

COUNCIL: 27 OCTOBER 2022

CABINET PROPOSAL

SIXTH 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 sixth Cardiff LDP AMR for submission to the Welsh Government by 31st October 2022.

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 sixth AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the plan and is based on the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. 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 sixth year the LDP has been operative and this AMR provides a 6 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 6 consecutive years will help to inform the LDP review process which commenced in March 2021.

The AMR Report

5. Overall the findings of the sixth 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 strong 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 8,000 jobs since the first AMR (16/17).
7. **Housing** – Monitoring data shows new homes have now started to be completed on many of the LDP strategic housing sites. Specifically, there are new completions on 4 of the strategic housing sites:
 - 954 completions have been achieved at St Ederyns Village;
 - 739 completions have been achieved on the North West Cardiff strategic site, which has three separate outlets underway with more planned in the near future;
 - 216 completions have been recorded on the North East Cardiff strategic site; and
 - 213 completions have been achieved at the North of J33 strategic site.
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 starting to successfully drive the delivery of new homes at a level not seen for the last 10 years. For example completions for the last 4 years (2018 to 2022) have averaged 1,133 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 15 years between 2006 and 2022 a total of 19,638 new dwellings were built in Cardiff which represents 47% of the overall dwelling requirement.

10. However, construction has now started on most of the strategic housing sites following the master planning and infrastructure plans approach as set out in the plan and it is therefore expected that housing completions over the remaining 4 years of the Plan period will increase significantly.
11. In terms of the impact of the pandemic on construction and completion rates there was evidence of a slight slow-down in construction activity in 2020 but this has been short term as evidenced by the fact the number of homes under construction in April 2022 was 2,497 dwellings, which indicates that completions for the next monitoring year 2022/23 will be substantially higher than the 915 recorded this year.
12. **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 1,797 new build affordable dwellings were completed since 2014, 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 4 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.
13. **Transportation** – The proportion of people travelling by sustainable modes of transport has been consistently higher than prior to the pandemic and has increased 5% over the monitoring period to 53%. Walking levels have seen significant increases over the past year (+8%) whilst the proportion cycling has decreased (-2%) from last year's significant rise, due to users increasingly returning to travel by public transport, nevertheless cycling levels remain higher than relative to prior to the pandemic. Bus and rail use has increased (+2%) from 2020/2021 as people increasingly feel confidence to return to public transport, and with service frequency returning to those of pre-pandemic levels. Traffic volumes have increased by 33% from the low levels seen in 2020/2021 in response to the pandemic, nevertheless the traffic in 2021/2022 remain significantly down at 80% (-20%) relative to pre-pandemic levels. Comparing published mobility data, in 2020/2021 commuting was at 49% relative to 2019, and at 60% in 2021/2022. As of August 2022, commuting remains at around 60% (i.e. equivalent to 40% of the workforce continuing to work from home).
14. **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.

15. **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.
16. **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

17. Section 7 of the AMR provides the conclusions and recommendations of this sixth AMR which provides a comparison with the baseline data provided by the first five AMR's published between 2017 and 2021. The key conclusions in the sixth 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.
18. 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

19. It is a requirement that AMRs must be submitted every year to Welsh Government until any Replacement/Revised LDPs are adopted. Therefore the seventh 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 in order to provide ease of analysis between successive reports. This AMR, along with the previous AMRs, will help inform the ongoing review of the LDP.
20. The AMR will be placed on the Council's website for information.

Reason for the Recommendation

21. 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

22. 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.

23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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>

28. 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

29. 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

30. There are no HR implications for this report.

Property Implications

31. There are no Property implications for this report

CABINET PROPOSAL

Council is recommended to endorse the sixth AMR for submission to the Welsh Government by 31st October 2022.

THE CABINET
20 October 2022

The following Appendix is attached:

Appendix 1 - Cardiff LDP 6th Annual Monitoring Report, October 2022