANDARDS & ETHICS COMMITTEE - INDEPENDENT MEMBER
RE-APPOINTMENTS****Reason for this Report**

1. To seek Council's approval for the re-appointment of three independent members of the Standards and Ethics Committee.

Background

2. The Constitution provides that the Standards & Ethics Committee shall have five independent members, three county councillors and one community councillor – Constitution Article 9.2(a).
3. The size, composition, appointments process and proceedings of standards committees are governed by the Standards Committees (Wales) Regulations 2001, as amended ("the Regulations"). Under the Regulations, an independent member cannot be either a councillor or an employee or the spouse of a councillor or an employee of the authority or any other 'relevant authority' (as defined by the Local Government Act 2000); and must be appointed in accordance with the procedure set out in the Regulations.

Issues

4. The first terms of office of three of the independent members of the Committee, Jason Bartlett (Chair), Chrissie Nicholls (Vice-Chair) and Arthur Hallett, are due to expire on 28th November 2023. All three independent members were appointed to the Standards & Ethics Committee by full Council in November 2019, following public advertisement of the vacancies through a range of media channels aimed at encouraging applications from all sections of the community, and a public appointments process carried out in accordance with the Regulations.
5. The remaining two independent members (David Mills and Rashpal Singh) were appointed by Council in January 2022 (following a similar public appointments process), and their first terms of office are due to expire on 27th January 2026 and 22nd June 2026 respectively.

6. The Regulations (Regulation 21(2)) provide that an independent member of a standards committee may be reappointed by the authority, without a further public appointments process, for one further consecutive term of four years.
7. Each of the three independent members whose first term of office is due to expire on 28th November 2023 has indicated that they are willing to stand for re-appointment for a further four year term. The party group leaders have been informally consulted and have indicated that they are in agreement with the proposal to reappoint for a further four year term.
8. Council approval is required for any appointment or reappointment of an independent member to the Standards and Ethics Committee.

Legal Implications

9. Relevant legal provisions are set out within the body of the report.
10. In considering this matter, the Council must have regard to its public sector equality duties under the Equality Act 2010 (including specific Welsh public sector duties). Pursuant to these legal duties, Councils must in making decisions 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 religion or belief.

Financial Implications

11. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. Independent Member remuneration payments are made in accordance with the rates applicable through the Members' Schedule of Remuneration, and contained within the allocated budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Council is recommended to approve the re-appointment of (1) Jason Bartlett (2) Chrissie Nicholls and (3) Arthur Hallett, as independent members of the Standards and Ethics Committee, for a further consecutive four year term, expiring in each case, on 28th November 2027.

Davina Fiore

Director of Governance and Legal Services and Monitoring Officer

5 October 2023

Background papers

Council report, 'Standards & Ethics Committee - Independent Member Appointments', 28 November 2019: [CITY AND COUNTY OF CARDIFF \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk/city-and-county-of-cardiff)

Council report, 'Standards & Ethics Committee - Independent Member Appointments', 27 January 2022: [CITY AND COUNTY OF CARDIFF \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk/city-and-county-of-cardiff)

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CYNGOR CAERDYDD CARDIFF COUNCIL

COUNCIL:

26 OCTOBER 2023

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF GOVERNANCE & LEGAL SERVICES & MONITORING OFFICER

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Reason for Report

1. To receive nominations and make appointments to current committee vacancies as set out in the report and in accordance with the approved allocation of seats and political group wishes.

Background

2. The Annual Council meeting 25 May 2023 established the Committees and Panels of the Council and their composition. The seats allocated to political groups on each committee were calculated in accordance with the rules on political balance, and nominations were received for each committee from the political groups.
3. In accordance with the Welsh Audit Office Statement of Action P3b (report March 2016), Membership of Committees is a standing item on monthly Group Whips meetings and Full Council, as appropriate.

Issues

4. Current Committee vacancies, in accordance with the approved allocations to political groups, are as follows:

Table A

Committee	Vacancy	Group	Nomination Received
Planning Committee	1 vacancy	1 x Liberal Democrat	
Governance & Audit Committee	1 vacancy	1 x Liberal Democrat	

5. Further nominations to fill existing vacancies received from political groups prior to Full Council on 26 October 2023 will be reported on the amendment sheet.

Legal Implications

6. The Council is required at its Annual Council meeting (and at certain other specified times) to determine the allocation of Committee seats to political groups in accordance with political balance principles set out in Section 15 of Local Government and Housing Act 1989. Having determined the allocations, the Council is under a duty to exercise its power to make appointments to each Committee so as to give effect to the wishes expressed by the relevant political group about who is to be appointed to the seats allocated to their group (section 16 of the 1989 Act).
7. The Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990 ('the 1990 Regulations') requires political groups to be notified of their allocation on each Committee in order that they may nominate individuals to serve on that Committee (Regulation 14). Regulation 15 contains a residual power for the Council to make appointments if the political groups fail to do so. However, apart from this provision, the Council has no discretion in the matter - its function is simply to make appointments, which give effect to the wishes of the political groups.
8. The wishes of a political group are to be taken as those expressed to the Proper Officer (a) orally or in writing by the leader or representative of the group; or (b) in a written statement signed by a majority of the members of the group. In the event that different wishes of a political group are notified, the wishes notified in accordance with point (b) shall prevail (Regulation 13).

Planning Committee

9. The Size and Composition of Local Planning Authority Committees (Wales) Regulations 2017 (made under s.39 of the Planning Wales Act 2015), provide that, *except in the case of a local authority which is comprised solely of multiple member wards*, only one Member from a multiple member ward may sit on the planning committee, in order to allow other ward Members to perform the representative role for local community interests (Regulation 6 of the Size and Composition of Local Planning Authority Committees (Wales) Regulations 2017). As Cardiff is currently comprised solely of multiple member wards, this rule is not currently applicable to Cardiff.

Financial Implications

10. There are no financial implications directly arising from this report.

RECOMMENDATION

The Council is recommended to receive a nomination and appoint to the vacancy on the Committee, in accordance with the Party Group wishes, as set out in Table A and on the Amendment Sheet.

DAVINA FIORE

Director Governance and Legal Services

20 October 2023

Background Papers

Council Report, Minutes and Amendment Sheet 21 September 2023