



# RIGHTS OF WAY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (ROWIP) 2019-29

## - NEW ASSESSMENT STAGE 4

- This outlines the NEW ASSESSMENT (Stage 4) for the new ROWIP
- It includes a Summary Review of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP 2008-18
- Elements of the NEW Assessment will be incorporated into the new ROWIP, not necessarily in this format
- This document is available in Welsh and is on Cardiff Council's website (Public Rights of Way) / Mae'r ddogfen hyn ar gael yn Gymraeg ar wefan Cyngor Caerdydd (Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus)

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**Cardiff Council**  
**Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP)**  
**NEW ASSESSMENT (Stage 4)**

Statutory duty, under Sections 60 & 61 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000  
[CROW Act 2000 – section 60](#) and [61](#)

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## Abbreviations & Glossary:

AMX	Cardiff Council's Asset Management Expert; a <i>digital management system to record path issues, plan repairs or other work and get reports.</i>
CROW	<a href="#">Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</a> ; includes the requirement to produce a 10-year ROWIP (sections 60-61)
DM	Definitive Map; see page 4 for definition
DMMO	Definitive Map Modification Order
Km	Kilometre
LAF	<a href="#">Local Access Forum</a> ; a group whose interests are relevant to PRow
LA	Local Authorities; Cardiff Council's neighbouring LA are: <i>Vale of Glamorgan Council, Rhondda Cynon Taf Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council and Newport City Council</i>
LDP	<a href="#">Local Development Plan</a> ; a plan required by Welsh Government to increase housing to cope with demand for homes; Cardiff Council adopted their plan in January 2016.
NRW	<a href="#">Natural Resources Wales</a> (formerly Countryside Council for Wales); they look after the environment for people and nature, operates within WG.
OC	<a href="#">Outdoor Cardiff</a>
OS	Ordnance Survey
PI	Planning Inspectorate; they approve legal orders including DMMOs
PRow	Public Rights of Way; see <a href="#">Cardiff Council PRow</a>
RAMSAR	Wetland of International importance under the Ramsar Convention; an <i>intergovernmental environmental treaty established by UNESCO in 1971</i>
ROWIP	Rights of Way Improvement Plan; a 10-year plan to manage and improve the PRow network in Cardiff; see <a href="#">Cardiff Council ROWIP</a>
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SMART	Objectives; <i>Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound</i>
SOA	Statement of Action; <i>part of the new ROWIP, it sets out the 10-year aims for improvement on the path network.</i>
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWOT	Analysis; <i>Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats</i>
WCP	<a href="#">Wales Coast Path</a> ; <i>path linking around the whole coast of Wales</i>
WG	<a href="#">Welsh Government</a> ; <i>within Environment and countryside section, they develop policy and guidance regarding access to the outdoors, e.g. guidance to LA regarding new ROWIP. They have also helped with some grant funding of certain path improvements.</i>

# 1 – Introduction

## Cardiff, Capital City of Wales

Cardiff, in the south east of Wales, is the capital city which in recent years has developed to become a very popular city in which to live, enjoy and work. The county of Cardiff has a population of over 345,000 people, which has risen by 3,500 per year since 2001\*.

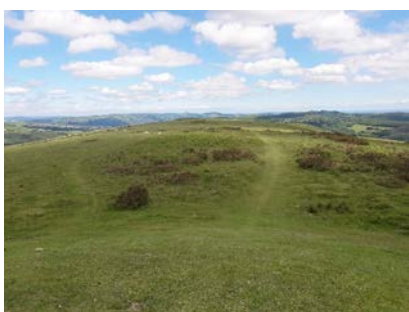
Though generally thought of as an urban area, about a third of the county is countryside, rich in natural beauty. There are 4 protected river valleys; the Rivers Ely and Taff flowing into Cardiff Bay, the tidal Rhymney River and the Nant Fawr. There is a rich mix of nature to enjoy, with 27 Conservation Areas, 2 sites with special biodiversity features (Cardiff Beech Woods SAC near Tongwynlais and the Severn Estuary which has SSSI, SAC, SPA & Ramsar^ status). There are also a surprising variety of historical places like Cardiff Castle, remains of hillforts from Iron Age to Roman and many religious sites.

Cardiff has about 200 km/124 miles of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) Footpaths and Bridleways, with great links to the countryside, parks and coast; most are in the north and north-west of Cardiff. By virtue of being a Capital City, most of our paths are pavements on roads (adopted highway), including shared use or segregated pavements for pedestrians and cyclists, which link around the city. Cardiff Council's PRoW team are responsible for making sure the Rights of Way network is properly mapped and the paths are maintained for safe use for the public to enjoy.

This new Assessment will consider Cardiff's 1st Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP), which was published in June 2008; this was a 10-year plan to help manage Cardiff's PRoW network. As it was finished in June 2018, a new 10-year ROWIP is being developed. This will include a review of the 1st ROWIP, a review of the current PRoW network and a new plan to cover the next 10 years and will be reviewed each year.

There have been many changes in Cardiff in the last 10 years and there are new opportunities and challenges ahead, including new laws, new initiatives and importantly, expanding community areas within the Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP). Following public consultation, the Draft new ROWIP will be published in September 2019. Following public consultation on this, the final ROWIP will be published by December 2019, which will include consideration and links to any new initiatives, new laws and other changes that may have developed.

Cardiff has 4 neighbouring Local Authorities; Vale of Glamorgan to the west, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Caerphilly to the north and Newport to the east. We will work together to improve route links, co-ordinate maintenance and help to promote long-distance routes for the future.

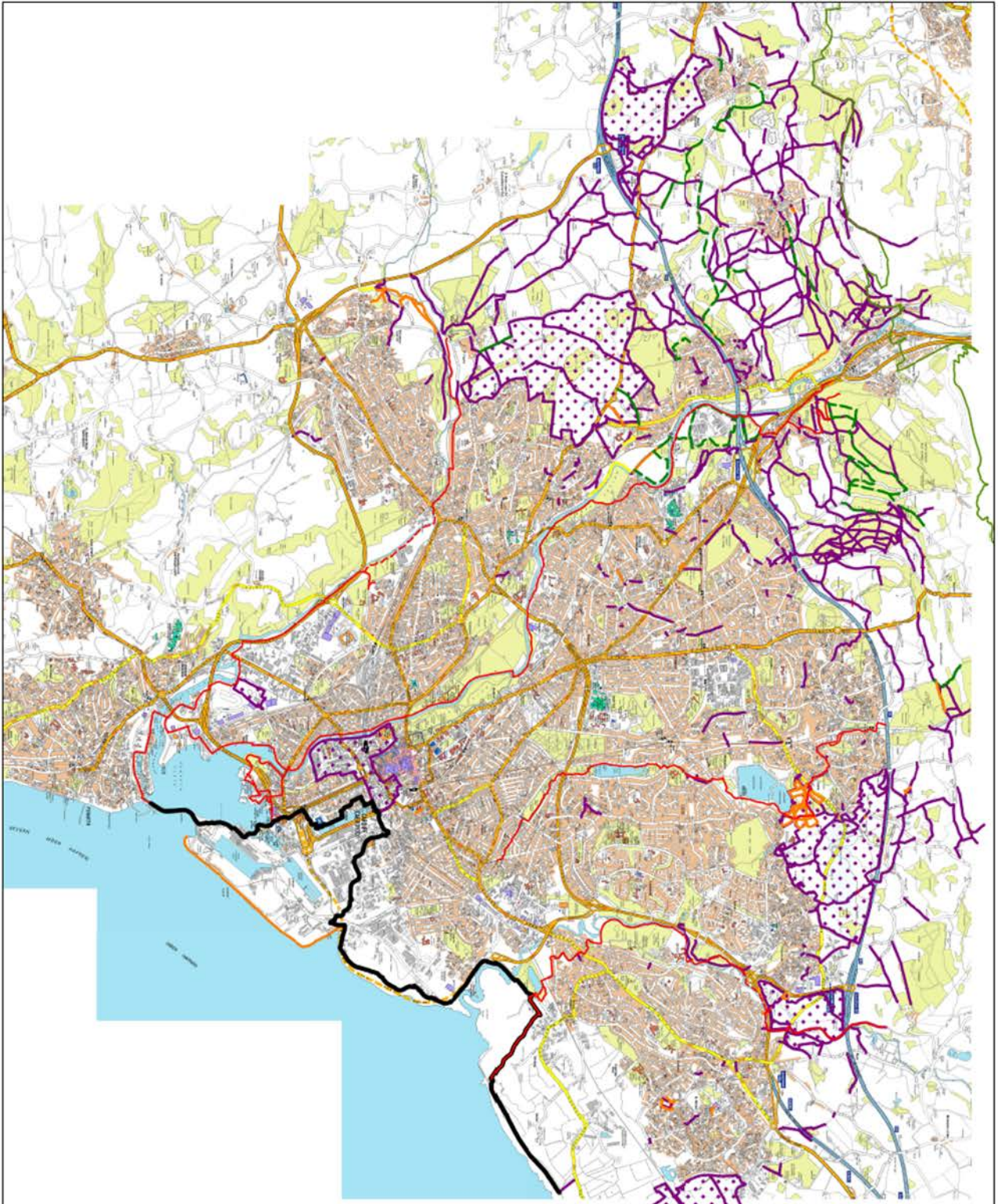


Left: top of  
Garth Mountain  
Middle: Forest  
Fawr  
Right: Wenallt –  
Bridleway

\* From the [Cardiff Local Development Plan 2006-2026 Adopted Plan](#) – see page 18. Further information on the LDP in this document on page 24







^ See 'Abbreviations & Glossary', page 2, also LDP, page 26

**Map 1 - Cardiff Public Rights of Way Network**



**Cardiff - showing  
Public Rights of Way**

**KEY**

-  ProW - Footpath
-  ProW - Bridleway
-  Permissive Paths:  
Bridleway
-  Pending Legal Orders  
River Trails (Ely, Taff,  
Nant Fawr, Rhyimey)
-  Wales Coast Path
-  LDP - Strategic sites

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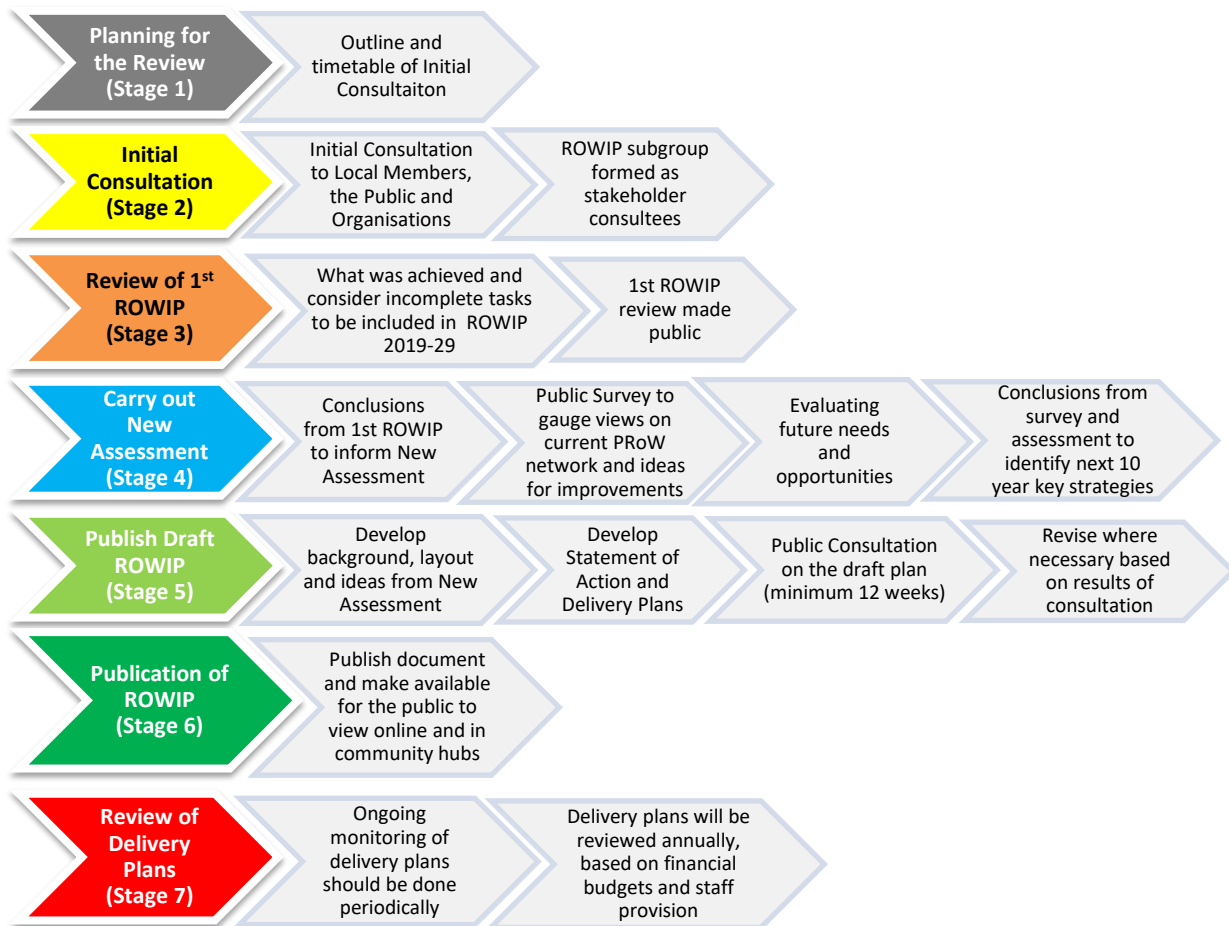
## 1.1 What is the reason for making a new ROWIP?

There was a legal obligation for all Local Authorities to make a 10-year ROWIP under Section 60 (1) of the CROW Act 2000. Cardiff published its 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP in June 2008, which helped the PRow team prioritise and plan work across the network over the 10-year period.

Under section 60 (3) and (4) of the CROW Act 2000, there is a legal obligation to review the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, make a new assessment and decide whether to republish a new ROWIP; this should be done every subsequent decade. There have been many changes in the last 10 years, including legal, policy & initiatives, so Welsh Government (WG) issued guidance on what needed to be considered if a new ROWIP was made.

Cardiff Council decided to make a new ROWIP for 2019-29, which will include a 10-year Statement of Action, Key Aims and linked annual Delivery Plans. As the Delivery Plan will be reviewed annually, this Plan is separate but related to the ROWIP 2019-29; it will outline tasks to achieve over the 10 years and will help to identify priorities in the annual programme which will be based on finance and staff resources.

Below is an outline of the process to help deliver our ROWIP 2019-29:

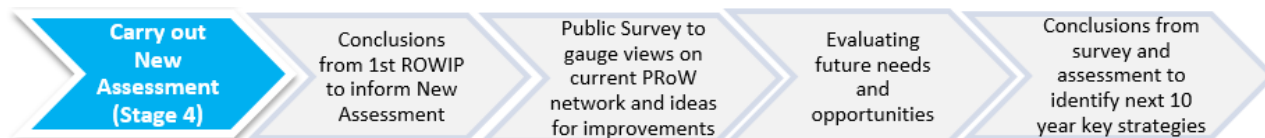


### Cardiff ROWIP Vision Statement:

**Our vision for Cardiff, is to manage, maintain, improve and develop the Rights of Way network and countryside access, so we can provide better opportunities for more people to enjoy the outdoors, help support their way of life and contribute to their well-being. Our aim is to make the network accessible for our communities and visitors to our city, also promote and encourage responsibility for our outdoor environment.**

## 2. New Assessment (Stage 4): Introduction

Following the initial consultation, the next stage of the ROWIP review required is the New Assessment, based on the Welsh Government guidance, and includes the following steps as shown in the table below.



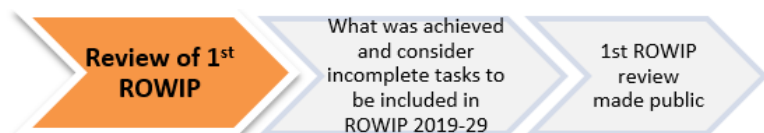
In order to understand what was achieved from the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP and assess the public need to identify opportunities for the new Delivery Plan, an assessment needed to be undertaken. This document identifies key findings as part of this process. The public consultation, evaluation of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP and assessments made within this New Assessment informs the **Statement of Action** and **Key Strategies**.

The New Assessment is divided into three main sections:

- **Evaluating delivery of tasks in the 1st ROWIP 2008-18** (the Review report from Stage 3) – ref 2.1
- **Evaluating the current condition of the network and its legal record** (including legal orders) – ref 2.2
- **Evaluating future need and opportunities** (following various public consultations) – ref 2.3

### 2.1 Evaluating delivery of tasks in the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP (2008-18)

The 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP was originally written in 2006 and a draft ROWIP was published in 2007. It was then finalised, approved and adopted; the final version was published in June 2008.



The review of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP features the key aims, targeted actions, tasks and performance indicators. It should be noted that tasks that are statutory are included in the new ROWIP and any other tasks that may be ongoing, not completed or not started may also be included. In reviewing the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, several factors were taken into consideration which affected delivery of certain tasks, as not all could be completed or reviewed.

There were 16 Key aims, 63 targeted actions and of these, there were 213 tasks. Of the 213 tasks:

- 69 were completed
- 37 were substantially completed
- 20 were partially completed
- 13 are at planning stage
- 27 tasks were initiated
- 47 were not started

## 2.1.1 Considerations of 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP Review

In reviewing the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, several factors affected delivery of certain tasks, as not all could be completed or fully reviewed including:

- a) **No ROWIP 'Template' to use:** It was the first time all **Local Authorities (LA)** were tasked with making a ROWIP (a duty and part of the CROW Act 2000, section 60); whilst there was Statutory Guidelines from **Welsh Government (WG)** and the **Countryside Council for Wales (CCW, now Natural Resources Wales; NRW)**, there was no 'template' as to how it should be done or look. There were 23 ROWIPs published in Wales and following this, the Wales ROWIP Review (March 2009) concluded that; 'every ROWIP was different' and that a 'template ROWIP document might have been helpful for ROWIP authors.'
- b) **High number of tasks:** WG advised that all ROWIP's were to be used to bid for additional funding, with emphasis on quantifying resources, so the ROWIP was expanded (ref p5 of 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP) and resulted in 16 Key aims and priorities; within these aims, there were 63 targeted actions with 213 sub-tasks.
- c) **Funding issues:** ROWIP grant funding was made available to LAs from WG (managed by CCW), based on the % of total length of PRow and % of population within Wales; it was not for the full 10-year period, but was provided year-on-year without guarantee. This resulted in not being able to clearly set out achievable targets. Also, many of the actions and tasks in Cardiff's 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP were aspirational and dependent on unconfirmed grant monies. During the 10-year period of the ROWIP, grant monies were also greatly reduced year on year, which affected a number of tasks. Furthermore, whilst the total published estimated costs for all ROWIP tasks was £1,281,100 (ROWIP 2008-18, p99), the actual ROWIP grant funding over the 10-year period was £319,828 and there were supplementary grants of £274,938. There was also annual internal revenue funding (£129,702) which covered day to day maintenance and ground work and some of this was used to supplement ROWIP tasks as match funding.
- d) **No Project Management System:** There was no specific Project management tool to help issue, monitor and report on ROWIP task progress. Whilst the CAMS system was intended to manage the network and report on progress, in practice it became too costly to use and did not specifically relate to the ROWIP tasks. Towards the end of the 10-year period, the AMX system was adopted and is currently being used and updated to help in maintenance planning of the PRow network. The Local Access Forum were updated on progress of the ROWIP and were involved in specific projects, however the ROWIP was not reviewed annually/tri-annually throughout the 10 years.
- e) **Staff changes:** Within the life of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, there were staff changes that resulted in issues of handover and continuity of ROWIP tasks and progress, therefore some tasks could not be commented on fully in this review.

## 2.1.2 Summary Review of 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP (Stage 3)

Despite the factors outlined in 3.1, the PRow team achieved many of the tasks and in some instances, they excelled – especially in regard to finding and recording the anomalies on the Definitive Map (Key Aim 1) and the initiative of the 'Outdoor Cardiff' brand and website (Key Aims 3, 4, 6, 11, 13). There are several key aims and tasks from the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP that will be included in the new ROWIP.

The following table shows a summary review of the Key aims and highlights of the outcomes from the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP. **See full 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP review on [ROWIP web page](#)**



## 2.1.3 Key Highlights and achievements of ROWIP 2008-18 – 16 Key aims

Priority Task	Key Aims	Key highlights and achievements of Targeted Actions
1.	Definitive Map (DM): Resolve current anomalies and produce an up to date DM for Cardiff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All draft DM maps and statements completed by Definitive Map Modification Orders (DMMO). The revised map can be viewed 'live' on <a href="#">Cardiff Council i-share</a></li> <li>Identifying unregistered paths &amp; lost byways; there were 23 paths claimed and confirmed under Section 53 of the Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981. Finding new paths will continue in the new ROWIP.</li> <li>The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) was a useful tool for Developers to advise the statutory obligations of checking a potential development area for PRoWs and consulting the PRoW team. The <a href="#">PROW Technical Guidance notes</a> (TGN) now supersedes the PRoW SPG, and is supplied by the Planning team to a Developer at Application stage.</li> </ul>
2.	Sign-posting/ Information: Improve visibility of PROW network on the ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The priority routes were those deemed most popular routes in Cardiff for recreation and commuting; they were identified by our partners, also Information boards were installed in collaboration with the Countryside Team.</li> <li>Signs from metalled roads; PRoW team are now using AMX programme, checking signage on urban paths has become part of the overall maintenance plan.</li> </ul>
3.	Publicity & promotion: Improve awareness of PRoW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A major achievement out of the ROWIP process, was the creation of the Outdoor Cardiff (OC) brand, website content and design, due to collaborating with internal Council partnerships (inc Harbour Authority &amp; Parks), as a means to work together on various projects promoting all outdoor activities. Further information and content is continually being reviewed and it is a popular and useful tool for the public.</li> <li>Public survey; 673 completed and overview of main results given in 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP (pages36-38) and will be compared to survey results in the new ROWIP. Other groups and organisations were consulted, incl. Community Councils, Ramblers, British Horse Society, Cardiff Cycling Campaign, Cardiff Institute for the Blind and the Cardiff Youth Forum (pages 37-40).</li> <li>Circulation of leaflets to local country pubs/cafes, community centres where they link to promoted routes/trails.</li> </ul>
4.	Circular Walks: Create supplementary circular walks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The creation of circular walks led to improved accessibility i.e. removing stiles where possible or installing steps on steep gradients and surface conditions of the existing PROW. These walks are available on <a href="#">OC website</a> to download. Parks also have a Guided Walks and Events programme hosting activities throughout the year.</li> <li>Promoted routes had specially designed signage, information boards installed and leaflets to download/print to encourage more visitors to use them. People counters were also installed to see if more people were using the routes.</li> <li>Volunteer WfH leaders using these routes for organised walks; WfH funding was managed by Ramblers Wales wide.</li> </ul>

5.	Wales Coast Path (WCP): Ensure participation & task completion	<p><i>There was separate grant funding for the WCP, so no key tasks were planned as part of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP. However, as the WCP (opened May 2012) was featured in the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP and is now part of the PRow network, overall comments were included.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In 2008, a bridge was installed on Cardiff Bay Barrage linking Penarth with Cardiff Bay, which proved very popular.</li> <li>▪ 2 new PRow were created; Trowbridge 1 along the seawall (under S 26 of the Highways Act 1980) and on the west bank of the Rumney River (under S 26 of the Highways Act, with a Dedication of land owned by Welsh Water), adding 5.1km to the PRow network.</li> <li>▪ Due to the various biodiversity protections of the Severn Estuary, Appropriate Assessments was conducted for Cardiff, then jointly with Newport &amp; Monmouthshire Councils, to consider the impact of the path. When granted, ground works were subject to seasonal restrictions.</li> </ul>
6.	Accessibility of PRow: Ensure realistic & reasonable routes for disabled and impaired PRow users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rural Access For All (RAFA) ran until Feb 2010 and involved Cardiff Council's Equality Officer, then he established Cardiff Council Access Focus Group (CCAFG) and they are involved in consultations for the new ROWIP</li> <li>▪ It continues to be a priority to improve access for all across the path network. There are approx. 50 stiles on the roadside and 10 stiles away from the roadside to be replaced by gates, so will feature in the new ROWIP.</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">‘Taff Trail Circular Walks’</a> and <a href="#">‘Healthy &amp; Scenic Walks Pack’</a> do not currently state locations of barriers, but the Taff Trail circular walks describe the route, e.g. inclines and steps. In future, as leaflets are reviewed or updated, this will be included to help inform the public to plan their routes. They are available to download from the <a href="#">Outdoor Cardiff</a> site. They have not been reprinted due to costs and alternative methods of advertising and promoting the routes is being considered via mobile apps and providing printed formats in designated locations across the city.</li> </ul>
7.	Maintenance & Enforcement: Make formal, efficient management procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Council ishare map allows the public to identify path names and use the PRow webpage to ‘Report an issue’. The PRow team manage reported issues using the AMX system to log, monitor and plan maintenance.</li> <li>▪ Groups including the LAF, WfH and OC have been helpful in identifying maintenance issues. More liaison with Community Councils will help to advise PRow team about routes in their areas that need work to help maintenance planning.</li> <li>▪ Enforcement letters are sent, with reference to PRow guidance given on website.</li> </ul>
8.	Safety: Manage perceived safety fears	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Though all the various promotions of led walks &amp; circular walks, path use has increased.</li> <li>▪ PRow team have established relationships with most Cardiff Community Councils, as ‘ears to the ground’ on safety issues.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New developments (e.g. LDP) should adhere to Strategic Planning Guidance to minimise risks to the public.</li> </ul>
9.	Cycling: Extend network of cycle paths and signpost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This involved liaising with Transport Policy Team (TPT), who created Strategic Routes that link with PROW, also linking with the Integrated Network Map and LDP to create a cohesive network.</li> <li>▪ PROW Officer attended regional meetings about the Taff Trail; the group ensured that signage &amp; markings along the trail were the same. Sustrans now maintain signage and produce the Taff Trail leaflets.</li> <li>▪ Sustrans have done an assessment of the Taff Trail along with consultation; this included shared use user conflict, then made various proposals for future implementation; this may be featured in the new ROWIP.</li> <li>▪ Following approval by Parks, Motorcycle barriers were removed by TPT in the early stages of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP. Parks Dept. deal with barriers in Cardiff Parks &amp; Open spaces policy.</li> </ul>
10.	Bridleways: Increase easily accessible routes for horse riders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A permissive bridleway route is being created around Canada lakes (Pentyrch) to create a circular route to take horse riders off the busy roads, but has been delayed due to funding and legal agreement between the Council and landowner.</li> <li>▪ Sections of the green lanes were resurfaced over the years to improve the off-road network for horse riders, but these routes need to be maintained. The main issues were lack of funding and staff resources.</li> <li>▪ Signs were installed on the highway to warn drivers of horses ahead at 10 locations where PROW bridleways joined the adopted highway. The review of these signs may be one of the aims for the new ROWIP.</li> </ul>
11.	Priority routes: Identify and manage priority routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As part of <a href="#">Outdoor Cardiff</a> all partners contribute to joint promotion, which is on-going.</li> <li>▪ Regular PROW team &amp; PROW maintenance team meetings and attendance at other relevant meetings including LAF and Community Councils, all tasks were completed (100%). This will be an on-going, regular maintenance programme (AMX).</li> <li>▪ ‘People counters’ were installed, but will be reviewed as to how the data is collected and managed. This will be a priority task in the new ROWIP, also to consider some to be moved to new locations.</li> </ul>
12.	Examine the possibility of obtaining finance from additional sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Additional grants were sourced from partnership projects via OC; Cardiff WfH Scheme and Countryside Projects, which included initiatives via the Council’s Ecologist and Parks Departments. Project funding provided by Welsh Government.</li> <li>▪ The Council’s Countryside Team formerly managed these projects, which are now part funded from the <a href="#">Welsh Government’s Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate</a>, a single revenue grant to LAs in Wales to deliver Ministerial priorities and multiple benefits in support of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act Goals.</li> </ul>
13.	Shared use paths: Programme educating people to be considerate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As part of their role, LAF (who represent a variety of user groups) actively respond to new initiatives and consultations.</li> <li>▪ Note; since publication of the ROWIP in 2008, new legislation of <a href="#">Public Space Protection Orders</a> now incorporate a clause on control of Dogs.</li> </ul>

	to other path users	<p>Dog Control Orders are no longer used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continuing support and promotion of the Cardiff Code of Conduct on shared use paths, explored training opportunities for volunteers; e.g. assist with maintenance; Walk Leaders, etc., as promoted on OC website.</li> <li>▪ Signage; partially progressed with the Code of Conduct above. Further work may be one of the aims for the new ROWIP.</li> <li>▪ Countryside Code is available as a link on the PRow &amp; OC website</li> </ul>
14.	Outsource network maintenance: is it possible to devolve responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Liaised with Community Councils, community groups, Council Departments to understand where improvements on the network are needed and create opportunities to work with volunteers on projects on the PROW network. This may be progressed as part of the new ROWIP.</li> </ul>
15.	Litter on PRow: How to deal with this practically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 'Report a problem' is publicised through the Cardiff Council website and PROW continue to liaise with Waste Management to report fly tipping as a reactive measure. One known hot spot is Rover Way; PRow is working with waste management, various Council Officers and organisations to resolve the problem, but this is a site specific issue rather than a general issue across the network. The AMX system will provide a means to quantify re-occurring issues and hot spots.</li> <li>▪ Keep Wales Tidy and Keep Cardiff Tidy tackle areas of littering in Cardiff with volunteers; this is done mostly independently and does not involve PRow, however they cleared areas of WCP route before the WCP official opening.</li> </ul>
16.	Quick wins & network surveys: To encourage public use of PRow. Make regular surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A survey of the footpaths and identifying all furniture, types of surface and condition on paths was carried out but not completed. The survey provided detail of condition, type and any maintenance requirements.</li> <li>▪ This helped to identify where improvements were needed to improve access for all.</li> <li>▪ Whilst the CAMS system was used initially to record these issues, towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP period, the AMX system is now being used.</li> </ul>

## **2.2 Evaluating the current condition of the network and its legal record**

PRoW maintenance team are currently assessing the network and recording all furniture (signposts, gates, etc.) and any issues that may need to be addressed on the AMX system. PRoW team also ensured the historic legal records (map & statements) were updated.

### **2.2.1 Current condition of network**

Initially, PRoW officers began using the Countryside Access Management System (CAMS) by Exogesis to record condition surveys of the network (i.e. furniture types, surface types and suitability, etc); it was commonly used by other LA PROW teams. The system required software licences, an annual maintenance fee and staff had to be trained on how to use it. When staff changes occurred as part of the Council's reorganisation, the system became ineffective as it was not practical to train the remaining staff.

The PRoW Team are now using a digital management system (AMX) used by Highways team, which is compatible with the existing Council i-share map information. This software is being developed specifically to assist PRoW Officers to record:

- Landownership details to improve correspondence and resolve path issues where needed
- New path condition surveys of the network (i.e. furniture, path surface, way marking, etc)
- All Legal Orders and processes
- Provide a more informed maintenance programme
- Assist with identifying priority routes and proposed path improvements
- General correspondence relating to specific paths

### **2.2.2 Evaluation of the Legal Record**

The summary review of 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP (see 2.1.3, ref priority task 1) outlines how we resolved historic anomalies on the Definitive Map (DM), recorded under Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, section 53; historical footpaths used 'as of right' by the public and improved Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) for Developers. The revised map can be viewed 'live' on [Cardiff Council i-share](#) and finding new paths will continue in the new ROWIP.

#### **Current Legal Record**

There are currently 6 Legal Orders (DMMO) being processed, however there are normally between 7-10 DMMO in process each year. Once the orders are completed, the Definitive Map will be republished.

### **New Developments:**

There are a number of new developments which are ongoing and will affect a number of PROW paths; these include the Local Development Plan (LDP) Strategic Sites, along with other smaller developments.

Below is a summary of the LDP Strategic Sites and the number of paths likely to be affected:

Strategic Site Location	Number of PROW Paths within site
A – Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone and Regional Transport Hub	No PROW footpaths, Taff Trail walking & cycling Route, 2 Cycle Routes
B – Former Gas Works, Ferry Road	None
C – North West Cardiff	2 Disused Railway Lines, 1 Secondary Cycle route, 6 PROW footpaths, 2 Bridleways
D – North of Junction 33 on M4	3 PROW footpaths
E – South of Creigiau	None
F – North East Cardiff (west of Pontprennau)	24 Pending DMMO, 11 PROW footpaths
G – East of Pontprennau Link Road	7 PROW footpaths, 1 pending DMMO, Potential links to Rhymney Trail
H – South of St Mellons Business Park	1 PROW

Map 2 on next page outlines the 8 Strategic Sites from the LDP; they are outlined in red.

### **Working with Developers:**

PROW SPG has been adopted and the Green Infrastructure Strategic Planning Guidance is awaiting adoption. Further work is needed to ensure developers are aware of the importance of rights of way crossing their sites, begin early discussions with officers and Local Access Forum members to consider ways of enhancing and protecting these routes. This will feature in the new ROWIP as a key aim.



## 2.3 Evaluating future need and opportunities

This examines the extent to which Cardiff's current PRoW network meets the present and likely future needs of the public and the opportunities it provides for exercise and other forms of outdoor recreation and enjoyment. Consultations took place at group events, public events and opportunities that became available to raise awareness and get feedback on Cardiff's PRoW network. A survey and various consultations were conducted from April to October 2018, in order for any potential ideas and projects to be considered and where relevant, included in the Delivery Plan objectives and tasks in the new ROWIP.

### 2.3.1 Public Consultation and ROWIP Survey

We conducted a public survey to raise awareness about Cardiff's PRoW network, to understand what the public's view was about the current network and for the public to provide information about what they consider priorities on the network and ideas for future improvements.

#### **Methodology:**

Consultation on the Cardiff's Public Rights of Way (PRoW) was open from the 10<sup>th</sup> April to the 14<sup>th</sup> October 2018 and centred on an electronic survey. The survey was sent to a list of 270 consultees (including those required and relevant in CROW Act 2000, section 61 (1)). The survey was also featured on webpages of Cardiff Council's PRoW, ROWIP, Ask Cardiff, along with the Outdoor Cardiff website.

Cardiff Council's Communication team conducted a communication campaign through social media on Cardiff Council's Twitter and Facebook accounts, which has a combined audience of over 45,000 followers (Twitter), 21,000 (Facebook); people responding to the ROWIP campaign were primarily on Twitter, with over 480 clicks retweets or shares.

In addition, 1,500 hard copy surveys were also distributed across public buildings in the city including libraries, hubs, leisure centres, community centres and core Cardiff Council buildings. In order to reach across all communities in Cardiff, a programme of Face-to-Face engagement sessions were planned at Hubs and Libraries in Cardiff to promote Rights of Way and to encourage people to take part in the survey (see Map references on page 18), as below:

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Thurs 23 <sup>rd</sup> August, 10am – 1pm     | Ely & Caerau Hub             |
| 2. Tues 28 <sup>th</sup> August, 10am – 1pm      | Llanrumney Hub               |
| 3. Wed 29 <sup>th</sup> August, 10am – 1pm       | Rumney Hub                   |
| 4. Wed 29 <sup>th</sup> August, 2 – 6pm          | Llanishen Hub                |
| 5. Thurs 30 <sup>th</sup> August, 10am – 1pm     | Llanedeyrn Hub               |
| 6. Thurs 30 <sup>th</sup> August, 2 – 6pm        | St Mellons Hub               |
| 7. Fri 31 <sup>st</sup> August, 10am – 1pm       | Fairwater Hub                |
| 8. Mon 3 <sup>rd</sup> September, 10am – 1pm     | Llandaff North & Gabalfa Hub |
| 9. Mon 3 <sup>rd</sup> September, 2 – 6pm        | Whitchurch Library           |
| 10. Tues 4 <sup>th</sup> September, 12 – 6pm     | Star Hub                     |
| 11. Wed 5 <sup>th</sup> September, 10am – 1pm    | Grangetown Hub               |
| 12. Wed 5 <sup>th</sup> September, 2 – 6pm       | Rhiwbina Library             |
| 13. Mon 10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2 – 6pm      | Butetown Hub                 |
| 14. Thurs 13 <sup>th</sup> September, 10am – 1pm | Rhydypennau Library          |
| 15. Thurs 13 <sup>th</sup> September, 2 – 6pm    | Central Library Hub          |
| 16. Fri 14 <sup>th</sup> September, 2 – 5pm      | Radyr Library                |



Also, a number of events in Cardiff were attended to promote Rights of Way and to encourage participation in the survey, including the **RHS Show** (13-15<sup>th</sup> April 2018) and our Parks Department **Summer Wildlife Festival** (26<sup>th</sup> June 2018).

### **Instagram Competition:**

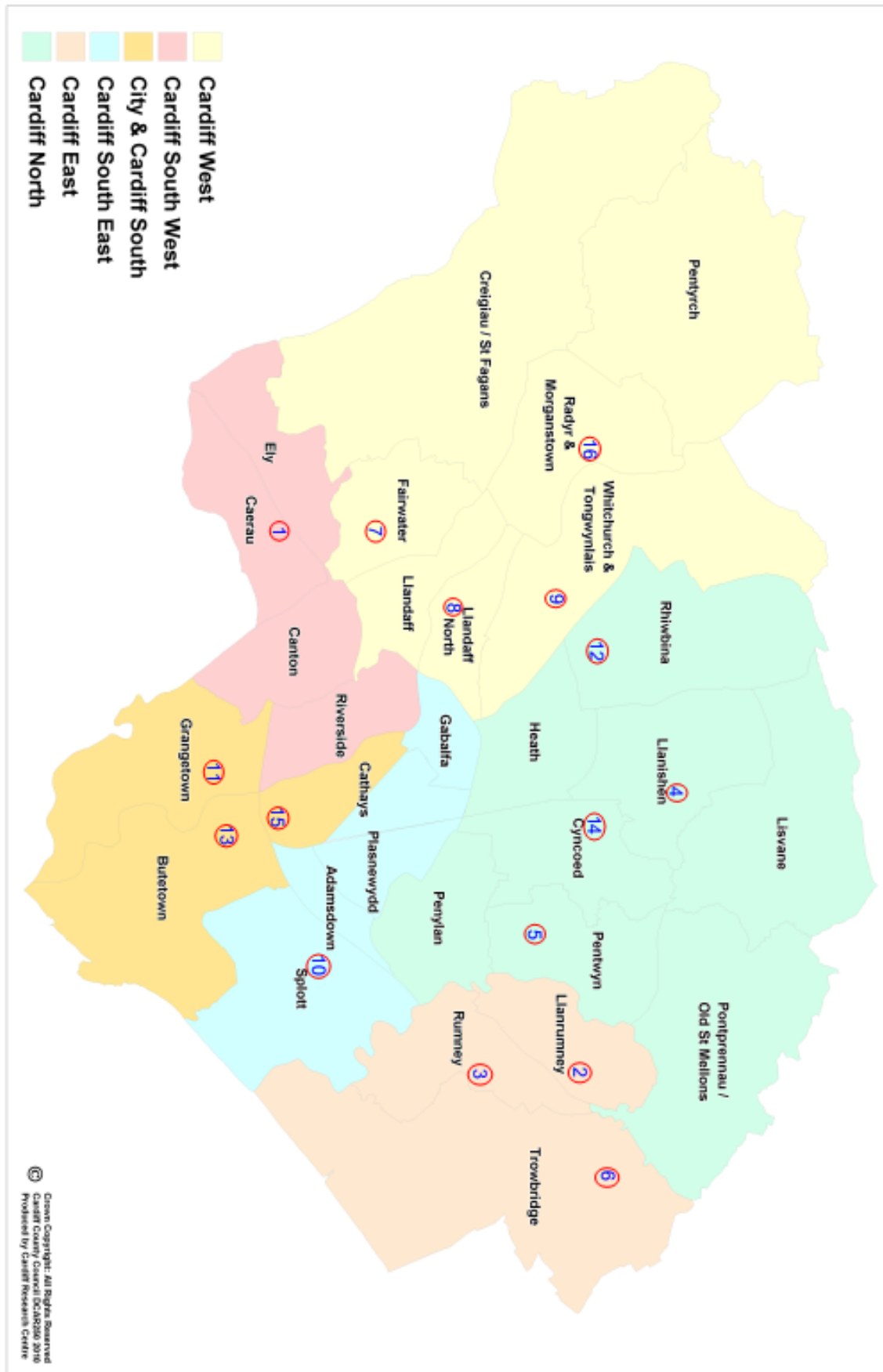
In the lead up to the end of the ROWIP survey, our Communications Team hosted an Instagram competition to be able to use photos submitted by the public, which were then shortlisted by the Assets team to find a winner; the winner won £100 in Mountain Warehouse vouchers. There were 185 submissions, 5 were shortlisted and over a week long series of posts, viewers were asked to 'like' their favourite photo. The competition rules mean that we will be able to use any of the submitted photos for the draft ROWIP, by crediting the photographer/handle name.



*This was the winning photo;  
The Taff Trail at Blackweir by @welsh\_poppy*

### Map 3: Cardiff Neighbourhood Area Map

As part of the New Assessment stage, consultations and surveys were made within each of the 6 Neighbourhood areas.



### 2.3.2 ROWIP Survey – Summary Highlights and Comparisons:

- There were a total of 1,018 survey responses, compared to 673 in 2005\*.
- **57.8%** who responded use outdoor spaces in Cardiff **every day** (Q4), which is a significant increase of 16.8% from 2005\*.
- There was a general increased trend of people visiting outdoor spaces outside Cardiff (Q4), with **27.8% visiting at least once a week** (8.2% increase from 2005\*) and **27.9% visiting on weekends** (new category in 2018). Overall in Wales, there were 22% of frequent and 62% infrequent participants visiting outdoor spaces^.
- **Walking** was still the **most popular** activity (Q5), with 88.2% in Cardiff (an increase of 7.2% from 2005\*) and 60.2% Elsewhere.
- There was a significant increase in people using outdoor spaces for **Relaxation/to feel better**; 66.6% in Cardiff compared to 39.2% in 2005\* (62.9 Elsewhere compared to 29.3% in 2005\*), suggesting that people are enjoying the outdoors more.
- Socially (ref Q6), there was a marked increase of just over 26% of those using the paths **Alone** in Cardiff at 58.4% (39% in Wales overall^) and a decrease of 7.5% using paths with a partner compared with 2005\*. 9.4% of respondents used paths in Cardiff as a member of an organisation compared with 8.8% in 2005\*; in both surveys, the most popular group were Ramblers.
- In Q8, we asked what PRow paths people are not able to access. Just under 50% of respondents gave 3 main reasons; overgrown paths, not enough information and routes not well signed. Results were quite similar in 2005\*.
- We asked what else holds you back (Q9); 28.6% mentioned safety issues (with 29.1% specifying safety in Q8), significantly less compared to 46.3% in 2005\*, which suggests people now feel safer on paths.

Open questions were used to encourage people to specify potential maintenance issues (Q8a), find out what stops people using paths in Cardiff (Q9) and to ask for comments (Q11) *see also pages 20-21*. This led to some specific points and ideas for considering in the new ROWIP, for example:

- **Maintenance issues (Q8a)**; ‘Once crossing over the stiles, it’s unclear where the path is meant to lead’ (Pentyrch 19). *This suggests we may need to improve our signage*. There were also several described paths that may need attention, e.g. ‘overgrown... south of Llantrisant Road’ *near/on Llanillterne 20*.
- **What stops use of paths (Q9)**; ‘not enough information available’, ‘it would be nice to have a list on the website that’s very easy to find and a pinned post on Facebook.’ *This suggests we need to improve access to maps/information of our PRow network*.
- **Comments (Q11)**; this produced a variety of ideas, for example ‘...more joint working with other adjacent local authorities...’, ‘Make more paths available to horse riders...’, ‘...brilliant if a directory specifically for users of mobility vehicles was available...’ ‘Why not encourage volunteering in the same way as the National Trust.’, ‘...more circular walking routes which are accessible from public transport.’

\* Public Rights of Way Questionnaire 2005 (results)

^ NRW Welsh Outdoor Recreation Survey 2014/15 – Key Facts

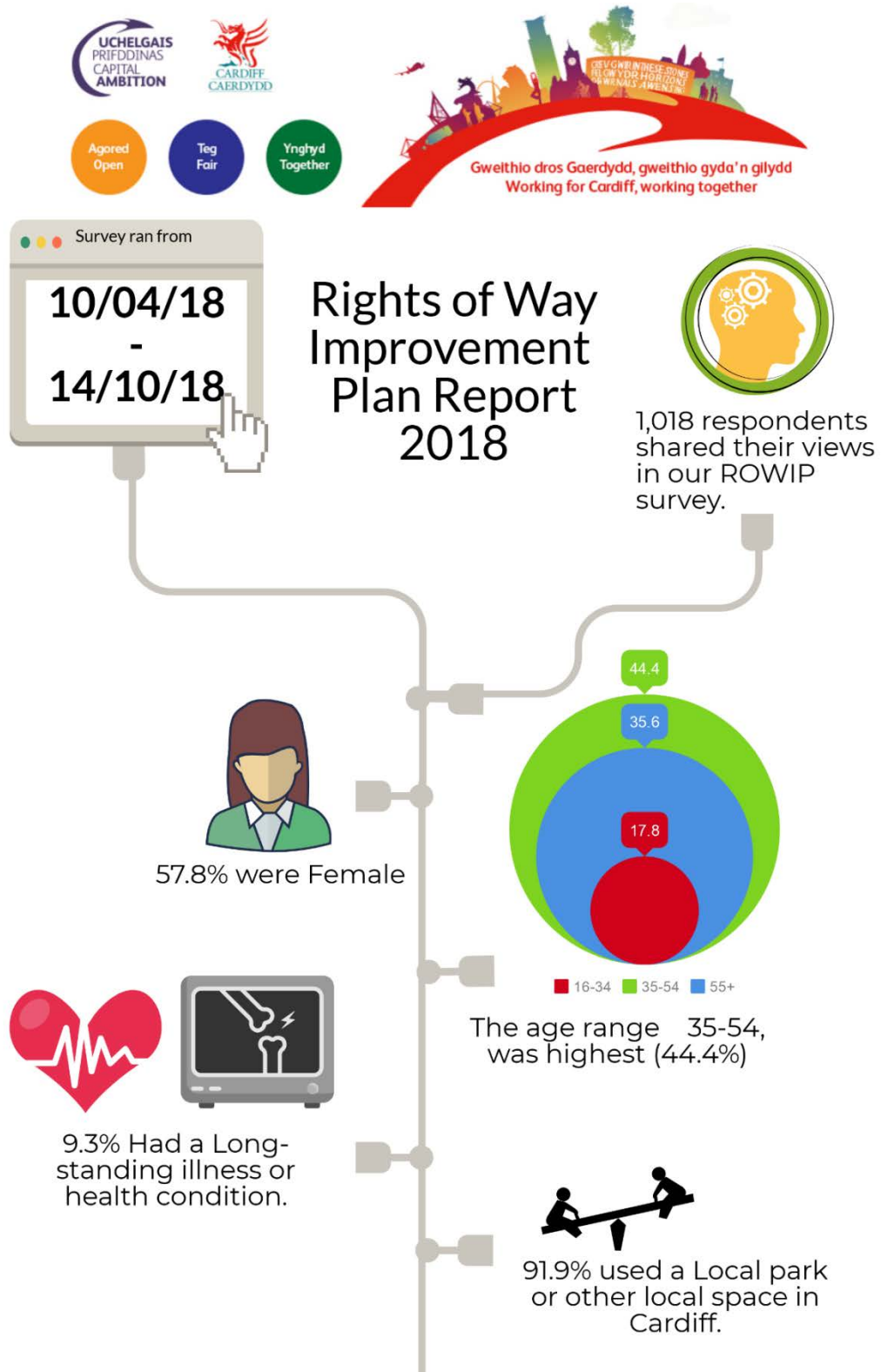
Whilst bridleways allow cycling (giving way to other path users), cycling is not a specific activity for PRow, but there were several comments on shared cycle use and general cycling provision. A significant number of comments were about; the need for segregation, Safety/respect for other path users/aggressive cycling, shared use paths and the need for more cycle routes. There were also positive and negative comments about the Taff Trail (not a PRow) and general on-road cycling:

- **Segregation;** ‘...separation needs to be enforced to differentiate between cyclists and pedestrians.’ ‘All new developments in Cardiff should have segregated paths and cycle routes.’
- **Safety/respect for other path users;** ‘...enjoyment and safety... adversely affected by cyclists going too fast.’ ‘...in Forest Fawr...mountain bikers... fly down these self- made paths at great speed...having near misses with people using the forest legitimately.’
- **Shared use paths;** ‘...hazardous and often results in an argument with a cyclist going too fast.’ ‘Pedestrians straggling across full width of path for joint use by cyclists.’
- **More cycle routes;** ‘I want to cycle into work but lack of safe and pleasant provisions prevents me...’ ‘We need more off road cycle paths for commuters and access for cycles to railway stations...’

These issues and comments were passed to colleagues involved in Active Travel schemes in Cardiff. We will also work together to address issues on Bridleways and potential paths that could be upgraded from footpaths to Bridleways (**See Delivery Plan, Key Aim 7**).

### 2.3.3 Survey Results

The full survey results can be viewed on the ROWIP website





89.6% used Beach, sea or coastline, 'elsewhere'.



Around one in eight (13.5%) were part of an interest group or organisation.



Respondents were almost twice as likely to use Private land Elsewhere (27.9%) than they would within Cardiff (14.8%).



Footpaths were the most popular form of public rights of way used in Cardiff (89.1%) as well as Elsewhere (60.2%).



Walking was the most popular reason to use these paths, in Cardiff (88.2%) and Elsewhere (82.0%).



Around one third enjoyed paths for Birdwatching/Wildlife in Cardiff (30.6%) and Elsewhere (33.0%); With similar results for Dog Walking in Cardiff (30.2%) and Elsewhere (27.0%)



Use of paths Alone was highest within Cardiff (58.4%).



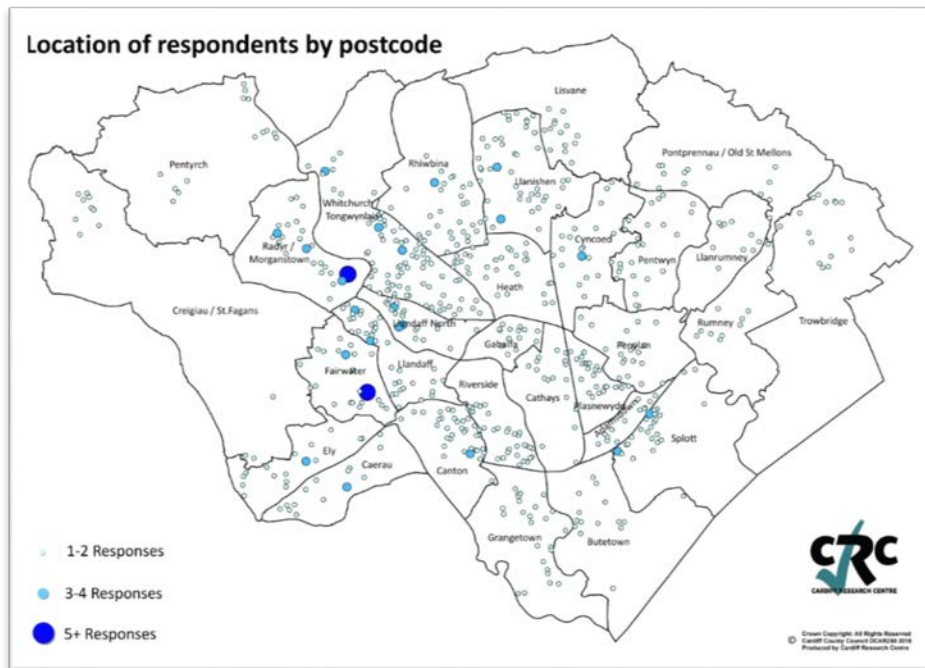
Of the barriers using paths the top three were:- Overgrown paths (48.7%), Not enough information about routes available (48.2%) and Routes are not well signed/hard to follow (47.0%)

Over half used paths with a Partner Elsewhere (53.1%).



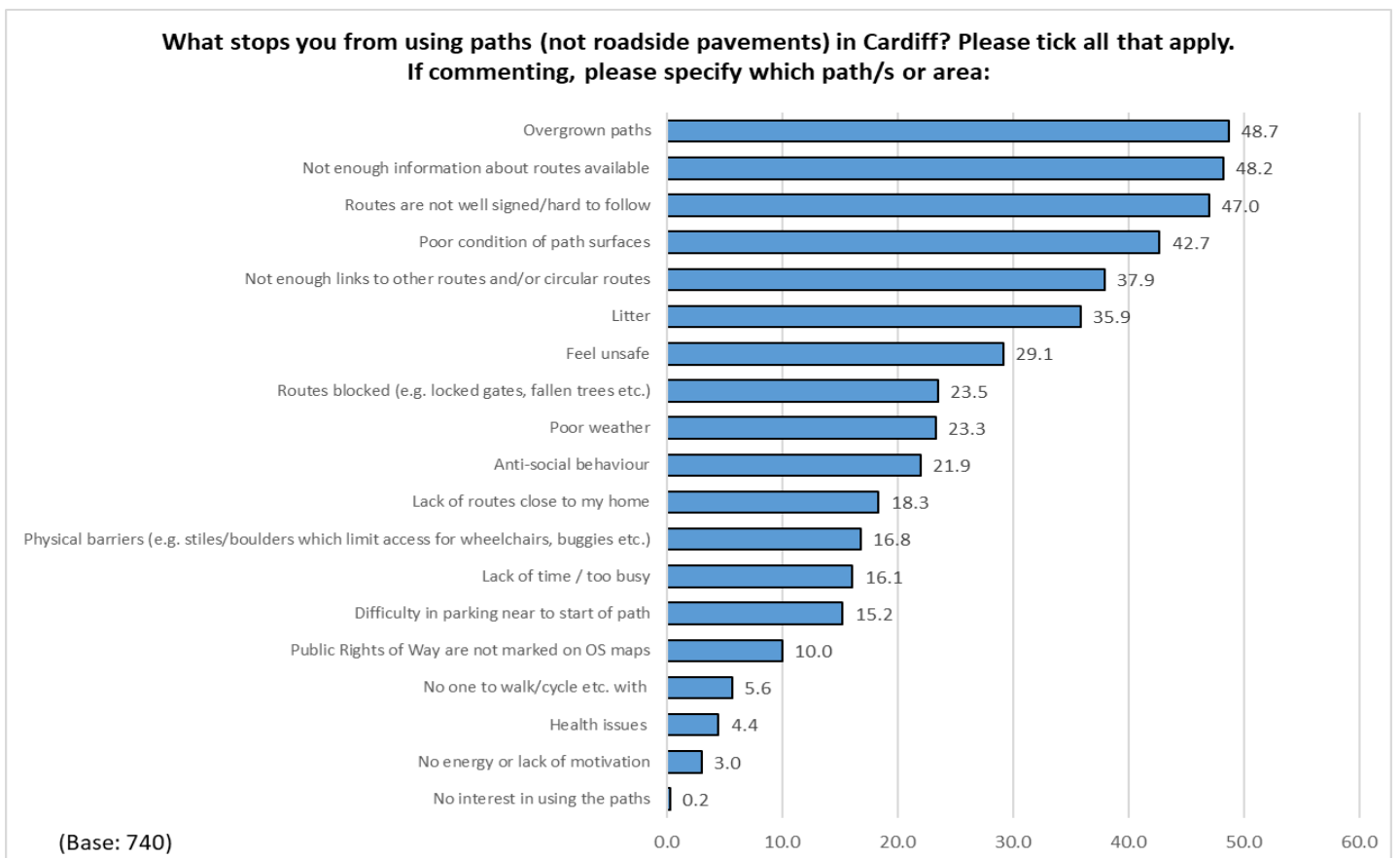
## 2.3.4 Results by Geography and overview of 3 key questions

941 post codes were provided; the map below shows the distribution of respondents by electoral division.



### What stops you from using paths (not roadside pavements) in Cardiff? (Q8 – multiple choice)

The top 3 barriers given were; 'Overgrown paths' (48.7%), 'Not enough information about routes' (48.2%) and 'Routes are not well signed/hard to follow' (47.0%). Around three-tenths (29.1%) felt unsafe using paths and 1 in 5 (21.9%) cited Anti-social behaviour. Other interesting responses were; 1 in 20 indicated 'Health issues' (4.4%) and 'No one to walk/cycle etc. with' at 5.6%.



### Is there anything else that holds you back from using paths in Cardiff? (Q9)

283 responded to this open question; this has been interpreted into 20 themes as below. Around three-tenths (28.6%) of comments related to Safety, whilst Poor infrastructure/maintenance was cited by 1 in 4 (27.4%) respondents. One-fifth (20.5%) of comments related to users on either Cycling and/or motorbikes. Around 1 in 8 (12.7%) comments concerned Dogs.

Theme	No	%
Safety	81	28.6
Poor infrastructure / Maintenance	70	24.7
Cyclists / Motorbikes	58	20.5
Dogs	36	12.7
Pollution / Litter	31	11
Type of path	21	7.4
Overgrown	21	7.4
Need more information	20	7.1
Secure	16	5.7
Segregation	16	5.7
Lack of facilities	16	5.7
Poor lighting	15	5.3
Signage	15	5.3
Waterlogged	10	3.5
New developments	7	2.5
Route	2	0.7
Air quality	2	0.7
Gating	1	0.4
Path accurate recoded	1	0.4
Other	31	11

### Do you have any other comments? (Q11)

189 commented on this open question (18.6%). Responses ranged from a few words to more complex replies. Respondents often covered multiple themes, taking the opportunity to mention several different issues. 12 themes were interpreted from the comments, as follows:

Theme	No	%
Improve infrastructure	47	24.9
Better maintenance needed	39	20.6
Safety	35	18.5
Need segregated paths	26	13.8
Reduce litter / pollution	24	12.7
Disruption / New developments	23	12.2
Lack of facilities	20	10.6
Happy with provision	20	10.6
Need more information	14	7.4
Improve signposting	12	6.3
Lighting	2	1.1



### **2.3.5 Evaluating future need and opportunities – Further points to note:**

Aside from the consultations, there are a number of factors that are likely to affect future needs of the PRow network, including:

- The opportunities for the future will need to reflect the steady increase in people living and working in Cardiff, mainly because of the increase of community housing areas and business growth, within the 10 strategic sites of the LDP (**see Map 2 for locations**).
- National research by Sustrans has shown that more people intend to walk/cycle in future.
- A likely increase in demand for routes with facilities for disabled people.
- A likely increase in use of routes and the potential for newly recorded routes, will lead to an increase in maintenance of them.
- Whilst there is a small amount of annual internal budget that would cover statutory duties, there is no guarantee of funding for discretionary work or projects.

### **2.3.6 Supporting Groups and influencing factors:**

There are a number of groups that will be supporting the ROWIP 2019-29 (Green Infrastructure, Local Access Forum (LAF), Active Travel Team). In addition, underpinning the promotion of all Outdoor activities linked to PRow, is the website of 'Outdoor Cardiff'. There are also number of influencing factors (LDP, Capital Ambition, Well-being objectives) to consider; the following gives more information:

#### **Local Access Forum (LAF):**

The Local Access Forum is a statutory body formed as a requirement of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. The Forum has been in existence since October 2003 but has to reconstitute itself every three years as required by law. The forum is volunteers who include a range of people from across Cardiff including landowners, access users such as walkers, cyclists and horse riders and those representing other interests such as health and conservation.

The LAF consider important issues related to land management and more importantly, the need to conserve the natural beauty of a specific area. This may include informing the PRow Officers about access issues (obstructed paths by locked gates, poor surfaces on paths that would be useful for a strategic link if resurfaced, etc.) or being consulted on specific planning applications where paths cross the site and will need to be realigned to be kept within green corridors.

Overall, the LAF plays a key role in helping to ensure the ROWIP Delivery Plans are still relevant and key aims are being achieved in a timely manner, also offering their support/expertise on various projects.

#### **Green Infrastructure Group:**

The Green Infrastructure Group is an inter-departmental working group within Cardiff Council to make the best use of financial resources and avoid duplication of efforts by providing a central group for green infrastructure development actions (i.e. consultee for planning applications, implement biodiversity projects across the city, improve access to green spaces, etc.).

The group has created a Green Infrastructure Plan setting out Cardiff Council's approach to green infrastructure – multi-functional, connected green spaces that make the best use of land – at the same time proving the need to provide and enhance green open space for all, helping wildlife to flourish and delivering a wide range of economic, health and community benefits.

The benefits of a Green Infrastructure approach enables landscapes to deliver social, economic and environmental benefits simultaneously, and then looks at how those benefits can be

multiplied by being connected to a wider network of spaces. For example, the health and well-being benefit will be contributed to improved air quality and noise regulations, more accessible areas for exercise and amenities improves health and social conditions for the public. Tourism and recreation is increased by creating more attractive destinations and providing a range of recreational opportunities.

### **Active Travel:**

The Purpose of the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013, ‘... aims to make active travel the most attractive option for most shorter journeys. Its purpose is to enable more people to undertake active travel, meaning more people can enjoy the benefits of active travel’ (1.1 WG Guidance).

The definition of ‘Active travel’ in WG guidance, means ‘walking and cycling as an alternative means to motorised transport....(with) a journey made to or from a workplace or educational establishment or in order to access health, leisure or other services or facilities.’ (page 5)

**It is interesting to note that cycle use increased by 10% between 2001-11 and rail travel increased by 82% in the same period (LDP, p20).**

The Transport team in Cardiff Council, along with Sustrans and Exegesis SDM (under contract for Welsh Govt.), produced an Integrated Network Map (INM), which sets out Cardiff Council’s 15-year vision to improve cycling and walking routes across the city. This will meet the requirements of the **Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013** to plan for the provision of routes and improvements for active travel. Some routes are on PRow. The routes will be reviewed as potential improvements are identified. To uphold the Active Travel aims and objectives, the LDP sets out to ensure that all new development areas (whether greenfield or brownfield) create sustainable communities with useful and linked walking and cycling networks.

### **Capital Ambition:**

Within the Capital Ambition initiative, Cllr Huw Thomas, Leader of Cardiff Council stated; ‘I am determined that we prioritise sustainable transport modes’ by adopting ‘Smart City’ approaches to infrastructure’. This includes Active Travel.

### **Outdoor Cardiff:**

The initiative to create the **Outdoor Cardiff (OC)** brand and website was a major achievement that arose out of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP process, through discussions with relevant Council teams (including Parks, Harbour Authority, Active Travel), who were consulted on the process and progress of the ROWIP. It became clear that there were many common aims and objectives within the teams, with opportunities for potential joint projects, resulting in agreement that it would be useful to have a central point to communicate to the public about all outdoor activities in Cardiff. When content and design were agreed, the OC brand became the central point for the teams to work together on various projects and is a useful tool for the public. It is regularly reviewed to keep the site up to date.

### **Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006-2026:**

Tasks in the new ROWIP will need to reflect the ever changing landscape of the county of Cardiff, by including aspects of the adopted LDP for 2006-2026. See the [Cardiff Local Development Plan 2006-2026 Adopted Plan](#) for full details. See also pages 14-15.

The growth of Cardiff and its population has led to a significant increase in housing demand. The LDP sets out a strategy to deliver 41,415 new homes; this represents approximately 65% of all new homes being provided on brownfield sites and 35% provided on greenfield sites.

As part of the number of strategic development sites, there is a need to protect Cardiff's river valleys, biodiversity, landscape and built heritage. There are key objectives to create an environment that is more accessible to all groups in society to provide employment opportunities, facilities and services to provide multi-functional spaces (open spaces and allotments, parks, recreational routes and cycle ways, etc.)

## **Health and Well-being**

This will be an important part of the new ROWIP and incorporate objectives of the [Wellbeing of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#), which requires '...public services boards in local authority areas...to take action in pursuit of the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their area...'

The seven key well-being goals, are to have;

- A prosperous Wales
- A resilient Wales
- A healthier Wales
- A more equal Wales
- A Wales of cohesive communities
- A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language
- A globally responsible Wales

The [Cardiff Well-Being Plan](#) sets out the priorities for action by the Cardiff Public Services Board (PSB), which includes Cardiff Council, Cardiff & Vale Health Board, Natural Resources Wales, Welsh Government, Third Sector and the Fire, Police and Probation Service. The purpose of the PSB is to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Cardiff by strengthening joint working across the city's public services.

## **Cross border links and Volunteering Opportunities**

As part of Outdoor Cardiff partnership group, various projects are implemented across Cardiff and linking with neighbouring Local Authorities to benefit the public and visitors to the area to enjoy the outdoor and green spaces. This has been ongoing for many years and will continue as a key aim in the new ROWIP.

Parks Officers currently work with volunteer groups to help carry out improvements and initiate projects however to increase the capacity of an already successful programme, additional funding is needed. PRoW only have the resources to task self-monitored volunteer organisations to assist on the network therefore there is a need and opportunity to work more collaboratively with Parks and neighbouring authorities when implementing projects.

There are various Green Infrastructure Projects ongoing which will feature in the new ROWIP Delivery Plan and support the opportunity for volunteering:

- Penrhys Pilgrimage Trail – Cardiff Council, RCT Council, various Community Councils, faith and voluntary sector organisations to formally waymark and promote the long distance Penrhys Pilgrimage Trail (Penrhys to Llandaff Cathedral, Cardiff).
- Cambrian Way – Waymarking and promoting the long distance trail on Outdoor Cardiff with information boards on site
- Garth Mountain Circular Trail – Existing trail to be realigned to become a cross border trail between Cardiff and RCT with a supporting leaflet and information boards installed on site.

## **2.4 Conclusion of the Assessment**

Taking into account all the details of the New Assessment given above, in order to plan for the ROWIP 2019-29, we have;

1. Evaluated the ROWIP 2008-18 and picked up on tasks that could be included,
2. Included as a priority task, periodic condition surveys of the PRow network in ROWIP 2019-29.
3. Evaluated the future need by looking at responses of the public survey, WG guidance, new legislation and policies.

These 3 key components have helped to inform identifiable opportunities for the Statement of Action and Delivery Plan for ROWIP 2019-29.

### 3. Next Stages: Preparation of Draft New ROWIP (Stage 5)



This New Assessment report (which includes the assessment of the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP), will be incorporated in the Draft new ROWIP, not necessarily in this format. Compilation of the style of the ROWIP will be based on best elements from ‘Wales ROWIP Review’ and will aim to use plain language. Early discussions with the Working Group, ROWIP sub-group, feedback & ‘storyboarding’ will also help to shape the way the new ROWIP could look.

1. **Updates & Improvements of 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP:**

Record areas on 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP identified that ought to be included on the new ROWIP.

2. **Produce new Statement of Action (SOA):**

This will show how the PRoW team will manage the PRoW network for an overall 10-year plan of the new ROWIP. It may include on-going tasks, or tasks that may be a priority, potential or aspirational from the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, also useful projects or tasks taken from Public consultations. The SOA will work alongside the Delivery Plans. See Appendix 2

3. **Develop Delivery Plans:**

Identify relevant tasks/actions from the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, along with other new tasks/actions emerging from various consultations, including surveys. The Delivery Plans will be periodically and annually reviewed and will link into the SOA. See Appendix 2.

4. **Prepare new draft bilingual ROWIP:**

This will need to be approved by the Working group and Executive before sending for translation. It will also need to be approved by Council Scrutiny and Cabinet.

5. **Prepare draft ROWIP for Public Consultation:**

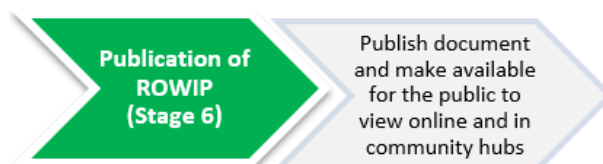
The public consultation will be held for a minimum of 12 weeks. The draft ROWIP will be published in local press and available electronically via the website, e-mailed to the consultee list (as Stage 2 & 4) and on Social Media. The hard copy draft ROWIP will be printed and made available at Cardiff Council offices & Hubs.

6. **Amend draft ROWIP from Consultation responses;**

Any responses need to be acknowledged, appropriately responded to and logged on Cardiff Council’s recording system (Civica). Report with summary of comments to Working group, who will have to agree any amendments.

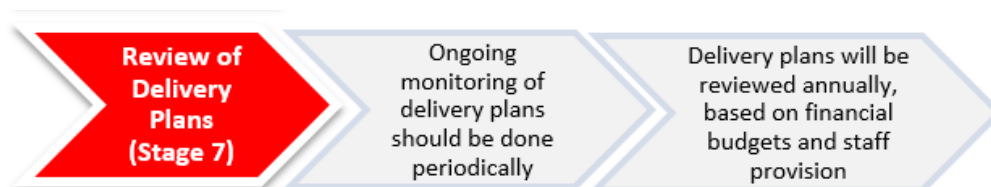
### 4. Publishing the Final ROWIP (Stage 6)

When responses have been considered and any amendments made, the finalised plans should be agreed and published, which will include an endorsement statement from Cllr/Leader. The final publication of the new ROWIP will be a minimum 12 weeks after the draft ROWIP has been circulated on consultation, with any amendments made before or by December 2019 and distributed in the same way as the draft ROWIP version.



## 5. Monitoring Delivery Plans and Annual Programmes (Stage 7)

This stage will focus on delivering and monitoring on-going work against the Delivery Plans and they will be reviewed on a quarterly basis, but at least each year up to the end of the ROWIP period. Actions and tasks are divided into 4 sections; Priority, Potential, Aspirational and Uncategorized. Priority actions will generally be done as part of PRow team duties, depending on circumstances; for instance, emergency work will be given immediate priority. Potential and Aspirational actions and tasks will largely depend on availability of funding and/or grant funding. Uncategorized tasks will need to be assessed and may remain uncategorised prior to publication of new ROWIP, but may form part of the annually reviewed Delivery Plans and as a matter of course, will be categorised.



## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 – Useful contacts

Cardiff Council: [www.cardiff.gov.uk](http://www.cardiff.gov.uk)  
Public Rights of Way: [www.cardiff.gov.uk](http://www.cardiff.gov.uk) – search ‘Public Rights of Way’  
PRoW e-mail: [publicrightsofway@cardiff.gov.uk](mailto:publicrightsofway@cardiff.gov.uk)

Natural Resources Wales: [www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](http://www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)  
Welsh Government: [www.gov.wales](http://www.gov.wales)

For all Acts referred to in this document: [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Vale of Glamorgan Council, PRoW: Gwyn Teague: [gwteague@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk](mailto:gwteague@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk)  
Rhondda Cynon Taf Council, PRoW: Jason Bragg: [Jason.bragg@rctcbc.gov.uk](mailto:Jason.bragg@rctcbc.gov.uk)  
Caerphilly County Borough Council, PRoW: Andrew Fleming: [flemia@caerphilly.gov.uk](mailto:flemia@caerphilly.gov.uk)  
Newport City Council, PRoW: Luke Stacey: [luke.stacey@newport.gov.uk](mailto:luke.stacey@newport.gov.uk)

#### New ROWIP 2019-29, GENERAL NOTES:

- Tasks and reports should use SMART principles.
- New ROWIP to use plain language, clear maps, useful graphs/diagrams and images/photos.
- Liaison with Advisory Officers/Groups will be on-going and at key stages.
- Be aware of any new initiatives, Policy, etc. from Cardiff Council, WG and NRW that is relevant to ROWIP, prior to publication. For example, any external contract we issue will be under Cardiff Council’s new [Socially Responsible Procurement Policy](#), which will ensure we maximise the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing benefits delivered for communities.

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## Statement of Action:

The Statement of Action (SoA) is an overall 10-year outline plan of what we hope to achieve in the Cardiff Rights of Way network. These are the steps we need to make in order to fulfil a 10-year plan. It may include on-going actions from the 1<sup>st</sup> ROWIP, tasks that have been identified through various public consultation or tasks that may be a priority, potential or aspirational at the time of publication. The associated Delivery Plans are a year-by-year assessment of the current projects and/or tasks; these may change during the course of the year, or other tasks advanced. This may be largely due to availability of funding and staff resources.

Welsh Government guidance (p 31) states that:

‘The Statement of Action should be informed by and demonstrate clear links to the Assessment and include:

- Key aims and priorities arising from the Assessment
- Long term strategic commitments
- Details of what will be deferred to Delivery Plans, how and when they will be renewed and published, including how their implementation will be evaluated and reported as part of that process
- Details of the process that will be followed to make any changes to key policies relating to local Rights of Way should the need be identified.’

## Delivery Plans:

Delivery Plans will be periodically and annually reviewed and will link to the SoA overall plans. These plans will use ‘SMART’ principles (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound), so that it can be evaluated annually.

Welsh Government require that the Delivery Plans should be in 3 parts:

1. An evaluation of Progress in delivering the ROWIP and previous action plans.
2. A review of Policies for the management of local PRoW
3. SMART work plans, which will include;
  - a) The specific description of the output
  - b) How progress will be measured, monitored and reported
  - c) Resources needed and availability (this may include staff)
  - d) Who will deliver and the key partners for delivery
  - e) The Statement of Action objectives that are being delivered
  - f) A Timetable of actions and projects



## APPENDIX 3 – Related documents and information, relevant Acts

### 1) List of Document sources:

Legislation and Local Strategies and Policies	ROWIP Response
<a href="#">Welsh Outdoor Recreation Survey – key facts for policy and practice 2016</a> (by NRW)	Participation levels and behaviours in outdoor recreation by adults living in Wales; some comparisons can be made with ROWIP survey.
NRW's Good for People Toolkit	GIS tool of 140 datasets
Integrated Network Map for Walking Integrated Network Map for Cycling	Existing and integrated route maps via Cardiff Council website. See also map on <a href="#">Keep Cardiff Moving</a> website
Cardiff Well-being Assessments and Plans <a href="#">Cardiff Well-Being Plan 2018-2023</a>	Developed by Public Services Boards
NRW's Area Statements – South Central Wales Area	Priorities, risks, and opportunities for sustainable management in the south central Wales area
<a href="#">Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006-2026 (Adopted)</a> see also extracts in Appendix 4	Ensure Planning, Strategic Estates and Developers are engaged and kept informed
<b>Other Cardiff Council objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Capital Ambition</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Corporate Plan 2018-21</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Liveable City Report 2017</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Local Transport Plan 2015-2020</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SEW Regional Transport Plan (2010)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cardiff 'What Matters' Strategy 2010-20</a></li> <li>• Integrated Network Map (INM); this supersedes Enfys (Cycle network) &amp; Walkable Neighbourhood Programme.</li> <li>• <a href="#">City Deal</a></li> <li>• Green Infrastructure Action Plan</li> <li>• Parks &amp; Green Spaces Strategy (Parks)</li> <li>• C &amp; V UHB Physical Activity Plan 2015-2018</li> </ul>	Priorities, risks, and opportunities in relation to Cardiff's Rights of Way network  <b><i>Ensure any relevant new or draft initiatives are added to the on-line version of this New Assessment prior to the draft new ROWIP</i></b>  <b><i>See INM maps, page 23</i></b>
<a href="#">Countryside Code</a> – the main guide for people out in the countryside <a href="#">Other Countryside Codes</a> include Dog Walking and Trails	Basic principles; respect other people, protect the natural environment, enjoy the outdoors and stay safe.

2) List of relevant Acts (ref [WG Guidance](#) for new ROWIP):

Legislation	ROWIP Response
<a href="#">CROW ACT 2000 ;</a> <a href="#">CROW Act 2000 – section 61</a>	See Part 2, sections 60 (2 & 3) & 61 (specifically 4)
<a href="#">Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</a>	
<a href="#">Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013</a> <a href="#">Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 – WG website guidance</a>	
<a href="#">The Equality Act 2010</a> <a href="#">Section 149</a> <a href="#">The Equality Act 2010 – guidance</a>	
<a href="#">Environment (Wales) Act 2016</a> <a href="#">Area Statements – section 11</a>	See sections 10-15, specifically 11 (3), regarding request to integrate with NRW's
<a href="#">The Local Government Act 1999 – section 3</a>	

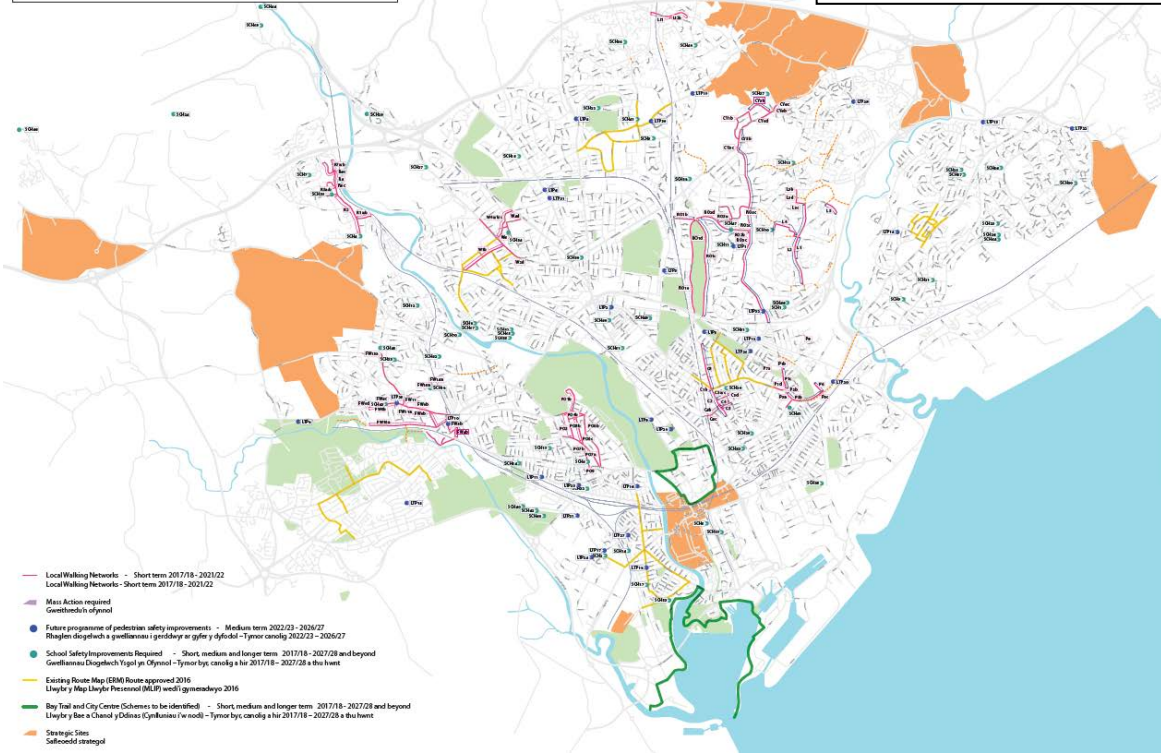
3) List of other relevant Acts relating to ROWIP:

Legislation	ROWIP Response
<a href="#">Highways Act 1980</a>	See sections 25 (creation by dedication) & 26 (creation orders). See also Parts 3, 4, 5, 9 & 12
<a href="#">Countryside Act 1968</a>	see section 30
<a href="#">Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981 – Part 3</a>	
<a href="#">Cycle Tracks Act 1984</a>	

# APPENDIX 4 – Active Travel

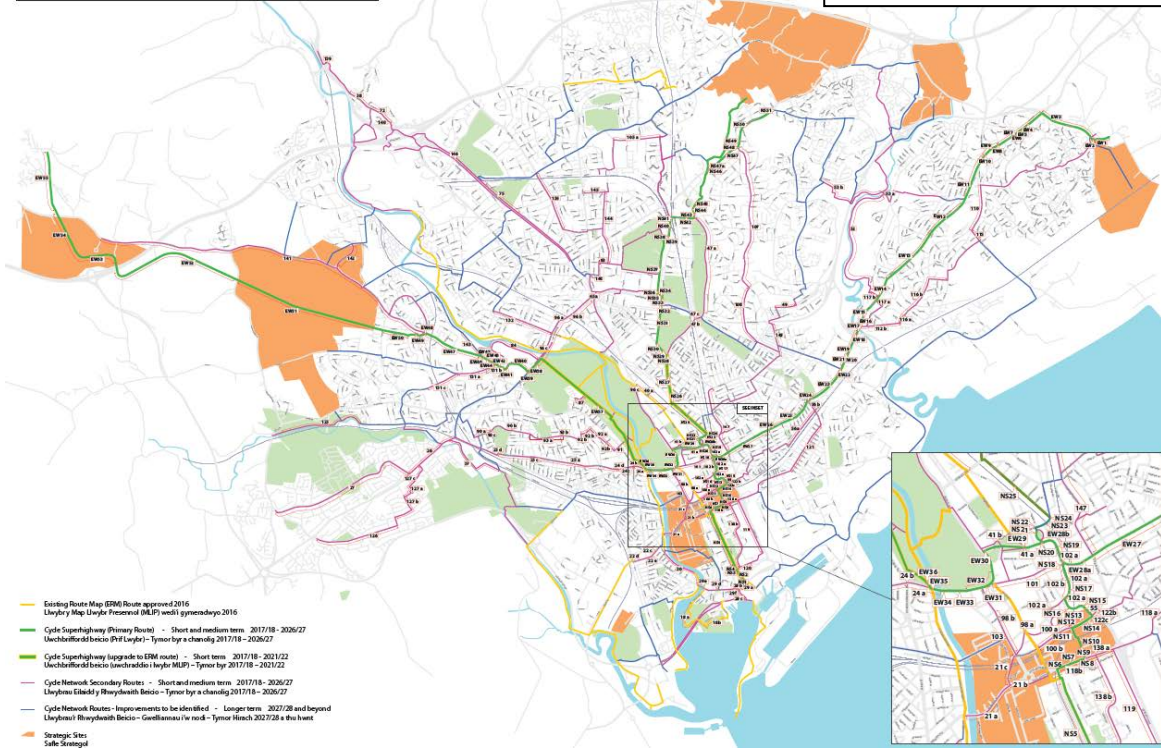
Cardiff Integrated Network Map: Walking  
Map Rhwydwaith Integredig Caerdydd: Cerdded

Map 4 – INM Walking



Cardiff Integrated Network Map: Cycling  
Map Rhwydwaith Integredig Caerdydd: Beicio

Map 5 – INM Cycling



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## APPENDIX 5: Cardiff Local Development Plan (LDP) 2006-2026

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### Summary of how the Adopted LDP relates to PRoW and the Outdoors:

Tasks in the new ROWIP will need to reflect the ever changing landscape of the county of Cardiff, by including aspects of the adopted LDP for 2006-2026. See the [Cardiff Local Development Plan 2006-2026 Adopted Plan](#) for full details.

- The growth of Cardiff and its population has led to a significant increase in housing demand which cannot be met; currently there is a combined housing waiting list for 9,710 people and an indicated need for over 3,989 affordable homes for each of the next 5 years (p18).
- It is interesting to note that cycle use increased by 10% between 2001-11 and rail travel increased by 82% in the same period (p20).

The vision of the LDP is set out in the 'What Matters' Strategy (2010-20), that;

**“By 2020...Cardiff will be a world class European capital city with an exceptional quality of life and at the heart of a thriving city-region”** (LDP, p24)

### Relatable extracts from Cardiff's adopted LDP 2006-2020:

#### Summary (from page 4):

#### 1. Making provision for new homes and jobs (p4-5)

- For the whole Plan period over 14 years, it sets out a strategy to deliver 41,415 new homes; this represents approximately 65% of all new homes being provided on brownfield sites and 35% provided on greenfield sites.
- **KP2: Strategic Sites;** there are 8 Key strategic sites (500 homes or more, or of significant benefit to the city), which will help to provide approx. 13,950 homes. The sites are:
  - **A.** Cardiff Central Enterprise Zone and Regional Transport Hub
  - **B.** Former Gas Works, Ferry Rd (500 homes), with walking & cycling links to Taff & Ely Trails

#### **Greenfield Strategic sites:**

- **C.** North West Cardiff (5,000 homes & community uses)
  - **D.** North of Junction 33 (2,000 homes & community uses) and connect PROW 10 & 18 and PROW links to Creigiau village and use disused rail line (p62 and 63)
  - **E.** South of Creigiau (650 homes)
  - **F.** North East Cardiff (West of Pontprennau) (4,500 homes & community uses)
  - **G.** East of Pontprennau Link Road (1,300 homes & community uses)
  - **H.** South of St Mellons Business Park (employment only)
- #### 2. Putting in place a framework to manage future growth and encourage high quality, sustainable design (p5)
- Protected areas include the designation of Green Wedge North of the M4 Motorway together with the tight settlement boundaries policy county-wide and protection of river valleys and open spaces.

- Collectively, these policies protect vast tracts of Cardiff's valued countryside, river valleys and open spaces.
- The master planning approach provides an over-arching framework for the development of new areas setting out key requirements relating to land use, densities, community facilities, transportation, open spaces and phasing.

### **7. Respecting Cardiff's environment and responding to climate change (p7)**

- Cardiff possesses a unique and particularly distinctive natural and built heritage.
- The Plan delivers sustainable development by meeting social and economic needs, but in a managed way which retains, manages and enhances important features of the natural and built heritage.
- Central to this approach is the designation of a Green Wedge to the North of the M4 Motorway, a strict settlement boundary policy together with protection of the river valleys and open spaces. In this way, Cardiff's distinctive environmental qualities can be successfully maintained with further opportunities to enhance their management and increase public enjoyment.
- Detailed policies provide clear guidance relating to important elements of Cardiff's biodiversity, landscape and built heritage.

## **LDP Vision and Objectives:**

### **2. To respond to evidenced social needs (p28)**

- f. To create an environment that is made more accessible to all groups in society so that the employment opportunities, facilities and services of the city can be more readily used and enjoyed by all.
- g. To maximise the multi-functional role played by Cardiff's parks, open spaces and allotments together with improving their accessibility for the whole community.

### **3. To deliver economic and social needs in a co-ordinated way that respects Cardiff's environment and responds to the challenges of climate change (p30).**

- c. To protect, manage and enhance Cardiff's natural environmental assets, including:
  - The parks, open spaces and allotments in the city that are highly valued by local communities and an important component of Cardiff's quality of life
  - The strategically important river valleys of the Ely, Taff, Nant Fawr and Rhymney that link the city to the countryside and provide a valuable recreational, biodiversity and amenity resource
  - Cardiff's countryside, particularly its areas of high landscape value and the coast that provides an important setting to the urban area, provide an agricultural resource and opportunity for recreation
  - The city's biodiversity, its internationally, nationally and locally designated sites, wildlife habitats and features that contain important species and networks that link together areas of value
- d. To conserve and enhance Cardiff's built and historic assets that define distinctive character and reflect its past development including:
  - The city's 27 Conservation Areas
  - Its Listed Buildings and Ancient Monuments
  - Registered Historic Landscapes and areas of archaeological importance

- Other valued public places and spaces, including parks and amenity spaces that provide local distinctiveness.

**4. To create sustainable neighbourhoods that form part of a sustainable city (p31).**

- a. To ensure that all new development areas (whether greenfield or brownfield) create sustainable neighbourhoods that follow the following principles:
- Minimise car travel, maximise sustainable transport use and decrease air pollution by creating accessible, permeable and legible places, preventing predominantly car-based developments and focusing new development in accessible locations which are linked to the strategic cycle network and can be served mainly by effective networks of sustainable transport - walking and cycling and fast and frequent public transport around and beyond the city.
  - Maximise the contribution of networks of multi-functional and connected open spaces to strategically design networks of open space that are rich in biodiversity and provide safe routes between key locations to encourage healthier lifestyles through promoting walking and cycling.

**LDP Detailed Policies:**

**KP7. Planning Obligations (p90)**

Planning obligations will be sought to mitigate any impacts directly related to the development and will be assessed on a case by case basis in line with Planning Policy Guidance.

Note; Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) incorporating PROW (ref p251) relates to this policy

**T1. Walking and Cycling (p162)**

Note; the PROW SPG (ref p254) relates to this policy & S106 issues.

**5.209** The purpose of this Policy is to exploit this potential by favouring developments which include design features and facilities that make it easy for people to walk and cycle for everyday journeys instead of travelling by car. Encouraging 'active travel' will help to minimise car use and support the Council in fulfilling its legal duty under the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 to develop, improve and maintain local walking and cycling networks.

**T6. Impact on Transport networks and Services (p172)**

Development will not be permitted which would cause unacceptable harm to the safe and efficient operation of the highway, public transport and other movement networks including pedestrian and cycle routes, public rights of way and bridle routes.

**T8. Strategic Recreational routes (p173)**

A strategic network of recreational routes will be maintained and developed to link Cardiff's coast, river corridors, open spaces, countryside, and the regional network of routes, facilitating access to them by local communities, and forming an integral part of the wider cycling and walking network in Cardiff. The core strategic network comprises:

The Taff, Ely, Rhymney, Nant Fawr and Bay Trails, Wales Coast Path, Glamorgan Ridgeway Walk.

**5.242** This Policy sets out the Council's desire to develop a network of recreational routes that will allow everyone in Cardiff to gain easy access to local green spaces, the wider coast and countryside.

**5.244** Wherever possible, the strategic network will make provision for access by walkers, cyclists and horse riders, (although access for all is limited by practicalities). The core strategic network will be linked to local communities and other routes, including permissive paths, public rights of way, and open spaces. This will help to provide a range of routes and enable everyone to use and

enjoy Cardiff's natural heritage, whilst also linking Cardiff to the wider regional network. Local opportunities are important for both health and well-being and sustainability reasons.

**5.245** The development of the coast and river corridor routes are particularly important for people living in the southern arc of Cardiff where the choice of open spaces, public rights of way network and access to the countryside is more limited. The development of a network of safe, convenient attractive routes through green spaces will also provide the opportunity for more people to use them as part of their everyday journeys - to school, work and local community facilities. Development of cross border routes into other authority areas together with within County routes contribute towards the city's green tourism offer.

**5.246** New developments including the proposed Strategic sites, adjacent to, the main strategic routes, public rights of way or other recreational routes will be expected to respect their existence and contribute to their development, or links to them where applicable.

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