

**LET'S MAKE CARDIFF GREENER, HEALTHIER AND WILDER
CULTURE & LEISURE (COUNCILLOR PETER BRADBURY)**

AGENDA ITEM: 7

Reason for this Report

1. To update Cabinet on the plans to deliver the Let's Make Cardiff Greener, Healthier and Wilder motion passed at the Council meeting on the 28th January 2021.

Background

2. Cardiff's public and green spaces are ranked by its own citizens as amongst the best in Europe and the Council recognises the importance and benefits derived from a greener, healthier and wilder city environment. Furthermore, the Council has committed to an ambitious agenda of change, action and improvement to meet the current and future challenges faced.
3. Capital Ambition defines Cardiff as a lead in the transition to a cleaner greener, Wales setting out a wide range of continuing commitments. These commitments include the improvement of our parks and public spaces, the promotion of cycling, walking and active travel, the promotion of healthy, local and low-carbon food and establishing Cardiff as a world-leading city for recycling and waste reduction as a core part of its response to the climate emergency. Delivery against these commitments will ensure that Cardiff is a better place to live for all our people.
4. The Corporate Plan 2021-24 sets out progress made under well-being objectives highlighting the growth in the number of the city's parks and green spaces achieving the Green Flag status, the international mark of quality standards for parks and green spaces. Progress has also been made in improving and enhancing biodiversity in the city during 2020/21 and through the work of the Local Nature Partnership re-established in 2020. Overall air quality in the city also improved significantly during 2020/21 and four new segregated cycle routes, including pop-up cycleways, to promote safe and active travel were delivered.
5. In March 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency in acknowledgement of its role and responsibility for the protection and

enhancement of the environment and the need to lead by example, to help deliver improvements within both the organisation, as well as partnership and collaborative working.

6. The One Planet Cardiff Strategy was published in October 2020 supporting a vision for Cardiff to become a carbon neutral City by 2030, and recognising that green infrastructure will play an important role in its realisation. The Council also recognises that its green spaces and biodiversity need to be protected and enhanced and that steps need to be taken to add to the natural green assets of the city.
7. The Cardiff Well-Being Plan 2018-2023 ensures that Cardiff grows in a sustainable way and sets out the Cardiff Public Service Boards priorities for action over the next 5 years, and beyond. The plan recognises that all of the city's communities, new and old will need access to green spaces.
8. The well-being objective of Cardiff Grows in a Resilient Way articulates the importance of its outdoor assets as one of the biggest factors which citizens identify as contributing to their well-being. As well as providing a safe space for children to play and be active from an early age with long-term benefits for physical and mental health, the natural environment contributes to strong and cohesive communities, providing a space for interaction and engagement and joint community activities. A commitment to take a city-wide response to air pollution through supporting the development and delivery of a Cardiff Clean Air Strategy and supports motion priorities, equally does the commitment to promote volunteering and social action, including the development of a city volunteering portal under the Safe, Confident and Empowered Communities well-being objective.
9. In January 2021, Council approved the motion, Let's Make Cardiff Greener, Healthier and Wilder. There are five areas of activity set out in the motion as detailed in Appendix 1.

Issues

10. Whilst the Council is active in partnership working and in securing external grant funding, to address the priorities set out within the motion, new resources will be required In order to progress some aspects.
11. The motion will require the Council to set aside land for the use and purposes set out within the motion, however this should not be undertaken to prevent development.
12. Current areas of mainstream activity, project work and future proposals that support the motion priorities are set out below;

Tree Planting

13. The Council motion requests a plan to be published for the mass planting of trees in the city, so that local groups, Cardiff schools and

school children have opportunities to plant within the public realm.

14. The Council is already developing a major programme of tree planting - Coed Caerdydd - which seeks to increase tree canopy across Cardiff from 18.9% to 25% by 2030, and in doing so, delivering the ambition set within the One Planet Cardiff strategy.
15. This increase was one of the recommendations set out within the i-Tree Study, commissioned by the Council to evidence the ecosystems benefits of trees and tree cover to the city. The study was part funded through the Natural Resources Wales Green Infrastructure Grant and published in 2018. The study demonstrated that existing tree canopy provides an estimated annual benefit to the city of £3.3 million, based on the impact of air pollution removal, avoidance of storm water runoff, carbon storage and sequestration. A copy of the final i-Tree summary report is attached at Appendix 2.
16. To achieve the increase in tree canopy cover, it is estimated an additional 839 hectares of tree canopy will need to be planted across the city's land area, across all land holdings, public and privately owned. The Coed Caerdydd Programme will provide an integrated and holistic approach to tree planting across the city, at every scale from individual trees in parks, new and replacement street trees and mass woodland planting. There is potential for funding in excess of £1 million for the set up and implementation of the Coed Caerdydd programme over the next 2 years arising from the sources below:
 - Natural Resources Wales - £20k via the Public Service Board to identify and scope appropriate land for tree planting, biodiversity improvement, community growing, and to develop branding for the Coed Caerdydd programme.
 - The Woodland Trust - £228k through the new Emergency Tree Fund, the only award under this stream in Wales. This sum will fund a programme of tree planting, establishment of a small local provenance tree nursery and the development of a scoping report exploring the potential for use of timber extracted from arboricultural operations.
 - Welsh Government - £735k through the Enabling Natural Resources and Well-being (ENRaW) scheme, for which final approval is awaited with 'permission to proceed at risk' provided. This funding will facilitate a range of projects and activities linked to canopy expansion over two planting seasons. The ENRaW funding will also enable the creation of a small project team to plan and manage the tree planting programme and aftercare arrangements. It is anticipated that two dedicated project staff, a Project Manager and Volunteer Co-ordinator, will be appointed during the first quarter of 2021/22, and will work alongside existing teams and volunteer groups to plan and oversee canopy expansion activity.

17. Engagement with partners has been at the heart of the development of the Coed Caerdydd programme from the outset and in addition to project funders, Cardiff University, The Wildlife Trust of South and West Wales are actively engaged with elements of the project. A working relationship is also being established with the Wales National Forest team in Welsh Government, brought into being last year with the aim of creating areas of new woodland and to help restore and maintain ancient woodlands.
18. Building on the Council's existing environmental volunteering activity, new volunteering opportunities will be developed through the creation of a supported Local Tree Wardens Scheme with involvement in the planting and aftercare of trees and local woodland areas. The programme will also provide extended opportunities for Cardiff schools and school children to become actively engaged in tree planting and new woodland creation. This activity will be coupled with interpretation to increase understanding and awareness of the value of trees to local communities.
19. The Coed Caerdydd Programme will be supported through robust governance arrangements. A project board will be established, chaired by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Parks, to oversee the implementation, with representation from project partners, volunteers and project officers. A project working group will provide a monthly forum for oversight of day to day activities within the programme.
20. The Identification of land suitable for tree planting is underway and a phase one exercise was completed in March 2021, which saw the assessment of land not only for tree planting but also for biodiversity enhancement and food growing potential, on land in the ownership of South Wales Fire Service and Cardiff and Vale University Health Board. Phase two work will see the scoping of land in the ownership of South Wales Police completed by the end of May and suitable sites from both phases will be incorporated into future planting programmes. This process will also enable the most appropriate planting types to support not only tree canopy, but also improved connectivity of habitats to enhance biodiversity.
21. The scoping of all land in Council ownership across all service areas has also commenced, using the processes developed under phase one and phase two and the Council will continue with its policy of installing root barriers, which direct roots away from infrastructure and utilities, at hard highway locations, preventing pavement and kerbs from lifting and damage.
22. The appointment of a Project Manager will provide the resource and impetus required in developing the overarching mass planting plan consistent with a Tree Strategy, which will be developed as part of the Coed Caerdydd Programme. This will result in the delivery of an enhanced and co-ordinated planting programme delivered on an annual basis with the 2021/22 programme commencing in November 2021.

23. To inform planting programmes a series of consultation meetings with all ward members will commence in the summer of 2021, in order to understand local need.
24. There will be a range of different work streams within the programme to support canopy expansion activity, to include:
 - Volunteering and Community Engagement
 - Schools Engagement
 - Public Service Board Partnership working on land including Health Centres, Police and Fire Stations
 - Private Sector Engagement
 - Carbon sequestration activity linked to the existing Woodland Carbon Code
 - Research activity linked to higher educational establishments
25. The current potential programme funding will support activity until June 2023, but consideration will need to be given to sustaining the commitment to canopy expansion up to, and beyond 2030. It will be critical that new plantings delivered through the programme are maintained in situ in order to have sustained impact and the project team will be working to identify the solutions that ensure that this commitment continues for the lifetime of the programme and beyond.
26. Carbon offsetting is factored into the ENRaW grant funding, via the established 'Woodland Carbon Code' scheme. This voluntary standard for UK woodland creation projects was set up in 2011 and provides a formal framework for monitoring woodland creation projects and selling carbon units where claims are made about the carbon dioxide sequestered by woodlands under the scheme. Independent validation and verification to this standard provides assurance and clarity in respect of carbon savings is administered by Forest Research, one of the Coed Caerdydd project partners. Development of registered woodland areas through this scheme will generate an income through offsetting, subject to the availability of land of sufficient extent to develop new, small, permanent, managed woodlands.
27. A Coed Caerdydd project overview document is attached at Appendix 3.

New Tree Nursery

28. The second key element of the motion is to establish a new Public Tree Nursery at Forest Farm. The Council benefits from a team of qualified and experienced Arboricultural Officers and Arborists who will provide advice and guidance to residents and community groups. The nursery will focus on propagating stock of local provenance.
29. The Council has been successful in attracting funding for the establishment of a small tree nursery, based at the Forest Farm site, within the award from the Woodland Trust's Emergency Tree Fund. The

tree nursery will be a local resource to develop and increase the availability of local provenance trees for planting across the city and will build on the development of Forest Farm as a hub for volunteer activity and training. The tree nursery will, initially focus on the growing on of bought-in trees to a size suitable for planting, but will also involve the collection of tree seed and the propagation of tree stock from Cardiff trees with the support of volunteers.

30. In parallel to the Forest Farm operation, the Council's plant nursery at Bute Park will continue to expand its propagation of non-native hardy tree and shrub stock for Cardiff's parks and green spaces, building on the expertise that already exists in-house. The nursery team will also support the propagation of collected local tree seed for growing on at the Forest Farm site. Stock propagated from the tree nursery will over time, reduce the dependency on the sourcing of stock from external suppliers, however, there will be a need to continue with the use of external nurseries for specific supply.
31. The Forest Farm site will support the production of an estimated 5,000 trees per annum, predominately for woodland planting and from year three onwards. Additional land / satellite sites will be required for the operation to scale up as demand increases over time.

Making Land Available

32. The motion seeks to identify land that can be used by local communities for community gardens, pocket parks, growing spaces, and meeting places and for the Council to work with these groups to foster healthy lifestyles and increase local bio-diversity, especially in more urban areas of the city.
33. The Council has over time worked with local ward members and community groups providing direct support and advice in the creation of pocket parks, growing spaces and urban greening projects on land within Council ownership and vested with the parks and highways service. The areas of activity and projects have included Shelley Gardens and City Road in the Plasnewydd Ward, Splott Road in the Splott Ward, the Rhiwbina Garden Village in the Rhiwbina Ward, Michaelstone Road in the Ely Ward, and the Grow Well Project at the Dusty Forge also in the Ely Ward. Activity to date has resulted in stimulating volunteer activity, delivered improvements in environmental quality and has helped to engender a sense of ownership within the local community.
34. The Council will continue to work with local members to identify additional areas of Council owned land that can be made available. This work will focus on land currently vested in the parks and highways service that is not suitable for development. Land in Council ownership that becomes surplus to Council requirements and is suitable for development will continue to be considered through the current land disposal process. The Council's commitment to this motion is intended to provide appropriate new spaces for community activity. It is not

intended to make land available to communities to protect against development.

Protecting Access to Riverbanks and the Bay Edge

35. The motion seeks to protect and enhance nature and public access for walking and cycling, along our riverbanks and around the edge of Cardiff Bay.
36. Policy KP16 of the Cardiff Local Development Plan, along with the Council's Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Guidance and accompanying Technical Guidance Notes set out the Council's planning approach to green infrastructure, which all new developments are required to satisfy. This policy applies to both brownfield and greenfield sites and aims to achieve a connected multi-functional green network, which will be protected, enhanced and managed to provide recreation, access, social, health and biodiversity benefits. Proposed development must demonstrate how green infrastructure has been considered and integrated into the proposals, in line with the six objectives set out in the Supplementary Planning Guidance. The River corridors Technical Guidance Note sets out guidance on how planning applications located within such will be assessed and identifies a range of factors, including recreational routes and biodiversity, which need to be taken into account when submitting a planning application within these areas.
37. Enabling public access and connectivity through a network of footpaths and cycle ways throughout Cardiff Bay and the river network has always been important aim for the Council, so that residents and visitors can enjoy and make sustainable use of these areas. This aim is set out in the Council's planning policies and through master planning of key areas, such as Cardiff Bay and the Sports Village.
38. Where land is subject to redevelopment adjacent to the water's edge consideration will be given to the maintenance and provision of public access. Whilst the Council will seek to deliver solutions through the planning system and through negotiation with the developer, the extent to which this will be achievable will depend on financial viability and in particular the implication of setting aside land on the overall scheme.
39. The Cardiff Harbour Authority has three main aims as set out below:
 - To maintain and enhance an outstanding, sustainable environment.
 - To provide exceptional facilities and activities to ensure that Cardiff continues to have a premier waterfront location.
 - To work in partnership with stakeholders to ensure continued public and investor confidence in Cardiff Bay.

In line with these aims and over time enhancements to nature and public access have been realised.

40. Central to these aims and located on the Bay edge is the Cardiff Bay Wetlands and in the financial year 2017/2018 the site was awarded

Green Flag status, a scheme recognising well managed parks and green spaces, setting the benchmark standards throughout the United Kingdom and around the world. Enhancements undertaken through the site management plan have included the creation of new habitat woodpiles from tree coppicing, the creation of wildflower areas providing habitats for invertebrates and plant species, the provision of new information boards, upgrading of the boardwalk and the installation of a Wildlife Explorer Trail.

41. In February 2021, in conjunction with Keep Wales Tidy and through a Welsh Government funded project, a 'Tiny Forest' was created on the edge of Cardiff Bay Barrage encompassing an area of approximately 0.25 hectares. 1000 trees of 25 differing native species were planted and the area will become a biodiverse hotspot, developing into an important area for both birds and insects. There will be public access to the area, which will also be used as an outdoor classroom, enabling school children to participate in educational sessions, flora and fauna related. Additional areas for wildflower creation totalling an approximate area of 0.14 hectares have recently been identified on the Barrage Embankment and for development in 2021. The wildflower seed mixes selected include pollinator rich species to enhance the environment for the benefit of insects and to provide a more diverse ecology for the barrage embankment. The areas will help frame an avenue either side of publicly accessible pathways enabling people to enjoy a diversion within the embankment. CHA's commitment to work in partnership with stakeholders to ensure continued public confidence in Cardiff Bay led to an independent wayfinding review of the Bay Trail footpath / cycle way in 2018 recognising a demand for a much clearer signage provision. A project was established in collaboration with stakeholders, aimed at developing an improved signed route to aid people wishing to enjoy walking or cycling around the Bay edge. The new installations were completed in 2019 with investment of circa £10k.
42. In terms of the broader enhancement of biodiversity across the city, a targeted and consultative approach will continue to be undertaken, ensuring that areas of greatest need are identified for improvements.

National Park City

43. The motion commits the Council to support the National Park City movement ensuring the full-weight of the Council's resources supports this people-led movement.
44. The National Park City Foundation is a registered charity, established in 2017 to champion the concept and bring the idea of National Park Cities to life, with a shared vision and journey for a better life whereby everyone in a National Park City is able to benefit and contribute everyday. The National Park City Foundation identifies a National Park City as a place, a vision and a city-wide community that is acting together to make life better for people, wildlife and nature. A defining feature being the widespread commitment to act so people, culture and nature work together to provide a better foundation for life.

Notwithstanding the title of the status, its application extends more widely, beyond a cities parks and green spaces, throughout the whole the public realm and to include the built environment.

45. At an event in July 2019, hosted by the Mayor of London and after a six-year campaign in growing a movement and co-ordinating and supporting action, London declared itself as the first National Park City. Integral to the London movement has been the development of branding with greener, healthier and wilder as a prominent strapline.
46. The London movement cites multiple benefits to holding the status of a National Park City that include:
 - A greener city with a greater diversity of wild spaces, improving air quality and the standards for everyday life for residents and visitors.
 - More children and adults enjoying play, recreational and learning experiences outdoors with a positive impact on physical and mental health.
 - Communities planning and creating greener and bluer neighbourhoods, connecting with each other and with where they live, work and play.
 - More planting and green space resulting in the reduction of flood risk, increase in resilience and enhancement of biodiversity.
 - Visitors and residents being able to make use of a network of existing and new community groups and businesses, providing exciting and diverse outdoor activities and experiences enabling citizens to experience the natural world more easily and fully.
 - London becoming a more distinctive city, attracting more visitors, investment and interesting activities and businesses of all kinds, boosting its economy and global brand.
47. Partnership working has been central to the development of the London model and with the creation of a unique cross-sector network involving 260 individual groups and organisations. The Partnership is led by a steering group and governed by a London National Park City Charter, which is attached at Appendix 4. In November 2019, an event aimed at generating interest in working towards National Park City status in Wales was held at Cardiff University. While the event stimulated initial interest, limited progress has been made to date.
48. London remains the only National Park City recognised by the National Park City Foundation, however there are emerging movements within the United Kingdom, in Glasgow, Belfast and Newcastle upon Tyne. Worldwide movements in Galway, Ireland, Jefferson, Indiana, San Francisco, California, Calgary, Canada and Adelaide, Australia are gaining momentum.
49. The National Park City Foundation is developing a guide on how to become a National Park City, in part, as a response to cities worldwide seeking clarification on the process and requirements for achieving

status. The guidance will take the form of a 'Journey Book' and will set out a ten-step process for those candidate cities will need to follow in order to join the National Park City Family. It is anticipated that the Guidance will be published in summer and promoted at a launch event.

50. The Council has a broad range of well-established mainstream and project activity together with future proposals consistent with the concept of a National Park City and as the major landowner in the city, the Council is in a position to positively influence the development of a movement in Cardiff.
51. In order to generate and maintain stakeholder and community interest in a National Park City for Cardiff, it is proposed that the Council commissions a third party to design and facilitate a National Park City Cardiff Stakeholder Event and support in establishing governance arrangements which ensure momentum for a movement. In addition to this support for venue hire and a secretariat function are provided.

Financial Considerations

52. An amendment to the motion was agreed by Council, which commits Cabinet to consider proposal within 3 months if there is a financial impact, and where there is no financial impact, the proposals are to be implemented by Cabinet without delay. Accordingly, all proposals arising from this motion will be considered in line with the Council's normal decision making and governance processes. The financial implications arising from this report are set out below.

Scrutiny Consideration

53. The Economy and Culture Scrutiny Committee considered this issue on 13 May 2021 and their comments have been reflected within this report, The letter from the Chair is attached at Appendix 5.

Reason for Recommendations

54. To ensure that the proposals contained within motion are progressed.

Financial Implications

55. The report provides an update on the progress against proposals and activity linked to the Let's Make Cardiff Greener, Healthier and Wilder motion. Whilst there is potential external grant funding of circa £1m, £735,000 is the subject of confirmation mainly in relation to the Enabling Natural Resources and Wellbeing funding. No expenditure should be incurred or works carried out in advance of confirmation of grant to ensure no adverse financial impact on the Council's budgets. Proposals as set out in the report will need to be the subject of due diligence with any funding shortfalls identified and mitigated as soon as practicable including reductions or adjustments to planned activity. Terms and conditions of any funding sources will need to be met including any

match funding commitments and any requirements for retention of records beyond the normal retention policy.

56. Any expenditure must be managed within confirmed funding with ongoing revenue costs of maintenance, staffing and management to be met within existing revenue budgets. No funding is included within the capital programme from the Council's own resources for the acquisition or laying out of land. Any additional costs would need to be met by additional borrowing. In respect to disposal of existing Council owned land, the Council has a remaining Non Earmarked Capital receipt target from 2021/22 of over £32 million, from the target of £40 million initially set in 2018/19. Any diversion of sites for alternative purposes will have a significant impact on this target and any future borrowing requirement. It is not clear when Cabinet will receive an updated Annual Property Plan that would consider the impact of this proposal. The budget report and capital strategy considered by Council in March 2021, set out the Capital Programme and highlighted the reliance of the programme and affordability of the programme on disposal of assets including land.
57. The Woodland Trust funding agreement requires the entering into of covenants. The siting and carrying out of works carried out using grant will need careful consideration from a property perspective to ensure there are no adverse financial impacts.

Legal Implications

58. In relation to the mass planting of trees within the city, under section 2(1) of the Local Government Act 2000 a local authority has power do anything, which is likely to achieve the promotion or improvement of the economic social or environmental well-being of its area.
59. In relation to the use of any land currently held by the Council for purposes set out in this report; if necessary, the Council may appropriate land for such uses pursuant to section 122 of the Local Government Act 1972 ("LGA 1972). Any new acquisition of land for such purposes may be acquired under the general powers contained under s.120 of the LGA 1972. It is expected that any new acquisition of land will be subject to further reports and decisions approving the terms of those acquisitions and affording an opportunity for advice to be obtained from a qualified valuer as required by the Council's Acquisition and Disposal for Land Procedure Rules.
60. The commissioning of a third party to design and facilitate a National Park City Event will need to comply with the Council's standing order and contract procedure rules with regard to the provision of any works and services.

Equalities & Welsh Language

61. In considering this matter, the decision maker must have regard to the Council's 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. Protected characteristics are: (a). Age,(b) Gender reassignment(c) Sex (d) Race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality, (e) Disability, (f) Pregnancy and maternity, (g) Marriage and civil partnership, (h)Sexual orientation (i)Religion or belief –including lack of belief.

62. The decision maker should be mindful of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 and the Welsh Language Standards.

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

63. 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. 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 2020 -23

64. 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.

65. 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

66. 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 on line using the link below: <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/statutory-guidance/?lang=en>

HR Implications

67. There are no significant HR implications arising from the content of this report and its recommendations. The two new posts that have been created will be subject to the Council's usual recruitment and selection procedures.

Property Implications

68. Under the motion, Let's Make Cardiff Greener, Healthier and Wilder, it is noted that it will require the Council to set aside land for the use and purposes set out within the motion, but that this should not be undertaken to prevent development. In accordance with the proposals and motion, the Estates Department will work with other departments as appropriate to identify land that can be used with local communities for community gardens, pocket parks, growing spaces, and meeting places and work with these groups to foster healthy lifestyles and increase local bio-diversity, especially in more urban areas of the city. Accordingly, this work will focus on land currently vested in the parks and highways service that is not suitable for development and that land in Council ownership that becomes surplus to Council requirements and is suitable for development will continue to be considered through the current land disposal process.
69. Where relevant, where there are any property transactions and valuations carried out to meet the objectives of Let's Make Cardiff Greener, Healthier and Wilder, they should be done so in accordance with the Council's Asset Management process and in consultation with Strategic Estates and relevant service areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is recommended to:

1. Note the current position and areas of proposed activity detailed within this report.
2. Confirm support for the development of an overarching plan for the mass planting of trees and the production of an enhanced annual programme for delivery.
3. Authorise officers to allocate resources to:
 - (i) support venue hire and a secretariat function for the purpose of developing a National Park City for Cardiff;
 - (ii) provide support to establish governance arrangements to ensure momentum for a movement;
 - (iii) commission a third party to design and facilitate a National Park City Cardiff Stakeholder Event.

SENIOR RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	Neil Hanratty
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	Director of Economic Development
	14 May 2021

The following appendices are attached:

Appendix 1 - Minutes of the Council meeting - 28th January 2021

Appendix 2 - Cardiff i - Tree Summary Report

Appendix 3 - Coed Caerdydd Project Overview Document

Appendix 4 - The Charter of the London National Park City

Appendix 5 – Letter from Chair of Economy & Culture Scrutiny Committee