

# Agenda



## Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

---

Date: Friday, 29 October 2021

Time: 10.00 am

Venue: Virtual Meeting

To: Councillors L Lacey (Chair), P Hourahine, M Al-Nuaimi, Y Forsey, C Ferris, M Evans, C Evans and F Hussain

---

Item	Wards Affected
1	<u>Apologies</u>
2	<u>Declarations of Interest</u>
3	<u>Minutes of the Previous Meeting</u> (Pages 3 - 10)
4	<u>Climate Change Strategy</u> (Pages 11 - 74)
5	<u>Conclusion of Committee Reports</u> Following the completion of the Committee reports, the Committee will be asked to formalise its conclusions, recommendations and comments on previous items for actioning.
6	<u>Scrutiny Adviser Reports</u> (Pages 75 - 82) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Forward Work Programme Update (<b>Appendix 1</b>)</li><li>b) Actions Arising (<b>Appendix 2</b>)</li></ul>

Contact: Connor Hall, Scrutiny Adviser  
Tel: 01633 656656  
E-mail: [Scrutiny@newport.gov.uk](mailto:Scrutiny@newport.gov.uk)  
Date of Issue: Friday, 22 October 2021

This page is intentionally left blank



# Minutes

## Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

---

Date: 23 September 2021

Time: 4.00 pm

Present: Councillors L Lacey (Chair), G Berry, P Hourahine, M Al-Nuaimi, Y Forsey, C Ferris, M Evans, C Evans, F Hussain

In Attendance: Gareth Price (Head of Law & Regulation), Rhys Thomas (Regulatory Services Manager – Environment and Community), Connor Hall (Scrutiny Adviser), Felicity Collins and Samantha Schanzer

Apologies: None

---

### 1 Declarations of Interest

None.

### 2 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

Note: The minutes were read out and agreed upon **after** discussion of the City centre PSPO.

A committee member requested that on page 18, that regarding the inclusion of communities in bullet point 3 it be specified that white communities be included in any roundtable meetings and the roundtable be called a community cohesion group.

The minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2021 were **accepted** as a true and accurate record.

### 3 City Centre PSPO

The Regulatory Services Manager began by explaining the chronology of the PSPO's democratic process thus far. The Regulatory Services Manager informed committee that there had been 108 anonymous responses to the public consultation. The Regulatory Services Manager assured committee they had identified and taken forward the principles that the committee had asked them to consider in this consultation for the comparative work between this and the Pillgwenlly PSPO consultation. The Regulatory Services Manager highlighted that they had retained the style and question and format using the Pillgwenlly PSPO for this consultation process, including some of the questions and observations that were made by this committee for the previous PSPO; these included being more specific on residents and businesses respondents, and questions were added regarding the experience of anti-social behaviour as recommended by the committee in July. The Regulatory Services Manager informed committee that the previous format was then followed, wherein it went through restrictions with an agree/disagree option for respondents. The Regulatory Services Manager informed committee that the top line brief was that there was wide-spread support for this PSPO; there was agreement that the area covered should stay the same, though a notable number of responses thought the area should be expanded. The Regulatory

Services Manager noted that there were some specific requests for the committee to consult more on constraints around aggressive begging around cash points, and the questionnaire process was amended for that consideration.

The Regulatory Services Manager reminded committee that the report outlined the nature of responses, though some specific text from responses were included.

The Regulatory Services Manager highlighted the recommendations that the report made: for committee to recommend to Council that the new PSPO be implemented with the additional control around the unsafe or dangerous use of e-scooters and bikes, as well as not to include a urination or defecation control, though the Regulatory Services Manager reminded committee that this wasn't ruled out wholly and could be added if necessary.

A committee member expressed disappointment in the number of responses received and reminded invitees and committee that it had been requested by committee that frequent advertisement of the consultation was done, which was seen weekly, though the lack of response was still a shame. The committee member felt that the responses received were polarised. The committee member expressed approval in seeing that e-bikes had been included in the survey as requested.

A committee member noted that question 5C of the survey could easily be misinterpreted as instead of being seen as asking whether the link between the banning begging 10 metres from cash points should be removed, he'd interpreted it as asking whether a more expansive ban on begging was appropriate. The committee member felt that this question was too ambiguous.

- The Regulatory Services Manager noted the difficulty in articulating this question and reiterated the question asked whether the link between begging bans and cash points were still relevant to the public. The Regulatory Services Manager reminded committee that begging was not illegal and hadn't been banned, and that people should be supported if finding themselves in such a situation. The Regulatory Services Manager added that it was the role of officers to "find a way through", and while begging isn't illegal, intimidation or aggressive behaviour was, which is why the cash point specification was included. The Regulatory Services Manager noted that the inclusion of this link was based off feedback from Police and officers who enforced this who have found it is an effective intervention.

The committee member asked whether the Regulatory Services Manager recognised it could be misinterpreted to be understood as asking whether there should be a blanket ban on begging.

- The Regulatory Services Manager informed committee that the question was to understand whether the public felt the restriction on begging should or should not be tied to cash point, and while a variety of opinions had been received, it was not as clear cut as some other responses.

The committee member noted that 78.5% of the responses agreed the link should be removed, which the Regulatory Services Manager confirmed.

The committee member asked for clarification that this wouldn't be removed despite the public's response.

- The Regulatory Services Manager confirmed that the link would not be removed.

A committee member agreed that it was an ambiguous question. The committee member expressed disappointment that despite the consultation responses, the public would not be listened to in this instance and expressed concern regarding the message not listening to the public would send. The committee member also expressed disappointment with the number of responses and felt that public contentment was unlikely to be the cause of a small response. The committee member felt that the consultation should've been advertised further on social media and suggested telephone surveys should've been conducted to better engage the public. The committee member noted that 21% wasn't a particularly high proportion of people regarding the response to the question regarding the link between cashpoints and aggressive begging.

The committee member also highlighted the question regarding the experience of anti-social behaviour, which resulted in a high percentage of people reporting they'd experienced anti-social behaviour in the city centre. The committee member questioned what would be done about this issue working with Police and noted that the last time the committee member had spoken with Police, they were in favour of having additional powers. The committee member recognised that it wouldn't solve all problems but may create more focus to ensure that people get the help they need rather than giving them money. The committee member expressed that it would be helpful to take this message forward and expressed disappointment in not having received examples where it's been trialled and suggested that this may need more evidence. The committee member noted that people were either listened to or not, that more should've been done to encourage responses in the consultation stage and public concerns should be listened to.

- The Regulatory Services Manager assured committee that they had advertised the message and consultation as far as they could, and the survey had gone out in accordance with weekly responses and that these recommendations can be taken forward for future work.

A committee member highlighted the responses to question 2A and asked what the threshold to be included required was, which the Regulatory Services Manager had mentioned. The committee member noted that the anti-social behaviour encountered most was littering. The committee member noted that despite having not experienced public urination or verbal harassment, it was undesirable regardless and expressed that the public would likely agree. The committee member felt that the main issue with the survey was that only by releasing it would anyone know if it was a good survey. The committee member felt that there was a disconnect between expressing what had been experienced and what were the public strongly against.

- The Regulatory Services Manager informed committee that anything going into a restriction had to be evidence based, and while consultation is an important part of the process, without appropriate proof of a problem for the PSPO, it cannot be included. The Regulatory Services Manager assured committee that other legislation covered certain issues not included in the PSPO.
- The Regulatory Services Manager informed committee that there is no numerical threshold for inclusion but felt that when reading responses, his and the officer's understanding was that there was more support across the feedback/comments raising concerns about e-scooters than urination.
- The Regulatory Services Manager reminded committee that guidance regarding how PSPOs are arrived at states that PSPOs have to be the most appropriate means of dealing with matters at hand. The Regulatory Services Manager reminded committee that it could be included later or added during a further review if necessary.

A committee member felt that a restriction regarding public urination/defecation should be included.

A committee member noted that the consultation was a flawed survey due to limited responses. The committee member stated that the committee had received evidence about how the PSPO had worked over the previous term from Police and other officers and noted that the powers under the PSPO had rarely been used and didn't seem likely to be used often due to staffing issues for both Police and Council. The committee member felt that there was no overwhelming pressure to change the PSPO from its previous iteration. The committee member expressed that the hard work of Police and officers should be acknowledged and the PSPO as stands should be recommended.

A committee member echoed the sentiments that a lot of work had been done in the background and appreciated that work and that committee's comments were taken on board. The committee member agreed that the PSPO should go forward as it stood. The committee member highlighted that it was good to see e-scooters had been included.

A committee member expressed that it was a shame that the consultation response was so weak. The committee member felt that they couldn't go forward with the current data to make any meaningful recommendations. The committee member highlighted that the subject of acquiring the data for and from the questionnaire should've become an urgent task. The committee member expressed that interacting with the residents of Newport was a valuable tool in hearing the community.

A committee member agreed that better means of survey should be considered, and that going forward, public consultation methods should be reconsidered.

A committee member agreed that the current PSPO should be continued. The committee member expressed that the city shouldn't be without the PSPO as it has made a difference. The committee member felt that receiving a low number of responses was not an issue only for this committee and current consultation and that this needs to be addressed by offering consultation responses be collected in a variety of ways. The committee member reminded committee that there hadn't been a lot of time to consider this PSPO and the consultation as the previous PSPO had run out and a new one needed to be approved at Council. The committee member disagreed that the PSPO should be left as is as there is an issue with bikes/scooters/skateboards in pedestrianised areas of the city, which elderly people have expressed an issue with. The committee member felt that being able to control the traffic of these methods of travel would make residents more comfortable in the city centre. The committee member noted that regardless of the number of responses, many residents have identified it as an issue and it would be amiss to not add that restriction, aligned with the Pillgwenlly PSPO. The committee member felt that to exclude the restriction despite having consulted the public on it would be negatively perceived. The committee member highlighted that the measure wouldn't conflict with active travel and there were other measures in place, such as plans to link cycle routes.

- A committee member clarified that the phrase "as it stands" related to the PSPO report, not the PSPO previously implemented.
- The Regulatory Services Manager reassured committee that judicious use of any restriction is done by trained Council and Police officers, that the Council is committed to the active travel network, and the appropriate enforcement of this related to unsafe, dangerous, or criminal activity on bikes/e-scooters.

A committee member felt that the effort which had been put into the PSPO thus far should not be forgotten as it was still relevant. The committee member reiterated that more engagement would've been welcome and that in future there should be a push for responses

from the public as the sample was too small to base the future on. The committee member assured everyone that there was no one at fault for the lack of response, but there should be an overall acceptance for the need to improve going forward.

Councillor Thomas noted that a high proportion of responses indicated that residents had come across urination and defecation and while the Councillor had only come across public defecation twice in ten years, the Councillor believed that many residents would be upset by the thought of the activity but didn't believe that it was a common issue. Councillor Thomas questioned the approach of responses as to whether the respondents expressed what they felt were common issues or whether they had experienced the issue. Councillor Thomas expressed concern about how evidenced based it was to be able to take appropriate action. Councillor Thomas noted that police and officers were aware of habitual offenders of aggressive begging, but felt that the responses were largely the public's fears of the actions rather than their experiences. Councillor Thomas noted that there is a general belief of lawlessness in the city centre but highlighted that there is some degree of anti-social behaviour in all cities, and it would be a pity to make drastic changes and extending laws where they were not necessary or appropriate.

- The Regulatory Service Manager echoed that there must be link maintained with evidence. The Regulatory Service Manager reminded committee that Fixed Penalty Notices were issued as a result of a PSPO, and work went into advising before FPN's being issued, that FPN's (when paid) created no criminal record and it was only when the FPN aren't paid that there is as follow up through the court system.

A committee member felt that there was a need to provide 24-hour toilet facilities in the city centre. The committee member felt that on that basis there was no excuse for public defecation or urination and asked for the attending Police Officer's view on whether this would be helpful.

- Inspector Jodie Davies noted that it was difficult to prove who had committed the offense, and like the survey suggested, these complaints were rare. Inspector Jodie Davies advised that this was an issue that could be dealt with using different powers and that there was no need to it to be immediately included in the PSPO.
- The committee member questioned whether it would be helpful if 24-hour toilets were available, and Inspector Jodie Davies thought it would especially with Newport's night-time economy.

A committee member echoed that it was not a pleasant experience to encounter public urination. The committee member noted previous experience with this issue and that it had occurred despite CCTV being visible. The committee member echoed previous sentiments that something needed to be looked at, that the public response was not good and that future surveys needed to do more work to encourage responses.

A committee member expressed concern regarding non-aggressive begging. The committee member highlighted that while not in favour of criminalising this, it was upsetting to see people begging and the paraphernalia that went with that and the impact of it within the city centre. The committee member informed committee that complaints had been received from local businesses that residents were sitting outside of shops and begging and felt it was a bad image for the city. The committee member questioned whether something could be done regarding the paraphernalia, and if a total ban on begging was not included, how would the issue be approached.

- The Regulatory Service Manager reminded committee that the purpose of a PSPO was to deal with anti-social behaviour and that restrictions must be tied to that; if

begging wasn't causing anti-social behaviour, it shouldn't be included. The Regulatory Service Manager highlighted that there are networks working across Newport addressing this issue. The Regulatory Service Manager recognised the point but felt it wasn't appropriate tool to deal with the issue.

- The committee member accepted this answer. The committee member noted that other cities had banned begging all together and felt that this was more desirable than what was seen currently in Newport. The committee member expressed that while not wanting to sound inhumane, they felt that with the effort to regenerate the city centre, and the criticism received by the public surrounding it, the image presented would be the Council being complicit in allowing this to continue. The committee member expressed that it was not productive to pass responsibility between the Police and Council, and questioned whether a recommendation should be made to address the issue of begging and its wider implications, especially regarding paraphernalia, abandoned items and food etc.
- The Regulatory Service Manager felt that while there were many issues to be addressed in Newport, the current focus was on the PSPO, and this was a different work stream with significant ramifications relating to equalities and impact assessments. The Regulatory Service Manager reassured committee that numerous lines of work within the Community Safety Wardens team and within the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership team, and the Community Manager has been working with variety of public sector and third sector organisations on many of these issues. The Regulatory Service Manager expressed that if committee felt work should be done on a PSPO to encompass these issues, it would be a very different piece of work and would have to be done outside of the current PSPO.

A committee member noted that there should be consistency between the Pillgwenlly PSPO and the City Centre PSPO to reduce confusion.

- The Regulatory Service Manager agreed, highlighting that there is already substantial crossover and some word-for-word comparisons, though some rationalisation may be required.

A committee member agreed with the previous point raised regarding anti-social behaviour surrounding standing/sitting outside shops and felt that this presence could be perceived as intimidating. The committee member felt that the public should be protected, and that many beggars have issues that are not productively addressed by being given money. The committee member acknowledged that there are support organisations that help with these issues but questioned what other cities and towns had addressed these issues using a PSPO. The committee member asked for clarification whether it was a case of not being able to do this, or not wanting to use the PSPO to address this.

- The Head of Law and Regulation reminded committee that a PSPO is evidence-based and dealt with anti-social behaviour. The Head of Law and Regulation stated that if Council was to blanket ban begging and further, the paraphernalia related, it would have significant ramifications regarding human rights. The Head of Law and Regulation reiterated that PSPO measures must be evidenced and necessary and proportionate to the problems and unless clear evidence was provided that a ban would be a proportional response, such a PSPO would be susceptible to challenge, and resultingly the entire PSPO could be challenged, meaning no measure could be implemented if this was done. The Head of Law and Regulation suggested going forward with the PSPO as it stood in the report and looking at broader issues as a

part of the review programme.

A committee member commented that it would be inappropriate to issue fines because someone was found intimidating by another due to the way they looked, and that this was too much an infringement on their human rights and inappropriate.

A committee member expressed that some residents feel so intimidated that they are unable to go to the city centre, which isn't appropriate and does no good for either party. The committee member highlighted that there were homelessness support organisations and foodbanks available and felt that many people beg to fund their habits, and that they do need help, support and assistance, but also felt that residents and traders shouldn't have to feel intimidated, and that was also an infringement on their human rights.

A committee member expressed the understand that if people were asking for money, that would be aggressive begging, and fines should not and could not be issued for residents standing near an entrance or in the street.

A committee member noted the subjectivity of the issue of intimidation.

A committee member accepted that the PSPO was not the vehicle to ban begging through and didn't want to jeopardise the passing of the PSPO but felt that the issue needed to be addressed by someone as the problem will still exist. The committee member felt it was a wide-spread and common occurrence to see people sitting in the street begging and regardless of their manner, it was not a positive experience for residents. The committee member felt that despite the reassurance of support organisations and charitable contributions, the issue still existed. The committee member felt that someone needed to address the issue, and at least address the issue of paraphernalia. The committee member noted that it didn't present a good image of the city centre and deterred shoppers and visitors. The committee member acknowledged that while this is a problem in other cities, it is very noticeable in Newport. The committee member agreed that this was not the place to address the issue directly but asked that the committee recommend that this issue be looked at the right level and highlighted how serious a problem it is.

The committee moved to a vote. The result was 6 for and 1 against, with no abstentions.

The committee thanked officers and invitees for their time and effort.

A committee member requested a definition of aggressive begging by Inspector Jodie Davies.

- Inspector Jodie Davies clarified that aggressive begging was done with shouting, swearing or action behind it. The Inspector acknowledged that just by asking it could be perceived as aggressive begging, but that technically didn't fit within the definition.
- Inspector Jodie Davies assured committee that issues within the city centre are being looked at and addressed and recognised that root causes of begging need to be addressed, which is what the Police are hoping to do with the help of partners.

#### 4 **Scrutiny Adviser Reports**

##### **Forward Work Programme:**

A committee member noted that Scrutiny was still waiting for information regarding the climate change report. The Scrutiny Advisor noted that this was the next priority and assured committee they'd be informed of any changes.

The Scrutiny Advisor noted that a meeting had been added for 10<sup>th</sup> December 2021 to look at the Welsh Language 5 Year Strategy, and that he had just received further information regarding that.

**This meeting was terminated at: 17:05pm**

The meeting terminated at 5.05 pm



# Scrutiny Report

## Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

### Part 1

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> October 2021

### Subject **Climate Change Plan 2022-27 – Consultation Draft**

**Author** Overview and Scrutiny Officer

The following people have been invited to attend for this item:

Invitee:	Area / Role / Subject	Page Numbers
Paul Jones.	<b>Head of City Services</b>	N/A
Rhys Cornwall	<b>Head of People and Business Change</b>	N/A
Ross Cudlipp	<b>Carbon Reduction Manager</b>	N/A
Emma Wakeham	<b>Senior Policy &amp; Partnership Officer</b>	N/A

## Section A – Committee Guidance and Recommendations

### 1 Recommendations to the Committee

The Committee is asked

1. Consider the information contained within this report
2. Consider the Consultation Draft Climate Change Plan
3. Feedback views as part of the formal public consultation process

### 2 Context

#### Background

- 2.1 Climate Change is one of the defining global challenges of our generation and there is an urgent need for the world to decarbonise, to limit global temperature rise and avert the worst impacts of climate change.
- 2.2 There is also a need for the world to adapt to the impacts of climate change now and in the future. The accumulating impacts of climate change including rising sea levels, poor air quality and extreme weather events are already putting many people at risk both locally and across the globe.
- 2.3 As an organisation we have made a good start and have already made a substantial reduction in our carbon emissions in line with targets set out in our Carbon Management Plan. This has resulted

in a 29% reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions over the past 3 years. However, there is still much more that we need to do.

2.4 The consultation draft of the Newport City Council Climate Change Organisational Plan sets out the proposed themes, priorities, actions and milestones that we need to take as a Council over the next five years to:

- Reach net zero as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change by 2050.

2.5 This consultation seeks views on the draft Plan which once finalised will document and shape the Council's future climate change mitigation and adaptation journey over the next five years. The closing date for responses is 31 December 2021.

### **3 Information Submitted to the Committee**

3.1 To deliver on the Plan the consultation draft sets out six proposed key delivery themes: These are:

3.2 Theme 1: Organisational Leadership & Culture

2030 Vision: The climate emergency will be at the heart of all our work. In the decisions we take we will factor in positive action to tackle climate change impacts. We will lead by example and empower our partners, communities, and individuals to tackle the climate emergency.

3.3 Theme 2: Our Buildings

2030 Vision: To achieve net zero carbon energy across our buildings by 2030.

3.4 Theme 3: Our Land

2030 Vision: A city which sustainably manages and increases its natural resources, protecting and enhancing the natural environment in a carbon neutral and climate responsible manner.

3.5 Theme 4: Transport & Mobility

2030 Vision: A city with healthy and sustainable travel choices for the Council and the people of Newport and Wales.

3.6 Theme 5: The Goods & Services we Procure

2030 Vision: Procurement will be at the heart of ensuring that our external contracting minimises the climate impact and carbon footprint of goods, works, and services procured.

3.7 Theme 6: Our Wider Role

2030 Vision: Leading by example and proactively supporting our communities and partners towards society wide carbon net zero and climate change action.

3.8 These themes are based on the [Welsh Government's: A route map to decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector](#).

3.9 Each theme sets out a proposed vision, set of priorities, actions and milestones that we need to take over the next five years to:

- Reach net zero as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

## 4. Suggested Areas of Focus

### Role of the Committee

#### The role of the Committee in considering the report is to:

The committee is asked to review the overall aim of the Plan which is to:

- Reach net zero carbon as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change by 2050.

And consider whether the themes, visions, priorities, actions and milestones set out for the next five years will support the achievement of this commitment.

Specifically, the committee is asked to consider:

- Do you agree with the six identified themes? Is there anything that has been missed?
- Do you agree with the associated vision of each of the themes?
- For each of the themes do you agree with the priorities, actions and milestones identified?
- Do you have any other comments or recommendations about the draft Plan?

### Suggested Lines of Enquiry

4.1 In evaluating the Consultation Draft of the Climate Change Plan the Committee and considering the scope of the plan you may wish to consider:

- Do you agree with the six proposed themes?
- Do you agree with the proposed visions?
- Do you agree with the proposed priorities for each of the six themes?

## Section B – Supporting Information

### 5 Supporting Information

5.1 [Welsh Government's: A route map to decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector](#)

5.2 [Carbon Management Plan 2018-22](#)

### 6 Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Limiting climate change and reducing our carbon emissions are key to achieving all of our well-being objectives and the well-being goals. If we don't continue to reduce our carbon and tackle climate change our well-being objectives and the well-being goals will be difficult if not impossible to realise.

<b>Well-being Objectives</b>	Promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment	Improve skills, educational outcomes & employment opportunities	Enable people to be healthy, independent & resilient	Build cohesive & sustainable communities
<b>Corporate Plan Commitments</b>	Thriving City	Aspirational People		Resilient Communities
<b>Supporting Function</b>	Modernised Council			

## 7 Impact Assessment:

- **Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act**
- **Equality Act 2010**
- **Socio-economic Duty**
- **Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011**

The council has a number of legislative responsibilities to assess the impact of any strategic decision, proposal or policy on people that may experience disadvantage or inequality. A copy of the draft Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment (FEIA) is attached.

### 7.1 Summary of impact – Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act

The Climate Change Plan will have **long term** benefits for current and future generations by reducing carbon emissions and supporting the **prevention** of some of the impacts of climate change.

The Plan takes an **integrated** approach and support the achievement of all our well-being objectives and the well-being goals.

Staff and managers from across the council have **collaborated** on the development of the draft Plan and we will soon be inviting the public and partners to take part in a wider **involvement** exercise.

### 7.2 Summary of impact – Equality Act 2010

The impact of climate change on younger people and future generations are likely to be greater than other sections of the community as temperatures are likely to rise as time goes on.

The Climate Change Plan will help to mitigate and adapt to these impacts.

Further details are to be added following the consultation process.

### 7.3 Summary of impact – Socio-economic Duty

Public Health studies have shown that the impacts of climate change such as poor air quality, poor health, poor physical environment tend to have the biggest impacts in deprived areas.

For example, poor air quality combined with health impacts of deprivation interact to modify and strengthen associations with all-cause and respiratory disease mortality especially in the ‘most’ deprived areas where the most-vulnerable people live and where health needs are the greatest.

The Climate Change Plan will help to mitigate and adapt to these impacts.

### 7.4 Summary of impact – Welsh language

No impact.

## 8. Background Papers

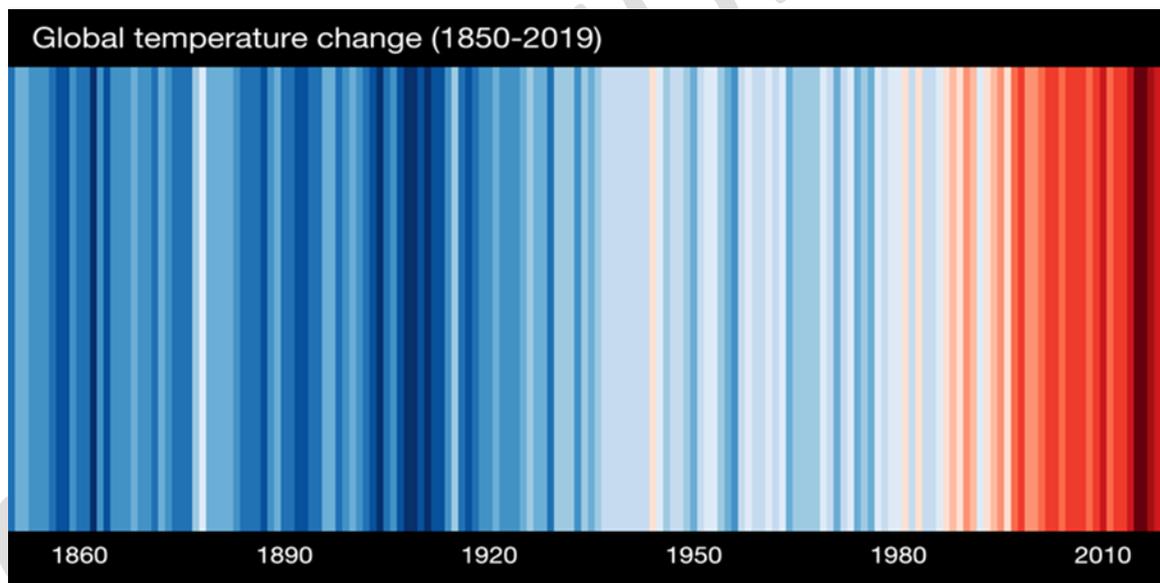
- [The Essentials - Wellbeing of Future Generation Act \(Wales\)](#)
- [Corporate Plan](#)
- [Socio-economic Duty Guidance](#)
- [Public Sector Equality Duty](#)
- [Welsh Language Measure 2015](#)
- [Welsh Government's: A route map to decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector.](#)
- [Carbon Management Plan 2018-22](#)
- [National Indicators](#)
- [Environment Act](#)

Draft Climate Change Plan Attached

Report Completed: 20 October 2021

This page is intentionally left blank

# Newport City Council Consultation Draft Climate Change Plan 2022-27



Warming Stripes. Source: WMO, 2020

**CLOSING DATE FOR CONSULTATION RESPONSES: 31 December 2021**

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

## Contents

1. SUMMARY .....	3
1.1 Key Delivery Themes .....	3
2. TERMS YOU WILL FIND IN OUR PLAN .....	4
3. INTRODUCTION .....	6
3.1 What is Climate Change and Global Warming? .....	6
3.2 What is Causing this Warming? .....	7
3.3 What are the Impacts? .....	8
3.4 Paris Agreement .....	9
3.5 Wales Context.....	10
3.6 Local Authority Context.....	13
4. WHERE ARE WE NOW?.....	14
4.1 Measures to Reduce Emissions Across the Council .....	14
4.2 Measures to Reduce Emissions Across the City .....	15
4.3 Future Plans.....	15
4.4 Baselining our Carbon Emissions.....	16
5. DELIVERY THEMES .....	19
5.1 Theme 1: Organisational Leadership & Culture .....	19
5.2 Theme 2: Our Buildings .....	23
5.3 Theme 3: Our Land .....	26
5.4 Theme 4: Transport & Mobility .....	29
5.5 Theme 5: The Goods & Services we Procure.....	35
5.6 Theme 6: Our Wider Role .....	39
6. NEXT STEPS .....	44
6.1 Timescales .....	44

# 1. SUMMARY

This is the consultation draft of the Newport City Council Climate Change Plan that sets out the proposed themes, priorities, actions, and milestones that we need to take as a Council over the next five years to:

- Reach net zero carbon as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

A 29% reduction of Council scope 1 and scope 2 carbon emissions has already been achieved in the last three years.

This consultation seeks your views on the draft which once finalised will document and shape the Council's future climate change mitigation and adaptation journey over the next five years. The closing date for responses is 31 December 2021.

## 1.1 Key Delivery Themes

To deliver on this the plan six delivery themes have been identified:

### THEME 1: ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP & CULTURE

*2030 Vision:* The climate emergency will be at the heart of all our work. In the decisions we take we will factor in positive action to tackle climate change impacts. We will lead by example and empower our partners, communities, and individuals to tackle the climate emergency.

### THEME 2: OUR BUILDINGS

*2030 Vision:* To achieve net zero carbon energy across our buildings by 2030.

### THEME 3: OUR LAND

*2030 Vision:* A city which sustainably manages and increases its natural resources, protecting and enhancing the natural environment in a carbon neutral and climate responsible manner.

### THEME 4: TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

*2030 Vision:* A city with healthy and sustainable travel choices for the Council and the people of Newport and Wales.

### THEME 5: THE GOOD & SERVICES WE PROCURE

*2030 Vision:* Procurement will be at the heart of ensuring that our external contracting minimises the climate impact and carbon footprint of goods, works, and services procured.

### THEME 6: OUR WIDER ROLE

*2030 Vision:* Leading by example and proactively supporting our communities and partners towards society wide carbon net zero and climate change action.

## 2. TERMS YOU WILL FIND IN OUR PLAN

*Biodiversity* is all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together to maintain balance and support life.

*Biological Carbon Sequestration (Capture) and Storage* is the *storage* of carbon dioxide in vegetation such as grasslands, forests, soils and oceans.

A *Building Retrofit* is changes to a building after construction to improve energy efficiency or decrease energy demand.

*Carbon Neutral* is a state of net zero carbon emissions.

*Climate Change* includes global warming and the “side effects” of warming, for example; melting glaciers, heavier rainstorms, or more frequent drought.

*Climate Change Mitigation* means avoiding and reducing carbon emissions.

*Climate Change Adaptation* is altering our behaviour, systems, and ways of life to

protect our families, our economies, and the environment in which we live from the impacts of climate change.

*The Climate Emergency* is a situation in which urgent action is required to reduce or halt climate change and avoid potentially irreversible environmental damage resulting from it.

A *District Heat Network* is a distribution system of insulated pipes that takes heat from a central source and delivers it to a number of domestic or non-domestic buildings.

*Ecological Footprint of Wales* is a measure that shows how many planets would be needed if everyone in the world were to consume the same as Wales

*Ecology* is the relationship between living things and their environment.

*Ecosystems* are all the living things in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment.

*Ecosystem Resilience* is the capacity of an ecosystem to respond to a disturbance by resisting damage and recovering quickly.

*Global Warming* is the Earth’s rising surface temperature and is one symptom of the much larger problem of human-caused climate change.

The *Greenhouse Effect* is a warming of Earth’s surface caused by greenhouse gases.

*Greenhouse Gases (GHG)* are the thin layer of gases surrounding the Earth. These gases include both naturally occurring and human-derived GHG such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour and nitrous oxide.

*Green Infrastructure* is a network of multi-functional green space and green features, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, allotments, private gardens, green roofs and walls, SuDS and soils. It also includes lakes, rivers,

streams, canals and other water bodies, called *Blue Infrastructure*.

*Natural Resources* are natural assets or raw materials occurring in nature. Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, and fossil fuels.

*Net Zero* is achieving a balance between the amount of GHG emissions produced and the amount removed.

*Precipitation* is any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to Earth.

*Procurement* is the act of purchasing goods or services.

The *Re:fit Programme* is a support initiative for public bodies to implement energy efficiency measures and local energy generation schemes on their assets. These measures improve the energy performance, reduce carbon emissions and running costs..

*Scope 1 Direct Emissions* arise from sources that are owned or controlled by the Council including emissions from our plant and vehicle fleet and fuel.

*Scope 2 Indirect Emissions* arise from the generation of purchased electricity and heating. The energy is generated elsewhere, however as a user the Council is responsible for these emissions.

*Scope 3 Indirect Emissions* arise from sources that are not owned and not directly controlled by the Council. However, they are related to our activities. This includes emissions from the supply chain, such as goods we have purchased and services that we have outsourced. It also includes emissions from the water we consume, our waste services, employee commuting and business travel.

*Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)* are designed to manage stormwater locally, to mimic natural drainage and encourage its infiltration and passive treatment. SuDS are designed to both manage the flood and pollution risks resulting from urban runoff and to contribute wherever possible to environmental enhancement and place-making.

*Sustainable Management of Natural Resources* is the use of natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and

enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide.

*Sustainable Transport Options* are walking, cycling, public transport and electric vehicles.

*Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)* is a measure used to compare the emissions from various GHGs based upon their global warming potential. For example, the global warming potential for methane over 100 years is 21. This means that one million metric tons of methane emissions is equivalent to 21 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.

*The 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris* in 2015, was when 196 parties (countries) signed the latest legally binding international treaty on climate change.

*Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs)* are vehicles that emit less than 75g of CO<sub>2</sub> per km from the exhaust.

*Well-To-Tank Emissions* also known as upstream or indirect emissions, is an average of all the GHG emissions released into the atmosphere from the production, processing and delivery of a fuel or energy.

### 3. INTRODUCTION

This is the consultation draft of the Newport City Council Climate Change Plan that sets out the proposed themes, priorities, actions, and milestones that we need to take as a Council over the next five years to:

- Reach net zero carbon as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city’s journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

This consultation seeks your views on the draft Climate Change Plan which once finalised will be a key document for the Council and will shape the Council’s climate change mitigation and adaptation journey over the next five years.

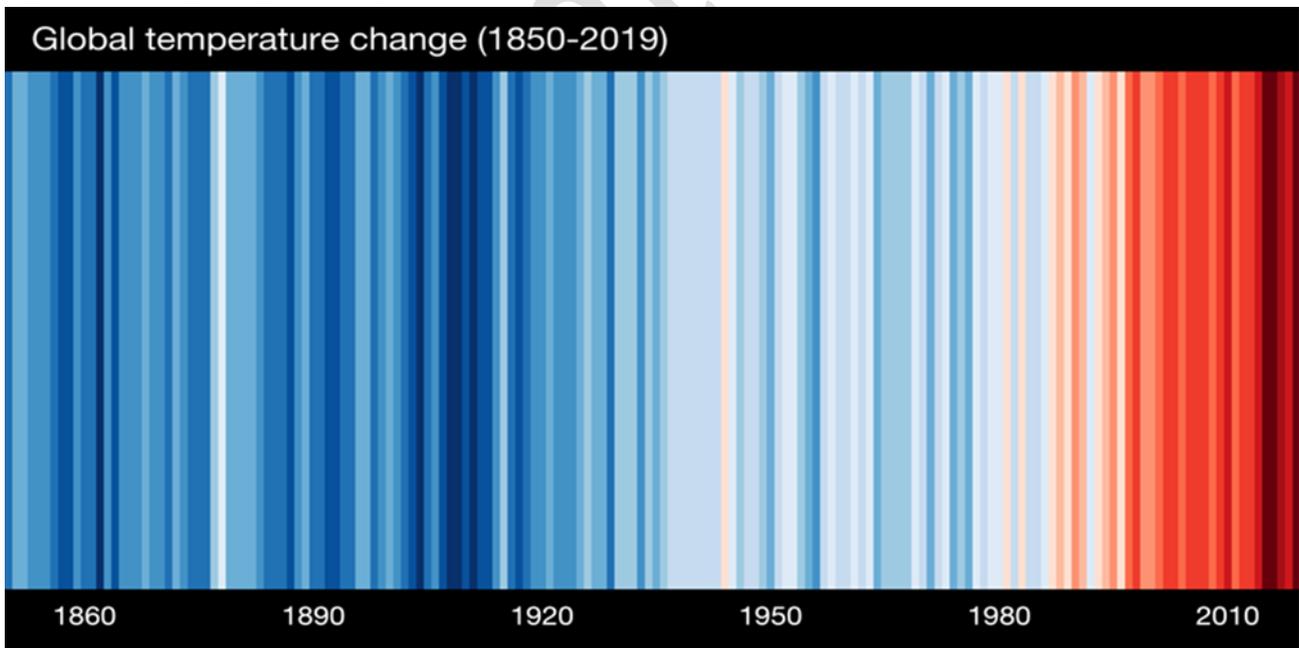
The closing date for responses is 31 December 2021.

#### 3.1 What is Climate Change and Global Warming?

Climate change encompasses a wide range of changes to our climate, including average temperature and precipitation levels. It includes warming and the “side effects” of warming, for example; melting glaciers, heavier rainstorms, or more frequent drought.

Global warming refers to the Earth’s rising surface temperature which is one symptom of the much larger problem of human-caused climate change.

*Figure i: Average Surface Temperatures*



Warming Stripes. Source: WMO, 2020

Over recent decades, we have seen a notable increase in the average surface temperature, as indicated in [figure i](#). Each stripe represents the average temperature difference of a single year compared with the 20th century average. The red lines indicate a warmer than average reading and blue indicating a colder than average reading, with the stronger colours corresponding to a larger

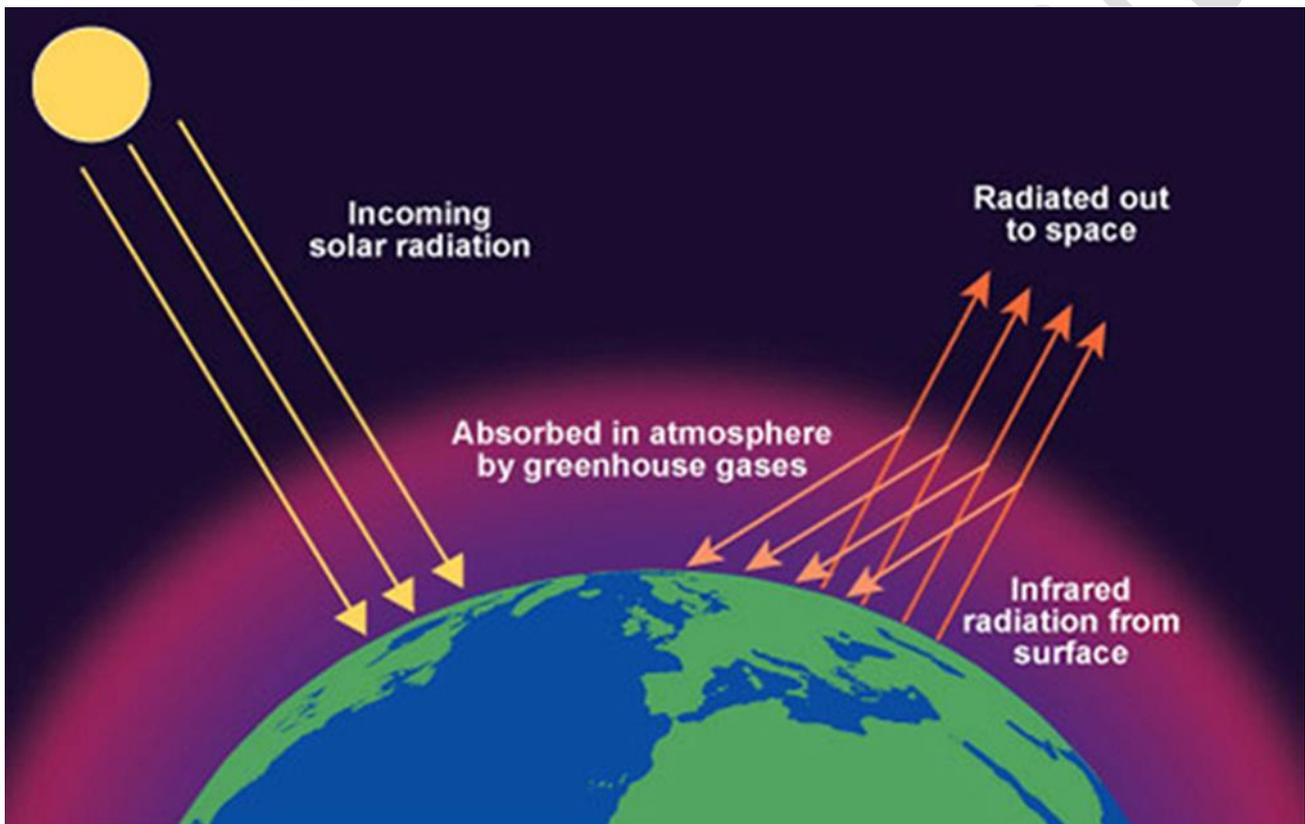
difference. Together the stripes vividly show how, and to what extent, the global temperature has changed over the years.

### 3.2 What is Causing this Warming?

As we know, the Earth is surrounded by a thin layer of gases. These gases include both naturally occurring and human-derived “greenhouse gases” (GHG) such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour and nitrous oxide.

As solar radiation from the sun reaches the Earth, a proportion of it is absorbed by the GHG and the rest is reflected back into space.

Figure ii: Greenhouse Effect



Greenhouse effect. Source: Open University, 2020

Source: <https://www.open.edu/openlearn/ocw/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=68980&section=2.2>

Having the right quantity and balance of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere gives us the temperatures required to live comfortably on our planet. Without any greenhouse gases at all, the average temperature of the Earth would be  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Figure iii: Changes to our Climate

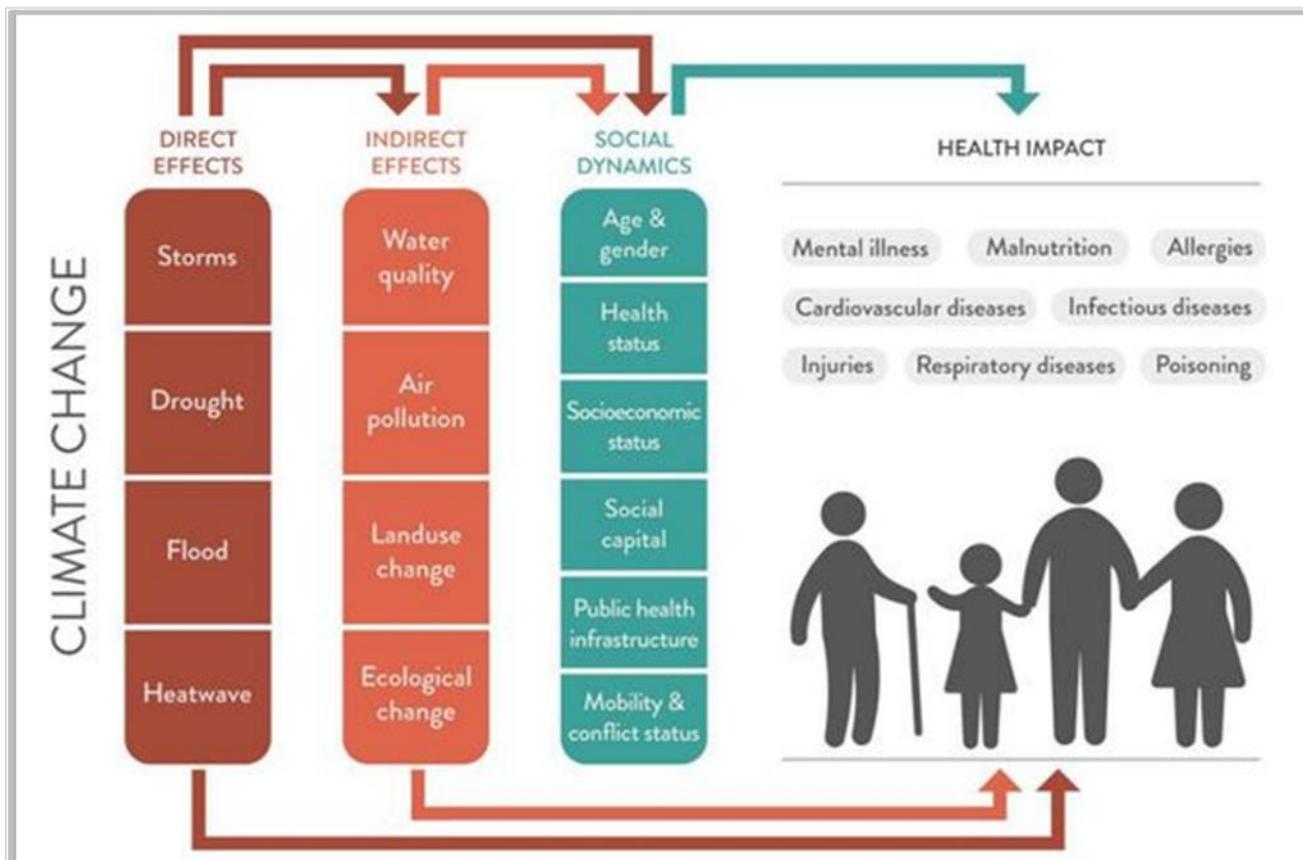


The rise in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is resulting in too much heat energy being retained, and an increased rate of global warming, resulting in significant changes to our climate.

### 3.3 What are the Impacts?

There are many direct and indirect effects of global warming and climate change.

Figure iv: Climate Change Impacts



Source: Lancet Commission

In the UK, it is forecast that we will experience changing weather patterns with stronger storms occurring more often, bringing an increased risk of flooding to local areas. During the summer months temperatures will continue to rise, bringing heatwaves and drought.

These changes will affect the quality of land, land use, and agriculture. Water and air quality will continue to worsen, and there will be changes to local ecology and wildlife biodiversity as a result of this, with some local species at risk of extinction.

With agriculture being affected, the cost of food will increase along with the cost of living. Damage to land and infrastructure will result in an increased strain on public services and local economies.

Changes in temperatures will also result in pests settling further north due to the warmer climate which will bring with them more diseases, not usually seen in the UK. Changes to the climate will also bring with it new forms of illnesses linked to extremes in temperatures, with the young and the elderly being most affected. The health system will continue to be put under even more pressure.

It is important to note that all these consequences are inter-connected and in the same way they can all be mitigated by doing all we can to keep climate change to a minimum.

### 3.4 Paris Agreement

In 2015, 196 parties at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris, signed the latest legally binding international treaty on climate change.

Figure v: Paris Agreement

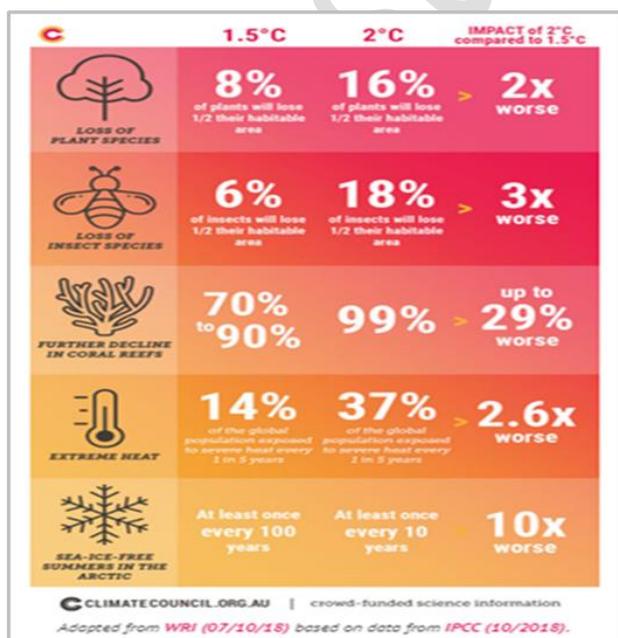


Source: [sustainability.vale.edu](https://sustainability.vale.edu)

This treaty outlined three main objectives:

- To limit global warming to well below two degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
- To enhance resilience to climate impacts, which will be unavoidable due to the greenhouse gases already emitted
- To align financial flows in the world with these objectives.

Figure vi: Climate Related Risks



The risks associated with of the planet warming by 2 degrees Celsius are considerably worse than if global temperatures rose by only 1.5 degree Celsius. Those risks increase drastically if the planet warms to above 2 degrees Celsius.

If action is taken now, global warming of the planet may be limited to within 1.5 degrees Celsius by the middle of the century, drastically minimising the effects of climate change. If action is not taken soon, this deadline will be surpassed, and it will be too late.

Source: <https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/infographic-the-difference-between-1-5-and-2-degrees-warming/>

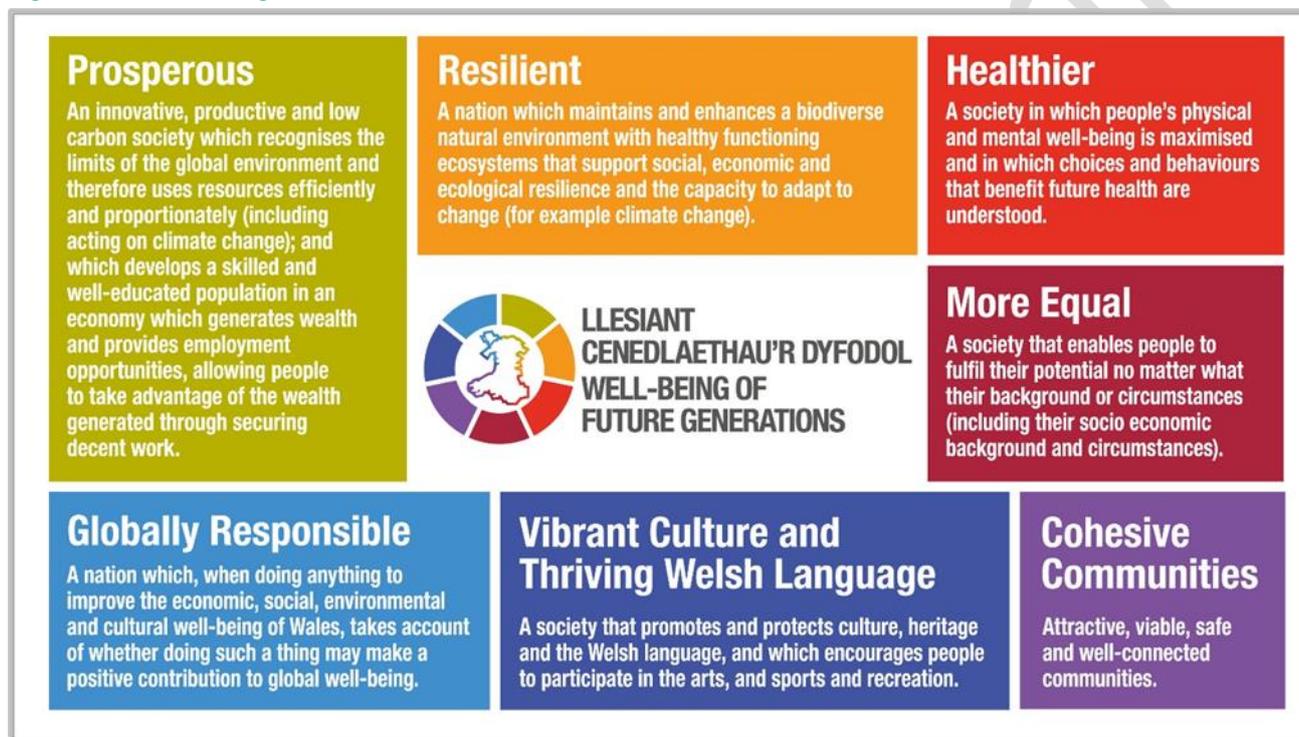
## 3.5 Wales Context

### 3.5.1 Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The [Well-being of Future Generations Act](#) is comprehensive legislative approach to strengthening action on sustainable development in Wales, with a legal link to the [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#). The Act sets out a well-being duty on the Council and other specified bodies to carry out sustainable development and improve the well-being of Wales in accordance with the sustainable development principles.

The Act puts in place seven well-being goals which encompass a vision to improve well-being, including striving to reduce the impacts of climate change for the future.

Figure vii: Well-being Goals



The sustainable development principle means that a body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

In addition, [46 national indicators](#) help tell a story of progress against the well-being goals. In addition, the Welsh Government are currently consulting on a set of national milestones to provide a mechanism for monitoring national progress towards the seven well-being goals.

There are several measures that are directly related to climate change and carbon reduction.

Milestone 7: Indicator Number 14 - Ecological Footprint of Wales

Milestone 8: Indicator Number 41 - Emissions of Greenhouse Gases within Wales

Milestone tbc: Indicator Number 44 - Status of Biological diversity of Wales

### 3.5.2 Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The [Environment Act](#) shows how the UN priorities can be implemented at a state and regional level including climate change targets, biodiversity duty and the sustainable management of natural resources. The Act sets out a minimum reduction in emissions of 80% by 2050. This target has since been revised and increased to 100% by 2050.

In Wales, our nature, land, water, and air are our ultimate resource. However, demands on these natural resources are increasing and one of the greatest challenges we face is to find a way to secure healthy, resilient, and productive ecosystems for the future whilst still meeting the challenges of creating jobs, housing, and infrastructure. The Environment Act helps us to meet this challenge.

### 3.5.3 The Climate Emergency and Net Zero 2050

In 2019, the Welsh Government was the first parliament in the world to declare a climate emergency. That same year, all UK government administrations agreed to raise the emissions target further and set a carbon zero target by 2050 (apart from Scotland who aims to get there 5 years earlier). In 2021, the Welsh Government set out a legal commitment to achieve net zero by 2050 but is striving to “get there sooner”.

### 3.5.4 Net Zero Welsh Public Sector 2030 and the Route Map to Decarbonisation

To reach this goal, the public sector has been tasked with becoming net zero carbon by 2030. The Council is fully committed to addressing the climate emergency and is currently working towards the ambition of becoming a net zero carbon organisation by 2030 and supporting Wales to be net zero carbon by 2050.

The [Route Map to Decarbonisation](#) guides the development of the Welsh public sector’s contribution to future all Wales low carbon delivery plans and is an overview of the actions and milestones needed to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. It sets out a vision, the journey, and areas of action for decarbonisation.

Figure viii: Route Map to Decarbonisation Vision

*“by 2030 choosing zero carbon will be the routine, culturally embedded and self-regulating across the Welsh public sector”*

Figure ix: Route Map to Decarbonisation Journey to Net Zero



Figure x: Route Map to Decarbonisation Areas of Action



It also states that the public sector has a wider role in shaping our society-wide low carbon journey. The Council Climate Change Plan will use the route map as a framework for delivery.

### 3.5.5 South East Wales Transport Commission

The First Minister for Wales established the [South East Wales Transport Commission](#) (SEWTC) to investigate sustainable ways to tackle congestion on the M4 in South East Wales. The Commission has set out a set of [recommendations](#) structured around the concept of a network of transport alternatives.

### 3.5.6 Air Quality

The World Health Organisation (WHO) developed air quality standards for a range of pollutants to protect human health. Air quality standards have been written into UK and Welsh legislation, namely Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010. The legislation makes the UK Government, the Welsh Government, and local authorities responsible for tackling air pollution. The responsibility of the local authority is to identify and monitor areas within its district that may exceed the air quality objectives. If an exceedance is found the area must be declared as an air quality management area (AQMA) and an action plan be developed to improve. Within the UK the main pollutants of concern covered under this legislation are nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particulate material (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>).

In Newport we currently have 11 AQMAs:

- Caerleon
- Malpas Road, south
- Chepstow Road / Clarence Place / Caerleon Road
- Cefn Road

- Caerphilly Road
- George Street

AQMAs along the M4:

- Royal Oak Hill
- Basseleg Road, Glasllwch
- St Julians
- Glasllwch Road, High Cross
- Malpas Road, Shaftesbury

Priorities and actions identified in the Climate Change Plan will support the work that is underway to improve air quality in Newport.

## 3.6 Local Authority Context

### 3.6.1 Corporate Plan

The Council's [Corporate Plan 2017-22](#) has four well-being objectives which were set to maximise the Council's contribution to achieving the Well-being of Future Generations Act Well-being Goals. The Well-being Objective are:

- **To improve skills, educational outcomes & employment opportunities**
- **To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment**
- **To enable people to be healthy, independent & resilient**
- **To build cohesive & sustainable communities**

Limiting climate change and reducing our carbon emissions are key to achieving all of our well-being objectives and the well-being goals.

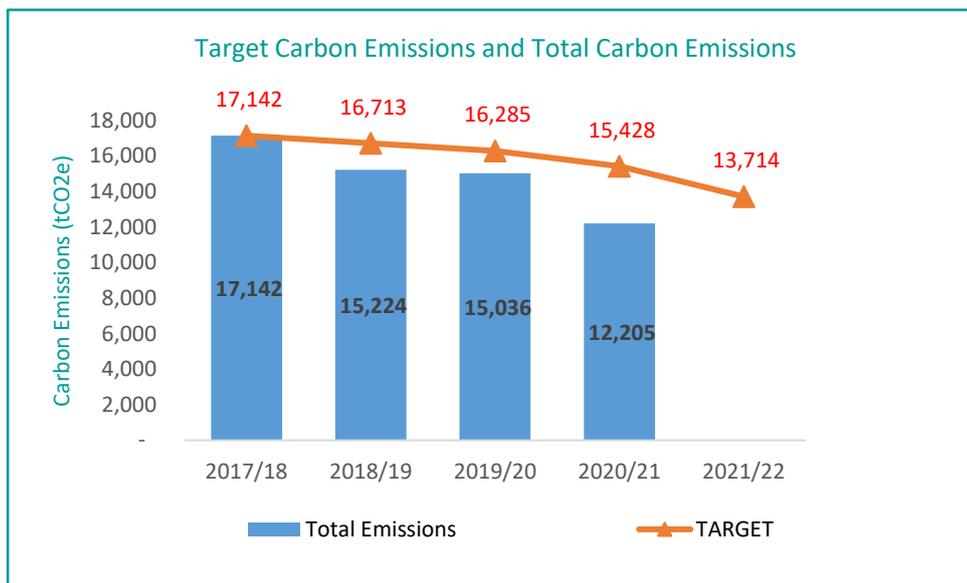
### 3.6.2 Carbon Management Plan

The Council's [Carbon Management Plan 2018-22](#) which was focussed on carbon emissions from scope 1 and 2 has already started the Council's journey to net zero carbon and will be reviewed at the end of 2021. The reviewed and updated Carbon Management Plan will provide more detail and support the delivery of the Climate Change Plan.

## 4. WHERE ARE WE NOW?

The Council, along with all public sector organisations in Wales, has made a commitment to become carbon neutral by 2030.

Figure xi: Council Carbon Emissions



Great strides have been made to reduce carbon emissions in line with the targets that were set out in our [Carbon Management Plan](#). From Figure xi, it is clear that we have continued to reduce our total emissions below the target values each year. This has resulted in a 29% reduction of scope

1 and scope 2 emissions compared to the baseline year that was initially set as 2017/2018.

### 4.1 Measures to Reduce Emissions Across the Council

The Council has taken a variety of approaches to reduce carbon across the organisation, including:

#### 4.1.1 LED Streetlighting

Completing a project to convert all older inefficient streetlights to modern LED alternatives. The project involved the conversation of over 14,000 lights across the city resulting in a 56% reduction in consumption and associated carbon emissions.

#### 4.1.2 Building Energy Efficiency Measures

Reducing utility energy consumption via operational improvements and behaviour change, and a range of energy efficiency measures have been implemented. These include, draught proofing, insulation, improved heating controls, solar panels, and LED lighting to name a few. The standard of new Council buildings and extensions has also been improved to reduce energy and carbon emissions.

#### 4.1.3 Gwent Healthy Travel Charter

Signing up to the [Gwent Healthy Travel Charter](#) which contains a series of commitments to support staff and visitors to reduce travel, walk and cycle more, take public transport, and switch to electric vehicles. The Gwent public sector Healthy Travel Charter was launched in November 2020. 23 Public Services Board Organisations across Gwent have signed up to the which commits to 15 actions over three years.

#### 4.1.4 Electric Vehicles and Charging

The introduction of electric vehicles, which were first used to deliver Council services in 2018. has increased significantly, with the Council now aiming to have replaced all cars and light vans with electric alternatives by April 2022. Electric vehicle chargers have also been installed across multiple Council sites to support the transition away from fossil fuelled vehicles by 2030.

In 2021, the Council was the first Welsh Local Authority to invest in a fully electric Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV). Six refuse vehicles will be electric by April 2022, and the entire fleet of RCVs will be fully electric by the end of the decade.

#### 4.1.5 Roof-Mounted Solar PV

At the time of writing, the Council has the largest roof mounted solar panel array on any building in Wales with a 500kWP system, which was installed at The Geraint Thomas National Velodrome of Wales in September 2020. This formed part of a wider roll-out of 2.3 MW of roof mounted solar panels working with Egni Coop community energy cooperative across 27 buildings in total. The solar panels can generate over 2 Giga Watt hours of renewable electricity per year, significantly reducing the carbon emissions associated with importing electricity from the grid.

### 4.2 Measures to Reduce Emissions Across the City

The Council has taken a variety of approaches to reduce carbon across the city, including:

#### 4.2.1 Sustainable Travel

Implementing numerous active travel schemes to promote walking and cycling. The Council has installed 50 public electric vehicle charge points across the city, mostly in Council run public car parks. The next phase of EV charging installations will include on-street residential chargers and rapid charging hubs.

#### 4.2.2 Low Carbon Housing

Approving two low carbon housing developments, where the developers have agreed not to use any fossil fuel to provide heating. The developments have also included sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) planted with a wet meadow mix of flora, including nut and berry bearing trees and shrubs to provide foraging opportunities and habitats for wildlife. The Council is also in the process of developing a new Local Development Plan to ensure that any new developments align with the city's requirement to be net zero carbon by 2050.

### 4.3 Future Plans

#### 4.3.1 Building Energy Efficiency Measures

To achieve the carbon reductions required to achieve net zero carbon by 2030, extensive building retrofits will be required. As well as continuing to deliver schemes in partnership with our property joint venture company Newport Norse Limited, the Council are also embarking on a multi-million pound retrofit programme in conjunction with a specialist energy services company through the Reift Programme of works. As well as reducing our consumption and generating our own electricity, one

of the main objectives will be to remove or significantly reduce its reliance on gas boilers, replacing them with more efficient heat pump systems.

### 4.3.2 Renewable Energy Generation for Buildings

Solar PV is already installed on over 30 Council buildings across the city and we will continue to install solar PV wherever possible. Reducing existing consumption to a minimum will maximise the proportion of our usage that comes from on-site generated Zero Carbon electricity. Converting our heating systems from fossil fuels such as oil and gas to electric heat pumps will not only save energy overall, but will increase our electricity consumption significantly, requiring large solar PV and battery storage systems to maximise carbon reductions.

### 4.3.3 Ground Based Solar PV

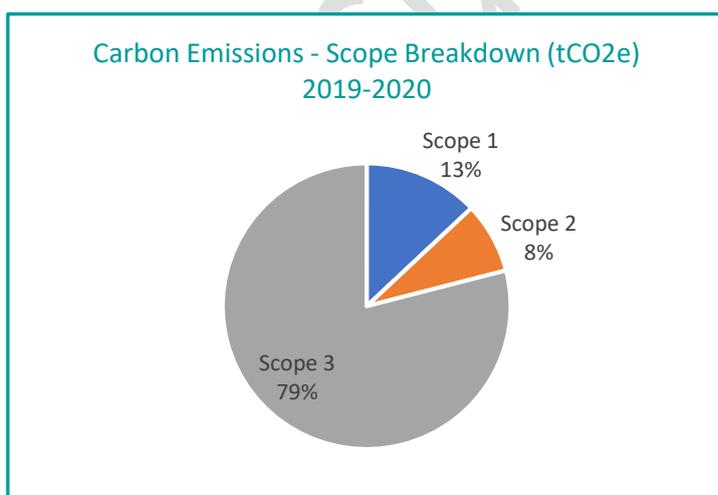
A small number of selected locations are being investigated for this technology. These larger systems can make a greater contribution in tackling the climate emergency. Options for direct charging of electric vehicles are being explored which would allow 100% zero emission Council vehicles to operate in the city.

### 4.3.4 Local Area Energy Planning

A pilot project to develop a long term, city-wide energy plan for Newport is also underway. The Local Area Energy Plan pilot is a Welsh Government initiative which asks local authorities to set out a plan for how their area can meet energy needs through renewable and non-carbon sources. The plan will assess current energy systems, and detail both practical actions and a long-term vision towards creating a zero-carbon energy system for the city by 2050. The plan is currently under development and should be published by the end of the calendar year (2021).

## 4.4 Baselineing our Carbon Emissions

Figure xii: Breakdown of Carbon Emissions by Scope



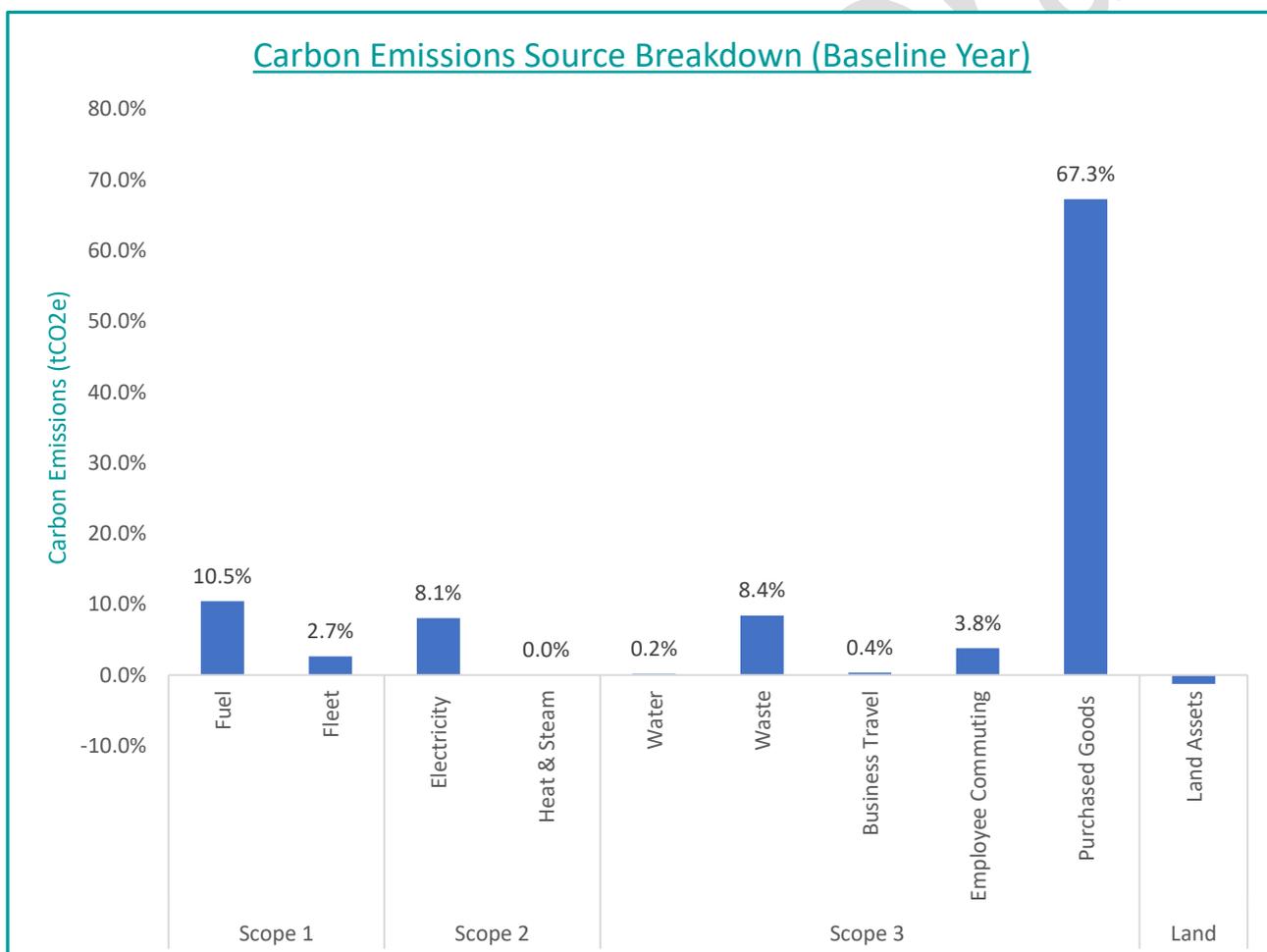
Welsh Government has recently published [guidance](#) (May 2021) to public sector organisations to enable a consistent approach across Wales for reporting on their organisational carbon emissions. The new reporting methodology considers all emissions associated with activities performed by local authorities including fuel, energy, and water consumption, waste disposal, employee commuting, business travel, and land use. The addition

of scope 3 emissions from waste, employee commuting, business travel and purchased goods and services has resulted in the Council's reported emission totals increasing considerably compared to previous years.

Well-To-Tank (WTT) emissions are being considered for the first time to demonstrate the true impact of the processes, considering the upstream Scope 3 carbon emissions associated with extraction, refining, and transportation.

In the current Welsh Government guidance, supply chain emissions associated with the procurement of goods and services are classed as indirect scope 3 emissions. This is the area of biggest increase compared to previous years when this was not reported. The supply chain emissions are based on spend on a certain category and the emission factor associated with that category. It is recognised that this is an estimated assumption-based approach and does not give an accurate account of emissions. Welsh Government has stated that procurement is at best a rough estimate for the time being and will continue to be worked on to provide more accurate results. However, it is still useful to understand the categories of spend with the largest carbon emission totals associated with them.

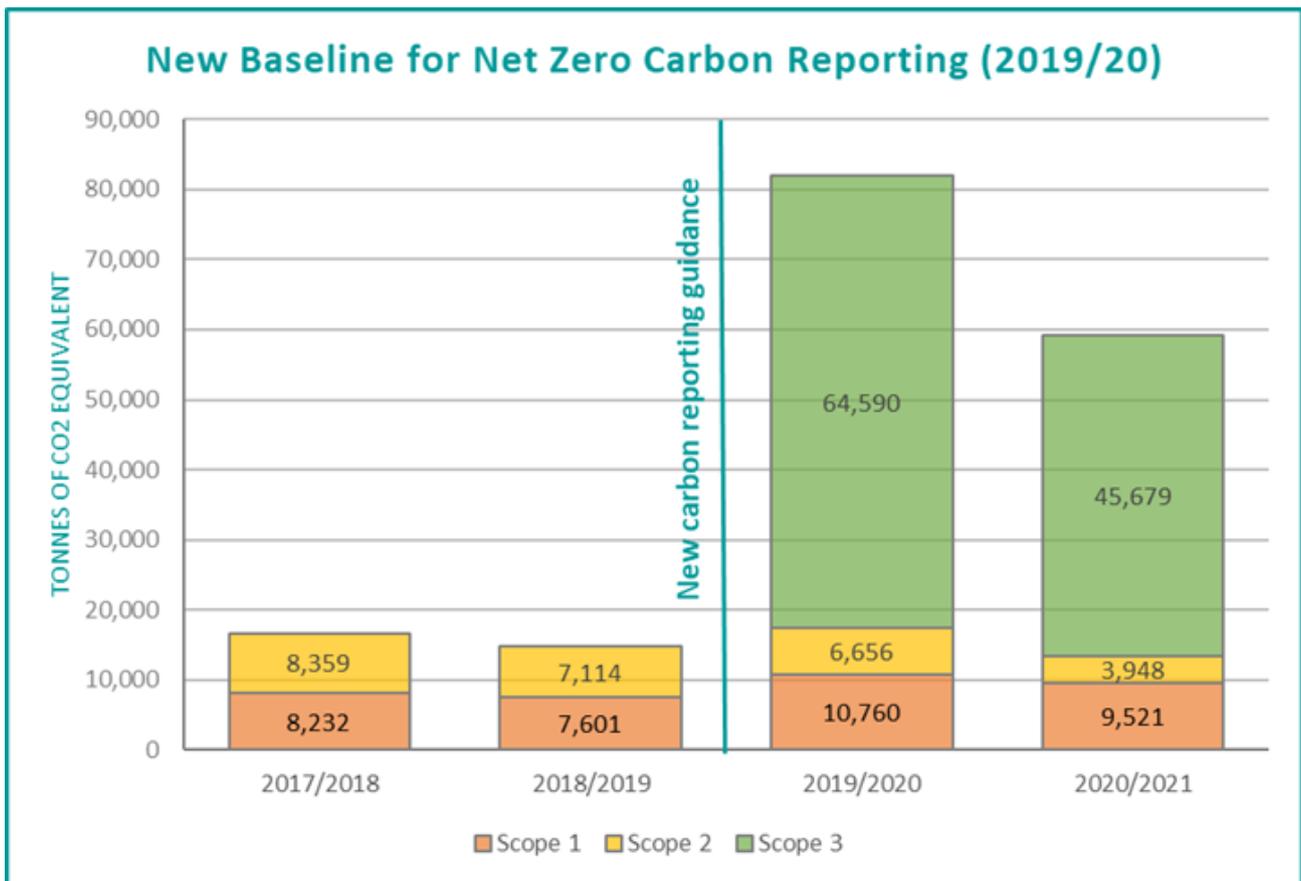
Figure xiii: The Baseline for Carbon Reporting



The baseline for the Council which aligns with the net zero carbon baseline for Welsh Government is for the financial year 2019-2020. The Council during that period emitted the equivalent of 82,006 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere.

As we can see carbon emissions from the goods and services that we procure is a large proportion of the total and will need to be one of the areas of focus for the Council over the coming years. The plans for the addressing these emissions are covered in section 5.5 of this plan.

Figure xiv: Net Zero Carbon Reporting and the New Baseline



It should be noted that significant reductions were made the following financial year to the baseline due to COVID-19 restrictions reducing the number of staff working out of Council offices. We would be expecting to see a slight increase in overall tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emitted in 2021-22 due to some services returning to close to normal.

## 5. DELIVERY THEMES

### 5.1 Theme 1: Organisational Leadership & Culture



#### 5.1.1 2030 Vision

*The climate emergency will be at the heart of all our work. In the decisions we take we will factor in positive action to tackle climate change impacts. We will lead by example and empower our partners, communities, and individuals to tackle the climate emergency.*

Behaviour change, improved understanding of our environmental impact, education and training will be key.

We want everyone to understand the emergency we face and respond to this in their day-to-day actions, decisions, and longer-term visions for our internal services and for the city as a whole. Raising awareness and understanding of the threat of climate change will help shape behaviours across the organisation to align with our net zero carbon aspiration.

Our new senior leadership structure recognises the importance of climate change by introducing a Strategic Director for Environment and Sustainability. The actions being committed to under the Organisational Leadership & Culture theme will demonstrate a Council-wide commitment to net zero carbon. We will show leadership and accountability in delivering these priorities by embedding climate change-centric thinking into our policy-setting and decision-making processes.

#### 5.1.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set out four priorities:

- 1) Behaviours & Role-Modelling:** Our elected members and workforce will be encouraged and supported to consider their individual contribution to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and leaders will role model the Council's expectations.
- 2) Governance & Performance:** Our democratic and corporate functions will be committed to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and our decision-making, governance framework and performance monitoring will seek to reflect this commitment.
- 3) Promotion & Engagement:** Publicise progress and achievements to embed aspirations to be net zero carbon by 2030
- 4) Financial Commitment:** To plan for the financial impacts of climate change, and to ensure that our medium to long term financial planning contributes to the delivery of the Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions where possible

### 5.1.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<b>1. <i>Behaviours &amp; Role-Modelling:</i></b> Our elected members and workforce will be encouraged and supported to consider their individual contribution to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and leaders will role model the Council's expectations.	i. Develop a programme of training for elected members, managers and staff.	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of elected members attending training.</li> <li>• % of senior managers attending training.</li> <li>• Achieving carbon literate accreditation as a Council (Bronze, Silver and Gold).</li> <li>• The Council's Induction programme will include information on climate change and carbon reduction.</li> <li>• Online tools, guidance and information provided to staff to help them work towards reducing their carbon footprint both in work and private life.</li> <li>• Content for staff newsletter (carbon reduction).</li> <li>• Promote schemes that support reducing carbon footprint e.g. cycling schemes, public transport incentives etc.</li> <li>• No of climate change champions in each service area.</li> </ul>
	ii. All elected members undertake carbon literacy training within the first year after local elections with regular updates.	May 2023	
	iii. All senior managers (service manager and above) undertake mandatory carbon literacy training.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Incorporate climate change vision and plan into the induction for every new member of staff in the Council.	Sep 2022	
	v. Provide mandatory climate change awareness training for new / existing members of staff.	Start Sept 2022	
	vi. Provide staff with information and guidance on how they can support reducing their carbon footprint for their work/life choices.	Sep 2022	
	vii. Lead by example and seek to challenge poor practice and behaviours where climate change is not being properly considered in the actions of others.	Ongoing	
	viii. Embed net zero carbon and climate change action in our corporate values framework incorporating it into our people management activity such as recognition awards, performance management and behavioural frameworks.	Sep 2022	
	ix. Support and encourage workforce to embed carbon reduction and climate change action across the Council by setting up a Climate Change Network.	Apr 2022	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<p><b>2. Governance &amp; Performance:</b> Our democratic and corporate functions will be committed to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and our decision-making, governance framework and performance monitoring will seek to reflect this commitment.</p>	i. All political and corporate decisions to consider the impact of climate change and carbon reduction.	Apr 2022  Sep 2022  Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cabinet reports consider climate change and carbon reduction direct and indirect impacts.</li> <li>Scrutiny Committees required to challenge and assess climate change impacts.</li> <li>Change programme business cases to consider climate change and carbon reduction impacts.</li> </ul>
	ii. Ensure the work to develop the Corporate Plan 2022-27 considers the commitments made in this plan and embeds our aspiration to be net zero carbon through the projects and objectives.	Oct 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Next Corporate Plan 2022-27 to support vision and delivery of the Climate Change Plan.</li> <li>Service plans will support delivery of the Climate Change Plan.</li> <li>Progress against delivery plan objectives and actions will be monitored and reported as part of the mid and end of year review and Corporate Self-Assessment / Annual Report.</li> </ul>
	iii. Ensure performance measures include our organisational targets towards becoming net zero carbon.	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welsh Government performance measure and targets will be a key performance indicator for the Council. Similar to waste reduction targets, targets.</li> <li>Progress against performance measure will be reported regularly as part of the Corporate Self-Assessment and Annual Report.</li> </ul>
	iv. Review all policies and procedures to ensure that decarbonisation and climate change is considered.	Sep 2022	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<b>3. Promotion &amp; Engagement:</b> Publicise progress and achievements to embed aspirations to be net zero carbon by 2030	i. Report on progress against the Climate Change Plan annually (See 1 above) as part of the Corporate Annual Report / Self-Assessment.	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full fair assessment of progress to net zero and implementation of the Climate Change Plan is detailed in the Corporate Plan Annual Report.</li> <li>• Dedicated space in all our channels:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- intranet, website, newsletters, social media, Newport Matters.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Awards incorporating climate change action.</li> <li>• What have staff done personally re the climate emergency.</li> </ul>
	ii. Positively engage with our residents and communities on our journey to carbon zero. e.g. Newport Matters, messages from Leader/CM/Chief Exec, social media, dedicated web page, interest groups etc	Sep 2022	
	iii. Recognise positive actions and behaviours demonstrated by the workforce and publicise these through our engagement channels. e.g. staff newsletter, dedicated Intranet page etc.	Sep 2022	
<b>Financial Commitment:</b> To plan for the financial impacts of climate change, and to ensure that our medium to long term financial planning contributes to the delivery of the Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions where possible	i. Consider climate change and carbon reduction initiatives within the council's long term capital programme and revenue budget / Medium Term Financial Plan, maximising the use of external funding where possible.	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance invested in reducing tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions</li> <li>• Finance saved by reducing tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions</li> </ul>
	ii. Commit to explore appropriate sources of external funding and innovative use of internal funds to drive the change required to achieve our aspiration to become net zero carbon by 2030.	Annually	
	iii. All business cases for transformational change programme and projects consider carbon reduction financial and non-financial impacts.	Annually	
	iv. Review all investments to ensure they are invested in ethically based funds.	2022	
	v. Use our influence to encourage the staff pension fund to invest in ethically based funds.	2022	

## 5.2 Theme 2: Our Buildings



### 5.2.1 2030 Vision

*To achieve net zero carbon energy across our buildings by 2030*

Page 39

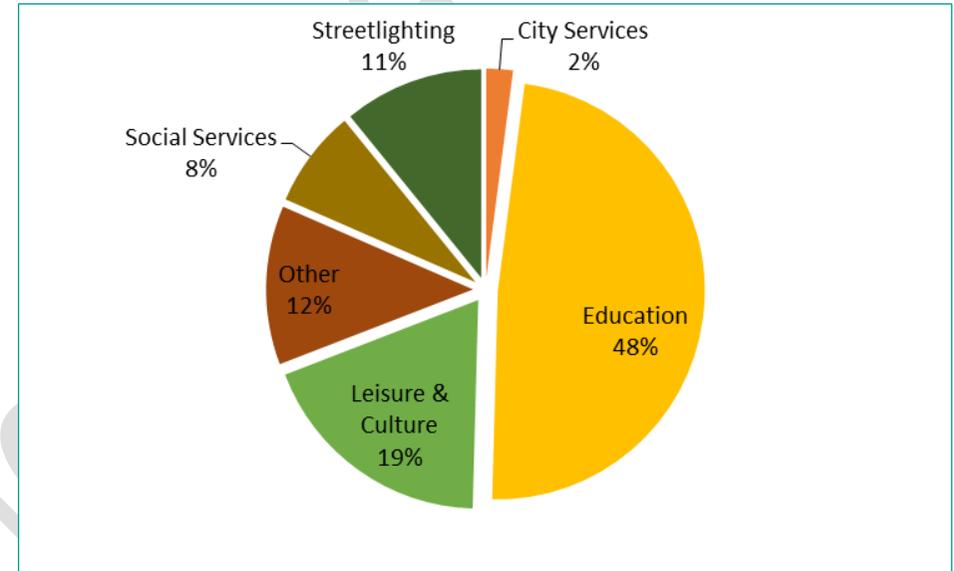
Our building emissions as a Council are estimated to be **15,231 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)** which equates to **18.6%** of our overall emissions.

This includes the emissions from fuel for heating, electricity, and district heat.

Buildings and assets related to education such as schools make up a large proportion of carbon emissions from our estate and are therefore a focus for the Council.

Significant investment is being made in our schools via the Welsh Government 21st Century Schools programme, and the Council are working with Welsh Government to ensure those schools are as near to net zero carbon as is affordable.

Figure xv: Breakdown of total building emissions by building type



### 5.2.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set five priorities:

- 1) New Council Buildings:** All new building to be net zero carbon.
- 2) Building Retrofitting:** Deep retrofit with the aim of creating net zero carbon energy buildings.
- 3) Renewable Heat:** Implementation of renewable heat in new buildings.
- 4) Natural Gas:** A commitment to significantly reduce or remove natural gas heating across the buildings.
- 5) Building Rationalisation:** Audit current assets to understand their long-term carbon impact with the aim of better strategic utilisation.

## 5.2.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
<b>1. <i>New Council Buildings:</i></b> All new buildings will be net zero carbon.	i. Ensure commitment for building to be net zero carbon is clearly communicated to all stakeholders at the start of any new build project.	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational carbon emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e).</li> <li>Costs for getting to net zero carbon (£ spent per tCO<sub>2</sub>e saved) and (£/m<sup>2</sup>).</li> <li>Additional £ spent to achieve net zero carbon by the Council.</li> </ul>
	ii. Include requirements for buildings to use net zero carbon energy in the project brief.	Immediately	
	iii. Ensure early engagement to help develop the overall net zero carbon heating strategy for new buildings.	Immediately	
	iv. The Council to provide additional funding where reasonable to meet net zero carbon operational energy targets for new buildings.	Immediately	
<b><i>Building Retrofitting:</i></b> Deep retrofit with the aim of creating net zero carbon energy buildings.	i. The Council will set appropriate business case parameters to allow the deep retrofit of suitable sites and to tackle a blend of challenging and more straight forward measures from the outset.	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% carbon reduction of each site post retrofit.</li> <li>% of the Council's electricity consumption met by solar PV.</li> <li>% of the Council's electricity consumption met by solar PV.</li> <li>% of site energy sources from onsite solar PV.</li> <li>kWh of electricity exported to the city.</li> </ul>
	ii. Solar PV generation will be maximised to provide the highest proportion of consumed electricity as is viable per location.	Immediately	
<b>3. <i>Renewable Heat:</i></b> Implementation of renewable heat in new buildings	i. Mandate within the project brief that only low carbon heating solutions are to be considered as heating sources.	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of renewable heat as proportion to whole portfolio.</li> <li>% of project Staff that have received the training.</li> </ul>
	ii. Ensure project team / building users have received necessary training on low carbon heating solution options.	2023	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
	iii. Consider nearby buildings (Council owned / public / private) when determining energy strategy for the building heat networks.	Immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of building occupants who have received awareness training.</li> </ul>
4. <i>Natural Gas</i> : A commitment to significantly reduce or remove natural gas heating supplies across our buildings.	i. Demonstrate commitment to wider roll out, by trialling 1-2 demonstration projects in the first year of the strategy.	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in % of floor area heating by gas vs renewables.</li> <li>• Increase in utility costs for sites that have moved to low carbon heating sources.</li> </ul>
	ii. Develop communication strategy for explaining decision to move to low carbon heating, and how that will affect building occupants.	2022	
	iii. Subsidise short term increased revenue costs for sites that have transitioned from gas heating to low carbon alternatives	2022	
Page 41 <i>Building Rationalisation</i> : Audit current assets to understand their long-term carbon impact with the aim of better strategic utilisation.	i. Develop a prioritisation matrix for rationalising current assets owned by the Council to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current utility costs</li> <li>- Costs for deep carbonisation</li> </ul>	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of carbon emissions reduced as a result of reduction in buildings.</li> </ul>
	ii. Identify properties which have significant long term carbon impacts on the Council if retained.	2023	
	iii. Identify properties that will require the largest investment to decarbonise.	2023	
	iv. Carry out strategic review of assets	2025	

## 5.3 Theme 3: Our Land



### 5.3.1 2030 Vision

Page 42

*A city which sustainably manages and increases its natural resources, protecting and enhancing the natural environment in a carbon neutral and climate responsible manner*

Our Council owned land and woodland is estimated to provide biological carbon storage of **1,041 CO<sub>2</sub>e** which equates to an offset of **-1.3%**.

Biological carbon sequestration (capture) and storage is provided by the storage of carbon dioxide in vegetation such as grasslands, forests, soils and oceans.

Carbon capture and storage is an essential part of limiting the impact of climate change. Maintaining and expanding habitats such as woodland on our estate is key to protecting and enhancing carbon stored.

### 5.3.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set four priorities:

- 1) *Trees & Woodland:*** Improve human health, environmental quality, carbon reduction and capture by sustainably managing and increasing Newport's trees and woodland.
- 2) *Ecosystem Resilience:*** Manage and improve the health and resilience of ecologically sensitive sites by sustainably increasing, restoring and connecting habitats and wildlife.
- 3) *Urban Greenspace:*** Increase green infrastructure in the urban/public realm for climate adaptation, cooling and flood alleviation, providing carbon reduction and clean air.
- 4) *Council Owned Leased Land:*** Reduce carbon emissions from Council owned farmland and any other leased land.

### 5.3.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
1. <i>Trees &amp; Woodland</i> : improve human health, environmental quality, carbon reduction and capture by sustainably managing and increasing Newport's trees and woodland.	i. Ensure an overall increase of tree cover by developing an urban tree strategy and reviewing and adapting existing tree planting policies to incorporate best practice. E.g. <a href="#">Melbourne's urban forest tree strategy</a> .	Dec 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon capture.</li> <li>• <a href="#">iTreeEco</a> to measure carbon and value               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of trees.</li> <li>- % increase in trees.</li> <li>- Hectare of tree cover.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	ii. Improve baseline data of tree cover across the local authority area.	Dec 2022	
	iii. Identify suitable locations within Council land for tree planting including reallocation of land and replanting for losses in ash woodland.	Dec 2023	
	iv. Increase tree cover In line with the findings of the iTree study by 26,000 on council owned land.	Mar 2030	
	v. Ensure the sustainability of tree stock by maximising opportunities to source stock of local provenance and origin.	Ongoing	
	vi. Work with city partners to provide suitable locations within the Council land portfolio for tree planting including reallocation of land and replanting for losses in ash woodland.	Ongoing	
	vii. Evaluate the need and consider taking on low value land to increase tree cover and biodiversity.	Dec 2023	
2. <i>Ecosystem Resilience</i> : Manage and improve the health and resilience of ecologically sensitive sites by sustainably increasing, restoring and connecting habitats and wildlife.	i. Use green infrastructure mapping and assessment to change land management practices to create, maintain and restore biodiverse, climate resilient environments and provide carbon storage.	Dec 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon capture</li> <li>• Up to date biodiversity plan in place and being implemented.</li> <li>• Increase in biodiversity.</li> <li>• Hectares of improved biodiversity / habitat creation.</li> </ul>
	ii. Review and adapt green infrastructure strategies to consider biodiversity, carbon reduction and natural flood management. (to link with urban forest strategy above).	Dec 2023	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	<p>iii. Update the enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems plan on a regular basis in line with the Environment Act duty.</p> <p>iv. Review the management of all Council owned land and public realm for improved quality of biodiversity / habitat creation (e.g. meadow planting etc).</p> <p>v. Manage blue infrastructure effectively to reduce the risk of flooding, provide cooling, improve air quality and provide carbon storage.</p>	<p>Dec 2023</p> <p>Sep 2022</p>	
<p>3. <i>Urban Greenspace:</i> Increase green infrastructure in the urban/public realm for climate adaptation, cooling and flood alleviation, providing carbon reduction and clean air.</p>	<p>i. Create urban green spaces by reappropriating space and retrofitting innovations which could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pocket parks.</li> <li>• Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) / rain gardens.</li> <li>• roof top spaces.</li> <li>• green walls.</li> <li>• water features for cooling effects.</li> <li>• more porous pavements.</li> <li>• wildflower planting.</li> <li>• street trees and hedges in areas of high air pollution.</li> <li>• invest in trees to keep urban areas cool and provide shade to protect from heat, and flooding.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland Trust Greenspace Access Standard.</li> <li>• Fields in Trust Index.</li> </ul>
<p>4. <i>Council Owned Leased Land:</i> Reduce carbon emissions from Council owned farmland and any other leased land.</p>	<p>i. Review Council owned land and identify opportunities to work with tenants to reduce carbon emissions and improve biodiversity and carbon capture.</p> <p>ii. Make aware and encourage tenants to take up initiatives to reduce carbon emissions and improve biodiversity and carbon capture.</p>	<p>Mar 2023</p> <p>Mar 2023 and ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenants engaged.</li> </ul>

## 5.4 Theme 4: Transport & Mobility



### 5.4.1 2030 Vision

*A city with healthy and sustainable travel choices for the Council and the people of Newport and Wales*

Our transport emissions as a Council are estimated to be **5,603 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** which equates to **6.9%** of our overall emissions. This includes the emissions from our plant and fleet vehicles, how our staff travel to work and during their working day.

We also have a wider role to play working with our partners across the city to plan and provide an integrated, frequent, low carbon and accessible transport network that is affordable. This will reduce air pollution, promote environmental resilience whilst equalising opportunity.

### 5.4.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set nine priorities:

#### Council emissions

- 1) **Business (Grey) Mileage & Staff Commuting:** Reduce carbon emissions from employee commuting and grey mileage by encouraging agile working, active travel and usage of public transport and ultra-low emissions vehicles (ULEVs).
- 2) **Fleet:** Reduce Council carbon emissions by moving to a ULEV fleet.

#### Wider Role

- 3) **Transport Network:** Managing the transport network to enable people to travel in a more sustainable way.
- 4) **Land Use Planning & Placemaking:** Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new developments, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure.
- 5) **Active Travel:** Reduce carbon emission by encouraging active travel across the city
- 6) **Public Transport:** Encourage the use of public transport instead of car usage.
- 7) **Charging Point Infrastructure:** Increase charging capacity across the city.
- 8) **Schools:** Reduce carbon emissions from home to school travel.
- 9) **Taxis:** Encourage a low emission taxi fleet.

### 5.4.3 Organisational Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<p><b>1. Business (Grey) Mileage &amp; Staff Commuting:</b> Reduce carbon emissions from employee commuting and grey mileage by encouraging agile working, active travel and usage of public transport and ultra-low emissions vehicles (ULEVs).</p>	<p>i. Reduce commuting by single use car by implementing a new operating model including hybrid home working and use of local public sector hubs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified employees to work average of 40% work 60% home.</li> </ul>	Mar 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of staff car commuting journeys.</li> <li>% of staff public transport commuting journeys.</li> <li>% of staff active travel commuting journeys.</li> </ul>
	<p>ii. Increase participation in active travel including cycling, walking and use of public transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase promotion of cycle to work scheme and extend to e-bikes.</li> <li>Review potential to offer cycle to work scheme throughout year.</li> <li>Extend our discount schemes to all bus and train providers.</li> <li>Promote employee benefits scheme for active travel i.e. outdoor leisure shops that sell cycling/walking kit.</li> <li>Install/provide storage, showers/changing, lockers at main sites.</li> <li>Promote cycle hire/safe routes to work.</li> <li>Consider introducing car sharing and park and ride if beneficial.</li> </ul>	Mar 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% staff working from home 1 day or more a week.</li> <li>% staff working remotely 1 day or more a week.</li> <li>% of grey mile car journeys.</li> <li>% of grey mile public transport journeys.</li> <li>% of grey mile active travel journeys.</li> <li>% ULEV used during the day.</li> <li>No. of staff engaging with bike hire scheme when in place.</li> <li>Estimated carbon reduction.</li> </ul>
	<p>iii. Review and update Travel &amp; Subsistence Policy to promote carbon reduction initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hire cars should always be ULEV.</li> <li>Reduce car mileage allowance for petrol/diesel vehicles incrementally over 5-year period (but retain current mileage rates for ULEV).</li> </ul>	Mar 2022 Mar 2027	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow home to work claims to prevent unnecessary journeys to a workplace to start work (especially if ULEV).</li> <li>ULEV fleet vehicles to be used for business travel when required.</li> <li>On street bike hire when in place.</li> </ul>	Mar 2022		
	iv. Develop and implement sustainable travel plans for key Council sites.	Mar 2023		
	v. Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset of a Council new builds.	Ongoing		
2. <i>Fleet</i> : Reduce Council carbon emissions by moving to a ULEV fleet.	i. Develop a 5-year plan for fleet renewal and charging capacity.	Mar 2022		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of EV fleet &amp; plant</li> <li>% of EV fleet &amp; plant</li> <li>Carbon reduction</li> </ul>
	ii. Replace vehicles and plant with ULEV as they come up for renewal.	Mar 2027		
	iii. Investigate the feasibility of the conversion of existing vehicles that are not due for renewal.	Mar 2022		
	iv. Provide manual and electric bikes for staff to undertake site visits and inspections as part of Council fleet.	Mar 2022		
	v. Increase charging capability at Council sites as the fleet increases.	Mar 2022		
	vi. Investigate the feasibility of energy banks on site to store electricity for contingency.	Mar 2023		
	vii. Link charging capability to solar source and other small-scale renewables.	Mar 2023		
	viii. Develop a vehicle disposal policy.	Mar 2023		

#### 5.4.4 Wider Role / City Wide Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
3. <i>Transport network</i> : Managing the transport network to enable people to travel in a more sustainable way.	i. Prioritise walking, cycling and public transport by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tackling illegal parking (already in place).</li> <li>Apply for moving traffic offence powers.</li> <li>Tackle pavement parking where appropriate.</li> <li>Adopting new hierarchy of road users as contained in the highway code. – awaiting clarification from Welsh Government.</li> <li>Implement 20 mile an hour limit.</li> </ul>	Ongoing Mar 2022 2022 TBA 2023	
4. <i>Land Use Planning &amp; Placemaking</i> : Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new developments, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure.	i. Ensure all new developments maximise sustainable travel opportunities.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of major new developments approved with a sustainable travel plan.</li> <li>No. of developments permitted with an outstanding objection from City Services in relation to sustainable travel.</li> <li>No. / value of Section 106 agreements secured for improvements in public transport, cycling, walking.</li> </ul>
	ii. Review the Local Development Plan and other planning guidance to strengthen sustainable travel policies.	Feb 2025	
5. <i>Active Travel</i> : Reduce carbon emission by encouraging active travel across the city.	i. Improve and expand the current active travel network across the city to connect communities.	Ongoing	<u>Active Travel Counters</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of active travel journeys.</li> <li>% increase in active travel journeys.</li> </ul> <u>Active Travel Routes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kms of new / improved active travel routes.</li> <li>Successful active travel funding applications for schemes.</li> </ul> <u>Active Travel Engagement</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active Travel Network Map consultation               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>visitors to site.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	ii. Engage with communities to develop the next Active Travel Network Map to inform the improvements and expansion priorities.	Dec 2021	
	iii. Use the Active Travel Network map to develop a new accessible public cycle map.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Promote active travel routes and choices across the city.	Ongoing	
	v. Implement a city-wide bike hire scheme (to include e-bikes).	Dec 2022	
	vi. Remove barriers to active travel:	Ongoing	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Secure cycle parking / cycle hubs.</li> <li>b. Drop curbs.</li> <li>c. Illegal parking.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contributions.</li> <li>- Comments.</li> <li>- agreement to comments.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Public Transport:</b> Encourage the use of public transport instead of car usage.	i. Improve travel information at bus stops to encourage the use of public transport.	Mar 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train station usage (entries &amp; exits)</li> <li>• Bus trend use analysis.</li> <li>• No of ULE buses.</li> <li>• No. of solar powered bus shelters.</li> <li>• No. of additional bus routes provided due to support funding.</li> </ul>
	ii. Implement the Flexi-pilot scheme (Demand responsive service).	In place	
	iii. Set up a regional bus network (Reference Network).	Mar 2025	
	iv. Continue to support the socially necessary bus network.	Ongoing	
	v. Continue to promote the use of public transport to reduce emissions.	Mar 2023	
	vi. Provide sustainably powered bus infrastructure (bus shelters solar powered) where possible.	Mar 2023	
<b>7. Charging Point Infrastructure:</b> Increase charging capacity across the city.	i. Increase public charging units across the city considering strategic sites to fit with the wider network.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. public charging point units.</li> <li>• No sites where Council public charging is available.</li> <li>• No. charge units on the highway.</li> <li>• % of residents without off street parking that are within a 5-minute walk of a charging point.</li> </ul>
	ii. Develop an on-street charging installation policy for Newport.	Dec 2021	
	iii. Increase the number of residents without off street parking that are in a 5-minute walk of a charging point.	Start 2022	
	iv. Work in partnership with the region to develop a regional approach to EV charge point infrastructure.	Mar 2023	
<b>8. Schools:</b> Reduce carbon emissions from home to school travel.	i. Roll out active travel programmes schools as funding becomes available.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of active travel programme in schools.</li> <li>• No. of schools with traffic free streets scheme.</li> </ul>
	ii. Improve safe active travel links to schools.	Ongoing	
	iii. Roll out anti-idling campaigns at schools as funding becomes available.	Annually	
	iv. Pilot traffic free streets near schools.	Mar 2023	
	v. Utilise the public transport network for home to school transport where possible.	Ongoing	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
	vi. Analyse results of home to school taxi and bus contract study to agree date when ULEV will become mandatory.	Mar 2026	
	vii. Ensure that sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new schools, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure.	Ongoing	
9. <i>Taxis</i> : Encourage a low emission taxi fleet.	i. Develop a ULEV taxi pilot.	Mar 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of ULE taxis.</li> <li>• % of ULE taxis.</li> <li>• No. of hybrid taxis.</li> <li>• % of hybrid taxis.</li> </ul>
	ii. Install charging points for taxis	Mar 2022	
	iii. Reduce emissions from taxi fleet by implementing minimum requirement of Euro 6 vehicles for licencing.	Mar 2022	
	iv. All new license taxis to be ULEV	Mar 2025	

## 5.5 Theme 5: The Goods & Services we Procure



### 5.5.1 2030 Vision

*Procurement will be at the heart of ensuring that our external contracting minimises the climate impact and carbon footprint of goods, works and services procured*

The emissions from the goods and services that we purchase and our supply chain as a Council are estimated to be **55,168 tCO<sub>2</sub>e** which equates to **67.3%** of our overall emissions.

It should be noted that the recommended methodology for calculating these emissions is based on spend on a certain category and the emissions associated with that category (as set by Welsh Government). The result is an estimate of overall emissions for procurement. More accurate results are being worked on for the future reporting.

### 5.5.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set four priorities:

- 1) Measurement:** Gain a good understanding of our estimated tCO<sub>2</sub>e per annum from procured goods and services, and its emissions profile and supplier base.
- 2) Guidance, Tools and Training:** Develop guidance, tools and training for the organisation to support staff to reduction of carbon throughout the procurement lifecycle.
- 3) Partnership:** Work with our procurement strategic partners both public and private to align climate change and carbon reduction aspirations.
- 4) Engagement:** Incentivise suppliers through proportionate evaluation criteria to proactively seek opportunities to reduce carbon and climate impacts.

### 5.5.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<b>1. Measurement:</b> Gain a good understanding of our estimated CO <sub>2</sub> e per annum from procured goods and services, and its emissions profile and supplier base.	i. Undertake initial baselining exercise to gain an estimation of the carbon emissions from procurement.	Jul 2021 (already complete)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baselining complete.</li> </ul>
	ii. Develop a measurement tool to give more detailed information of the areas of focus (could be facilitated via the social value tool below).	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measurement tool developed and in use.</li> </ul>
	iii. Work with suppliers to review and measure carbon footprint of existing contracts.	Oct 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selected suppliers will have provided data on their current carbon footprint/emissions</li> </ul>
	iv. Use this information gained in iii to inform future direction for new tender specifications, carbon questionnaires and TOMs requirements.	Oct 2022 earlier in some cases where possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data from existing suppliers will inform new contract specifications.</li> <li>Carbon questionnaires and the Welsh National TOMs are being used to capture data from tenderers and inform achievements to carbon net zero.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Guidance, tools and training:</b> Develop guidance, tools and training for the organisation to support staff to reduction of carbon throughout the procurement lifecycle.	i. Develop and build on the Council's procurement gateway process to fully consider climate change, carbon reduction and sustainability.	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised gateway process will be in operation and detailing changes to reduce carbon within the contract, for approval in line with process.</li> </ul>
	ii. Consider climate change and carbon reduction action at the early stage of the procurement planning process and contract development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developing a new tender action timetable template and</li> <li>using annual forward work plans to help inform on upcoming tenders.</li> </ul>	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Example tender timetables will be viewable on the intranet and annual procurement plans will be presented by service areas.</li> </ul>

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<p><i>Partnership:</i> Work with our procurement strategic partners both public and private to align climate change and carbon reduction aspirations.</p>	iii. Implement a social value tool (e.g. National TOMs) that considers climate change and carbon reduction to assist with evaluation.	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Welsh National TOMs is the embedded approach to measure carbon reduction through competitive tendering.</li> </ul>
	iv. Provide appropriate training to undertake the new processes for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>procurement staff</li> <li>staff/managers undertaking the procurement process</li> <li>gateway decision makers</li> </ul>	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All staff who make decisions on external spend, both requesters and approvers will be trained to ensure carbon reduction opportunities are maximised.</li> </ul>
	v. Use networking and collaboration to seek out best practice and idea sharing.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Networking with peers in other organisations will have provided examples of achievements made and best practice solutions to areas of focus.</li> </ul>
	i. Ensure Newport Norse are fully engaged in this carbon net zero agenda and conduct procurements accordingly.	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newport Norse is managing procurement in line with agreed Council protocol.</li> </ul>
	ii. Consider if Newport Norse tendering requires the same carbon scrutiny in line with revised procurement gateway processes.	Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newport Norse will or will not be submitting gateway approval forms in line with internal procedures.</li> </ul>
	iii. Engage with other key partners (including strategic suppliers) to seek out carbon reduction opportunities during the lifetime of contracts.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing contract arrangements will be delivering 'in term' solutions and improvements, with contract managers reporting on the reduction in carbon emissions.</li> </ul>
	iv. Ensure collaborative contracts consider carbon reduction and that collaborative contract management includes ability to capture lifetime data and seek continuous improvements.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative contracting will be delivering the same outcomes as Council contracts</li> <li>Measuring and reporting on carbon will be a built-in requirement.</li> </ul>

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
4. <i>Engagement</i> : Incentivise suppliers through proportionate evaluation criteria to proactively seek opportunities to reduce carbon and climate impacts.	i. Use the Welsh National TOMs as scorable evaluation criteria in medium & high value tenders.	Apr 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Welsh TOMs will be the standard approach for Council when including social value / carbon reduction measures into appropriate contracts.</li> </ul>
	ii. Brief potential suppliers on the carbon reduction need for each procurement.	Apr 2022, ongoing thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppliers will be briefed for each tender either through the tender process or early engagement supplier sessions.</li> </ul>

Consultation Draft

## 5.6 Theme 6: Our Wider Role



### 5.6.1 2030 Vision

*Leading by example and proactively supporting our communities and partners towards society wide carbon net zero and climate change action*

The Council also has a wider role to play in supporting community wide climate change mitigation and adaptation through the services that we provide.

How we provide our services can support the city's journey to net zero carbon and adaptation to climate change.

For example:

- Planning for low carbon sustainable communities through planning and our local development plan.
- Working with the private sector to deliver local and regional renewable energy.

- Managing municipal waste to reduce carbon emissions.

Emissions from our waste services are estimated to be *6,908 tCO<sub>2</sub>e* which equates to *8.4%* of our overall Council's emissions. It must be noted that at present it is difficult to distinguish between Council and City waste, therefore, this figure is representative of the waste produced by the city as a whole and collected by the Council. Reducing waste in the right way will reduce the carbon footprint of the city.

### 5.6.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have six priorities:

- 1) Energy:** Identify and implement the changes needed to the local energy system to decarbonise heat, electricity and local transport and realises local renewable energy production.
- 2) Placemaking & Building Control:** Reduce carbon emissions by focusing on sustainable, low carbon development, influencing low carbon energy and building resilient communities
- 3) Waste:** Reduce carbon emissions from managing waste and support the aspiration to become a zero-waste city and nation by 2050.
- 4) Digital:** Utilise digital solutions effectively to reduce and monitor carbon emissions.
- 5) Flooding:** Protect the city against flooding to build climate resilience.
- 6) Partnerships & Communities:** Work collaboratively with partners and communities to reduce carbon emissions across the city.

### 5.6.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
<b>1. Energy:</b> Identify and implement the changes needed to the local energy system to decarbonise heat, electricity and local transport and realises local renewable energy production.	i. Develop a Local Area Energy Plan for the Newport area aligned with regional energy strategies and governance arrangements.	Mar 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAE Plan developed</li> <li>Projects in the plan being implemented</li> <li>Carbon reduction from energy change across the city</li> </ul>
	ii. Deliver first phase of the Local Area Energy Plan, which indicates priority energy interventions to meet our power, heat and transport needs for the city.	Mar 2026	
	iii. Work to a single vision and plan with public and private sector partners to deliver on a range of projects across heat, power and transport to decarbonise the local area and region.	Mar 2030	
	iv. Support the Welsh Governments renewable local ownership energy target <a href="#">energy-generation-in-wales-2019</a>	2030	
	v. Raise awareness and enforce the minimum energy efficiency standards for rental properties. (An Energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of E or above is required on these properties to comply with the law).	2022-2028	
<b>2. Placemaking &amp; Building Control:</b> Reduce carbon emissions by focusing on sustainable, low carbon development, influencing low carbon energy	i. Ensure all developments are fully aligned with Planning Policy Wales 11, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Placemaking Wales Charter.	Mar 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of major new developments approved with a sustainable travel plan.</li> <li>No. of developments permitted with an outstanding Highways objection due to lack of sustainable transport initiatives.</li> </ul>
	ii. Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new developments, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure by:		

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
and building resilient communities	- Ensuring all new developments maximise sustainable travel opportunities.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. / value of Section 106 agreements secured for improvements in public transport, cycling, walking.</li> <li>No. and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted.</li> <li>No. of developments including local heat networks.</li> <li>No. of developments permitted in floodplain areas not meeting all tests.</li> </ul>
	- Reviewing the Local Development Plan and other planning guidance to strengthen sustainable travel policies.	Mar 2025	
	iii. Encourage our partners to move towards carbon neutral new developments.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Encourage developments to include local heat networks within major developments.	Sep 2021	
	v. Identify a renewable energy target for Newport and ensure sufficient land is allocated to meet that target.	Feb 2025	
	vi. Ensure developers meet national flood risk requirements for new developments.	Already in place	
<b>Waste:</b> Reduce carbon emissions from managing waste and support the aspiration to become a zero-waste city and nation by 2050.	i. Lead by example and embed waste minimisation and circular economy principles and practice across the Council departments.	2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste to landfill</li> <li>Reduction in waste</li> <li>Reduction in avoidable food waste</li> <li>Recycling rates</li> </ul>
	ii. Continue to align with Welsh Government ambitions to reduce landfill waste and increase recycling	2027	
	iii. Work with the Welsh Government to ensure appropriate monitoring is in place to encourage reduction in all waste.	2027	
	iv. Replace refuse fleet vehicles with ULEV as they come up for renewal.	2030	
	v. Support our communities to become plastic free “Plastic free Newport”	2027	
<b>4. Digital:</b> Utilise digital solutions effectively to reduce and monitor carbon emissions.	i. Develop a new digital strategy that fully considers the Council’s climate change commitments and net zero aspirations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively considers climate change and associated actions</li> </ul>	Dec 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grey mileage</li> <li>Staff travel data</li> <li>No. of face-to-face customer interactions</li> </ul>

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supports the “new normal” way of working and associated actions.</li> <li>- Provide technology solutions that reduce the need for customer and staff travel.</li> <li>- Maximise the use of digital solutions to reduce paper usage including digitising paper records where possible</li> <li>- Minimise data storage to reduce infrastructure requirements and reduce energy consumption.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of online customer interactions</li> <li>• Reduction in data storage – reduction in rack space</li> <li>• Reduction in energy usage / tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions</li> </ul>
	ii. Migrate to more energy efficient technology solutions including data centre and cloud provision taking advantage of economies of scale in terms of cooling efficiency.	Dec 2023	
	iii. Maximise the use of digital solutions such as Internet of Things (IoT) network to measure climate change action and carbon emissions. For example, air quality, flood risk, carbon emissions	Mar 2027	
	iv. Providing information and data to facilitate organisational and individual informed decisions around climate change and carbon emissions.	Mar 2027	
	v. Work with IT Partner, Shared Resource Service (SRS) Wales to consider climate change measures across service delivery and take appropriate actions to reduce energy usage and reduce carbon	Mar 2023	
<b>5. Flooding:</b> Protect the city against flooding to build climate resilience.	i. Develop a sustainable drainage strategy for Newport and maximise opportunities for SuDS.	Mar 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding effectively managed and minimised.</li> <li>• Sustainable drainage strategy developed and being implemented.</li> </ul>
	ii. Update flood risk management plan and strategy in line with national strategy.	Oct 2023	
	iii. Apply for Welsh Government grant funding for schemes as it becomes available.	Mar 2026	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will...	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	iv. Investigate any problems with existing assets and update the flood asset databases.	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated flood risk management plan and strategy in place and being implemented.</li> <li>• Grant funding obtained.</li> <li>• Flood asset database up to date.</li> </ul>
	v. Work with partners Welsh Waters, NRW and other local authorities upstream to influence decision making relating to flood defences.	Ongoing	
<b>6. Partnerships &amp; Communities:</b> Work collaboratively with partners and communities to reduce carbon emissions across the city.	i. Work with our partners to ensure communities feel connected to nature and have easy access to safe, quality green and blue spaces for health, well-being, play and recreation and empower communities to take an active role in decision making and managing local green spaces.	Mar 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Success of the projects.</li> <li>• PSB Climate Change Plan in place and being implemented.</li> <li>• Stakeholders fully engagement in the development of the Local Development Plan.</li> <li>• Key stakeholder fully engagement in the development and implementation of the Local Area Energy Plan.</li> <li>• Reduction in air quality management areas.</li> <li>• Compliance with air quality objectives.</li> </ul>
	ii. Ensure communities and public service board partners are fully engaged in the development and implementation of the Newport wide climate strategy.	Mar 2023	
	iii. Ensure key stakeholders including local businesses are fully involved in the development of the Local Development Plan	Mar 2023	
	iv. Ensure all stakeholders including the industrial cluster and the residential sector are fully engaged in the development and implementation of the Local Area Energy Plan.	2022-2027	
	v. Embed of climate change opportunities in the air quality action planning process with communities and stakeholders.	Sep 2021	
	vi. Work with our partners to ensure communities feel connected to nature and have easy access to safe, quality green and blue spaces for health, well-being, play and recreation and empower communities to take an active role in decision making and managing local green spaces.	Mar 2023	

## 6. NEXT STEPS

This consultation seeks your views on the draft Climate Change Plan

The closing date for responses is 31 December 2021.

Your responses will help inform the Plan which will be published in early 2022.

Once published this will be a key document for the Council and will shape the Council's climate change mitigation and adaptation journey over the next five years.

### 6.1 Timescales

29 Oct 2021	Reviewed by Scrutiny Committee
31 Dec 2021	Consultation closing date
Jan 2022	Consultation responses reviewed and Climate Change Plan updated
9 Feb 2022	Agreed and endorsed by Cabinet
Feb 2022	Plan published

# Fairness and Equalities Impact Assessment (FEIA)

This is an integrated Impact Assessment which aims to ensure Newport City Council makes decisions which are fair, take account of relevant evidence, and seek to secure the best outcomes for our communities. **An FEIA should be used to inform the first steps of decision-making, at concept stage, not when a decision is already made, or at the point when it cannot be influenced.** This impact assessment considers our legislative responsibilities under:

- The Equality Act (2010), including the Socio-economic Duty
- The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)
- The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure (2011)

The FEIA process is not intended to prevent decisions being made, but to ensure we have considered their potential impact. An FEIA also helps us to focus on how we can reduce any negative impacts, and provides us with evidence that we have met our legal duties.

*For support to complete your FEIA, please contact the [Connected Communities Team](#)*

## What do we mean by Fairness?

The Newport Fairness Commission is an independent body which advises the council on the best use of resources and powers to achieve the fairest outcomes for local people. The Fairness Commission has established four **Principles of Fairness** which should be considered as part of any decisions that the council make – the questions below are useful to reflect on before you start your FEIA.

<b>Equity</b>	Are people being treated in a consistent way, whilst acknowledging their differences (for example, need, barriers to accessing services)?
	Will the gap between those with more, and those with less be reduced?
	Have the interests of different groups affected (including minority or disadvantaged communities) been taken into account?
<b>Priority</b>	Have the needs of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable across the city been given priority?
	Have you considered possible indirect consequences for minority/disadvantaged communities when other priorities are directing decisions?
<b>Inclusion</b>	Will the voices of all those affected by your decision be heard?
	Are people able to participate in and shape a service, as well as receiving it?
	Have you considered the impact of your decision on the relationship between communities, and the spaces they share?
<b>Communication</b>	Are decisions being made transparently and consistently?
	How will decisions be communicated to people who are affected in a clear way, with the opportunity for feedback?

## Part 1: Identification

Name of person completing the FEIA	Emma Wakeham
Role of person completing the FEIA	<b>Senior Policy &amp; Partnership Officer</b>
Date of completion	<b>7<sup>th</sup> Oct 2021</b>
Head of Service who has approved this FEIA	<b>Paul Jones</b>

### 1. What is being assessed? *(Please double click on the relevant box(es) (X) and select 'checked' as appropriate)*

- New or revised policies, practices or procedures (which modify service delivery or employment practices)
- Service review or re-organisation proposals which affect the community and/or staff
- Efficiency or saving proposals
- Setting budget allocations for new financial year and strategic financial planning
- Decisions affecting service users, employees or the wider community including (de)commissioning or revising services
- New project proposals affecting staff, communities or access to the built environment
- Public events
- Local implementation of National Strategy/Plans/Legislation
- Strategic directive and intent, including those developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Service Boards
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans)
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy)
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions
- Decisions that affect the ability (including external partners) to offer Welsh language opportunities and services
- Other *please explain in the box below:*

**2. Please describe the overall aims, objectives and intended outcomes of your decision**

The Climate Change Plan once approved will shape the Council’s future climate change mitigation and adaptation journey over the next five years.

The plan sets out the proposed themes, priorities, actions and milestones that we need to take as a Council over the next five years to:

- Reach net zero as an organisation by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city’s journey to net zero and adaptation to climate change.

**3. Who are the main stakeholders who may be impacted by your decision and what data do you hold on them? Consider communities of place (people who live in the same geographic area) and communities of interest (people who share particular characteristics but may live in different geographic areas). Stakeholders may include residents, local businesses, community groups, staff or partners.**

All community members

Staff and members

Partner organisations

## Part 2: Engagement

When completing this section, you need to consider whether you have sufficient information about the views and experiences of people who your decision will impact upon. If you don't, you may need to undertake a period of engagement/consultation before continuing. An FEIA is a live document, so can be updated with consultation findings, and amended as needed during the decision-making process.

The council has a duty to consult and engage with people who may experience inequalities as a result of your decision. This includes people **who share Protected Characteristics** (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) and people who **have lived experience of socio-economic disadvantage**. The council's Youth Promise also requires us to ensure **all young people in Newport are listened to and included in decisions affecting them**.

The council also has a duty to ensure that any consultation is available bilingually (in Welsh as well as English), and you may like to consider any other community languages that are spoken by people who may be impacted by your decision. Below are some questions that should be included in any public consultation relating to a decision which may impact on the use of Welsh language in Newport:

1. Do you believe that the proposed decision/policy will have a positive or negative effect on opportunities to use the Welsh language?
2. If you think it will have a negative effect, what steps could we take to lessen or remove this and improve positive effects?
3. Do you believe that the proposed decision/policy will treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language?

### 1. How have you engaged with people who may be affected by your decision (the stakeholders you have identified)?

Manages and staff from across the council have been involved in the development of the consultation draft of the Plan.

A formal consultation process will take place in November and December 2021.

### 2. What do you know about the views or experiences of people who may be affected by your decision?

To be added after the formal consultation process

## Part 3: Assessment

This section requires you to assess the potential impact of your decision on a range of groups who may experience specific disadvantages. Your assessment should be supported by evidence – either from your own engagement/consultation, similar or previous engagement, what you already know about the people who access your service, or from local and national sources of information.

Useful documents which set out information about how communities are impacted by inequalities include [EHRC – Is Wales Fairer?](#) and the council’s [COVID-19 Community Impact Assessment](#). Your decision may have both positive and negative impacts – if this is the case, please place a cross in both boxes.

### 1. Impact on people that share Protected Characteristics

[Protected Characteristics](#) are defined under the Equality Act 2010, and describe groups of people who are protected from discrimination, either in the workplace, or through the provision of goods and services. The council must consider how decisions may impact on people differently because of a protected characteristic, and how any negative impact could be reduced. National guidance on assessing equality impacts and the Public Sector Equality Duty can be found [here](#). You can also access further advice and examples of positive and negative impacts [here](#).

Protected characteristic	Impact:			<p><b>Provide further details about the nature of the impact in the sections below, considering the Public Sector Equality Duty that the council has to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote equal opportunity across different groups</li> <li>Promote community cohesion</li> <li>Help eliminate unlawful discrimination/ harassment/ victimisation</li> </ol>
	Positive	Negative	Neither	
<b>Age</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The impact of climate change on younger people and future generations are likely to be greater than other sections of the community as temperatures are likely to rise as time goes on.</p> <p>Further details to be added following the formal consultation process</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process

Protected characteristic	Impact:			Provide further details about the nature of the impact in the sections below, considering the Public Sector Equality Duty that the council has to:  1. Promote equal opportunity across different groups 2. Promote community cohesion 3. Help eliminate unlawful discrimination/ harassment/ victimisation
	Positive	Negative	Neither	
<b>Gender Reassignment/ Transgender</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process
<b>Marriage or civil partnership</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process
<b>Pregnancy or maternity</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process
<b>Race</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process
<b>Religion or Belief or non-belief</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process
<b>Sex</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process

Protected characteristic	Impact:			Provide further details about the nature of the impact in the sections below, considering the Public Sector Equality Duty that the council has to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote equal opportunity across different groups</li> <li>Promote community cohesion</li> <li>Help eliminate unlawful discrimination/ harassment/ victimisation</li> </ol>
	Positive	Negative	Neither	
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	To be added following the formal consultation process

## 2. Impact on Welsh Language

The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure specifies that for all policy decisions, the council must consider the effects (both positive and negative) on the Welsh language. For further guidance on Welsh language considerations see [here](#).

	Impact:			
	Positive	Negative	Neither	
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There will be no impact on the Welsh Language. All consultation materials will be available in Welsh

**1. Please describe how you have ensured your engagement has considered the view of Welsh speakers in Newport.**

All consultation materials will be available in Welsh. Local Welsh Language groups will be consulted as part of the wider consultation process.

### 3. The Sustainable Development Principle

The Well-being of Future Generations Act puts in place a sustainable development principle which helps organisations consider the impact they could have on people living in Wales in the future, and ensure they are focused on tackling long-term challenges. Below, consider how your decision promotes, advances, or contradicts the [5 ways of working](#) which underpin the sustainable development principle. You can access further guidance on considering the sustainable development principle [here](#).

<p>Long term</p> 	<p><i>The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.</i></p>	<p>The Climate Change Plan will have long term benefits for current and future generations by reducing carbon emissions and reducing the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Prevention</p> 	<p><i>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</i></p>	<p>In the UK, it is forecast that we will experience changing weather patterns with stronger storms occurring more often, bringing an increased risk of flooding to local areas. During the summer months temperatures will continue to rise, bringing heatwaves and drought.</p> <p>These changes will affect the quality of land, land use, and agriculture. Water and air quality will continue to worsen, and there will be changes to local ecology and wildlife biodiversity as a result of this, with some local species at risk of extinction.</p> <p>With agriculture being affected, the cost of food will increase along with the cost of living. Damage to land and infrastructure will result in an increased strain on public services and local economies.</p> <p>Changes in temperatures will also result in pests settling further north due to the warmer climate which will bring with them more diseases, not usually seen in the UK. Changes to the climate will also bring with it new forms of illnesses linked to extremes in temperatures, with the young and</p>

		<p>the elderly being most affected. The health system will continue to be put under even more pressure.</p> <p>The Climate Change Plan will support the prevention of the worst impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>Integration</p> 	<p><i>Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.</i></p>	<p>Limiting climate change and reducing our carbon emissions are key to achieving all of our well-being objectives and the well-being goals.</p>
<p>Collaboration</p> 	<p><i>Working together to deliver objectives.</i></p>	<p>Staff and manages from across the council have worked together to develop the consultation draft of the Plan.</p>
<p>Involvement</p> 	<p><i>Involving those with an interest and seeking their view - ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area.</i></p>	<p>A formal consultation process will take place in November and December 2021.</p>

## 4. Socio-economic Duty

The [Socio-economic Duty](#) is set out in the Equality Act 2010, and requires the council, when making strategic decisions, to pay due regard to the need to reduce the inequalities of outcome that result from socio-economic disadvantage. Inequalities of outcome are felt most acutely in areas such as health, education, work, living standards, justice and personal security, and participation.

A 'strategic decision' is defined by Welsh Government as a decision **which affects how the council fulfils its statutory purpose over a significant period of time and does not include routine 'day to day' decisions**. Strategic decisions include:

- Corporate plans
- Setting wellbeing, equality and other strategic objectives
- Changes to, or development of public services
- Strategic financial planning
- Strategic policy development

If you do not think your decision meets this definition, and you do not plan on carrying out a Socio-economic Duty Assessment in this section, please provide your rationale below. Any decision which is presented to a Cabinet Member, at Cabinet or Council will be viewed as a strategic decision.

If your decision does meet the definition, please consider the impact of your decision on the socio-economically disadvantaged groups, and areas of inequality that may arise from socio-economic disadvantage contained in the matrix below. The groups listed are not exhaustive and you should consider any additional groups relevant to your decision who may experience socio-economic disadvantage in the following ways:

- **Low Income/Income Poverty** - cannot afford to maintain regular payments such as bills, food, clothing, transport etc.
- **Low and/or no Wealth** - enough money to meet basic living costs and pay bills but have no savings to deal with any unexpected spends and no provisions for the future
- **Material Deprivation** - unable to access basic goods and services i.e. financial products like life insurance, repair/replace broken electrical goods, warm home, hobbies etc.)
- **Area Deprivation** - where you live (rural areas), where you work (accessibility of public transport)

- Socio-economic Background – for example, parents’ education, employment and income

Indicate a positive or negative impact, or both where they apply, and the severity of this impact by coding the sections of the grid based on the below. *If there is no/neutral impact, please leave blank.*

Negative Impact		Positive Impact	
N1	Negative impact – mild	P1	Positive impact – mild
N2	Negative impact – moderate	P2	Positive impact – moderate
N3	Negative impact – significant	P3	Positive impact – significant
N4	Potential for negative impact (but unsure)	P4	Potential for positive impact (but unsure)

Areas of inequality that may arise from socio-economic disadvantage – definitions							
<b>Education</b> :The capability to be knowledgeable, to understand and reason, and to have the skills and opportunity to participate in the labour market and in society							
<b>Work</b> : The capability to work in just and favourable conditions, to have the value of your work recognised, even if unpaid, to not be prevented from working and to be free from slavery, forced labour and other forms of exploitation							
<b>Living Standards</b> : The capability to enjoy a comfortable standard of living, in appropriate housing, with independence and security, and to be cared for and supported when necessary.							
<b>Justice, Personal Security and Community Safety</b> : The capability to avoid premature mortality, live in security, and knowing you will be protected and treated fairly by the law							
<b>Health</b> : The capability to be healthy, physically and mentally, being free in matters of sexual relationships and reproduction, and having autonomy over care and treatment and being cared for in the final stages of your life							
<b>Participation</b> : The capability to participate in decision making and in communities, access services, know your privacy will be respected, and express yourself							
Areas of inequality							
Groups	Living Standards	Work	Health	Education	Justice and community safety	Participation	Physical Environment
Children living in poverty	P4		P4				P4
Low income households without dependent children	P4		P4				P4
Unemployed young people							
Long term unemployed							
Homeless households							
Refugees, migrants and asylum seekers							

Deprived neighbourhoods - WIMD rank in 10% most deprived LSOA	P4		P4				P4
People on Universal Credit / income related benefits	P4		P4				P4
Adults with no qualifications or low qualifications							
People living in low quality housing or in Houses of Multiple Occupation	P4		P4				P4

**1. What evidence do you have about socioeconomic disadvantage and inequalities of outcome in relation to this decision?**

The Climate Change Plan will support the mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the local area so has the potential to have a positive impact or to reduce the likelihood of a negative impact.

Public Health studies have shown that the impacts of climate change such as poor air quality, poor health, poor physical environment tend to have the biggest impacts in deprived areas.

For example, poor air quality combined with health impacts of deprivation interact to modify and strengthen associations with all-cause and respiratory disease mortality especially in the 'most' deprived areas where the most-vulnerable people live and where health needs are the greatest.

**2. Please describe how you have ensured your engagement has considered the views of people living in Newport who are affected by socio-economic disadvantage.**

A two month public engagement process will take place during November and December.

**3. Does this decision contribute to a cumulative impact?**

No

### Part 3: Actions and Outcomes

Considering any negative impacts that you have identified, indicate below how you will reduce these, and how you will monitor potential impact. Further guidance on how to complete your action plan can be found [here](#).

IMPACT ON PEOPLE THAT SHARE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
Summary of impact	Action to reduce negative impact	How this impact will be monitored	Owner
IMPACT ON WELSH LANGUAGE			
Summary of impact	Action to reduce negative impact	How this impact will be monitored	Owner
SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS			
Summary of impact	Action to reduce negative impact	How this impact will be monitored	Owner
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE			
Summary of impact	Action to reduce negative impact	How this impact will be monitored	Owner

Once your FEIA is complete, please forward to [ncequality@newport.gov.uk](mailto:ncequality@newport.gov.uk)



# Scrutiny Report

## Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

### Part 1

Date: 29 October 2021

### Subject Scrutiny Adviser Report

Author Scrutiny Adviser

The following people have been invited to attend for this item:

Invitee:	Role
Connor Hall (Scrutiny Adviser)	Present the Committee with the Scrutiny Adviser Report for discussion and update the Committee on any changes.

## Section A – Committee Guidance and Recommendations

### Recommendations to the Committee

The Committee is asked to:

**1. Committee’s Work Programme:**

Consider the Committee’s Forward Work Programme Update (**Appendix 1**):

- Are there any amendments to the topics scheduled to be considered at the next Committee meeting?
- Are there any additional invitees that the Committee requires to fully consider the topics?
- Is there any additional information that the Committee would like to request?

## 2 Context

### Background

- 2.1 The purpose of a forward work programme is to help ensure Councillors achieve organisation and focus in the undertaking of enquiries through the Overview and Scrutiny function. Effective work programming is essential to ensure that the work of Overview and Scrutiny makes a positive impact upon the Council’s delivery of services.
- 2.2 Further information about the work programming process, including the procedures for referring new business to the programme, can be found in our Scrutiny Handbook on the Council’s Scrutiny webpages ([www.newport.gov.uk/scrutiny](http://www.newport.gov.uk/scrutiny)).

2.3 The Centre for Public Scrutiny's Good Scrutiny Guide recognises the importance of the forward work programme. In order to 'lead and own the process', it states that Councillors should have ownership of their Committee's work programme, and be involved in developing, monitoring and evaluating it. The Good Scrutiny Guide also states that, in order to make an impact, the scrutiny workload should be co-ordinated and integrated into corporate processes, to ensure that it contributes to the delivery of corporate objectives, and that work can be undertaken in a timely and well-planned manner.

#### **Forward Work Programme Update**

2.4 The Committee's work programme was set in April 2021, including estimated timescales for when the reports will be considered by the Committee. This programme is then managed and implemented by the designated Scrutiny Adviser for this Committee under the direction of the Committee Chairperson.

2.5 Attached as **Appendix 1** is the Committee's Forward Work Programme Update. The Committee is asked to consider:

- *Any amendments to the topics scheduled to be considered at the next Committee meeting?*
- *Are there any additional invitees that the Committee requires to fully consider the topics?*
- *Is there any additional information that the Committee would like to request?*

The Committee agreed to keep a degree of flexibility within its work programme to enable the Committee to respond to urgent / emerging issues. This item is an opportunity for the Committee members to raise any suggested amendments to the Work Programme.

### **3 Information Submitted to the Committee**

3.1 The following information is attached:

**Appendix 1:** The Committee's Forward Work Programme Update;

### **4. Suggested Areas of Focus**

#### **Role of the Committee**

**The role of the Committee in considering the report is to:**

- **Forward Work Programme Update - Appendix 1**

Consider:

- Are there any amendments to the topics scheduled to be considered at the next Committee meeting?
- Are there any additional invitees that the Committee requires to fully consider the topics?
- Is there any additional information that the Committee would like to request?

## **Section B – Supporting Information**

### **5 Supporting Information**

- 5.1 The Corporate Assessment, and the subsequent [follow up assessment](#) provide background information on the importance of good work programming. Specific reference is made to the need to align the Cabinet and Scrutiny work programmes to ensure the value of the Scrutiny Function is maximised.
- 5.2 The latest Cabinet work programme was approved by the Cabinet on a monthly basis for the next 12 months and includes the list of reports scheduled for consideration. Effective forward planning by both Cabinet and Scrutiny needs to be coordinated and integrated in relation to certain reports to ensure proper consultation takes place before a decision is taken. A link to the Cabinet work programme is provided [here](#) to the Committee as part of this report, to enable the Committee to ensure that the work programmes continue to reflect key decisions being made by the Cabinet.

## 6. Links to Council Policies and Priorities

- 6.1 Having proper work programming procedures in place ensures that the work of Overview and Scrutiny makes a positive impact upon the Council's delivery of services, contributes to the delivery of corporate objectives, and ensures that work can be undertaken in a timely and well-planned manner.
- 6.2 This report relates to the Committee's Work Programme, Actions from Committee's and Information Reports that support the achievement of the Scrutiny Committee, in accordance with the Law and Regulation Service Plan, Objectives, Actions and Measures and the Wellbeing objectives:

<b>Well-being Objectives</b>	Promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment	Improve skills, educational outcomes & employment opportunities	Enable people to be healthy, independent & resilient	Build cohesive & sustainable communities
<b>Corporate Plan Commitments</b>	Thriving City	Aspirational People		Resilient Communities
<b>Supporting Function</b>	Modernised Council			

## 7 Wellbeing of Future Generation (Wales) Act

- 7.1 The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015 which came into force in April 2016 sets the context for the move towards long term planning of services.
- 7.2 **General questions**
- How is this area / policy affected by the new legislation?
  - How will this decision / policy / proposal impact upon future generations? What is the long term impact?
  - What evidence is provided to demonstrate WFGA has been / is being considered?
  - Evidence from Community Profiles / other data?
  - Evidence of links to Wellbeing Assessment / Objectives / Plan?
- 7.3 **Wellbeing Goals**
- How are the Wellbeing goals reflected in the policy / proposal / action?
    - *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*

#### 7.4 Sustainable Development Principles

- Does the report / proposal demonstrate how as an authority we are working in accordance with the sustainable development principles from the act when planning services?
  - **Long Term**  
*The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs*
  - **Prevention**  
*How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives*
  - **Integration**  
*Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their other objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies*
  - **Collaboration**  
*Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives*
  - **Involvement**  
*The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.*

## 8 Background Papers

- [The Essentials - Wellbeing of Future Generation Act \(Wales\)](#)
- [Corporate Plan 2017 - 2022](#)
- The Corporate Assessment and [follow up assessment](#).

Report Completed: 2 September 2021

Appendix 1) Forward Work Programme

<b>Friday, 10 December 2021 9am</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Information Required / Committee's Role</b>
<b>Welsh Language Strategy</b>	<p>The Welsh Language Strategy is required to set out how the Council proposes to promote and facilitate the Welsh language across Newport.</p> <p>A new 5 year Strategy is required to be published under the Promotional Welsh Language Standards set by the Welsh Language Commissioner, and a draft of this document will be presented to the Committee for consideration and comment.</p>

<b>Friday, 21 January 2022 at 10am</b>	
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Information Required / Committee's Role</b>
<b>Draft Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2022 / 23</b>	<p>To receive the comments and recommendations made by the other Scrutiny Committees, and question the Officers on any issues with Budget Process and Public Engagement.</p> <p>Make recommendations to the Cabinet relating to the Budget Process and Public Engagement</p> <p>Confirm the final list of comments to be forwarded to the Cabinet for information.</p>

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee Recommendations – 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2021  
Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

Agenda Item	Service area / Performance measure	Action	Responsibility	Outcome
City Centre PSPO Post-Consultation	Environmental Health and Regulatory Services	Scrutiny Adviser to send the Committee's comments and recommendations to the Principal Environmental Health Officer and Regulatory Services Manager.	Scrutiny Adviser	<b>Completed – emailed recommendations to relevant departments – also sent to Policy and Partnerships due to Member requests for future changes to how consultations are handled.</b>
Minutes	Scrutiny	<b>Send minutes to Committee for approval prior to next meeting.</b>	Scrutiny Adviser	<b>Completed.</b>

This page is intentionally left blank