



Local Development Plan

2021 > 2036

Cardiff Council - January 2025

Deposit Plan

Appendices



Cardiff Replacement Local Development Plan

Deposit Plan Strategy 2021 to 2036

Appendices

January 2025

Appendix 1: List of Supporting Documents

1. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 1
Housing
2. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 2
Economic
3. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 3
Retail
4. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 4
Transportation
5. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 5
Health and Wellbeing
6. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 6
Minerals
7. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 7
Waste
8. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 8
Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land
9. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 9
Welsh Language
10. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Background Technical Paper No. 10
Candidate Site Assessment
11. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Final Integrated Sustainability
Report
12. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Habitat Regulations Assessment
Report
13. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Health Impact Assessment Report
14. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Equality Impact Assessment and
Child's Rights Impact Assessment Report
15. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Welsh Language Impact Assessment
Report

16. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Initial Consultation Report
17. Cardiff Deposit Local Development Plan 2021-2036 Summary of Regional Collaboration
18. Demographics Study, Edge Analytics, October 2021
19. Regional assessment of future growth and migration for the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) 2024
20. Local Housing Market Assessment, Cardiff Council 2024
21. Viability Assessment, Avison Young, 2024
22. Regional HMO Study, Asbri Planning, 2024
23. Employment Land and Premises Study, Hardisty Jones Associates, March 2022
24. Retail and Leisure Study, Nexus Planning, January 2023
25. Gypsy & Traveller Study Accommodation Assessment, Cardiff Council, June 2024
26. Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment, JBA, 2024
27. Special Landscape Area Study, LUC, 2024
28. Green Wedge Study, LUC, 2024
29. Green Infrastructure Assessment, Wardell Armstrong, 2024
30. Local Area Energy Plan (LEAP) 2024
31. Minerals Statement of Sub Regional Collaboration (SSRC), Cardiff City Region – SSRC Position Statement, South Wales RAWP, July 2022

Appendix 2: List of Strategic and Detailed Policies

Strategic Policies

- SP1: PROVIDING FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH**
- SP2: SUSTAINING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RESILIENCE**
- SP3: ENSURING A MASTERPLANNING APPROACH**
- SP4: SECURING GOOD QUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE DESIGN**
- SP5: SECURING NEW INFRASTRUCTURE**
- SP6: SECURING PLANNING OBLIGATIONS**
- SP7: SUPPORTING PLACEMAKING PLANS**
- SP8: SUPPORTING THE CENTRAL AND BAY BUSINESS AREA**
- SP9: SUPPORTING THE ROLE OF CARDIFF PORT**
- SP10: SUPPORTING TOURISM**
- SP11: MAINTAINING A SUPPLY OF MINERALS**
- SP12: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS, SOCIAL COHESION AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING**
- SP13: SECURING HEALTH AND WELLBEING AND RESILIENCE**
- SP14: PROTECTING AND ENHANCING BUILT HERITAGE AND CULTURE**
- SP15: SECURING AND ENHANCING OPPRTUNITIES TO GROW THE WELSH LANGUAGE**
- SP16: PROTECTING THE SETTING OF THE CITY THROUGH A GREEN WEDGE**
- SP17: MANAGING SPATIAL GROWTH THROUGH SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES**
- SP18: DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ACTIVE TRAVEL**
- SP19: SECURING NEW TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE**
- SP20: SECURING CLIMATE RESILIENCE, DE-CARBONISATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS**
- SP21: MAINTAINING AND ENHANCING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND BIODIVERSITY**
- SP22: MINIMISING IMPACTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES**
- SP23: MANAGING WASTE**

Detailed Policies

Housing

- H1A: STRATEGIC HOUSING SITES**
- H1B: NON-STRATEGIC HOUSING SITES**
- H2: HOUSING LED REGENERATION AREAS**
- H3: AFFORDABLE HOUSING**
- H4: CONVERSIONS TO FLATS**
- H5: HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION**
- H6: STUDENT ACCOMMODATION**
- H7: CO-LIVING ACCOMMODATION**
- H8: CHANGE OF USE OF RESIDENTIAL LAND OR PROPERTIES**
- H9: CHANGE OF USE OR REDEVELOPMENT TO RESIDENTIAL USE ON UNALLOCATED SITES**
- H10: SITES FOR GYPSY AND TRAVELLER CARAVANS**
- H11: GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE**

Economy

- EC1: CARDIFF CENTRAL ENTERPRISE ZONE AND REGIONAL TRANSPORT HUB**
- EC2: LAND SOUTH OF ST MELLONS BUSINESS PARK**
- EC3: PROTECTED EMPLOYMENT LAND AND PREMISES**
- EC4: PROVISION OF COMPLEMENTARY FACILITIES FOR EMPLOYEES IN BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL AND WAREHOUSING DEVELOPMENTS**
- EC5A: ALTERNATIVE USE OF PROTECTED EMPLOYMENT LAND AND PREMISES**
- EC5B: NEW WORKSPACE WITHIN MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**
- EC6: PROTECTING OFFICES IN THE CENTRAL AND BAY BUSINESS AREAS**
- EC7: ALTERNATIVE USE OF EMPLOYMENT LAND AND PREMISES NOT IDENTIFIED WITHIN POLICY EC3 (PROTECTED EMPLOYMENT LAND) OR POLICY EC6 (PROTECTING OFFICES IN THE CENTRAL AND BAY BUSINESS AREA)**
- EC8: EMPLOYMENT PROPOSALS ON LAND NOT IDENTIFIED FOR EMPLOYMENT USE**
- EC9: HOTEL DEVELOPMENT**
- EC10: NIGHT-TIME AND CULTURAL ECONOMY**

Design

- D1: TALL BUILDINGS**

Retail

- R1 RETAIL HIERARCHY AND TOWN CENTRE FIRST APPROACH**
- R2: DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL AREA**
- R3: PROTECTED SHOPPING FRONTAGES**
- R4: DISTRICT CENTRES**
- R5: LOCAL CENTRES**

R6: TOWN CENTRE FIRST APPROACH
R7: THE CREATION OF NEW CENTRES
R8: FOOD AND DRINK USES
R9: CONVERSION TO RESIDENTIAL

Community Facilities and Safety

C1: COMMUNITY FACILITIES
C2 PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES
C3: COMMUNITY SAFETY/CREATING SAFE ENVIRONMENTS
C4: PLANNING FOR SCHOOLS

Heritage and the Historic Environment

HE1: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Health, Wellbeing and Food Sustainability

HF1: HEALTH, WELLBEING AND DEVELOPMENT
HF2: THE PROVISION OF ALLOTMENTS
HF3: PROVISION OF FOOD GROWING SPACE IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS
HF4: THE PROTECTION OF EXISTING FOOD GROWING ENTERPRISES AND ALLOTMENTS

Welsh Language

WL1: WELSH LANGUAGE

Countryside, Landscape Protection and River Valleys

CP1: COUNTRYSIDE PROTECTION
CP2: CONVERSION, EXTENSION AND REPLACEMENT BUILDINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE
CP3: LANDSCAPE PROTECTION
CP4: RIVER CORRIDORS

Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

BG1: DESIGNATED SITES
BG2: ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS AND FEATURES OF IMPORTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY
BG3: PRIORITY HABITATS AND SPECIES
BG4: NET BENEFITS FOR BIODIVERSITY AND THE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STATEMENT
BG5: TREES, WOODLANDS AND HEDGEROWS
BG6: SOILS
BG7: SEVERN ESTUARY AND CARDIFF BEECHWOODS RECREATIONAL PRESSURE

Transport

T1: PRIORITISING WALKING AND CYCLING

T2: STRATEGIC RAPID TRANSIT, BUS CORRIDORS AND BUS ENHANCEMENTS

T3: RAIL TRANSPORT

T4: MANAGING TRANSPORT IMPACTS

T5: TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES

T6: CARDIFF CITY REGION 'METRO' NETWORK

T7: ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING

Open Space

OS1: PROTECTION OF OPEN SPACE

OS2: PROVISION FOR OPEN SPACE, OUTDOOR RECREATION, CHILDREN'S PLAY AND SPORT

Play

P1: PLAY AND INFORMAL RECREATION

Net Zero, Renewable Energy and Climate Change

RE1: CLIMATE EMERGENCY: RENEWABLE & LOW CARBON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

RE2: NET ZERO DEVELOPMENT

Flood Risk and Managing Water Resources

W1: WATER SENSITIVE DESIGN

W2: PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES

W3: FLOOD RISK

Air, Noise, Light Pollution and Contaminated Land

PC1: AIR, NOISE, LIGHT POLLUTION AND LAND CONTAMINATION

Minerals and Waste

MW1: MINERAL LIMESTONE RESERVES AND RESOURCES

MW2: PREFERRED ORDER OF MINERAL RESOURCE RELEASE

MW3: QUARRY CLOSURES AND EXTENSION LIMITS

MW4: MINERALS BUFFER ZONES

MW5: RESTORATION AND AFTER - USE OF MINERAL WORKINGS

MW6: SAND WHARF PROTECTION AREAS

MW7: SAFEGUARDING OF SAND AND GRAVEL, LIMESTONE RESOURCES AND HIGH SPECIFICATION AGGREGATES

MW8: SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

MW9: PROVISION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT

Appendix 3: Compatibility Assessment

Table 3.1: Matrix of Replacement LDP Objectives against the Well-being Goals

Objective	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
1. New Homes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
2. New Jobs and Economy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
3. New Infrastructure		✓	✓	✓	✓		
4. Climate Change		✓	✓				✓
5. Movement and Active Travel		✓	✓	✓			✓
6. Health, Wellbeing and Equalities		✓	✓	✓			
7. City Centre/Cardiff Bay	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Objective	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
8. Post Pandemic Recovery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Placemaking Approach and High Quality Design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Green Infrastructure and natural assets		✓	✓				✓
11. Historic and cultural assets						✓	✓

Table 3.2: Matrix of Replacement LDP Objectives against Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
1. New Homes		✓		✓	
2. New Jobs and Economy	✓		✓	✓	
3. New Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4. Climate Change	✓	✓		✓	✓
5. Movement and Active Travel			✓	✓	✓
6. Health, Wellbeing and Equalities			✓	✓	
7. City Centre/Cardiff Bay	✓		✓	✓	
8. Post Pandemic Recovery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Placemaking Approach and High Quality Design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

10. Green Infrastructure and natural assets		✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Historic and cultural assets					✓

Table 3.3: Matrix of Replacement LDP Strategic Policies against the Well-being Goals

Strategic Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
SP1 Providing for sustainable growth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
SP2 Sustaining economic growth and resilience	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
SP3 Ensuring a master planning approach	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP4 Securing good quality and sustainable design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP5 Securing new Infrastructure		✓	✓	✓	✓		
SP6 Securing planning obligations		✓	✓	✓	✓		
SP7 Supporting Placemaking Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP8 Supporting the Central and Bay Business Area	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
SP9 Supporting the role of Cardiff port	✓		✓	✓			
SP10 Supporting Tourism	✓		✓	✓		✓	

Strategic Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
SP11 Maintaining a supply of minerals	✓		✓	✓			
SP12 Delivering sustainable neighbourhoods, social cohesion and affordable housing			✓	✓	✓	✓	
SP13 Securing health and wellbeing and resilience		✓	✓	✓	✓		
SP14 Protecting and enhancing built heritage and culture						✓	✓
SP15 Securing and enhancing opportunities to grow the Welsh Language	✓			✓	✓	✓	
SP16 Protecting the setting of the city through a Green Wedge		✓	✓				✓
SP17 Managing spatial growth through settlement boundaries		✓	✓				✓

Strategic Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
SP18 Delivering sustainable transport and active travel		✓	✓	✓			✓
SP19 Securing new transportation infrastructure		✓	✓	✓			✓
SP20 Securing climate resilience, de-carbonisation and Renewable Energy in new developments		✓	✓				✓
SP21 Maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure and biodiversity		✓	✓				✓
SP22 Minimising impacts on natural resources							
SP23 Managing waste		✓	✓			✓	✓

Table 3.4: Matrix of Replacement LDP Strategic Policies against Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes

Strategic Policy	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
SP1 Providing for sustainable growth		✓	✓	✓	
SP2 Sustaining economic growth and resilience	✓		✓	✓	
SP3 Ensuring a master planning approach	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP4 Securing good quality and sustainable design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP5 Securing new Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SP6 Securing planning obligations	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SP7 Supporting Placemaking Plans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SP8 Supporting the Central and Bay Business Area	✓		✓	✓	
SP9 Supporting the role of Cardiff port	✓		✓	✓	
SP10 Supporting Tourism	✓		✓	✓	

Strategic Policy	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
SP11 Maintaining a supply of minerals	✓	✓			
SP12 Delivering sustainable neighbour hoods, social cohesion and affordable housing			✓	✓	
SP13 Securing health and wellbeing and resilience			✓	✓	
SP14 Protecting and enhancing built heritage and culture					✓
SP15 Securing and enhancing opportunities to grow the Welsh Language				✓	
SP16 Protecting the setting of the city through a Green Wedge		✓	✓	✓	✓
SP17 Managing spatial growth through settlement boundaries		✓	✓	✓	✓
SP18 Delivering sustainable transport and active travel			✓	✓	✓

Strategic Policy	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
SP19 Securing new transportation infrastructure			✓	✓	✓
SP20 Securing climate resilience, de-carbonisation and Renewable Energy in new developments	✓	✓		✓	✓
SP21 Maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure and biodiversity		✓	✓	✓	✓
SP22 Minimising impacts on natural resources		✓	✓	✓	✓
SP23 Managing waste		✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 3.5: Matrix of Replacement LDP Detailed Policies against the Well-being Goals

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
H1A Strategic housing sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H1B Non-strategic housing sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H2 Housing Led Regeneration Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H3 Affordable housing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H4 Conversion to flats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H5 Houses in multiple occupation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H6 Student accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H7 Co-living accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H8 Change of use of residential land or properties	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
H9 Change of use or redevelopment to residential use on unallocated sites	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H10 Sites for Gypsy and Traveller Caravans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
H11 Gypsy and Traveller site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC1 Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone and Regional Transport Hub	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC2 Land south of St Mellons Business Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC3 Protected employment land and premises	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC4 Provision of complementary facilities for employees in business and industrial warehousing developments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC5A Alternative use of protected employment land and premises	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
EC5B New workspace within mixed use development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC6 Protecting offices in the central and bay business areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC7 Alternative use of employment land and premises not identified within Policy EC3 (Protected employment land) or Policy EC6 (Protecting offices in the central and bay business area)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC8 Employment proposals on land not identified for employment use	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC9 Hotel development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
EC10 Night-time and cultural economy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
D1 Tall Buildings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R1 Retail hierarchy and town centre first approach	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
R2 Development in the central retail and commercial area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R3 Protected shopping frontages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R4 District centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R5 Local centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R6 Town centre first approach	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R7 The creation of new centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R8 Food and drink uses	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
R9 Conversion to residential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
C1 Community facilities		✓	✓	✓	✓		
C2 Protection of community facilities		✓	✓	✓	✓		
C3 Community safety/creating safe environments		✓	✓	✓	✓		
C4 Planning for schools	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
HE1 The historic environment						✓	✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
HF1 Health, Wellbeing and development		✓	✓	✓	✓		
HF2 The provision of allotments		✓	✓	✓	✓		
HF3 Provision off food growing space in new developments		✓	✓	✓	✓		
HF4 The protection of existing food growing enterprises and allotments		✓	✓	✓	✓		
WFL1 Welsh Language						✓	
CP1 Countryside Protection		✓	✓				✓
CP2 Conversion, extension and replacement buildings in the countryside		✓	✓				✓
CP3 Landscape Protection		✓	✓				✓
CP4 River Corridors		✓	✓				✓
BG1 Designated Sites		✓	✓				✓
BG2 Ecological networks and features of importance for biodiversity		✓	✓				✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
BG3 Priority habitats and species		✓	✓				✓
BG4 Net benefits for biodiversity and the Green Infrastructure Statement		✓	✓				✓
BG5 Trees, woodlands and hedgerows		✓	✓				✓
BG6 Soils		✓	✓				✓
BG7 Severn Estuary and Cardiff Beechwoods recreational pressure		✓	✓				✓
T1 Prioritising walking and cycling		✓	✓	✓			✓
T2 Strategic rapid transit, bus corridors and bus enhancements		✓	✓	✓			✓
T3 Rail transport		✓	✓	✓			✓
T4 Managing transport impacts		✓	✓	✓			✓
T5 Transport interchanges		✓	✓	✓			✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
T6 Cardiff city region 'Metro' network		✓	✓	✓			✓
T7 Electric vehicle charging		✓	✓	✓			✓
OS1 Protection of open space		✓	✓				✓
OS2 Provision for open space, outdoor recreation, children's play and sport		✓	✓				✓
P1 Play and informal recreation		✓	✓				✓
RE1 Climate emergency, renewable and low carbon energy development		✓	✓				✓
RE2 Net zero development		✓	✓				✓
W1 Water sensitive design		✓	✓				✓
W2 Protection of water resources		✓	✓				✓
W3 Flood risk		✓	✓				✓
PC1 Air, Noise, light pollution and contamination		✓	✓				✓
MW1 Mineral limestone reserves and resources		✓	✓				✓

Detailed Policy	Prosperous Wales	Resilient Wales	Healthier Wales	More equal Wales	Wales of cohesive communities	Wales of vibrant culture & thriving Welsh language	Globally responsible Wales
MW2 Preferred order of mineral resource release		✓	✓				✓
MW3 Quarry closures and extension limits		✓	✓				✓
MW4 Mineral Buffer Zones		✓	✓				✓
MW5 Restoration and after-use of mineral workings		✓	✓				✓
MW6 Sand Wharf Protection Areas		✓	✓				✓
MW7 Safeguarding of sand and gravel, limestone resources and high specification aggregates		✓	✓				✓
MW8 Sites for waste management facilities		✓	✓				✓
MW9 Provision for waste management facilities in new development		✓	✓				✓

Table 3.6: Matrix of Replacement LDP Detailed Policies against Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
H1A Strategic housing sites		✓	✓	✓	
H1B Non-strategic housing sites		✓	✓	✓	
H2 Housing Led Regeneration Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
H3 Affordable housing		✓	✓	✓	
H4 Conversion to flats		✓	✓	✓	
H5 Houses in multiple occupation		✓	✓	✓	
H6 Student accommodation		✓	✓	✓	
H7 Co-living accommodation		✓	✓	✓	
H8 Change of use of residential land or properties		✓	✓	✓	
H9 Change of use or redevelopment to residential use on unallocated sites		✓	✓	✓	

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
H10 Sites for Gypsy and Traveller Caravans		✓	✓	✓	
H11 Gypsy and Traveller site		✓	✓	✓	
EC1 Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone and Regional Transport Hub	✓		✓	✓	
EC2 Land south of St Mellons Business Park	✓		✓	✓	
EC3 Protected employment land and premises	✓		✓	✓	
EC4 Provision of complementary facilities for employees in business and industrial warehousing developments	✓		✓	✓	
EC5A Alternative use of protected employment land and premises	✓		✓	✓	
EC5B New workspace within mixed use development	✓		✓	✓	

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
EC6 Protecting offices in the central and bay business areas	✓		✓	✓	
EC7 Alternative use of employment land and premises not identified within Policy EC3 (Protected employment land) or Policy EC6 (Protecting offices in the central and bay business area)	✓		✓	✓	
EC8 Employment proposals on land not identified for employment use	✓		✓	✓	
EC9 Hotel development	✓		✓	✓	
EC10 Night-time and cultural economy	✓		✓	✓	
D1 Tall Buildings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R1 Retail hierarchy and town centre first approach	✓		✓	✓	

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
R2 Development in the central retail and commercial area	✓		✓	✓	
R3 Protected shopping frontages	✓		✓	✓	
R4 District centres	✓		✓	✓	
R5 Local centres	✓		✓	✓	
R6 Town centre first approach	✓		✓	✓	
R7 The creation of new centres	✓		✓	✓	
R8 Food and drink uses	✓		✓	✓	
R9 Conversion to residential	✓		✓	✓	
C1 Community facilities	✓		✓	✓	
C2 Protection of community facilities	✓		✓	✓	
C3 Community safety/creating safe environments	✓		✓	✓	
C4 Planning for schools	✓		✓	✓	
HE1 The historic environment					

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
HF1 Health, Wellbeing and development	✓		✓	✓	
HF2 The provision of allotments	✓		✓	✓	
HF3 Provision off food growing space in new developments	✓		✓	✓	
HF4 The protection of existing food growing enterprises and allotments	✓		✓	✓	
WFL1 Welsh Language	✓		✓	✓	
CP1 Countryside Protection		✓	✓		✓
CP2 Conversion, extension and replacement buildings in the countryside		✓	✓		✓
CP3 Landscape Protection		✓	✓		✓
CP4 River Corridors		✓	✓		✓
BG1 Designated Sites		✓	✓		✓
BG2 Ecological networks and features of importance for biodiversity		✓	✓		✓

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
BG3 Priority habitats and species		✓	✓		✓
BG4 Net benefits for biodiversity and the Green Infrastructure Statement		✓	✓		✓
BG5 Trees, woodlands and hedgerows		✓	✓		✓
BG6 Soils		✓	✓		✓
BG7 Severn Estuary and Cardiff Beechwoods recreational pressure		✓	✓		✓
T1 Prioritising walking and cycling			✓	✓	✓
T2 Strategic rapid transit, bus corridors and bus enhancements			✓	✓	✓
T3 Rail transport			✓	✓	✓
T4 Managing transport impacts			✓	✓	✓
T5 Transport interchanges			✓	✓	✓
T6 Cardiff city region 'Metro' network			✓	✓	✓

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
T7 Electric vehicle charging			✓	✓	✓
OS1 Protection of open space		✓	✓	✓	✓
OS2 Provision for open space, outdoor recreation, children's play and sport		✓	✓	✓	✓
P1 Play and informal recreation		✓	✓	✓	✓
RE1 Climate emergency, renewable and low carbon energy development		✓	✓		✓
RE2 Net zero development		✓	✓		✓
W1 Water sensitive design		✓	✓		✓
W2 Protection of water resources		✓	✓		✓
W3 Flood risk		✓	✓		✓
PC1 Air, Noise, light pollution and contamination		✓	✓		✓
MW1 Mineral limestone reserves and resources		✓	✓		✓
MW2 Preferred order of mineral resource release		✓	✓		✓

Objective	Growing our economy in a sustainable manner	Making best use of resources	Facilitating accessible and healthy environments	Creating and sustaining communities	Maximising environmental protection and limiting environmental impact
MW3 Quarry closures and extension limits		✓	✓		✓
MW4 Mineral Buffer Zones		✓	✓		✓
MW5 Restoration and after-use of mineral workings		✓	✓		✓
MW6 Sand Wharf Protection Areas		✓	✓		✓
MW7 Safeguarding of sand and gravel, limestone resources and high specification aggregates		✓	✓		✓
MW8 Sites for waste management facilities		✓	✓		✓
MW9 Provision for waste management facilities in new development		✓	✓		✓

Appendix 4: Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) to be prepared

The Table below provides a list of SPG that will be prepared to support the Plan once it is adopted by the Council. This list will be kept under review during the preparation of the Replacement LDP.

Table 4.1 – Supplementary Planning Guidance

Supplementary Planning Guidance	Proposed Action
Houses in Multiple Occupation	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Waste Collection and Storage Facilities	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Locating Waste Management Facilities	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Planning Obligations	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Tall Buildings	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Residential Design Guide	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Childcare	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Planning for Health and Well-being	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Infill Design Guidance	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Residential Extensions and Alterations Guidance	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Green Infrastructure (including Open Space, Ecology and Biodiversity, Trees, Soils, Public Rights of Way and River Corridors)	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Food, Drink and Leisure Uses	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Archaeologically Sensitive Areas	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Managing Transportation Impacts (including Parking Standards)	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Flat Conversions	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP

Student Accommodation	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Shop Fronts and Signs Guidance	Review existing SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Welsh Language	New SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Co-Living Accommodation	New SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Night-time and Cultural Economy	New SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Play and informal recreation	New SPG prepared for adopted LDP
Net Zero Development	New SPG prepared for adopted LDP

Appendix 5: Tests of Soundness Self-Assessment

This appendix sets out an assessment of the soundness of the RLDP against the tests of soundness set out in the Development Plans Manual (Edition 3 – March 2020).

The self-assessment undertaken is considered to demonstrate that the Deposit Plan and the stages undertaken, and processes followed to reach this stage are ‘sound’.

The soundness of the RLDP will continue to be assessed against the tests of soundness as the Plan progresses and eventually at an independent Examination by a Planning Inspector.

The Council’s self-assessment of the Deposit Plan is set out below.

Table 5.1: Self-assessment of the Deposit Plan against the Tests of Soundness

Development Plans Manual – Ed 3, March 2020	Response This self-assessment has been undertaken to monitor consistency with the Tests of Soundness at the Deposit Plan stage of the Replacement Local Development Plan process. It has also helped identify future requirements as we work towards the preparation of the Deposit Plan.
<p>Preparation Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has preparation of the plan complied with legal and regulatory procedural requirements? (LDP Regulations, CIS, SEA Regulations, SA, HRA etc.?) • Is the plan in general conformity with the NDF (now referred to as Future Wales: The National Plan 2040) and/or SDP? (when published or adopted respectively) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan has been prepared in accordance with the procedural requirements. Notable reference should be had to the publication of the Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) (December 2024) and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report (December 2024) which have been published as supporting documents to the Deposit Plan. These build on the work undertaken to accompany earlier stages of the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) process – Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (September 2021), Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) (May 2023) and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report (June 2023). • Scheduled consultation arrangements and documents are in accordance with the LDP Regulations (2005 as amended 2015). The scope and method of consultation is consistent with the Community Involvement Scheme, which includes engagement with a range of stakeholders including the public, elected members, developers and statutory consultees. Many of the consultation measures put in place during the Covid-19 pandemic have been retained to add to the methods of engagement. These provide communities and stakeholders the ability to engage with the RLDP consultation in a virtual manner and are scheduled alongside face to face 'drop-in' sessions. Full details of the consultation arrangements and documentation can be viewed in the consultation email and letter and the Council's website. • Prior to this consultation significant non-statutory consultation has also been undertaken to gain an understanding of the issues and options relevant to the city. Full details of the consultation methods undertaken are set out in the Initial Consultation Report (January 2025) which has been published as a supporting document to the Deposit Plan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welsh Government published Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 in February 2021. This establishes the national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040 and provides the policy framework for SDPs and LDPs, with a requirement for the lower tier plans to be in general conformity with Future Wales. The policy framework set out in the Deposit Plan is considered to be in general conformity with this and does not preclude the objectives of Future Wales being met during the RLDP Plan period. The detailed boundaries associated with many of Future Wales policies will be pursued through the preparation of the SDP, which has yet to commence. The level of growth proposed in the Deposit Plan reflects Cardiff's position within a National Growth Area and its importance to both the wider city region and nationally for Wales. The overarching policy framework of the Deposit Plan is also considered to align with the policy aims of the Future Wales, with many common policy themes running through both. Examples of this include placemaking (Policy 2), delivering affordable homes (Policy 7), active travel (Policy 12), town centre first (Policy 6) and creating resilient ecological networks and enhancing green infrastructure provision (Policy 9) and delivering renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure (Policy 17). In this respect the Deposit Plan is considered to set the strategic framework for delivering the policy objectives of Future Wales at a local level.
Test 1: Does the plan fit? (Is it clear that the LDP is consistent with other plans?) Questions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it have regard to national policy (PPW) and Future Wales? Does it have regard to Well-being Goals? 	<p>The formulation of the Deposit Plan has been prepared with full regard to the relevant plans and strategies, whilst recognising that it will need to respond and develop as it progresses through its preparatory process. The national, regional and local plans are where relevant identified within the Deposit Plan but also within the background and supporting documents and within the in-combination considerations of the ISA and HRA Reports. The ISA process reviews the relevant policies, plans and programmes and considers their implications in relation to the growth levels and spatial options considered and have subsequently informed the Deposit Plan.</p> <p>Each of the Test 1 questions is discussed in turn:</p> <p>National Policy (PPW11) and Future Wales</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it have regard to the Welsh National Marine Plan? • Does it have regard to the relevant Area Statement? • Is the plan in general conformity with the NDF? • Is the plan in general conformity with relevant SDP (when adopted)? • Is it consistent with regional plans, strategies and utility programmes? • Is it compatible with the plans of neighbouring LPAs? • Does it reflect the Single Integrated Plan (SIP) Well-being Plan or the National Park Management Plan (NPMP)? • Has the LPA demonstrated it has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan has regard to national policies and guidance as set out in PPW12 and associated Technical Advice Notes (TANs). The Deposit Plan and supporting documents refer to relevant sections of PPW12 specific to the issue being discussed and the policy requirements of PPW12 have been considered and incorporated where relevant in the preparation of the Strategic and Detailed Policies. The links between the RLDP objectives, Strategic and Detailed Policies and the key planning principles and national sustainable placemaking outcomes set out in PPW12 are clearly set out in Appendix 3 above. This compatibility assessment provides a table setting out the links and contributions to these principles and outcomes. The relationship between the Deposit Plan and Future Wales is discussed above. <p>Well-Being Goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan has full regard to the provisions of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 and the well-being goals, as well as the five ways of working as demonstrated by the additional non-statutory consultation and engagement undertaken on the Issues, Vision and Objectives and the Growth and Spatial Options. The links between the RLDP objectives and Strategic and Detailed Policies and the Well-being Goals is clearly set out in Appendix 3 above. This compatibility assessment provides a table setting out the links and contributions to the well-being goals. <p>Welsh National Marine Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Strategic and Detailed Policies cover a number of issues and policy areas which complement the aims and objectives of the Marine Plan. In particular, Strategic Policies SP4 Securing good quality and sustainable design, SP20 Securing climate resilience, de-carbonisation and Renewable Energy in new developments and W3 Flood risk , SP21 Maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure and biodiversity and BG4 Net Benefits for biodiversity and the Green Infrastructure Statement complement the Marine Plan by directing development away from areas of flood risk, protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and networks and recognising the challenges posed by climate change. <p>Area Statement</p>
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<p>exhausted all opportunities for joint working and collaboration on both plan preparation and the evidence base?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiff forms part of the South Central Area Statement along with Bridgend, Vale of Glamorgan, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taf which was published by NRW in March 2020. The Deposit Plan has regard to the Area Statement's strategic themes of Building Resilient Ecosystems, Connecting People with Nature, Working with Water, improving our Health and Improving Air Quality through the Strategic and Detailed Policies which seek to achieve many of the outcomes associated with each theme. Examples of this include Strategic Policy SP21 Maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure and biodiversity, Detailed Policy BG2 Ecological networks and features of importance for biodiversity and Detailed Policy BG4 Net Benefits for biodiversity and the Green Infrastructure Statement which are consistent with many of the outcomes sought from the Area Statement including developing resilient ecosystems across the area. Similarly, Strategic Policy SP4 Securing good quality and sustainable design, Strategic Policy SP20 Securing climate resilience, de-carbonisation and Renewable Energy in new developments and Detailed Policy Air, Noise, Light pollution and land contamination are consistent in their aims of improving health and air quality across the area. Consequently, the Deposit Plan is consistent with the key themes and aims of the South Central Area Statement. <p>Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conformity with Future Wales is discussed above. <p>Strategic Development Plan (SDP)</p> <p>The preparation of an SDP has not yet formally commenced.</p> <p>Regional plans, strategies and utility programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Deposit Plan has been prepared within the context of the relevant regional plans, strategies and utility provider programmes. The Integrated Sustainability Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment consider the in-combination effects of the Deposit Plan along with other plans and strategies in the region and conclude that the plan is in line with both regional and local environmental protection objectives. Utility
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	<p>companies have been involved from an early stage in the development of the Deposit Plan to ensure consistency with their programmes. For example, discussions have taken place with utility companies such as Western Power to understand capacity for growth and for renewable energy.</p> <p>Plans of Neighbouring Authorities (LPAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Deposit Plan takes into account cross-border issues and the plans of neighbouring authorities and reflects the discussions and agreements reached relating to cross-border issues. In recognition of the value of working with neighbouring authorities, and in response to PPW12 and the Development Plans Manual (Ed 3, March 2020) emphasis on collaborative working, we have worked on or are working on a number of pieces of evidence together. These include: a regional Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment, Regional Growth Study, Population and Household Projections, Integrated Sustainability Appraisal, Habitats Regulations Assessment, Development Viability Model, Renewable Energy Assessment and Green Belt and Green Wedge Review. The nature of the co-operation with authorities and sharing of approaches including comparable thematic policy areas will be developed as the Plan's preparatory process continues. This will build on work undertaken by SEWSPG and topic-based Pathfinder groups, which have helped establish a common approach to a number of Plan preparation tasks including candidate sites assessments and retail and employment land monitoring. Regard will continue to be had to the emphasis on regional working in light of future provisions around Strategic Development Plans and Future Wales. <p>Single Integrated Plan (SIP), Well-being Plan or the National Park Management Plan (NPMP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cardiff Well-being Plan 2023 to 2028 was prepared by the Cardiff Public Service Board and the RLDP Issues, Vision and Objectives reflect the Cardiff Well-being Plan which is referenced in the Deposit Plan. This approach reflects Welsh Government guidance which recognises the significance of local well-being plans as a key evidence source for LDP preparation (paragraphs 1.6 and 1.21, PPW11). <p>Joint Working and Collaboration on both plan preparation and the evidence base</p>
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	<p>As demonstrated above, a significant amount of the evidence base has been commissioned on a regional basis. We have held regular joint meetings to ensure there is a consistency of approach. On-going meetings and collaboration are pursued through the longstanding South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG), the Planning Officers South Wales (POSW) and the South East Wales Planning Officer Society (SEWPOS).</p>
<p>Test 2: Is the plan appropriate? (Is the plan appropriate for the area in the light of the evidence?) Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it locally specific? • Does it address the key issues? • Is it supported by robust, proportionate and credible evidence? • Can the rationale behind plan policies be demonstrated? • Does it seek to meet assessed needs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development? • Are the vision and the strategy positive and 	<p>Is it Locally Specific?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan builds upon the objectives of the Cardiff Well-being Plan and is underpinned by a locally specific evidence base. Building on this and the extensive non-statutory consultation that has been undertaken to date (see Initial Consultation Report) the Deposit Plan has emerged as a direct result of a number of locally specific issues including: delivering affordable housing to help address inequality, creating jobs and attracting investment to meet the city's aspiration and the wider region, promoting urban regeneration and sustainable communities, revitalising the city centre and responding to the climate and nature emergency to ensure proposals are environmentally sustainable. <p>Does it address key issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key issues are identified in the Deposit Plan and have formed the principal rationale for choosing the policy approach taken. Key issues addressed by the Deposit Plan include delivering a level of growth (homes and jobs) that reflects Cardiff's position in a National Growth Area which can meet the economic aspirations of the city and wider region, deliver sufficient affordable homes to meet evidenced need and respond to the climate and nature emergencies. <p>Is it supported by robust, proportionate and credible evidence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive evidence building has been undertaken to support the Deposit Plan. A full breakdown is provided in Appendix 1 above. Further work will be undertaken during the Plan preparatory process as appropriate and necessary.

<p>sufficiently aspirational?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the 'real' alternatives been properly considered? • Is it logical, reasonable and balanced? • Is it coherent and consistent? • Is it clear and focused? 	<p>Can the rationale behind plan policies be demonstrated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evidence gathered has informed the preparation of the strategic and detailed policies, which need to be read in conjunction with one another in order to gain an understanding of the overall policy direction of the Plan. Each strategic and detailed policy has a reasoned justification and Appendix 3 sets out how they relate to the Well Being Goals and Key Planning Principles and National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes. <p>Does it seek to meet assessed needs and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan is derived from evidence that assesses the needs of the city, particularly in respect of homes (both market and affordable) and jobs, as well as the need to protect the most valuable areas of land. The Initial Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (December 20243) accompanying the Deposit Plan, appraised the Deposit Plan's contribution to sustainable development. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal process has an integral and iterative role in the preparation of the RLDP. In this respect, its use in testing or measuring the performance of the RLDP from its inception through to the preparation of the Deposit Plan is indicative of the iterative feedback between the ISA and the RLDP as work progresses. • In addition, the Cardiff Local Housing Market Assessment has provided key evidence on the level of affordable housing need in the County. An Employment Land Review has been undertaken to quantify the future employment land requirements based on the Welsh Government Practice Guidance for Economic Development. The need for homes and jobs has also been considered alongside the need to protect the city's land resources for environmental, agricultural and nature conservation purposes. The balance to be achieved between these differing and sometime competing needs will continue to be a key focus of the RLDP as it progresses to adoption. <p>Are the vision and the strategy positive and sufficiently aspirational?</p>
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- The vision for growth is a positive one which seeks to create a fair, healthy, more liveable, sustainable and low carbon city by:
 - Creating a greener, fairer, and stronger city that enhances the health of the current population and wellbeing of future generations;
 - Meeting future needs for new low carbon homes, jobs and infrastructure;
 - Developing a high accessibility city that reshapes movement around a core of active travel and public transport usage;
 - Using placemaking, high quality design, sustainability management and working with local communities to create a thriving city centre and local neighbourhoods;
 - Protecting and enhancing our natural, historic and cultural assets;
 - Placing Cardiff at the forefront of cities showing leadership and bold action to tackle climate change.
- Three different alternative growth and spatial options are considered in the Growth and Spatial Options Paper (November 2021), and also against the ISA themes through the Integrated Sustainability Assessment process. To inform the future direction of population and household growth within the city three potential growth options were prepared in autumn 2021 and subjected to a consultation process over winter 2021/22. The three options identified the links between population growth and estimated employment growth and provided clearly different scenarios. The consultation findings together with wider work undertaken such as technical studies and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal have enabled consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the options to determine the most appropriate level of growth for Cardiff.
- The three options considered are set out below:
 - **Option A:** Based on the Council's target for economic growth over the plan period to 2036 - the Plan will provide for about 19,000 new homes and 30,000 new jobs.
 - **Option B:** Based on a policy dwelling led target of 1,600 dwellings per annum over the plan period to 2036 – the Plan will provide for about 24,000 new homes and 32,300 new jobs.

- **Option C:** Based on 2014 population and household projection figures and equivalent to continuing the growth levels in the adopted LDP over the plan period to 2036 – the Plan will provide for about 30,500 new homes and 43,000 new jobs.
- Option B was chosen as the basis for progressing the RLDP as set out in the Preferred Strategy (July 2023) and taken forward in the Deposit Plan.

Is it logical, reasonable and balanced?

- The Deposit Plan has emerged from a clear understanding of the issues at a national, regional and local level. It has considered a range of options and has had regard to the views expressed during the non-statutory consultation and engagement exercises to date and made changes to the options considered as a result. The Deposit Plan has emerged from engagement and evidence and as such it is considered to be logical and reasonable within the context of the issues facing Cardiff. It is considered to provide a balanced approach that integrates with other plans and strategies, whilst ensuring it is reflective of national policy and the need for a sustainable and deliverable Plan.

Is it coherent and consistent?

- The Deposit Plan sets out a coherent strategy from which its strategic and detailed policies flow. The Deposit Plan is guided by, and consistent with, the Plan vision and objectives, the principles of sustainability and placemaking set out in national planning guidance, the growth and spatial options and the evidence base.

Is it clear and focused?

- The Deposit Plan is set out in a clear and logical form, clearly showing the links between the various elements of the plan. It provides a clear focus of its purpose, identifying the vision and issues associated with the Plan and how the Deposit Plan will seek to address these.

<p>Test 3: Will the plan deliver (Is it likely to be effective?)</p> <p>Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it be effective? • Can it be implemented? • Is there support from the relevant infrastructure providers both financially and in terms of meeting relevant timescales? • Will development be viable? • Can the sites allocated be delivered? • Is the plan sufficiently flexible? Are there appropriate contingency provisions? • Is it monitored effectively? 	<p>Will it be effective?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan's objectives have emerged from an understanding of the challenges and needs of Cardiff as well as a sound, logical and robust evidence base. The plan seeks to integrate and reflect other plans and strategies as part of an integrated approach to delivery, maximising its opportunities to be effective in its implementation. <p>Can it be implemented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of the Deposit Plan is with the clear intention that it will be implementable and that its policies and proposals will be delivered within the Plan period. The Deposit Plan sets out a deliverable spatial framework and strategic growth which is based on sustainability principles and is responsive to the needs of the city and the wider region. The policies and proposals (both strategic and detailed) will provide the framework through which the Plan's objectives will be implemented and the decision-making process undertaken. • As part of the preparation of the Deposit Plan an effective and appropriate monitoring framework has been developed and included within the Plan at Appendix 6 below. This will form the basis for undertaking the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR will represent the main method for measuring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the policies and proposals of the adopted RLDP. <p>Is there support from the relevant infrastructure providers both financially and in terms of meeting the relevant timescales?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure providers are an important component in developing the RLDP and form a key consultee. In this respect they have and will continue to be engaged throughout the Plan making process. Notably further consultation will be undertaken on the Deposit Plan to ensure that Plan delivery is fully evidenced. Discussions
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	<p>are ongoing with Welsh Water, Western Power, the Cardiff University Health Board, Transport for Wales, and the Local Education Authority.</p> <p>Will the development be viable?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for development to be viable is an important aspect in the preparation of the Plan and an independent Viability Study is included as part of the evidence base to support the Deposit Plan. <p>Can the sites allocated be delivered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is considered that the sites allocated in the Deposit Plan can be delivered and an independent Viability Study is included as part of the evidence base to support the Deposit Plan. <p>Is the Plan sufficiently flexible? Are there appropriate contingencies in place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deposit Plan has been designed to provide a flexible policy framework which is capable of providing certainty on how much growth is proposed and its broad distribution, but flexible enough to consider appropriate and acceptable opportunities that may arise during the Plan period, such as windfall sites. The dwelling land requirement figures contain a flexibility allowance to allow for unforeseen circumstances that may emerge through the Plan period. <p>Is it monitored effectively?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the preparation of the Deposit Plan an effective and appropriate monitoring framework has been developed and is set out in Appendix 6 below. This will form the basis for undertaking the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR will represent the main method for measuring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the policies and proposals of the adopted RLDP. In the meantime, a number of annual monitoring exercises will continue to be undertaken to help ensure evidence is up to date. This includes the
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	annual housing surveys, Employment and Retail Surveys and preparation of the Adopted LDP Annual Monitoring Reports.
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Appendix 6: Monitoring Framework

Table 6.1: Contextual Monitoring Indicators

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS	TARGET	TRIGGER	SOURCE
Annual unemployment rate	The annual unemployment rate decreases	The annual unemployment rate increases for two or more consecutive years.	Regional Labour Market Statistics (ONS) and Stats Wales
% 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	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 years.	Local Crime Statistics, Home Office (ONS)
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 or more consecutive years	Wales Health Survey
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	CCC Waste Management Section

Table 6.2.1: Annual Monitoring Indicators: Responding to our Future Needs

1. RESPONDING TO OUR FUTURE NEED					
Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
1.1	SP1, H1A, H1B, H2	CORE The annual level of dwelling completions monitored against the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR).	Annual dwelling completions delivered in accordance with the AABR as set out in the adopted housing trajectory.	Delivery rate is below the AABR for 2 consecutive years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Housing Monitoring Survey
1.2	SP1, H1A, H1B, H2	CORE Total cumulative completions monitored against the Anticipated Cumulative Completion Rate (ACCR).	Total cumulative dwelling completions delivered in accordance with the ACCR as set out in the adopted housing trajectory.	Total cumulative completions are below the ACCR for 2 consecutive years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Housing Monitoring Survey
1.3	SP1, H1A, H1B, H2	CORE The number of additional general market and affordable homes built over the plan period	Annual build rate of 1,600 dwellings per annum 2021 to 2036	Delivery is less than the RLDP strategy build rate for 2 consecutive years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Housing Monitoring Survey

1. RESPONDING TO OUR FUTURE NEED					
Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
1.4	H10 & H11	LOCAL The completion of Gypsy and Traveller sites (s) to meet the identified needs of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)	Gypsy Traveller site(s) identified in Policy H11 to be completed within the Plan period to meet the identified need set out in the GTAA 2024.	Planning permission not granted for the allocated Gypsy Traveller site(s) identified in Policy H11 during the Plan period, where an identified unmet need still exists.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCC Planning Policy
1.5	H10 & H11	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCC Planning Policy CCC Housing Service
1.6	SP2, EC1-EC3	CORE Employment land permitted (ha) on allocated sites as a percentage of all employment allocations	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Business and Industrial Monitoring Council Business Class Office

1. RESPONDING TO OUR FUTURE NEED					
Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
1.7	SP2, EC1-EC8	CORE Annual Employment land take up (based on completions) in Cardiff (including on Strategic Sites - Policy EC1, EC2)	Offices (B1) = 18,600 sqm annually. Industrial (B1 b/c, B2, B8) = 5ha annually	Offices (B1) = Take up is more than 10% above or below the target for 2 or more consecutive years Industrial (B1 b/c, B2, B8) = Take up is more than 10% above or below the target for 2 or more consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Business and Industrial Monitoring Council Business Class Office Monitoring.
1.8	SP2, EC1-EC3	LOCAL Amount of employment land lost to non - employment uses in primary and local employment sites (Policy EC3)	No loss of employment land (Policy EC3) unless in accordance with Policy EC5	Loss of one or more occupied premises or parcel of land on primary or local employment sites (Policy EC1) unless in accordance with Policy EC3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Business and Industrial Monitoring • Council Business Class Office Monitoring • Council Monitoring – Planning Applications and Consents
1.9	SP1, SP2, SP8, SP9EC1-EC10	LOCAL Net job creation over the remaining Plan period (Total =	23,000 by 2036 or 1,664 annually. Target is set out 1,700 jobs annually	If annual creation of new jobs falls more than 10% below the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ONS (Annual Business Inquiry & Annual Population Survey

1. RESPONDING TO OUR FUTURE NEED					
Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		32,300 over whole Plan period, 9,000 jobs created between 2021 and 2022)	over the remaining Plan period	anticipated rate of 1,700 jobs for 2 or more consecutive years	

Table 6.2.2: Annual Monitoring Indicators - Creating A Sustainable and Healthy City which Responds to the Challenges of Climate Change and Enhances the Wellbeing of Future Generations

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS					
Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
2.1	SP12, R1-R8	LOCAL Active A1 (retail) units within District & Local Centres remaining the predominant use	A1 units comprising 40% of all units within District & Local Centres	A1 units comprising less than 40% of all units within a centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Monitoring/Site Surveys
2.2	SP8, R1-R8	LOCAL Proportion of protected City Centre shopping frontages with over 50% Class A1 (Shop) units.	100%	90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Monitoring/Site Surveys
2.3	SP8, SP12, R1-R8	LOCAL Percentage of ground floor vacant retail units in the Central Shopping Area, District & Local Centres	Vacancy levels are no higher than the national UK average	Vacancy levels rise above national UK average for more than 2 consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Monitoring/Site Surveys • Council City Centre Land Use Floor Space Survey • GOAD Data (Experian)

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
2.4	SP8 SP12,R1-R8	LOCAL Number of retail developments permitted outside of the Central Shopping Area and District Centres not in accordance with Policy R4 and an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test	No retail developments permitted outside these areas (unless in accordance with Policy R4 and an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test)	1 or more retail developments are permitted outside of the Central Shopping Area and District Centres not in accordance with Policy R4 and an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Out of Centre Monitoring • Council Monitoring – Planning Applications and Consents
2.5	SP20, W3	CORE Amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 floodplain areas 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	Planning applications database
2.6	SP20, W3	CORE Amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph	No permissions granted for highly vulnerable	1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	Planning applications database

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		5.1 development category) permitted in C2 floodplain areas.	development in C2 floodplain area.		
2.7	PC1	LOCAL Number of Air Quality Management Areas	No more than 4 current AQMA in action	One or more additional AQMA	Environmental Protection Monitoring
2.8	SP20, RE1 & RE2	LOCAL The number and capacity (MW) 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	Planning applications database
2.9	SP23, MW8. MW9	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	CCC Waste Management Section
2.10	SP18, SP19, H1A, T1-T7	LOCAL Achievement of 76:24 modal split for all journeys by 2030	An annual increase in the journeys made by sustainable travel as a proportion of	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Transport Survey • Welsh National Travel Survey

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		and maintaining that by 2036	<p>the modal split for each journey purpose:</p> <p>1) Work (excl. Home Working) = 51% (2023)</p> <p>2) Work (inc. Home Working) = 67% (2023)</p> <p>3) Education = 51% (2023)</p> <p>4) Shopping (City Centre) = 64% (2023)</p> <p>5) Shopping (Other) = 44% (2023)</p> <p>6) Leisure = 59% (2023)</p>	for two or more consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC Planning Policy/ Transportation • Cardiff Local Transport Plan (LTP)
2.11	SP18, SP19, H1A, T1-T7	LOCAL Percentage of people walking (all journeys)	<p>An annual increase of journeys made on foot for each journey purpose:</p> <p>1) Work (excl. Home Working) = 16% (2023)</p> <p>2) Education = 19% (2023)</p>	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Surveys • Annual Transport Survey • Welsh National Travel Survey • Accessibility Mapping • Congestion Monitoring

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
			<p>3) Shopping (City Centre) = 15% (2023)</p> <p>4) Shopping (Other) = 23% (2023)</p> <p>5) Leisure = 17% (2023)</p>		
2.12	SP18, SP19, H1A, T1-T7	LOCAL Percentage of people cycling (all journeys)	An annual increase of journeys made by bike for each journey purpose: 1) Work (excl. Home Working) = 13% (2023) 2) Education = 10% (2023) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 7% (2023) 4) Shopping (Other) = 6% (2023) 5) Leisure = 10% (2023)	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Transport Survey • Welsh National Travel Survey • Accessibility Mapping • Congestion Monitoring
2.13	SP18, SP19, H1A, T1-T7	LOCAL	An annual increase of journeys made by	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Transport Survey • Welsh National Travel Survey • Accessibility Mapping

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		Percentage of people travelling by bus (all journeys)	bus for each journey purpose: 1) Work (excl. Home Working) = 13% (2023) 2) Education = 12% (2023) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 27% (2023) 4) Shopping (Other) = 9% (2023) 5) Leisure = 11% (2023)	journey purpose for two or more consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congestion Monitoring
2.14	SP18, SP19, H1A, T1-T7	LOCAL Percentage of people travelling by train (all journeys)	An annual increase of journeys made by bus for each journey purpose: 1) Work (excl. Home Working) = 7% (2023) 2) Education = 5% (2020) 3) Shopping (City Centre) = 11% (2023)	Failure to achieve an annual increase for each journey purpose for two or more consecutive years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Transport Survey • Welsh National Travel Survey • Accessibility Mapping • Congestion Monitoring

2. CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY CITY WHICH RESPONDS TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENHANCES THE WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
			4) Shopping (Other) = 3% (2023) 5) Leisure = 10% (2023)		
2.15	SP18, SP19, H1A, T1-T7	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 Masterplanning principles set out in the RLDP	Failure to deliver projects identified in LTP timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCC Planning Policy/ Transportation • Cardiff Local Transport Plan

Table 6.2.3: Annual Monitoring Indicators - Looking after Our Natural, Historic and Cultural Assets

3. LOOKING AFTER OUR NATURAL, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ASSETS					
Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
3.1	SP17	LOCAL Number of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that does not satisfy RLDP policies	Number of dwellings permitted that are not in accordance with SP17	1 or more permission that does not satisfy RLDP policies	Council Housing Monitoring Survey
3.2	SP16, CP1	LOCAL The number of inappropriate developments permitted within the Green Wedge that do not satisfy RLDP policies	No inappropriate developments granted planning permission contrary to policies SP16 and CP1	1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	Planning applications database
3.3	CP3	LOCAL The number of planning permissions granted contrary to Policy CP3 which would cause unacceptable harm	No development granted planning permission contrary to Policy CP3 which would cause unacceptable harm to	1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	Planning applications database

3. LOOKING AFTER OUR NATURAL, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ASSETS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		to Special Landscape Areas	Special Landscape Areas		
3.4	BG1	LOCAL The number of planning permissions granted on SSSI or SINC designated areas.	No planning permissions granted permission that would result in an unacceptable impact which could not be mitigated against on an SSSI or SINC that does not satisfy RLDP policies	1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	Planning applications database
3.5	BG4	LOCAL Number of new developments granted planning permission delivering net benefit for biodiversity.	All relevant development delivering net benefit for biodiversity.	None	Planning applications database /S106 Monitoring / Planning Condition Monitoring.

3. LOOKING AFTER OUR NATURAL, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ASSETS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
3.6	SP21, BG4	LOCAL Number of new developments granted planning permission that provide sufficient on-site GI in accordance with GI SPG.	Sufficient GI provided on development sites to not require off-site compensation.	Proposed or actual reduction in approved GI provision that is separate to SUDs provision	Planning applications database including discharge of conditions, variations and NMA's
3.7	SP21, OS2	LOCAL Achievement of functional open space requirement across Cardiff as set out in Policy OS2	2.43 Ha functional open space per 1,000 population	Less than 2.43 Ha functional open space per 1,000 population	CCC Planning Policy
3.8	SP11, MW1	LOCAL Maintain a minimum 10 year landbank of crushed rock reserves	10 year supply	Less than 10 year supply	SWRAWP Annual Reports
3.9	SP11, MW7	LOCAL Amount of development permitted within a	No permanent sterilising development as defined in MPPW/MTAN1 will	1 application permitted for development in any 1 year	Planning applications database

3. LOOKING AFTER OUR NATURAL, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ASSETS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		mineral safeguarding area.	be permitted within a Mineral safeguarding area which is contrary to Policy x of the Plan.		
3.10	MW4	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 1 year	Planning applications database
3.11	SP14, HE1	LOCAL Number of applications permitted contrary to Policy HE1 that would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens,	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	1 application permitted for development in any 1 year where there is an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors	Planning applications database

3. LOOKING AFTER OUR NATURAL, HISTORIC AND CULTURAL ASSETS

Monitoring Reference	Relevant RLDP Policies	Indicator	Target	Trigger for Further Investigation	Source Data/Monitoring Method
		Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas	parks and gardens, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas		

Appendix 7: Housing Trajectory

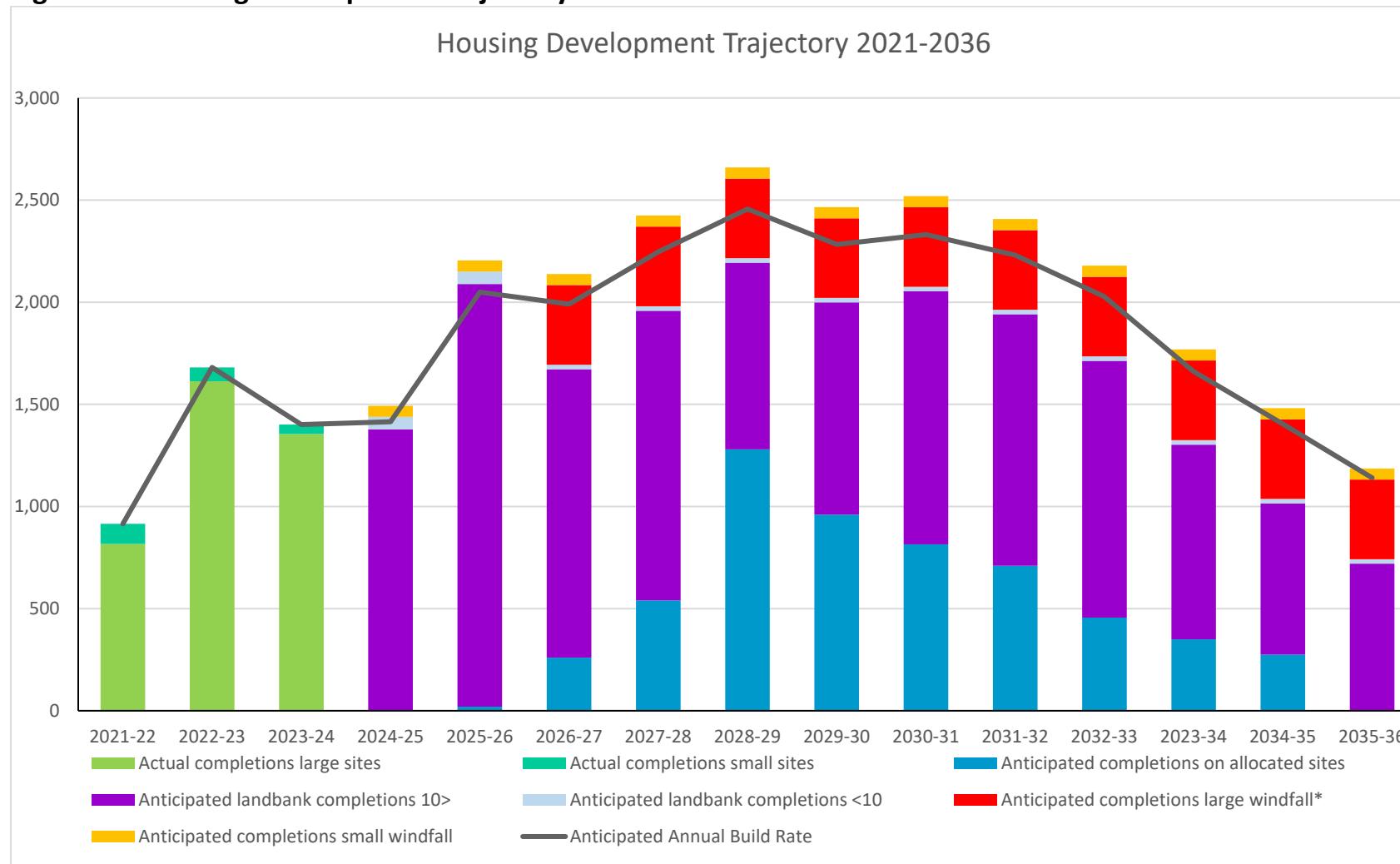
Table 7.1 Anticipated Annual Build Rate Calculation

LDP Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36
Remaining Years	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Total Housing Provision	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
Total LDP Housing Requirement	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Actual completions large sites	817	1,613	1,355												
Actual completions small sites	98	68	46												
Anticipated completions on allocated sites				0	20	260	540	1,280	960	815	710	456	350	275	0
Anticipated landbank completions <10				61	61	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Anticipated landbank completions 10>				1,378	2,069	1,412	1,418	914	1,039	1,238	1,231	1,257	953	740	720
Anticipated completions large windfall*				0	0	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
Anticipated completions small windfall				54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Anticipated completions change of use windfall				91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Total Completions (E,F,G,H1,H2,I,J1,J2)	915	1,681	1,401	1,585	2,296	2,229	2,516	2,751	2,557	2,611	2,499	2,270	1,860	1,572	1,277
Anticipated Annual Build Rate	915	1,681	1,401	1,415	2,050	1,991	2,246	2,456	2,283	2,331	2,231	2,027	1,661	1,404	1,141
Cumulative completions (AABR)	915	2,596	3,997	5,412	7,462	9,452	11,699	14,155	16,438	18,769	21,000	23,027	24,688	26,092	27,232
Remaining housing completions (housing requirement minus projected completions by year)	23,085	21,404	20,003	18,588	16,538	14,548	12,301	9,845	7,562	5,231	3,000	973	-688	-2,092	-3,232

*No double counting of large windfalls within the first two years of supply.

AABR Factor **0.893**
Completions to date 3,997

Figure 7.1 Housing Development Trajectory 2021 to 2036



Appendix 8: Glossary of Terms

Adoption

Final stage of LDP preparation where the LDP becomes the statutory Development Plan for the purposes of the Act.

Accessibility

The ability of people to move around an area and reach places and facilities, including elderly and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping.

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing includes social rented housing that is provided by local authorities and registered social landlords as well as intermediate housing where prices or rents are above those of social rent but below market housing prices or rents.

Allocation

Land identified on the adopted LDP proposals map.

Call for Candidate Sites

A process where the Council invites land or buildings to be submitted for inclusion in the LDP.

City of Villages

These are included as a mission in the Council's Recovery and Renewal Strategy Greener, Fairer Stronger which sets out the Council's initial response to the pandemic. The city of villages is based on the existing network of successful local and district centres by making them more vibrant, busy and relevant to local communities.

Commitments

Undeveloped land with current planning permission or land which is currently being developed.

Community

People living in a defined geographical area, or who share other common interests.

Delivery Agreement

A document comprising the LPA's timetable for the preparation of the LDP together with its Community Involvement Scheme, submitted to the Welsh Government for agreement.

Density

In the case of residential development, a measurement of either the number of habitable rooms per hectare or the number of dwellings per hectare.

Deposit Plan

The version of the LDP which is submitted to the Welsh Assembly Government for public examination.

Development

Development is defined in *Section 55 of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act* as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land." Certain activities may be of such a limited significance that the relevant local planning authority determines that they don't constitute development (i.e. are *de minimis*).

District Centres

Groups of shops, separate from the town centre, usually containing at least one food supermarket and non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants.

Examination

A process by which the soundness of the LDP is tested in public.

Future Wales

Future Wales – the National Plan 2040 is the Welsh Government's national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales to 2040. It is a development plan with a strategy for addressing 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 well-being of our communities.

Greenfield Land or Site

Land (or a defined site) usually farmland, that has not previously been developed.

Green Infrastructure

A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities

Infrastructure

Basic services necessary for development to take place, for example, roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.

Issues, Options and Preferred Options

The "pre-submission" consultation stages on Development Plan Documents with the objective of gaining public consensus over proposals ahead of submission to Welsh Government for independent examination

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)

Tool for appraising policies and proposals to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors). Each LPA is required by S62(6) of the Act to undertake SA of the LDP. The integrated SA fully incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive and will also include an assessment of health and equalities impacts.

Land Bank

Refers to homes on sites which have planning permission. It also includes homes on sites which have been to planning committee where Council resolved to grant planning permission subject to signing of a legal agreement. Existing allocations are not included in the landbank.

Legal Agreement

A legal agreement between an applicant and the local planning authority to ensure a development is carried out in a certain way. Also referred to as a Section 106 Agreement or Planning Obligation.

Local Centres

Small grouping, usually comprising a newsagent, general grocery store, sub-Post Office and occasionally a pharmacy, hairdresser and other small shops of a local nature.

Local Development Plan (LDP)

The required statutory development plan for each local planning authority area in Wales under Part 6 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A land use plan that is subject to independent examination, which will form the statutory development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. It should include a vision, strategy, area-wide policies for development types, land allocations, and where necessary policies and proposals for key areas of change and protection. Policies and allocations must be shown geographically on the Proposals Map forming part of the plan.

Local Planning Authority (LPA)

A planning authority responsible for the preparation of an LDP; i.e. County or Borough Council or National Park Authority.

National or Strategic Growth Area

These are areas identified by Welsh Government in Future Wales The National Plan 2040 for growth in employment and housing opportunities and investment in infrastructure.

Natural Population Growth

The population increase determined by births and deaths.

Mixed Use area

Provision of a mix of complementary uses, such as residential, community and leisure uses, on a site or within a particular area.

Objective

A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change in trends.

One Planet Cardiff

The Council's strategic response to the climate emergency.

Placemaking Principles

Placemaking means **creating places** and focuses on transforming public spaces to strengthen the connections between people and these places. Placemaking is a process centred on people and their needs, aspirations, desires, and visions, which relies strongly on community participation.

Planning Permission

Formal approval sought from a council, often granted with conditions, allowing a proposed development to proceed. Permission may be sought in principle through outline planning applications, or be sought in detail through full planning applications.

Preferred Strategy

Stage of plan preparation and consultation before the Deposit LDP is finalised and approved by Council.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) or 'Brownfield' land

Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings) and associated fixed-surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development.

Public Transit Growth Corridors

Growth centred along existing or proposed public transport (rail, tram, bus) corridors.

Regeneration

The economic, social and environmental renewal and improvement of rural and urban areas.

Remediation

The work needed to raise the quality of land to an acceptable level before it is used or developed. For example, contaminated land may need pollutants removing.

Residual Requirement

Additional homes that the LDP will need to find, further to homes which already have planning permission or are likely to be built as windfalls.

Settlement Boundary

Line drawn around the urban area and identified on the adopted LDP Proposals Map

Sustainable Development

Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs

Sustainable Transport

Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Urban Intensification

Maximising the capacity of the urban area to deliver new development.

Windfall Sites

A site not specifically allocated for development which becomes available for development during the lifetime of a plan.

20-minute neighbourhoods or sustainable neighbourhoods

The idea of the '20-minute neighbourhood' (also known as 15-minute cities) has grown with interest around the world, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic put a spotlight on the importance of the liveability of where we live.

It is another way of describing a complete, compact and connected neighbourhood, where people can meet their everyday needs within a short walk or cycle, the idea of the 20-minute neighbourhood presents multiple benefits including boosting local economies, improving people's health and wellbeing, increasing social connections in communities, and tackling climate change.

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