

AGENDA

One Newport Partnership

14th June 2022 - 4.30 pm

Civic Centre, Newport (and with remote access on Microsoft Teams)

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Apologies
3. Minutes of the meeting held 23rd March 2022 (minutes attached)
4. Gwent PSB Well-being Plan Development
 - i. Gwent PSB Priority Themes: Discussion on the implications for One Newport - Janice Dent, Newport City Council
 - ii. Response Analysis: Environment Theme – David Letellier, NRW (Working Draft Response Analysis attached)
 - iii. Health & Well-being / Inequalities (inc. Housing) – Bethan Bowden, PHW (Gwent PSB paper on Gwent becoming a Marmot region attached for information)
5. Gwent Well-being Plan – Development of Local Action Plans: Laura Waldron / Nicola Dance, Newport City Council (report attached)
6. Local Well-being Plan 2021/22
 - i. Q4 Performance reports from Intervention Leads (reports attached)
 - a) The Newport Offer: Chair, Cllr Jane Mudd and Steve Ward
 - b) Strong Resilient Communities: Nicola Prygodzicz and CS Tom Harding
 - c) Right Skills: Guy Lacey
 - d) Green and Safe Spaces: David Letellier
 - e) Sustainable Travel: Ceri Doyle and Craig Lane
 - ii. Strategy and Performance Board
 - a) Minutes of the meeting held on 25th May 2022 – David Letellier, Chair of Strategy and Performance Board (Minutes attached)
 - b) Members to suggest any items for discussion by the S&P Board

Information items to note

7. Local Area Energy Plan (Report attached)
8. Gwent PSB: Draft minutes of the meeting held on March 2022 (minutes attached)
9. Forward Work Programme (attached)
10. Dates of future One Newport meetings:
 - 4.30 pm Wednesday 20th July 2022 (provisional)
 - 4.30 pm Tuesday 13th September 2022
 - 4.30 pm Tuesday 13th December 2022

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Date: 08/06/2022

[One Newport Partnership Terms of Reference](#)

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One Newport Partnership

Minutes

Date: 23rd March 2022

Time: 4.30 pm - Teams meeting

Present:

Newport City Council: Cllr J Mudd (Chair); B Owen; R Cornwall

Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB): N Prygodzicz

South Wales Fire and Rescue Service: S Coombes

Natural Resources Wales: S Morgan

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC): J Cuthbert

Gwent Police: CS T Harding

Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations: S Maddax

Newport Live: S Ward

Coleg Gwent: D Coles

University of South Wales: M Cadwallader; Prof Donna Whitehead for agenda item 5

Newport Youth Council: P Stowell-Evans

Officers: N Dance (Co-ordinator, NCC); T McKim (NCC); L Waldron

Apologies

G Lacey (Coleg Gwent); C Lane (Newport Third Sector Partnership); S Tyler (GAVO); C Doyle (RSLs); K Dew (ABUHB).

No	Item	Action
1	<p>Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>The Chair welcomed Professor Donna Whitehead, Dan Coles and Laura Waldron to the meeting.</p>	

2	<p>Minutes of the meeting held on 14th December 2021</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting held on 14th December 2021 were confirmed as a true record.</p> <p>Matters Arising:</p> <p>Re Minute 5, the Chair advised that the Board's Terms of Reference, as agreed at the December 2021 meeting, were accessible from the agenda front cover for One Newport Partnership meetings.</p>	
3	<p>Gwent Public Services Board Update</p> <p>The Chair reported on the meeting of the Gwent Public Services Board held on 10th March 2022.</p> <p>The Gwent PSB had agreed the Local Well-being Assessment for the region. It had further agreed to become a “Marmot” region and to include the Marmot principles in Well-being Plan work. It is also proposing a community safety review.</p> <p>The PSB had discussed the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine. It had agreed that the public sector response should be on a regional basis and to establish a Gwent coordination hub.</p> <p>B Owen noted that Welsh Government had issued “Homes for Ukraine” guidance for local authorities and work was underway within Newport City Council in line with this. T Harding noted that there had been no indications of raised community tensions in Newport related to the war in Ukraine and encouraged partners to contact him if they became aware of any issues in this regard.</p>	ALL
4	<p>Gwent Well-being Assessment</p> <p>T McKim reported that the “situation analysis” element of the Well-being Assessment had been signed off by the Gwent PSB following a consultation. The One Newport Partnership had responded to the consultation on the draft Assessment.</p> <p>The Assessment can be found on the Gwent PSB website. A series of community assessments for areas of Newport sit underneath the Gwent Assessment covering Central, South West, North West, East, North East and North Newport.</p> <p>Although not a requirement of the Gwent PSB work, an assessment was also being produced for Newport as a whole, for use by the One Newport Partnership.</p> <p>The next stage in the Gwent work was the “response analysis”, to which the One Newport would also need to contribute. The response analysis would include a Gwent PSB workshop, with consideration being given to the need for an additional local workshop for Newport.</p> <p>The Chair thanked all those involved for their contributions to this work.</p>	

	<p>AGREED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To note the update ii. To note the One Newport response submitted to the consultation on the draft Well-being Assessment for Gwent. 	
5	<p>University of South Wales Campus Development Plan</p> <p>Professor Donna Whitehead, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Wales, presented on the development plans for the Newport City Campus. An increased number of programmes would be offered at the campus, building on the existing successful provision and including more full-time courses. The aim was to double the number of students at the campus from 2,000 to 4,000 by 2025.</p> <p>Professor Whitehead noted that the new Research and Development Centre for WIDI (Welsh Institute of Digital Information) was being developed at the Newport campus supporting health board training activity. USW was also keen for the campus to become more of a community facility supporting economic, social and cultural well-being.</p> <p>S Morgan offered to work with USW regarding the contribution of the campus to environmental well-being.</p>	<p>S Morgan M Cadwallader</p>
6	<p>Local Wellbeing Plan 2021/22 – Q3 Performance Reports</p> <p>The Board received progress updates on delivering the Local Wellbeing Plan to 31st December 2021.</p> <p>Intervention representatives presented the performance updates and answered questions. Members referenced work through the Newport Offer to map partnership groups delivering activity within the city centre; planned investment to address city centre hygiene factors; progress towards creating an integrated health and wellbeing centre for Newport East; the value of the recent participatory budgeting exercise; USW work with Newport City Homes to pilot a cyber literacy clinic; work to clear fly tipping from a section of section road in Coedkernew and sustaining the progress made; the availability of free bus travel across the city in March.</p> <p>Reference was made to timescales for publishing the One Newport 2021-22 annual report. Statutory responsibility for publishing the annual report in July 2022 now lay with the Gwent PSB. However, the PSB's existing workload would likely mean delaying publication until September. Members confirmed that they wished to publish a One Newport annual report and were content to publish in September 2022. Members also expressed their wish to publish a report at the conclusion of the current Well-being Plan in 2023.</p> <p>AGREED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To note the Q3 performance reports 	

	<p>ii. Publish the One Newport 2021-22 annual report following the September meeting.</p> <p>iii. Members pass any comments on the presentation of information within the annual report to N Dance</p>	<p>N Dance</p> <p>ALL</p>
7	<p>Strategy and Performance Board</p> <p>The Board received the minutes of the Strategy and Performance Board meeting held on 16th February 2022.</p> <p>The Chair reminded members that they could submit items for consideration by the Strategy and Performance Board.</p> <p>AGREED: To note the minutes of the Strategy and Performance Board held on 16th February 2022.</p>	<p>ALL</p>
8	<p>Scrutiny Letter</p> <p>The Board received a letter from the Chair of the Partnerships Scrutiny Committee, which commented on Well-being Plan 2021-22 mid-year performance.</p> <p>The Scrutiny Committee had praised the commitment and work of the partners, recognising that there is a strong working partnership taking place.</p> <p>AGREED: To note thanks to the Chair of the Partnerships Scrutiny Committee for the comments.</p>	
9	<p>Climate Change: Youth Voice</p> <p>P Stowell-Evans reported on her attendance at COP26 as a Youth Climate Ambassador for Wales. This had presented an opportunity to engage with many Welsh organisations, including Welsh Government on matters such as Wales becoming a non-deforestation nation.</p> <p>In response to members' questions on engaging young people, she noted the importance of having young people at meetings and actively listening to their opinions, creating safe spaces for young people to speak and using social media for engagement. Members noted their appreciation of Poppy's interesting report and contributions.</p>	<p>ALL</p>
10	<p>Safer Newport Update</p> <p>The Board received an update on the progress of the Safer Newport Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and ongoing work through the early phases of recovery from the COVID pandemic.</p> <p>Members commented on the very strong collaboration between the city council and police in responding to recent incidents, and the potential to explore how USW's policing and security expertise could support the work of Safer Newport</p> <p>The need to review Safer Newport's Terms of Reference was noted to ensure all statutory requirements were met, alongside the formation of the Gwent PSB.</p>	<p>M Cadwallader, R Cornwall, T Harding</p>

	<p>AGREED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To note the positive work of Safer Newport over the last six months and continue to support this partnership approach through their own organisations. ii. To note the requirement to amend the community safety partnership terms of reference as part of the current partnership review. 	
11	<p>Communications Plan</p> <p>The Board received the outcome of the Communications Plan 2021-22 and the new Plan for 2022-23.</p>	
12	<p>Gwent PSB Minutes</p> <p>The Board received the minutes of the meeting held on 7th December 2021.</p>	
13	<p>Regional Partnership Board Minutes</p> <p>The Board received the minutes of the meeting held on 16th November 2021 and 18th January 2022</p>	
14	<p>Forward Work Programme</p> <p>The forward work programme was noted.</p>	ALL
15	<p>Dates of Future Meetings</p> <p>4.30 pm Tuesday 14th June 2022 4.30 pm Tuesday 13th September 2022 4.30 pm Tuesday 13th December 2022</p>	

Gwent Public Services Board Response Analysis Template (DRAFT)

1. Theme

Environment: Addressing the Nature and Climate Emergencies

2. Outline of the issues

2.1. Ecological footprint

Consumption patterns are having a negative impact on the environment and we need to use resources efficiently and proportionately. Reducing and reusing waste is one way to reduce our consumption of resources and provide positive benefits to people and nature. We need to get to One Planet living so that we don't use the resources that future generations will need to support themselves. To do this we will need to look at our food, energy and transport systems.

2.2. Biodiversity loss

We are falling short of achieving the four measures which denote the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR). Across the region, stocks of natural resources are being used at an unsustainable rate and our ecosystems are under increasing pressure from the impacts of climate change, land use change, invasive non-native species (INNS), pollution and over-use. This jeopardises the ability of our natural environment to provide a number of vital well-being benefits now and in the future.

2.3. Species loss

Climate change, lack of management, over-use, INNS, pollution, landscape crime and antisocial behaviour threaten natural resources in Gwent. Condition assessments show the condition of native woodland and mountain, moorland and heathland (MMH) habitats to be 'unfavourable'. Grassland connectivity and condition are also poor. The majority of Gwent's rivers are of 'poor' or 'moderate' status and the health of our best rivers are registering significant failure rates for phosphorus levels. The Severn Estuary's special status is under threat, with predicted extreme impacts of climate change likely for coastal habitats.

2.4. Climate change

Climate risk is an increasing concern which is predicated to have a significant impact on the habitats, people and places of Gwent. Work will need to be done to make sure we take an integrated look at climate risk across the work of the PSB and all three thematic areas of focus). All Local Authorities in Gwent have declared a Climate Emergency. As such, and in line with statutory requirements, climate risk should be considered regionally and we should understand issues, impact and response not just as they relate to environmental well-being, but social, economic and cultural well-being too.

Annual temperatures in Wales are expected to rise and more extreme heatwave events causing impacts on all aspects of well-being are likely to become more prevalent as a result. Iconic landscapes and cultural heritage assets could also be more vulnerable to wildfire exposure in future. Future climate projections indicate that drought risk will have a significant impact on the quality of agricultural land and our ability to produce food in the future.

Gwent, like many other places in Wales is likely to experience an increase in rainfall, river flow and intensity of extreme weather events. This is projected to lead to an increase in the likelihood of flooding of infrastructure, businesses and homes.

3. Well-being objectives to be worked towards under this priority

Protect and enhance Gwent's natural environment to maximise the well-being benefits that nature provides to current and future generations by:

1. Reducing the environmental impact of production and consumption so that progress is made towards establishing and sustaining a regenerative local economy which contributes to national and global sustainability
2. Declaring a nature emergency in Gwent and using this to drive the enhancement of Gwent's natural areas and address the root causes of biodiversity loss
3. In response to the climate emergency, focusing on the protection of communities from environmental risks associated with climate change

4. What contribution can working towards these objectives achieve for well-being in Gwent?

The proposed draft well-being objectives under the Environment theme have been designed to reduce inequalities and deliver better well-being for communities in Gwent.

However, it is important that the actions, timescales and resources identified in the Gwent Well-being Plan to deliver against the well-being objectives are agile and adaptive, and ultimately achievable within a potentially variable set of circumstances over the next five years, both foreseen and unforeseen. The objectives identified here offer scope and opportunity for collaborative, innovative and essential action under this theme.

5. Where are we now?

The current evidence base for the Environment theme can be found in the Gwent Well-being Assessment. The Assessment provides us with a picture of well-being in Gwent as it relates to this theme. Through conducting this response analysis, we have identified factors for consideration in relation to this theme which should inform the actions, timescales and resources identified in the Gwent Well-being Plan.

The information contained in this section is by no means exhaustive and should be considered as the starting point to a series of much wider, more robust opportunities mapping and planning conversations.

- 5.1. Work already taking place and/or planned
For completion
- 5.2. Legislative and policy drivers (including those known/expected in the next five years)
For completion
- 5.3. Existing best/innovative approaches to collaboration on this theme
For completion
- 5.4. Opportunities and resource allocation that could support delivery (including those known/expected in the next five years)?
For completion

6. What could be done (steps)?

We already have established and robust indicators by which to measure the proposed draft well-being objectives. It is these indicators that should be addressed in the first instance to meet these objectives. They are as follows:

Protect and enhance Gwent's natural environment to maximise the well-being benefits that nature provides to current and future generations by:		
1. Reducing the environmental impact of production and consumption so that progress is made towards establishing and sustaining a regenerative local economy which contributes to national and global sustainability	2. Declaring a nature emergency in Gwent and using this to drive the enhancement of Gwent's natural areas and address the root causes of biodiversity loss	3. In response to a climate emergency, focusing on the protection of communities from environmental risks associated with climate change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero waste • Net Zero • One Planet Wales • Systemic transformation in the food, energy and transport systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat creation • Habitat connectivity • Green infrastructure (G.I.) • Habitat condition • Nutrient load • Air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of communities, infrastructure and services most at risk • Prioritisation for adaptation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	
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In developing the Gwent Well-being Plan, it will be essential to identify how collaborative public sector working can drive transformation and identify what levers we have locally that can help shape this transformation. The environmental systems, food systems and resource systems that influence environmental well-being often behave in ways that are complex and unpredictable. In areas like land management, waste management, biodiversity conservation, pollution prevention, food security and decarbonisation, the cause and effect of arising issues are seemingly complex or unattainable. The term “wicked issues” is sometimes used to describe problems like climate change, biodiversity loss or soil degradation. In these situations, interventions need to be designed in the absence of perfect knowledge of how human and natural processes interact, and in a way that draws together fragmented evidence and multiple perspectives. Systems approaches can provide structure in such cases.

The overwhelming message from the [State of Natural Resources Report \(SoNaRR2020\)](#) is that societal transformation is needed in the food, energy and transport systems. Taking a system view will allow a wider range of leverage points than have traditionally been used to regulate the environment and provide scope for collaboration and integration on multiple geographical, organisational and policy footprints. As such, the Gwent PSB should explore the opportunity to influence these systems collectively.

There is a major challenge to reduce agriculture’s negative impact on the environment, while simultaneously maintaining food production for a growing population. Brexit could have a significant future impact on land management in Gwent, and while trade deals and policy creation is being looked at nationally, more can be done to reduce the impact of future changes at the local level, such as increasing local food supply chains and networks. How the food system is managed, used and sustained is a significant factor in tackling health inequalities.

Achieving energy system transformation alone would create new jobs and livelihoods for the people of Gwent. Meeting decarbonisation targets can also lead to improvements in the quality of life for communities which suffer from the adverse impacts of poor air quality.

How we travel is having a negative impact on our environment and people’s health, changing our climate and increasing pollution. We need to look at different ways of meeting our travel needs.

Brexit is a key risk, increasing a potential significant future impact on land management in Gwent and while future trade deals and policy creation is a national issue, more can be done to reduce the impact of future changes at the local level.

Competing demands on land are causing habitat loss and fragmentation. We are always going to need land for housing and employment purposes, but we need to get better at making decisions which ensure that future generations are both free from environmental risk and able to benefit from sustainably managed natural resources.

It will not be possible to prevent all flooding; there is therefore a need to use a range of approaches to not only reduce the risk where possible, but to adapt our communities and infrastructure to be prepared for severe weather events and rising sea levels.

Perhaps most importantly of all, more work needs to be done to address the drivers of unsustainable management which exist outside of the environmental well-being sphere. A closer and more integrated look at key challenges should be undertaken, where transformation and systemic change would have significant well-being benefits 'in the round' (i.e. as pertaining to the other thematic areas of focus and all four pillars of well-being).

The Gwent Well-being Plan will be delivered over the next five years. It is essential that strategic and operational 'futures thinking' underpins Plan development and delivery.

4. What resources would be needed? Are they already in place?

It is impossible to determine the resources needed to deliver at this stage in the well-being planning process. Decisions regarding the specific resourcing of actions should follow the establishment of what those actions are. Broadly speaking, resource allocation to delivery of the Gwent Well-being Plan should take account of the following:

- **Regional resourcing:** Following the establishment of the Gwent PSB and the development of a single Gwent Well-being Plan, resourcing for delivery should be considered at a regional scale. It is not essential that all workstreams are wholly collaborated on by all partners at all times, but rather that communications and governance mechanisms are of a robustness that enables integration across all the work of the PSB.
- **Adaptable resourcing:** In light of lessons learned as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Gwent Well-being Plan should be deliverable at all times, including if adaptations must be made to prioritising, resourcing and/or working arrangements.
- **Cross-cutting resourcing:** There is a risk to resource efficiency posed by arranging delivery of the Gwent Well-being Plan by theme. There are numerous opportunities to work more strategically across all three well-being themes which will streamline and increase delivery opportunities.
- **Partnership resourcing:** Delivery of the Gwent Well-being Plan is not exclusive to PSB member organisations. The Gwent PSB should be looking to collaborate with local and regional strategic partnerships (e.g. the Gwent Green Grid Partnership (GGGP)) to streamline and increase delivery opportunities.

5. How have you engaged with stakeholders?

The evidence base for the Environment theme was put together collaboratively with key stakeholders, drawing from multiple existing sources of data and understanding. In undertaking an assessment of environmental well-being, partners drew together key evidence, understanding and assessment from specific and connected policy areas, including (but not limited to SONaRR2020, the South East Area Statement and the [Gwent State of Nature Report \(GSoN\)](#). Stakeholders were invited to contribute to and sense check the Gwent Well-being Assessment.

Stakeholder involvement in the well-being planning process is invited at every opportunity. During the response analysis phase of the process, stakeholders have provided additional context, knowledge and understanding relating to this theme by answering the following questions of the draft well-being objectives:

- How far do you feel that the proposed draft well-being objectives under the Environment theme add value to work already taking place and provide opportunities to work in partnership?
- Do you see yourself as a collaborator in the delivery of the Gwent Well-being Plan?
- The next step in the well-being planning process is to develop the Gwent Well-being Plan. This includes setting out the steps to deliver the well-being objectives. Thinking about the proposed draft well-being objectives, what do we need to consider with regards to:
 - work already taking place and/or planned;
 - legislative and policy drivers (including those known/expected in the next five years);
 - existing best/innovative approaches to collaboration on this theme;
 - opportunities and resource allocation that could support delivery (including those known/expected in the next five years)?

Stakeholders will develop the content of the Gwent Well-being Plan through involvement in a series of collaborative opportunities designed to map pathways for delivery, including actions, resource and timescales.

6. How does this area link with the other response areas?

Each well-being theme under which a response analysis has been undertaken is dependent on factors which relate to the other two. To look at any one of Environment, Health Inequalities or Community Cohesion in isolation results in a limited picture of well-being, one that is not considered 'in the round'. There are significant cross-cutting topics which are currently only looked at in isolation. It is essential that such topics are looked at and planned for in an integrated, holistic way. The topics that emerging through the response analysis to the Environment theme which should be explored in terms of how they cut across the entirety of the Gwent Well-being Plan are: climate change, transport, food and energy. There is significant work to be done in taking a systems approach to understanding, planning and delivery with regards to these topics (e.g. Climate Ready Gwent (CRG); Food Futures Gwent).

Through response analysis and development of the Gwent Well-being Plan, it will be important to identify environmental and socio-economic inequalities between and within communities (including reference to specific communities which are more vulnerable to environmental risks and hazards). This includes but is not limited to widening the scope of response analysis beyond the environmental impact to include the public health impact of: flood risk, air quality, noise pollution, water quality and INNS.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

As a result of the Environment theme response analysis, it is recommended that, in setting its draft well-being objectives, the PSB:

- Declares a nature emergency in Gwent;
- Identifies actions which are regional, adaptable, cross-cutting and futures focused; and
- Undertakes a collective, systems approach to understanding, planning and delivery with regards to climate change, transport, food and energy, which spans all three thematic areas and considers well-being 'in the round'.

8. Links to other potential PSB priority areas

9. References

Version: Draft
Date: May 2022

Gwent Becoming a 'Marmot Region'

[At its meeting on 10th March 2022, the Gwent PSB agreed to become a 'Marmot Region' and to work with the UCL Institute of Health Equity to inform development of the Gwent Well-being Plan in this regard. The PSB noted that this work would cover many of the issues identified for its Health and Well-being / Inequalities priority theme. The report to the Gwent PSB March meeting on becoming a Marmot region is below.]

Report to Gwent PSB

Proposal: Gwent Becoming a 'Marmot Region' ('Gwent: a Marmot Region')

Situation

At the Gwent Public Services Board (the PSB) meeting on 7th December 2021, the PSB agreed that the six 'Marmot Principles' (see Box 1 on page 2) should be the framework for action to reduce health inequalities across Gwent, and to formally open discussions with the UCL Institute of Health Equity (the Institute) about the potential benefits of working with them on Gwent becoming a 'Marmot Region'. The purpose of this paper is to present a proposal on a collaboration with the Institute of Health Equity for consideration by the PSB.

Background

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides the legislative and policy landscape to give our current and future generations a good quality of life by enabling action to tackle challenges including climate change, poverty, poor health and well-being, coronavirus, improving jobs and increasing economic activity.

The Director of Public Health Annual Report 2019, '*Building a Healthier Gwent*', described the scale of the strategic challenge to reduce health inequalities across Gwent.¹ For people in all communities in Gwent to live healthy, fulfilled lives, means reducing the inequality gap in the number of years lived in good health between the most and least deprived communities. Over the period 2017-20, this difference was 10.5 years for males, and 9.1 years for females. Over the same period, one area of Gwent had the lowest healthy life expectancy for men and the second lowest for women in Wales.²

The (draft) Gwent Well-being Assessment 2022 highlights the significant inequalities across communities in Gwent, including health inequalities, but also educational attainment, accessing good employment, and home ownership. The assessment highlights a range of challenges which could widen inequalities across Gwent, including the climate and nature emergencies, Covid-19 pandemic, and Britain's exit from the European Union (increasingly referred to as the 'triple challenge').²

Research published in The BMJ in February 2022, by Université de Paris and University College London (UCL), provides one example of the business case for acting on health inequalities through taking preventative action. Using the cohort of Professor Marmot's 'Whitehall II' study of British civil servants, this research has found an association between the age at onset of co-morbidity and the incidence of dementia, with the strongest associations seen in those with co-morbidities at age 55. In particular, people with three or more chronic conditions at age 55 had a nearly five-fold higher risk of dementia. This is a highly relevant piece of evidence because of the personal and societal implications of dementia and the current lack of effective treatment.³

The Marmot Principles

Professor Sir Michael Marmot (Director of the UCL Institute of Health Equity) has developed six guiding principles for achieving greater equity of health (see Box 1 below), which he first proposed in his Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England (2010), '*Fair Society, Healthy Lives*', after it was found that the more deprived the area, the shorter the life expectancy.⁴ This review was commissioned by the UK Government following Professor Marmot's earlier work on the Commission on Social Determinants of Health with the World Health Organization (2005-08).

Professor Marmot has continued to advocate the six guiding principles as the framework for action in his subsequent reviews of health inequalities in England 10 years on (2020),⁵ and of Covid-19 and health inequalities (2020).⁶ The '*Marmot Review 10 Years On*' concluded that the social gradient in England actually became steeper over the proceeding decade; the Covid-19 review, '*Build Back Fairer*', found that the pandemic and its containment measures has further exposed and amplified health inequalities.

In December 2021, Gwent Public Services Board agreed that the 'Marmot Principles' will provide the framework for reducing health inequalities across Gwent.

Box 1: The six 'Marmot Principles'

1. giving every child the best start in life
2. enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives
3. creating fair employment and good work for all
4. ensuring a healthy standard of living for all
5. creating and developing sustainable places and communities
6. strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

The existing five PSB Well-being Plans across Gwent are already well aligned to the 'Marmot Principles'. **Annex 1** illustrates the linkages between the first set of local well-being objectives of Gwent's PSBs and the 'Marmot Principles'. **Annex 2** highlights examples of linkages between the delivery programmes of Gwent's PSBs and the 'Marmot Principles'.

Proportionate Universalism

Professor Marmot has also introduced the concept of ‘proportionate universalism’ where, “to reduce the steepness of the social gradient in health, actions must be universal, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage”. This is closely aligned to the First Minister, Mark Drakeford’s principle of ‘progressive universalism’ where universal services are preferred, with additional help for those who need it most.⁶ⁱ

Taking this approach also addresses the health inequalities legacy of the ‘inverse care law’, which was first described by the Port Talbot based General Practitioner Julian Tudor Hart in 1971, where, “the availability of good medical care tends to vary inversely with the need for it in the population served”.⁷

The Importance of a Life-course Approach

As highlighted in the ‘health triangle’ diagram (below), the opportunities to effectively intervene to improve the wider determinants of health are greatest early in life and reduce over the life-course; these wider determinants, if not optimised, will impact negatively on mental well-being and subsequently on health behaviours, before becoming clinical risk factors and illness.

Diagram: ‘Health Triangle’



The Welsh Government’s ‘*Healthy Weight: Healthy Wales*’ obesity strategy, and ‘*A Smoke-free Wales*’ long-term tobacco control strategy⁸ both set out a vision for the people of Wales, and our future generations, to have the best start in life, and live longer, better and happier lives.

An important aspect of the ‘*Building a Healthier Gwent*’ ambition (see Box 2 over-page) is the desire to see more of our children and young people living in an environment that supports being a healthy weight and smoke-free.¹ We know people living in our more deprived communities are more likely to live with overweight and obesity and tobacco-use than people in our least deprived areas. The impacts of living

with overweight and obesity and tobacco-use are key components of the deep-rooted health inequalities.

As an illustration across Gwent, in the ‘*Aneurin Bevan UHB Reception Class*’, 1 in 4 of our children are growing up with overweight or obesity, based on the prevalence of 25.4% of children at health board level (Child Measurement Programme for Wales 2018/19⁹). With our working-age adults, two of our local areas have the lowest prevalence of healthy weight in Wales, and four areas are below the Wales average (National Survey of Wales 2017/18 - 2019/20¹⁰). Whilst around 14% of people in Wales are smokers (Tobacco Control Strategy 2021⁸), the percentage is higher in four of our local areas, with the highest prevalence at 22% of people (Director of Public Health Report 2019¹).

Box 2: The ‘Building a Healthier Gwent’ Ambition



Assessment

Local ‘Marmot’ approaches in England

Concerned by widening health inequalities, a growing number of cities and regions in England are working with the UCL Institute of Health Equity to develop local programmes of work to take action to improve health equity. The Institute has continued to include the six ‘Marmot Principles’ as the guiding frame of reference in its local work. However, in its latest work the Institute has widened the principles to address a further two contemporary issues: climate change and structural racism (Professor Marmot has published an opinion piece on the report of the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities¹¹).

Coventry was the first place to become a 'Marmot City' in 2013 (through a Public Health England pilot), with other places engaging, in the main, since the emergence and continuing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic (see examples in the table below).¹² The Institute is also talking to a number of other areas including Gateshead and the Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames.

<i>City / Region</i>	<i>Commissioner</i>	<i>Date of engagement / review</i>
Coventry 'Marmot City'	Coventry City Council	2013 Evaluation in 2020
Greater Manchester 'Marmot City region'	Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership	Commissioned in 2019; Report published in 2021 (re-orientated to impacts of Covid-19)
Cheshire and Merseyside	Cheshire and Merseyside Health and Care Partnership (Population Health Board)	2021
Lancashire and South Cumbria	Lancashire and South Cumbria Health Equity Commission	2021
Tendring, Essex	North East Essex Clinical Commissioning Group	2021

The diagram below illustrates how the system in Coventry has integrated the wider determinants of health (through its 'Marmot City' work) as one of four quadrants in its population health framework. Coventry City Council has adopted this approach at the heart of its health and well-being strategy.

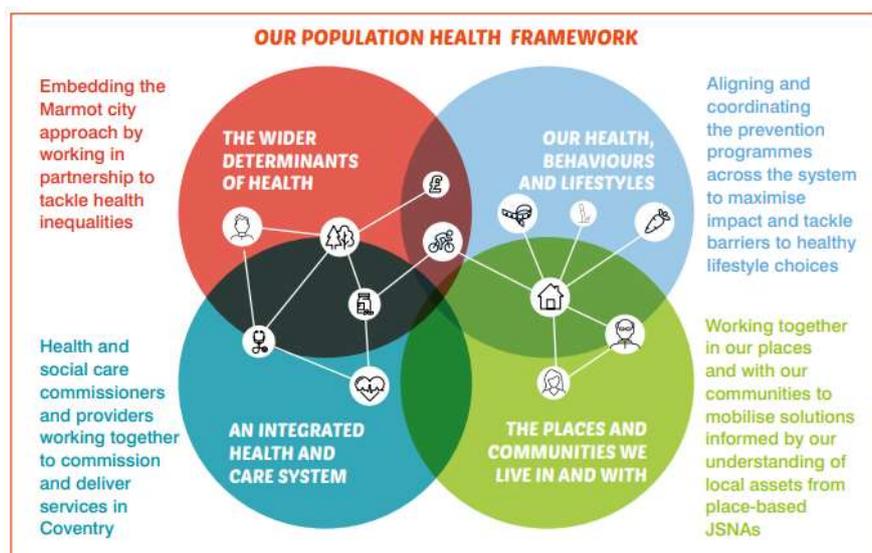


Diagram: Published in Coventry City Council's [Director of Public Health Annual Report 2019-2020](#). The framework is developed by The King's Fund.

The first report, *'Placing health equity at the heart of the COVID-19 sustainable response and recovery: Building prosperous lives for all in Wales'*¹⁵, introduces the WHO HESRi framework of the five essential conditions for the different types of cross-sector policies to address the wider determinants of health (see diagram below). This type of information and intelligence, along with the related portfolio of other Public Health Wales work programmes, is a helpful reference point for informing Gwent PSB's response to the health inequities across Gwent, alongside opportunities for collaboration with the World Health Organization.

Diagram: Five essential conditions for policies to address health inequalities¹⁵



The Benefits of Gwent Becoming a 'Marmot Region'

Gwent becoming a 'Marmot Region' would provide a high-profile, urgent statement of intent to improving health equity by Gwent PSB, and would gain access to the evidence-based framework for action and the specialist, vastly experienced support of Professor Marmot and the UCL Institute of Health Equity Team.

Gwent would be the first 'Marmot Region' in Wales, and the first outside of England. This is likely to attract significant interest from stakeholders including Welsh Government, other PSBs across Wales, third sector organisations, businesses, and media.

The recent formation of Gwent PSB means that the collaborative space and collective will is already in place to seize this opportunity to re-focus and accelerate progress towards reducing the root causes of health and related inequalities across Gwent. A key benefit to taking a local 'Marmot' approach to delivering social justice is being able to take an evidence-based approach to improving the social determinants of health where our population live and work in their daily lives.

Gwent has previously led the way in understanding the impact of a healthy lifestyle on health through the 'Caerphilly Cohort Study', which since 1979 has tracked the lifestyle habits of 2,500 men from Caerphilly and its surrounding villages. This study has highlighted clear evidence for reducing health inequalities and the lifestyle choices that influence the number of healthy years lived.¹⁶

Action to improve health equity can also be consistent with measures to decarbonise. Professor Marmot's report '*Sustainable Health Equity: Achieving a Net-Zero UK*',¹⁷ which was commissioned by the UK Committee on Climate Change, identifies four key areas for action:

- Minimising air pollution
- Building energy efficient homes
- Promoting sustainable and healthy food
- Prioritising active and safe transport.

Potential benefits and learning from local 'Marmot' approaches in England

Professor Marmot has a distinguished profile amongst senior leaders. In terms of social impact, '*Build Back Fairer: The Covid-19 Marmot Review*'⁶ is referred to by some as "a Beveridge Report of our time", drawing comparisons with the recommendations (the 'Five Giants') in 1942, which led to the establishment of the Welfare State.

The existence of Gwent PSB addresses several points of learning from England: partnership working; political leadership and accountability; key role of anchor organisations; shared values; and, identifying a figure-head for the approach.

Becoming a 'Marmot Region' would facilitate the leadership and passion of the PSB members being extended to increase the engagement and commitment of the wide range of staff within and across the PSB organisations. The role of the Director of Public Health's team within ABUHB would include mobilising, energising and supporting the system. Whilst financial resource would be welcome, it is feasible to proceed with Gwent becoming a Marmot Region with PSB partners providing mutual, in-kind benefits.

The participating areas in England have experienced further benefits and shared learning, including:

- Adopting the 'Marmot' title has created a strategic commitment, built consensus and catalysed decisions across a range of local functions, as well as galvanising shared accountability
- The six 'Marmot Principles' should be viewed as the framework for decision-making and action to adopt a 'health and equity in all policies' approach. One local authority is recommending that other local authorities commit to action on the Principles as a key lesson from its Covid-19 experience
- Leadership is key to the success of the local 'Marmot' approach
- The support of Professor Marmot and the Institute Team is extremely valued, including with developing local equity indicators (Professor Marmot has over 40 years of experience in leading research on health inequalities)
- Professor Marmot is inspired by the vision in Greater Manchester, and this would hopefully be mirrored in the 'Building a Healthier Gwent' ambition
- Looking across health inequalities is important, however it can help to have a small number of priority areas for the purpose of focusing initial action

- Integration of policies and longer timeframes are important – two of our Welsh ways of working in the Well-being of Future Generations Act
- Adopt ‘assets-based’ and ‘whole systems’ approaches to delivery, developed with community involvement from the outset, and looking outwards to innovative practices in other countries
- The title and presence of Professor Marmot attracts audiences; one local area experienced its largest engagement in a regional stakeholder event
- The ‘Marmot’ approach can influence funding applications
- Build in an element of evaluation from the beginning
- Decide on governance and accountability early on in the approach
- The approach has elevated previous pockets of small pilots into a concerted, co-ordinated effort, and has articulated the prevention role of key partners outside of the NHS, including fire and rescue services
- The use of qualitative data, including case-studies, is important alongside quantitative data analysis
- Public involvement is essential, with appropriate messaging.

Involvement of Welsh Government

Whilst this is a local proposal, it will create an opportunity to work collaboratively with the Welsh Government (this has not been possible to-date in England between the local ‘Marmot’ approaches and the UK Government). Welsh Government’s Deputy Director of Prosperous Futures is a member of the PSB meaning the potential opportunity already exists.

Gwent PSB working with the Institute of Health Equity is likely to generate local and national learning. Welsh Government already has a Technical Advisory Group, chaired by Professor Marmot, to support the developing and monitoring of a basic income pilot with a cohort of young people leaving care, which will test the stated benefits of basic income, such as addressing poverty and unemployment, and improving health and financial well-being.

Proposed content of the Gwent ‘Marmot’ approach with the Institute of Health Equity:

The content below is informed following:

- Study of the ‘Marmot’ literature and resources
- Discussion with the Institute and programme leads in ‘Marmot’ local areas
- The list of benefits and learning above
- The learning from Coventry particularly, as the city has been engaged since 2013.

This proposal can be refined further to reflect PSB members' views, and is designed in line with the timetable for the development of the Gwent PSB Well-being Plan.

- An in depth data analysis of health inequalities in Gwent, including early impacts of Covid-19 (also referring to Gwent Well-being Assessment and 'Building a Healthier Gwent'). This 'baseline' analysis would look at data on the wide range of markers for a healthy society, comparing them with national averages for Wales, other UK countries, Europe and other developed countries, including:
 - Healthy life expectancy, including by Index of Multiple Deprivation
 - Employment, including weekly earnings
 - Benefits and financial support ('social security')
 - Housing
 - Local assets and resources (including local partnerships and knowledge)
 - Public sector expenditure, including preventative spend
 - Access to healthcare
 - Digital inclusion
 - Community cohesion and safety
 - Mental well-being
 - Covid-19: exposure, mortality, access to green space, food, physical activity, education, employment, culture and heritage, vaccination rates, alcohol and tobacco use, etc.
 - Prevalence of living with overweight and obesity and tobacco-use
- A series of workshops with Gwent PSB and wider key stakeholders to discuss existing activity, priorities, wider recommendations, and the co-production of local 'Marmot Beacon Indicators' to measure progress on equity (also identifying the data-sets), to help shape the development of the Gwent Well-being Plan. This element of support would be co-produced and could also be tailored to meet specific needs, for example by working with Leaders and Cabinet Members of our Local Authorities, and our Regional Partnership Board. The workshops would need to be delivered between April and August 2022 in line with the timeframe for the development of the well-being plan over the summer period of 2022
- A research question/s to generate evidence from Wales as a global influencer and live innovation site for health equity about the role of the Well-being of Future Generations Act to enable action to reduce health inequalities. The results of the research would be added to the Health Equity Solutions Platform for Wales for the synthesising and sharing of evidence and intelligence, and through the WHESRi initiative would inform the development of practical tools to help reduce the health equity gap
- An '*In conversation with*' discussion between Professor Marmot and Dr Sarah Aitken (including audio and visual recording)
- Presentation by Professor Marmot linked to the series of workshops (above)

- A succinct and visual summary report (or similar) for Gwent PSB and wider stakeholders, including local case-studies. This publication would need to be delivered in draft in September 2022 in line with the timeframe for the development of the local well-being plan
- A recommended narrative / script to guide the conversation about health inequalities with members of the public across Gwent
- Attendance at Gwent PSB around May / June 2023 to discuss the published Gwent Well-being Plan, and potentially deliver continued professional development (this would be co-produced with Gwent PSB).

The data analysis and workshop work packages (above) would be part of the PSB's Response Analysis following the PSB's Well-being Assessment, and would inform the development of Gwent PSB's Well-being Plan 2023-2028. The Institute would look across the breadth of health inequalities, using the framework of the 'Marmot Principles', to identify opportunities for local action in Gwent.

Before the pandemic, Public Services Boards in Gwent had already recognised the importance of more of the population being a healthy weight and smoke-free. The inequality of the impact of the pandemic has heightened awareness of the importance of taking action to reduce obesity and smoking in communities where rates of both are high.

The analysis by the Institute would include identifying opportunities for local action to prevent and reduce obesity, in line with Welsh Government's *'Healthy Weight: Healthy Wales Delivery Plan 2022-2024'*,⁸ and to reduce smoking prevalence towards Welsh Government's goal of a Smoke-Free Wales by 2030.

Potential measures of success in Year 1 & 2 of the Well-being Plan might include:

- The percentage of smokers engaged in smoking cessation
- The percentage of children entering reception class who are overweight or obese
- The percentage of those who identify as smokers during pregnancy
- The prevalence of type two diabetes amongst our population

Budget

The total cost of the Institute's support in 2022-23 (£96,000 for 149 days of work) would be funded by ABUHB. A breakdown of this work is in **Annex 3**. The option of engaging continued support in 2023-24 would be kept open for further consideration, alongside options for working with other partners.

Governance for Gwent being a 'Marmot' region

Governance for the 'Marmot' approach would be provided through the existing Gwent PSB structure and process. The PSB would act as the 'Marmot Region' Programme Board with the 'Gwent Strategic Well-being Assessment Group' acting as the Steering

Group. The 'Gwent Marmot Region' programme would be under-pinned by Terms of Reference, including roles and responsibilities and ways of working.

Staffing resource to support implementation and delivery

If this proposal is agreed by the PSB, ABUHB would recruit a programme manager and project manager to support the delivery of the programme approach. ABUHB would also provide Consultant in Public Health and strategic communications support to deliver the programme.

Communication and involvement

If Gwent PSB's ambition of reducing health inequalities across Gwent is to be realised, we must involve people who are living in our communities, including young people and reflecting the diversity of south-east Wales. Becoming a Marmot Region could reignite and amplify the initial 'Building a Healthier Gwent' involvement programme in 2019, which generated a wide range of ideas, and include the voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise (VCFSE) sector.

Whilst the 'Marmot' title is likely to be highly advantageous with strategic-level stakeholders, the public and employee (of PSB organisations) involvement strands should explore what would work best to engage people with the ambition. Of note, in the 'Caerphilly Cohort Study' (see page 7), the men who participated reported a sense of pride in being part of something which they considered very special. This sense of pride which the study engendered is something that should be aimed for through public involvement in a Gwent Marmot Region programme.

Communications would be supported with visual resources which translate the findings of the data analysis, and an appropriate narrative for tailored audiences. For example, graphics of some local bus and train routes with markers of healthy life expectancy along the journey. ABUHB would support developing a communications and involvement strategy for the 'Marmot' approach.

Recommendation

Gwent PSB agrees to become a 'Marmot Region' and to work with the UCL Institute of Health Equity to inform development of the Gwent Well-being Plan

Dr Sarah Aitken, Director of Public Health & Strategic Partnerships, ABUHB

References

- 1 <https://abuhb.nhs.wales/healthcare-services/staying-healthy/building-a-healthier-gwent/further-information/>
- 2 <https://www.gwentpsb.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/02-Appendix-1-Executive-Summary-Gwent-Well-being-Assessment-7th-Dec-PSB-meeting.pdf>
- 3 <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2021-068005> [The BMJ]
- 4 <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review>
- 5 <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/marmot-review-10-years-on>
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- 7 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S014067367192410X>
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- 13 <https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/social-determinants-health-and-role-local-government>
- 14 <https://www.local.gov.uk/our-support/safer-and-more-sustainable-communities/health-inequalities-hub>
- 15 <https://phwwhocc.co.uk/resources/welsh-health-equity-status-report-whesri/>
- 16 [Research Story The-caerphilly-cohort-study - HealthWise Wales \(gov.wales\)](#)
- 17 <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/sustainable-health-equity-achieving-a-net-zero-uk>

PSB Well-being Objectives	Giving every child the best start in life	Enabling all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives	Creating fair employment and good work for all	Ensuring a healthy standard of living for all	Creating and developing sustainable places and communities	Strengthening the role and impact of ill health prevention
Blaenau Gwent						
Blaenau Gwent wants everyone to have the best start in life	Yellow	Orange				
Blaenau Gwent wants safe and friendly communities					Dark Blue	
Blaenau Gwent wants to look after and protect its natural environment					Dark Blue	
Blaenau Gwent wants to forge new pathways to prosperity		Orange	Blue	Light Green		
Blaenau Gwent wants to encourage and enable people to make healthy lifestyle choices in the places that they live, learn, work and play		Red			Red	Red
Caerphilly						
Positive Change – a shared commitment to improving the way we work together			Blue			
Positive Start – Giving our future generations the best start in life	Yellow	Orange				
Positive People – Empowering and enabling all our residents to achieve their own potential	Yellow	Orange	Blue	Light Green		
Positive Places – Enabling our communities to be resilient and sustainable			Blue		Dark Blue	
Newport						
Everyone feels good about living, visiting, and investing in our unique city			Blue	Light Green	Dark Blue	
Everyone has the skills and opportunities they need to develop, prosper, and contribute to a thriving sustainable city	Yellow	Orange	Blue	Light Green		
Everyone belongs to resilient, friendly, connected communities, and feels confident and empowered to improve their well-being		Orange			Dark Blue	Red
Newport has healthy, safe, and resilient environments with an integrated sustainable travel network					Dark Blue	
Monmouthshire						
Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life	Yellow	Orange				
Respond to the challenges associated with demographic change		Orange			Dark Blue	Red

Protect and enhance the resilience of our natural environment whilst mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change						
Develop opportunities for communities and business to be part of an economically thriving and well connected county						
Torfaen						
Develop a functional, connected network of natural areas that support the current and future well-being needs of local populations						
Develop mitigation and adaptation responses to the impacts of climate change						
Provide children and young people with the best possible start in life						
Support healthy lifestyles and enable people to age well						
Tackle the inter-generational patterns of poverty and develop economic resilience						
Improve local skills through work-force planning, training, apprenticeships, and volunteering opportunities						
Create safe, confident communities and promote community cohesion						

Annex 2: Examples of linkages between the delivery programmes of Gwent's PSBs and the 'Marmot Principles'

Giving every child the best start in life	Enabling all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives	Creating fair employment and good work for all	Ensuring a healthy standard of living for all	Creating and developing sustainable places and communities	Strengthening the role and impact of ill health prevention
GWENT PUBLIC SERVICES BOARD					
Delivery of Local Well-being Plans					
Flying Start	SE Wales Education Achievement Service	Cardiff Capital Region City Deal	Communities for Work (Blaenau Gwent)	Gwent Green Grid Partnership	Building a Healthier Gwent
SE Wales Safeguarding Children Board	Children and Families Strategic Partnership	Cardiff Capital Region Skills Partnership	Caerphilly Academy – Gateway to Employment	Health and Housing Strategic Partnership	Gwent Regional Partnership Board
Best Start in Life programmes	21 st Century Schools Programme	Regional Economic Growth Partnership	Welfare Reform Group / Partnership	Resilient Greater Gwent	Gwent Healthy Travel Charter
Healthy Pre-schools	Gwent Care Career Pathway	Our Valleys Our Future (2016-21)	Financial Inclusion Strategy (Torfaen)	Sustainable Food Partnerships	Resilient Communities (Caerphilly)
First 1,000 Days Community of Practice	Learning Network Schools	EU Rural Development Programme	Skills@Work (Monmouthshire)	Caerphilly Cares	Healthy Schools
Early Years Integrated Transformation Programme	Early Action Together (All Wales)	CLES Progressive Procurement	Gwent VAWDASV Partnership Board	Sustainable Travel (Newport)	Mental Health and Learning Disability Partnership
What Matters Approach	The Iceberg Model	Right Skills Board (Newport)	Reach Restart (Newport)	Climate Ready Gwent Network	Integrated Well-being Networks
	Youth Engagement and Progression Framework (Newport)	The Newport 'Offer' / City Centre Regeneration	Employment Support Programmes	Green and Safe Spaces Network (Newport)	Mental Well-being website 'MELO'
	Digital / Film Careers Sector (Newport)	Economy and Skills Strategy (Torfaen)		Gwent Future Scenarios	Participatory Budgeting
	Youth Councils	Community Wealth Building		Blaenau Gwent Climate Assembly	

	Operation Encompass			Gwent Citizens Panel	
				Placemaking Wales Charter (Newport)	
				Blaenau Gwent on the Move	

Sources:

[The Blaenau Gwent We Want Three Years of Progress 2020-2021](#)

[Caerphilly PSB Delivery Plan Progress Reports March 2021, Sept2021](#)

[Monmouthshire Public Service Board Well-Being Plan Annual Report 2021](#)

[Torfaen Public Services Board Annual Report April 2020 to March 2021](#)

[Newport's Well-Being Plan 2018-23 Annual Report 2020-21](#)

One Newport

14 June 2022

Newport Local Action Plan

Purpose

To consider the approach to developing a local action plan to support delivery of the Gwent Well-being Plan in Newport and additional One Newport Partnership priorities.

Background

Gwent Well-being Assessment

The Gwent PSB has now published the [Well-being Assessment for Gwent](#). The Gwent Assessment is supported by six local area assessments for Newport covering Central, East, North, South West, North East and North West. Separately to the Gwent work, a Newport overview will be produced for local use.

Response Analysis

The Gwent PSB is now preparing its response analysis focused on three cross-cutting themes:

- Environment (Climate and Nature emergencies)
- Health and Health & Well-being Inequalities (including Housing)
- Community Cohesion (including Community Safety and Substance Misuse)

In addition, the Gwent PSB has agreed to become a “Marmot region” and to align the Marmot principles to the Health and Well-being / Inequalities work. The Marmot principles are:

1. Give every child the best start in life
2. Enable all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their life
3. Create fair employment and good work for all
4. Ensure a healthy standard of living for all
5. Create and develop sustainable places and communities
6. Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention
7. Respond to climate change
8. Address structural racism

The Gwent PSB will consider the response analysis at its meeting on 30th June 2022.

Gwent Well-being Plan Well-being Objectives

The Gwent PSB will agree its Well-being Objectives at its meeting on 30th June 2022.

Gwent Well-being Plan

The consultation draft Gwent Well-being Plan will be developed over the period July to September for consideration at the PSB meeting on September 29th. A period of statutory public consultation will follow. The final plan will need to be published by 5th May 2023.

Local Action Plans

Local Action Plans (LAPs) are to be developed by each of the five local partnerships in the Gwent region, including One Newport, to provide clarity on the local actions being taken to contribute to the Well-being Objectives of the Gwent PSB. In developing and delivering a local action plan, One Newport will be responding to the following aims in its Terms of Reference:

- To ensure the delivery of local actions that contribute to the Gwent PSB's well-being objectives
- To contribute to any regional activity that contributes to the Gwent PSB's well-being objectives
- To take forward any actions of a local nature set out in the Gwent Well-being Plan.

One Newport has previously noted the strength of the Newport Board and its partnership approach, which has led to positive outcomes in the city. At its meeting on 14th December 2021, the Board agreed that, outside of its contribution to the Gwent Well-being Plan, One Newport will have the following strategic and additional functions:

1. To develop and deliver activity in Newport that would benefit from a strong partnership approach.
2. To receive reports from, inform and support the work of the statutory Community Safety Partnership for Newport, "Safer Newport".

Moving forward, One Newport will need to agree its priority areas of focus and actions under the "additional function 1" above. Members may recall that at the Board Development workshop held in November 2021, it was agreed that identifying top priority areas of focus would be important for the Board's future effectiveness. The Board may wish to consider such areas as Newport cultural / economic well-being as part of this, which would be outside of the Gwent work.

The combined actions to deliver its own priorities for Newport, in addition to actions to contribute to the Gwent PSB's Well-being Objectives, will create the work programme for the One Newport Partnership going forward.

Developing the Local Action Plans

It is proposed to develop the LAP for Newport in partnership with stakeholders from across the wider One Newport partnership network. This would support local engagement and focus attention on identifying areas where partnership working will provide the most effective means to dealing with specific issues.

The proposal is to run stakeholder workshops over the summer to begin considering local actions that will deliver against Gwent Well-being Objectives / priority areas of:

- Environment
- Social – housing, health, community cohesion / safety

A further workshop could focus on partnership actions to develop and deliver One Newport priorities outside of the Gwent Well-being Plan.

It is anticipated that each session would be a half day, consisting of whole-group and breakout discussions. The sessions will be supported by the use of online tools such as Slido and Padlet. The structure and content will be guided by the local well-being assessments and the Gwent regional priorities. Each of the workshops to be chaired/facilitated by different partner organisations.

It is proposed that an additional meeting of One Newport Partnership also be held to review the workshop outcomes and identify priority actions. A draft local action plan would then be developed with partners for consideration by One Newport at its September meeting.

Recommendations

- To note progress on the development of the Gwent Well-being Assessment, response analysis and Well-being Plan
- Consider the stakeholder workshop approach to developing Newport's Local Action Plan
- Consider how the Board wishes to take forward work to develop and deliver activity that would meet its priority areas of focus in Newport, outside of the Gwent Well-being Plan.

Timetable

- 14 June 2022 – One Newport Board – to be presented on proposed approach to development of local action plan.
- 30 June 2022 – Gwent PSB – sign off on Draft Regional Objectives
- Summer 2022 – Newport stakeholder workshops take place.
- 20 July 2022 (provisional) – proposed date for additional One Newport Board – results of workshops to be presented, One Newport to agree areas of focus.
- Tuesday 13 September – One Newport Board – sign off on draft Local Action Plan.
- Thursday 29 September – Gwent PSB – sign off on Consultation Draft Well-being Plan.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This process directly impacts on our delivery of the WFG Act as it supports the delivery of the Well-being Objectives for the 2023-28 plan.

Communication

Workshop invitations will be sent to relevant parties. The Gwent Well-being Plan and supporting Local Action Plans will be the subject of a statutory consultation.

Background Papers

[Gwent Well-being Assessment](#)

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One Newport

14 June 2022

Local Well-being Plan – 2021-22 Q4 Performance Reports

Purpose

To provide an update on performance at the end of Quarter 4 against the Interventions outlined in the Local Well-being Plan.

Background

The statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFG Act) ‘Shared Purpose – Shared Future’ sets out a requirement for each PSB to prepare and publish the Local Well-being Assessment for the local area no later than a year before it publishes its Local Well-being Plan.

The Local Well-being Assessment was published on 3rd May 2017. In Newport these have been named [Community Well-being Profiles](#) and were partially updated in 2019. The [Local Well-being Plan](#) was published on 3rd May 2018.

There are five cross-cutting interventions in the Plan which will be reported on a quarterly basis. A Dashboard is attached for each intervention for the period Jul – Sept 2021:

- The Newport Offer;
- Strong Resilient Communities;
- Right Skills;
- Green & Safe Spaces; and
- Sustainable Travel.

The dashboards were considered by the Strategy and Performance Board on 25th May 2022.

Recommendations

Members are asked to review and comment on the intervention dashboards.

Timetable

Task	S&PB	One Newport Local Delivery Group	Scrutiny	Completed
Annual Report 2020-21	18 th Aug 21	22 nd Sept 21	6 th Oct 21	Yes
Q1 Performance Report	18 th Aug 21	22 nd Sept 21	N/A	Yes
Q2 Performance Report	24 th Nov 21	14 th Dec 21	2 nd Feb 22	Yes
Q3 Performance Report	16 th Feb 22	23 rd Mar 22	N/A	Yes
Q4 Performance Report	25 th May 22	14 th Jun 22	N/A	

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Local Well-being Plan and the Delivery & Performance Framework were developed using the Shared Purpose: Shared Future guidance. The plan is framed around the sustainable development principle (long term; prevention; collaboration; integration; involvement).

Communication

The One Newport website has a page for each intervention and these pages can be used to update the partnership of the progress made against each of the interventions.

Background Papers

[Delivery & Performance Framework 2019-20](#)

[Local Well-being Plan](#)

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Intervention	Newport Offer		Green	Current progress on target	
			Amber	Progress behind target but still achievable	
Lead	Cllr Jane Mudd and Steve Ward	Reporting Period	Qtr.4 2021-22	Red	Progress well behind target
Key Achievements & Successes			Key Performance Measures		
Renewal of Purple Flag status for the city centre has been agreed by the Association of Town & City Management.			Previous Year	Actual	RAG
Climate Change Sub-Group has developed an action plan with two work strands: <i>Community Driven: Agree and implement priorities and actions driven by our communities to address the climate & nature emergencies, and empower communities to get involved and take action in tangible ways.</i> <i>Working Together: Encourage collaboration across all sectors to share best practice and knowledge to reduce carbon emissions and take action to address the climate and nature emergencies; and mitigate and adapt to climate change.</i> A public survey is currently live to gain an initial understanding of the climate priorities of our communities.			% saying Newport is a good place to live	52.3%	59.3%
Events – Delivered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABP Newport Wales Marathon and 10K run in March 2022 HSBC National Track Cycling Championships held in March 2022 City Centre live music programme Welly Walks (in parks and green spaces) Development of forthcoming programme of city events including: City centre food markets, Platinum Jubilee Events, Queens Baton Relay, Newport Food Festival, Wales National Armed Forces Day June 2023, Big Splash Arts and Culture Weekend, Sport in the Park events, The Talking Shop (public space exploring the intersection between cultural and democratic participation).			% saying Newport is becoming a better place to live	50.0%	56.0%
Major schemes completed: Newport Market, Market Arcade, Mercure Hotel.			% of people proud to come from Newport	46.6%	53.8%
City Centre Green Infrastructure (GI) feasibility study undertaken.			Number of visitors	> 2M	
New business new business rate relief scheme to help the city centre’s retail, leisure and hospitality sectors.			Value of tourism	>£149M	
Development of city centre community services focused on sustainability: Re-Make repair café and library of things, community bike hub.			% people in employment	>75% (March 2021)	
			Plans for next quarter and the future		
			Work with the hospitality sector in the city centre to promote Purple Flag status.		
			Develop a City Centre Place Making Plan/refreshed Master Plan using Placemaking Wales Charter principles.		
			Develop a cultural strategy for the city.		
			Develop bid for Newport to host a Welsh Freeport.		
			Develop cyber cluster via the Western Gateway partnership.		
			New affordable homes onstream: Newport City Homes delivering Ringland masterplan (160 homes and commercial units); mixed tenure apartments at Coverack Road and Olympia House. POBL and housing developer Lovell working in partnership to create 500 new homes at Locke Gardens, Glan Llyn.		
			Deliver events programme and seek to bring in more regional and international sporting events.		
			Undertake public perception survey.		

Intervention	Strong Resilient Communities		Green	Current progress on target	
			Amber	Progress behind target but still achievable	
Lead	Nicola Prygodzicz / CS Tom Harding	Reporting Period	Qtr.4 2021-22	Red	Progress well behind target
Key Achievements & Successes			Key Performance Measures		
<p>Integrated Wellbeing Networks - The Pillgwenlly Collaborative has brought people together through a range of Wellbeing programmes including the establishment of an Allotment, a Health and Wellbeing Event, Guided walks for 50+ community members, the Pill Connects Website and community conversations to establish wellbeing priorities in the area.</p> <p>The Ringland collaborative has also strengthened and promoted various events including a half term program of events at the Community Hub, community gardens at Sterndale Bennet and Cecil Sharp Road, woodland wellbeing activities through Coed lleol and a community conversations engagement group.</p> <p>The second major budgeting programme to support community Covid recovery projects was completed with £415k funding allocated by citizens to 80 projects through 6 voting events involving 450 public participants.</p> <p>The Pill Master Plan process commenced Nov-2021. NCC, RSLs and the Police have commissioned Mela Cymru and the Urbanists to lead community conversations to co-produce ideas for improving health and wellbeing focussing on business, green space and community engagement. A Business Forum is now meeting monthly.</p> <p>The Early Years Integration Transformation Programme pilot in Bettws is continuing to develop a collaborative programme of work with families with early years children, unifying the visits to homes by Health and Local Authority services. When fully developed, this will result in fewer professionals visiting families and a key worker co-ordinating services, with multi-agencies able to look at the records of these visits.</p>			<p>Delivery plan is under review and measures will be approved through this process.</p>		
			Plans for next quarter and the future		
			Pillgwenlly Masterplan – commence community engagement work to improve health and wellbeing, green spaces and business and investment support.		
			Begin work with health to scope and plan the 2022/23 participatory budgeting programme.		
			Work with Newport Fairness Commission to review the process and outcomes of the first Covid participatory budgeting programme.		
			Launch the Your Newport Your Wellbeing web portal promoting activities, programmes and opportunities across Newport.		
			Complete the evaluation of the Bettws Early Years Pathfinder. Run a ‘Baby Shower’ for expectant parents in the North Hub area led by the recently appointed Pathfinder Midwife to promote available early years services and support.		
			Main Risks / Barriers to progress		Mitigating Actions / Support Req'd
			Digital exclusion limiting participation of worst affected communities in online engagement programmes e.g. Covid recovery participatory budgeting.		<p>Status (H/M/L)</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Arrange in-person voting sessions for digitally excluded.</p>

Intervention	Right Skills	Green	Current progress on target
		Amber	Progress behind target but still achievable
Lead	Guy Lacey and Stephen Tiley	Reporting Period	Qtr.4 2021-22
		Red	Progress well behind target

Key Achievements & Successes

Step 1 – Online Careers Week delivered in March to students in Year 9 and above in Newport schools focused on green jobs. The online sessions were recorded and are now available for students to access as an ongoing careers resource.
Step 1 - USW / CG collaborating on post-16 curriculum offer in Newport & enhanced progression opportunities, facilitated by a new city centre CG campus.
Steps 1&2 – Screen sector skills project, Foot in the Door, underway. 13 events to date including careers and progression fairs, screen skills bootcamps, set visits and role specific training (e.g. intro to screen carpentry) reaching an estimated 150 individuals so far, including six paid TV & screen employment places
Step 2: The percentage of 2021 school leavers recorded as NEET in Newport is lower than the Welsh average (Year 11 - Newport 1.3% c.f. Wales 1.6%; Year 12 – Newport 0.3% c.f. Wales 0.4%; Year 13 – Newport 1.09% c.f. Wales 2.29%). Equity in Education Attendance and Community Funding used to deliver Careers Fair (Moving On Days) for Year 11 leavers at risk of being NEET. Positive response from young people, parents, carers, and schools resulting in a similar event being planned for 2023.
Step 3 – Climate change / carbon literacy training delivered in rural areas of Newport. Bespoke community course developed and train the trainer sessions delivered to facilitate wider roll out across Newport.
Step 3 – “Get Connected” digital literacy sessions delivered; USW & NCH Cyber Security Clinics delivered

Barriers to progress	Status	Mitigating Actions /
ESF funds end for Aspire2Achieve affecting delivery of the Youth Engagement & Progression (NEETs)	H	Explore alternative sources of funding

Key Performance Measures	Target	Actual	RAG
% of year 11 leavers not in education, employment or training (NEET)	1.8%	1.3%	G
% of year 13 leavers not in education, employment or training (NEET)	2.5%	1.09%	G
REACH Restart: Individuals receiving support to improve English language skills (ESOL)	April to Dec 2021	460	G
REACH Restart: Individuals provided with employability support	April to Dec 2021 46	60	G
Foot in the Door Programme Beneficiaries	300 by project end	150 to date	G

Plan for next quarter and the future

Open a Foot in the Door Skills and Employment pop-up information and event site in the city centre, advertise further TV employment places, community workshops and role specific training.
Develop roll out of climate change training and embed into Newport’s Adult Continuing Learning offer from September 2022.
Develop programme of activity across Newport’s Adult Continuing Learning providers for Adult Learners Week 2022 supported by Welsh Government engagement funding
DWP Restart city-wide jobs fair in May 2022 and planning for a second jobs fair in the autumn

Intervention	Green and Safe Spaces		Green	Current progress on target		
			Amber	Progress behind target but still achievable		
Lead	Steve Morgan & Huw Jakeway	Reporting Period	Qtr.4 2021-22 (Jan to March)	Red	Progress well behind target	
Key Achievements & Successes			Key Performance Measures			
Green and Safe Spaces Network continues to work well, with strong levels of engagement and collaboration. Network workshop (January 2022) created further partnership work, opportunities to collaborate, enthusiasm for this vision across shared goals. Network membership is expanding and diversifying.			% / hectares of accessible green blue space * Green Space Index Fields in Trust	TBD	TBD	
Participatory Budgeting fund received several applications and successful bids around projects with Green and Safe spaces aims.			% Tree canopy cover * UK Canopy Cover i-Tree	Under Development		
Ongoing partnership meetings and work by Friends of Road to Nature group continue to enhance the area and deter fly tipping.			NCC no. of Pollinator Sites	20	48	Green
NRW South East team responded to the consultation on the Replacement Local Development Plan (RLDP) Vision and Objectives, working with the NRW DPAS (Planning Advisory) team and provided feedback on the GI Assessment.			Green & Safe spaces Network members	100	133	Green
As part of Trees for Cities, 100 fruit trees have also been planted in various locations across Newport by volunteers, Newport City Council and others.			Attendees at the last Network workshop	30	↑ 33	Green
Linked with Right Skills to promote Carbon Literacy courses, funded by Rural Development Programme, in January for Monmouthshire and rural Newport. Promoting climate change awareness and action on social media, inc. Carbon/Eco literacy.			Green & Safe spaces Newsletter opens	130	N/A	N/A
Tyre tagging pilot scheme to was launched in Feb 2022 to tackle Newport fly-tipping, read more here .			Socials (Twitter) followers	150	↑ 130	Green
Several projects and updates from Maindee Unlimited in their Spring newsletter 2022 here .			Tweet impressions & profile visits	6,000	↑ 8,557	Green
Rapid review of research of <i>Diverse Communities Access to and Usage of Local Green Spaces</i> carried out, with recommendations for Board and Network to take forward.			Active collaborative projects delivering Green & Safe Vision and Green Infrastructure (GI)	15	↑ 21	Green
Comms: 6 th e-newsletter due May 2022 sharing best practice across Newport, promote work of Green & Safe Network, opportunities to collaborate, latest reports, resources & funding. Ad hoc info sent to Network in between newsletters. Plans to create video of G&S work.			Green Flags by 2023:	8	3	Amber
City Centre Green Infrastructure (GI) feasibility study by March 2022, stakeholder engagement sessions held Feb 2022, to identify opportunities for GI, engage with partners and businesses, with the intention that GI is part of future placemaking plans.			Community Full Award	5	3	Green
			No. of plans & strategies G&S Vision / GI is embedded into	3	↑ 5	Green
			(Q3 2020 vs Q3 2021)			
			Reduction of (in green blue space):	35	↑ 101	Amber
			Fly tipping incidents	6	↑ 20	Amber
			Deliberate fire incidents	12	↑ 82	Amber
			Other ASB incidents			
			Wellbeing of Wales: National Indicators (25, 26, 28, 29, 38, 40, 43, 44) Thriving Places Index - Newport 2021 Place & Environment, Sustainability WIMD - Home Page (gov.wales) Physical Environment			

NRW funding mapping for green roof retrofit opportunities in Newport, to encourage the implementation of green roofs. Dovetails with the GI feasibility study. BioSolar roofs taken into account to align with Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP). Initial meeting took place early March 2022.

Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA) is complete. Could link with Gwent Green Grid Partnership (GGGP) on a Gwent GI Strategy.

Newport City Council organisational Climate Change plan 2022-2027 published March 2022.

Woodland wellbeing sessions in Bettws, in NRW woodland, delivered by Coed Lleol, in partnership with NCC North Hub.

Buglife's bid for a Pollinator Project successful and underway.

Updates on Safer Streets (SS):

- Funding from SS2 – 400k allocated for Pill. CCTV coverage / Street enhancement on Alexandra / Commercial Street.
- Funding from SS4 – 400K allocated for Stow Hill. CCTV coverage / Street enhancement for Chapel Park, Clifton Park and Bellevue Park.

Main Risks / Barriers to progress	Status (H/M/L)	Mitigating Actions / Support Req'd
Green space not sufficiently protected in the planning process.	Medium	Green Infrastructure (GI) map/database has been used in Local Development Plan. GI Assessment is complete, creating an evidence base for GI Strategy.
Unequal access to nearby, good quality, safe greenspaces not addressed.	Medium	Explore more pilots to engage and support specific areas and communities, with a multi-agency approach, to empower taking ownership of and improve greenspace.
Capacity of partners to deliver against ambitions of Green & Safe intervention.	Medium	Partner organisation reps to raise the importance of Wellbeing Plan/Intervention action delivery at internal business planning meetings.
Projects being paused during the transition to Gwent PSB.	Medium	Continue working with partner organisations, community groups and Network to deliver Green & Safe whilst supporting Gwent PSB.

Plans for next quarter

Continue to Strengthen links with Safer Newport and sub groups.

Plan next Network workshop for June 2022 to further partnership work and deliver shared goals, continue to expand and diversify network.

Get access to the GI map/database.

Continue to develop and implement the communication plans.

Continue to strengthen links and opportunities with Housing Associations.

Promote volunteering opportunities via Newsletter.

Explore the rapid review paper recommendations with board and Network.

Share learning with Gwent Green Grid Partnership (GGGP).

Support the woodland wellbeing sessions in Bettws.

Intervention	Sustainable Travel		Green	Current progress on target
			Amber	Progress behind target but still achievable
			Red	Progress well behind target
Lead	Ceri Doyle / Craig Lane	Reporting Period	Q4 2021-22	

Key Achievements & Successes

STEP 1: PSB to become champions of Sustainable Travel: Gwent Healthy Travel Charter was launched in Nov 2020. 23 organisations have signed up to the charter so far. Partners are working together and sharing best practice to reach the 15 commitments in the charter.

STEP 2: Create an environment where public transport, walking and cycling is prioritised: On street bike hire feasibility is being explored with Transport for Wales leading. Active travel route improvements at Gaer Fort and the resurfacing of the Malpas/Bettws Canal route have been successful. Three primary schools have been selected to take part in a traffic free school streets pilot. The pilots are currently under development and Sustrans are working with the schools to ensure parent engagement and encourage behaviour change prior to the pilots starting. After several rounds of public consultation, the Active Travel Network Map is now complete. The map will be used to plan future active travel developments over the next 5 years. Wales Active Travel board also led on a stakeholder workshop in the Newport area.

STEP 3: Encourage the use of ULEV: Consultancy support was procured, to produce a design guidance to capture considerations when installing EV charging on the highway, as well as providing a 'gap analysis' to highlight the areas within Newport that have a low proportion/no off-street parking and are not already within a five minute walk of a publicly available charger. Fast chargers are going live next week at nine residential locations across Newport, targeting the areas identified in the gap analysis. Four rapid hub locations have been identified, to further improve residents' ability to charge, as well as to provide increased charging facilities for visitors and commercial vehicles.

Main Risks / Barriers	Status	Mitigating Actions
Not utilising the opportunities arising from the M4 commission.	High	SEWTC representatives sits on the PSB Sustainable Travel group to ensure PSB is fully engaged in this process.
Lack of continued funding for active travel interventions in schools.	Medium	£203k funding received in 2021-22 for traffic free streets near schools.
On street bike hire scheme not going ahead.	Medium	Funding bid ready for submission. To be submitted once the next round of funding is available later in the year.

Performance Measures		Time-scale		Target	Actual	RAG
Step 1: Travel Charter	Organisations signed up across Gwent	Nov 2021		15	23	Green
Step 2: Active Travel	% increase in journeys from active travel counters on active travel routes comparing previous year for each quarter	2020-21	Year	25%	47%	Green
		2021-22	Q1		30%	Green
			Q2		50%	Green
			Q3		64%	Green
			Q4		40%	Green
		Year	40%		Green	
Step 3: ULEV	ULE buses in service	Dec 2022		30	16	Green
	Charging points installed	Mar 2021		40	46	Green

Plans for next quarter and the future

STEP 1: Travel Charter commitments being updated by organisations. Staff questionnaire to be undertaken later in the year.

STEP 2: Develop and deliver traffic free school streets pilot. Develop Active Travel Strategy for 2022/23.

STEP 3: Awaiting results of application to Central Government, via OZEV, to install a further 10 on-street sites next year, with the match funding applied for via ULEV.

Minutes

One Newport

Strategy & Performance Board

Date: Wednesday 25th May 2022

Venue: Microsoft Teams Meeting

Time: 2pm

Present: David Letellier – Chair (Operations Manager for SE Wales, Natural Resources Wales); Bethan Bowden (Consultant in Public Health, Public Health Wales); Craig Lane (Chief Executive, Newport Citizens Advice); Guy Lacey (Principle / Chief Executive, Coleg Gwent); and Steve Hulme (South Wales Fire & Rescue Service).

Also in Attendance: Janice Dent (Policy and Partnership Manager, Newport City Council); Nicola Dance (Senior Policy & Partnership Officer, Newport City Council); and Wayne Tucker (Partnership Officer, Newport City Council).

Apologies: Stephen Tiley (Chief Executive, GAVO); Steve Cooper (Group Manager, South Wales Fire & Rescue Service); Will Beer (Assistant Divisional Director for Service Development and Integration in Primary & Community Care, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board); Chief Supt Tom Harding (Gwent Police); Leah MacDonald (Head of Service, Newport, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board); Ceri Doyle (Chief Executive, Newport City Homes); Caoimhe Cantwell (Senior Policy & Partnership Officer, Newport City Council); Beverly Owen (Chief Executive, Newport City Council); and Nicola Prygodzicz (Aneurin Bevan University Health Board).

No	Item	Action / Decision
1.	<p>Welcome and Introductions</p> <p>Members were welcomed to the meeting.</p> <p>Some recent position changes were noted including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Bethan Bowden has been appointed as Public Health Consultant (replacing Will Beer)Janice Dent has been appointed as Policy and Partnership Manager (replacing Tracy Mckim who is now Head of People, Policy and Transformation). <p>Given the wider restructures within Newport City Council that have taken place it was suggested that further information would be helpful.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>To share details of the restructure with the Council with partners.</p>	NCC – WT
2.	<p>Minutes of the Previous Meeting (16th Feb 2022) & Matters Arising</p> <p>The minutes were agreed as an accurate record with the following points raised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Head of Regeneration at Newport City Council attends the Regional Town Centres Action Group.	

No	Item	Action / Decision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Newport will be discussing the Third Sector Partnership and Sub-group review at the September meeting. 	
3.	<p>Agree Chair / Vice Chair of Board</p> <p>It was stated that currently Will Beer was Chair and David Letellier was Vice Chair of the Board. Due to Will Beer moving to a new position these two roles needed to be updated.</p> <p>David Letellier volunteered to take on the role of Chair, while Craig Lane offered to take on Vice Chair.</p> <p>This would be until the end of March 2023 when the current Well-being Plan comes to an end.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>David Letellier to become Chair and Craig Lane to become Vice Chair.</p>	
4.	<p>Well-being Plan Performance – Draft Quarter 4 Dashboards 2021-22</p> <p>The intervention leads or their representatives presented their quarter 4 dashboards highlighting the key achievements, risks, performance measures and plans for the next quarter.</p> <p>Each of the dashboards were discussed with the following points raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Newport Offer (Nicola Dance) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explained the Newport Offer Intervention for new attendees. The Climate Change Sub-group were carrying out a public survey to ask residents on their views on the Climate and Nature Emergency. There will also be further engagement with other sectors in the future. Strong Resilient Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to there being no one available to update on progress, the Board asked if there anything else that needed to be highlighted. Right Skills (Guy Lacey) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The real concern in relation to the removal of European funding for the Aspire2Achieve project, which could lead to this ending. This was seen as important due to the affect the pandemic has had on young people, which requires this support. As a region (Cardiff Capital) they are looking to discuss under the Share Prosperity Fund whether this might form part of these proposals but is not guaranteed. Board members believed this was a real issue that needed to be raised and discussed at the next One Newport meeting. Green and Safe Spaces (David Letellier) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the key achievements and barriers / risks were noted. Meetings are taking place with Newport Transport to explore ways to expanding bus routes or providing new routes for people to access green spaces. This is still in early discussions and is ongoing. 	

No	Item	Action / Decision
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The performance figures around fly tipping and fire setting were highlighted as something that may need further discussion. It was stated whether this could be linked to the impacts the pandemic has had on young people. • Sustainable Travel (Craig Lane) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They still need to better capture the work taking place. - The Intervention Board continue to receive regular presentations from different organisations and groups. <p>It was agreed</p> <p>Follow up on whether there was any further information that needed to be shared from the Strong Resilient Communities Intervention.</p> <p>To ensure the issue of funding for Aspire2Acheive being removed and its subsequent impact on young people is raised at One Newport.</p> <p>Provide more information on fly tipping and fire setting e.g. figures, locations, who is responsible, etc.</p>	<p>NCC – WT</p> <p>Coleg Gwent – GL / Board Chair – DL</p> <p>SWFRS – SC</p>
5.	<p>Annual Report 2021-22</p> <p>This will be the final annual report of the current well-being plan before a new plan across Gwent is developed.</p> <p>It was reported that both One Newport and Welsh Government agreed to maintain the timeframes for publication of the annual report until the end of September (as per last year). This is in line with the rest of Gwent, with the timeframes as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft report to Strategy & Performance Board in August 2022. • Sign off report at One Newport in September 2022. • Publish the report at the end of September 2022. • Present at Scrutiny in October 2022 (or when it’s held). <p>Work will continue over the summer to identify and produce case studies for inclusion in the report covering 2021-22, in addition to any key work undertaken between April – July. If anyone has any case studies, they want us to include, please get in touch with the identified support within our team to ensure inclusion.</p> <p>There may also be a need to ensure we acknowledge things we could have done better as well as promote the positive things. This is something we already have included as part of our self-reflection but could be improved.</p> <p>At the previous One Newport meeting it was stated that they may want a final annual report produced that covers the entirety of the well-being plan and what impact it’s had.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>Let the PPI Team know if there are any case studies that should be included in the annual report.</p> <p>Inform Board of any issues that may threaten the publication of the plan.</p>	<p>Board members</p> <p>NCC – PPI Team</p>

No	Item	Action / Decision
6.	<p>Regional PSB & Well-being Assessment</p> <p>The Regional Assessment has been completed and the Gwent PSB is now working on the next phase leading to the development of the Gwent Well-being Plan.</p>	
7.	<p>Local Area Action Plan</p> <p>The Board were informed that the Gwent PSB have identified three regional Gwent priorities and have agreed to become a Marmot Region. The regional priorities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment (Climate and Nature Emergency) • Health and Well-being / Inequalities (incl. Housing) • Community Cohesion (incl. Community Safety & Substance Misuse) <p>To support the Gwent Well-being Plan each of the local authority areas are to produce their own local area actions plans. Therefore, we are planning to hold three workshops with partners focussing on Economy and Culture; Environment; and Social.</p> <p>In addition, the next One Newport meeting will have a further discussion on the links between the current well-being plan and these proposed regional priorities.</p> <p>The Board raise some concerns raised, including that they hadn't had sight of the regional priorities, they don't completely follow the process and have issues with how we can tackle this locally.</p> <p>The important of acknowledging wider links relating to the Marmot Principles was also highlighted.</p> <p>Bethan Bowden stated that Public Health Wales can provide further support around the Marmot Principles to explain in more detail.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>To inform Wayne Tucker if you will be able to support with these planned workshops.</p>	Board Members
8.	<p>Communication Plan</p> <p>The Board were reminded if they have any news stories related to the Well-being Plan that they would like us to promote to please let the team know.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>Send any relevant information for communication to Wayne Tucker for circulation via the One Newport communication channels.</p>	Board members
9.	<p>One Newport Work Programme</p> <p>The Board were informed of the future work programme of One Newport.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>To inform Nicola Dance of any comments on the One Newport programme or to add in future agenda items.</p>	Board members

No	Item	Action / Decision
10.	<p>Any Other Business</p> <p>Craig Lane highlighted that the Sustainable Travel Board have committed to including on their agenda that they have effective Fairness & Equality Impact Assessments across their work.</p> <p>It was noted whether this was something that could be applied across all the work of the interventions.</p> <p>The impact of the restructures with the Council regarding equalities was raised, with it stated that new posts were being advertised shortly.</p> <p>It was agreed</p> <p>Add 'Discuss to use of Fairness & Equality Impact Assessments across the work of the Interventions' to the next agenda.</p>	NCC – WT
11.	<p>Next Meeting</p> <p>TBC – Aug 2022</p> <p>Send possible items for the agenda to Wayne Tucker.</p> <p>Face to Face / Hybrid for next meeting.</p>	Board members

One Newport Partnership (LDG)

14th June 2022

Newport's Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)

Purpose

To provide an update on the city-wide draft Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) for the whole Newport local authority area.

Background

In November 2021, Newport City Council declared an Ecological and Climate Emergency. As part of the declaration, we pledged to:

- *Develop a city-wide Local Area Energy Plan, in collaboration with experts from the public, private and third sector to develop innovative solutions to decarbonise heat, electricity and local transport and realise local renewable energy production.*

The development of the Newport Local Area Energy Plan was funded by a Welsh Government pilot programme. A pilot programme also took place in the Conwy area at the same time. The funding comprised of a council-based project manager and the commissioning of technical consultants Arup. Following the two pilots, plans are now underway to roll out local area energy planning to the rest of Wales.

Ofgem (Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) as the government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain developed a LAEP process methodology in 2020. The Newport pilot followed the methodology which combines robust technical analysis with comprehensive stakeholder engagement to create a route map for delivering decarbonisation as effectively as possible, identifying actions required by local and national government, energy providers, regulators, industry, and residents.

This process aims to account for the local and national wider conditions to achieve net zero, considering how co-operation with adjacent areas can help to bring success to decarbonising the wider area.

The draft Local Area Energy Plan is now complete and is attached.

The Draft Plan

Vision

The Local Area Energy Plan for Newport sets out a vision for reaching a zero-carbon local energy system by 2050 together with a summary of evidence to support the vision. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system is to:

- ***Develop a net zero energy system for Newport, as a city on the rise.***

Also included in the plan is a route map to get there, including a set of actions for the Council to support the journey whilst recognising the role of other key actors in government, the energy sector and across the community. It provides us with an understanding of the nature, scale, rate, and timings of changes that are needed for Newport's transition to a net zero energy system.

This plan also aims to facilitate increased local stakeholder awareness in Newport, resulting in more widespread and meaningful consent for the changes required and credible commitments to deliver the plan.

Plan structure

The plan is structured in three main topic areas:

- A. Where we are now? Describes the existing Newport energy system and relevant policies and objectives.
- B. Our future vision. Presents the future scenarios for a net zero local energy system, including risks and "low regrets" measures, which are very likely to be part of the future energy system regardless of uncertainty around certain aspects of the future.
- C. How will we get there? Provides a route map and action plan for us to use to drive the local energy system transition in Newport, including what needs to happen and what we will do.

Priority Intervention Areas

Based on evidence the plan identifies seven priority intervention areas which represent the areas where physical change to the energy system needs to be made:

1. Whole Building Retrofit: Focusing on social housing, council buildings and private rented sector.
2. EV (electric vehicle) Infrastructure: Including publishing EV strategy and continuing to roll out Charging points and upgrade council fleet.
3. Electricity Network Upgrade: Enabling new generation assets to come online.
4. Further development of Onshore Renewables: Developing a Programme of renewable developments with appropriate commercial models up to 17.2MW of onshore wind by 2030 and ~975 MW of solar by 2050.
5. Industrial Innovation: Including promoting Newport as a potential site for low carbon energy innovation.
6. Heat Pump Deployment: Target off gas-grid properties initially then look at other properties once the UK decision on hydrogen has been made.

7. Transport: In line with *Lwbyr Newydd Wales Transport Strategy* and the *SE Wales Transport Commission Recommendations*.

Next Steps

The draft Local Area Energy Plan will be presented to Newport City Council Cabinet on the 15th June 2022.

Recommendations

To note the attached draft city-wide Local Area Energy Plan for the whole Newport local authority area.

Timetable

Task	Date	Complete
Expression of Interest	Oct 2020	Y
Tender Exercise for technical support	Nov 2020 - Jan 2021	Y
Inception Meeting	Feb 2021	Y
Appointment of project management support	Feb 2021	Y
Stage 1: Define boundaries & stakeholders	Feb-Mar 2021	Y
Stage 2: Review & set objectives	Mar 2021	Y
Stage 3: Characterise baseline	Mar-May 2021	Y
Stage 4: Strategic options & priorities	Jun 2021	Y
Stage 5: Optimisation modelling	Jun-Oct 2021	Y
Stage 6: Develop LAEP roles and “rules”	Mar-May & Jun-Jul 2021	Y
Stage 7: Assess risks & benefits	Mar & Jul 2021	Y
Stage 8: Route-map & recommendations	Mar, Jul & Oct 2021	Y
Develop first draft plan	Oct-Dec 2021	Y
Redrafting of plan	Feb 2022	Y
Final stakeholder engagement of draft plan	Feb/Mar 2022	Y
Redrafting of plan after stakeholder engagement	Apr 2022	Y
Approved by NCC Cabinet	Jun 2022	
Plan adoption	Jun 2022	

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Local Area Energy 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.

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 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.

The Local Area Energy Plan will support the prevention of the worst impacts of climate change.

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

Stakeholders were involved in engagement workshops throughout the development of the plan. They were also invited to feedback on the draft plan before it was finalised.

Summary of impact – Socio-economic Duty

There are multiple benefits for decarbonisation of the energy system from a socio-economic perspective. A direct impact of the Local Area Energy Plan will be the improved energy efficiency in homes across the city that which will reduce fuel costs and help with fuel poverty.

In addition, Public Health studies have shown that the indirect 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 Local Area Energy Plan provides a framework to reduce carbon emissions across the city and mitigate against the impacts described above.

Communication

Regular updates have been provided to the One Newport partnership the Local Area Energy Plan has been developed. Stakeholders were also involved in a number of engagement workshops throughout the development of the plan. They were also invited to feedback on the draft plan before it was finalised.

Background Papers

Draft Local Area Energy Plan

Additional LAEP Glossary of Terms

Contacts

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Newport City Council

Newport's Local Area Energy Plan

March 2022



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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

ARUP



This Plan was prepared by Arup and Afallen on behalf of Newport City Council and funded by Welsh Government.

Executive summary

In November 2021, we at Newport City Council declared an Ecological and Climate Emergency, and committed to supporting the city's journey to net zero carbon by 2050.

This Local Area Energy Plan for Newport sets out a vision for what a zero carbon energy system could look like in 2050, and describes key immediate actions for us as Newport City Council to support our journey.

Our vision for Newport's future local energy system is to:

Develop a net zero energy system for Newport, as a city on the rise.

We will build on our existing strengths as a city, such as our industrial and innovation history and achieve this in line with our well-being plan,

creating job opportunities and being affordable for all. For our analysis we identified a variety of future whole energy systems scenarios for 2050, to help understand the choices and preferred pathways for a net zero local energy system.

There are some uncertainties on the pathway to 2050, but we have identified priority intervention areas, taking these into account (see right). This plan sets out our key actions for the first five years under each of these areas. We will monitor progress towards the end point by monitoring progress towards key outputs.

We recognise that we will need support from a wide range of stakeholders and partners to deliver this plan, and look forward to working with you.

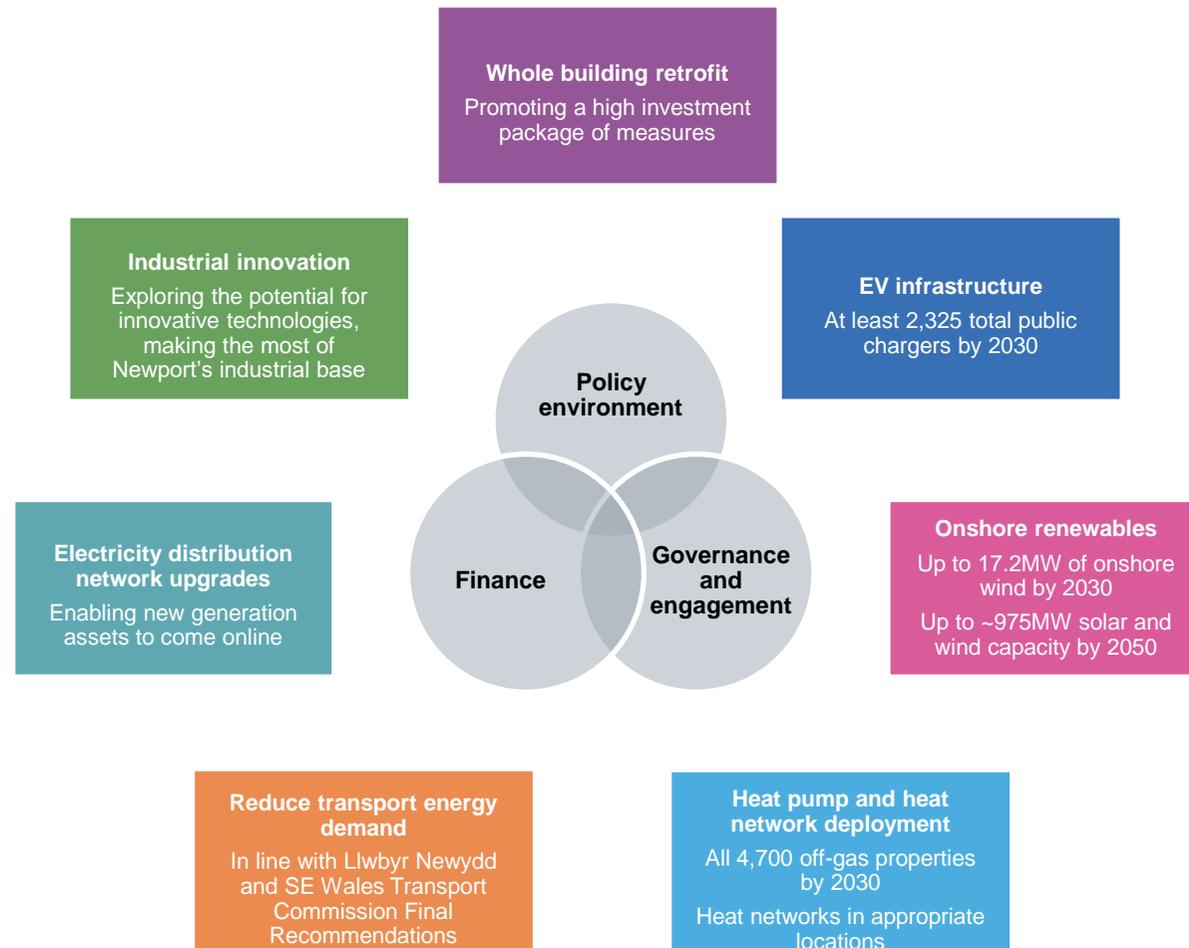


Figure 0: Priority intervention areas in Newport

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Anaerobic digestion	Processes biomass (plant material) into biogas (methane) that can be used for heating and generating electricity
Batteries	Store electrical energy to be used at a later time
Biomass boiler	A boiler which burns wood-based fuel (e.g. logs, pellets, chippings) to generate heat and/or electricity
Carbon, Capture & Storage (CCS)	The process of capturing and then storing carbon emissions before they enter the atmosphere
Electrolyser	Use electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen
Heat pump	Use a heat exchange system to take heat from air or ground and increase the temperature to heat buildings
Hydro-electricity	Use water falling between two reservoirs to turn turbines to generate electricity
Hydrogen	A flammable gas that can be burned, like natural gas, to generate heat or power vehicles. The by-product is water. Hydrogen can also be used in fuel cells to generate electricity.
Landfill gas	Micro-organisms in a landfill site produce gases such as methane that can be used as a source of energy

Term	Definition
LAEP	This is used interchangeably for “Local Area Energy Planning” and “Local Area Energy Plan.”
Methane reformation	Process of producing hydrogen by heating methane from natural gas and steam, usually with a catalyst
Microgeneration	Small-scale generation of heat and electricity by individuals, households, communities or small businesses for their own use
Purchase Power Agreement (PPA)	A contract between two parties where one produces and sells electricity and the other purchases electricity.
Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) Agreement	A scheme that tells consumers what proportion of their electricity comes from renewable sources
Resistance heating	Generate heat by passing electrical currents through wires
Sewage gas	Use a reciprocating gas engine to convert sewage gas into heat and electricity
Solar PV	Convert solar radiation into electricity using photo-voltaic (PV) cells
Wind power	Harness wind to turn a turbine to generate electricity

Introduction

Overview

Introduction

In November 2021, we at Newport City Council declared an Ecological and Climate Emergency and pledged to:

- Continue the good work that we have started and reduce our carbon emissions to net zero carbon by 2030.
- Review the services we provide to ensure they support the city's journey to both net zero carbon and adapting to the impacts of climate change by 2050.
- Develop a clear Climate Change Organisational plan, in consultation with our citizens, for the next five years that will set out the actions we need to take to achieve this.
- Develop a city-wide Local Area Energy Plan, in collaboration with experts from the public, private and third sector to develop innovative solutions to decarbonise heat, electricity and local transport and realise local renewable energy production.
- Work with One Newport partners and the public to develop a city-wide Climate Strategy

to enable city-wide net zero carbon and adaptation to climate change by 2050 and integrate best ecological practice into each area of the council's activity, allowing us to lead the city by example.

- Publicise this declaration of an ecological and climate emergency to residents and businesses in Newport and support and influence action by partners through partnerships and support and enable action by citizens to reduce their own carbon emissions.
- By recognising global, national and local climate change trends and taking measured action now through preparation of a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP), Newport not only contributes to the decarbonisation of Wales but also sets the standard for net zero carbon planning in local authorities across the United Kingdom.

What is a LAEP?

Our LAEP provides us with an understanding of the nature, scale, rate, and timings of changes that need to be made for Newport's transition to a

net zero energy system.

Following Ofgem's 2020 method, the LAEP process combines robust technical analysis with comprehensive stakeholder engagement to create a routemap for delivering decarbonisation as effectively as possible, identifying actions required by groups including local and national government, energy providers, regulators, industry, and residents.

This process aims to account for the local and national wider conditions to achieve net zero, considering how co-operation with adjacent areas can help to bring success to decarbonising the wider area.

This plan also aims to facilitate increased local stakeholder awareness in Newport, resulting in more widespread and meaningful consent for the changes required and credible commitments to deliver the plan.

Please see the technical report for additional detail about the methodology followed, modelling scope, analysis completed and the results of this analysis.

Introduction

Plan contents

Our LAEP presents our vision for a net zero local energy system in Newport, together with a summary of the evidence to support our vision and a routemap to get there, including a set of actions for us at the Council, whilst recognising the role of other key actors in government, the energy sector and across the community.

Plan structure

This plan is structured in three main topic areas:

1. **Where we are now** - Description of Newport's existing energy system and relevant policies and objectives.
2. **Our future vision** - Presentation of future scenarios for a net zero local energy system, including risks and "low regrets" measures, which are very likely to be part of the future energy system regardless of uncertainty around certain aspects of the future.
3. **How will we get there?** - A routemap and action plan for us to use to drive the local energy system transition in Newport, including what needs to happen and what we will do.



Figure 1: An aerial view of the city of Newport

2. Where we are now

Socio-economic context

Newport's socio-economic context

This section provides an overview of Newport through a socio-economic lens, including key statistics on demographic and employment.

Demographic baseline

- The estimated population in 2020 was 156,447 which accounts for almost 5% of the population of Wales. This makes Newport the second most densely populated authority in Wales after Cardiff, at 821.5 people per square kilometre.¹
- Newport sits on the river Usk, close to its confluence with the Severn Estuary.
- The majority of the area is low-lying (< 310m above sea-level,² especially near the river banks and where marshland has been reclaimed, though there are some smaller hills.
- In 2018, fuel poverty affected 9% of households in Newport - lower than the national average for Wales at 12%³.
- Newport constitutes both urban and rural areas, with the city itself bounded by more sparsely populated fringe areas.

Employment

- The city remains an important manufacturing and engineering hub, and is to be part of the M4 high-technology cluster.
- Across Newport and Monmouthshire, the service industry constitutes roughly three quarters of the local economy (measured by Gross Value Added (GVA)), higher than for the rest of Wales where this is ~70%.⁴ Main sectors include health and social care, administrative and support services, retail trade and real estate.
- A slightly lower than average proportion of the economy comes from production, at 19% compared to the national 22%. Manufacturing accounts for 80% of this sector – above average in Wales.⁴
- Construction constitutes a lower than average proportion of the economy, at 6% relative to 7% across Wales,⁴ with a high relative proportion of this from civil engineering.



Figure 2: Location of Newport in Wales

Description	Information
Area	21,770 hectares
Population (2020)	156,447
Population density	Medium – second highest in Wales
Character	Urban and rural
Off-gas properties	Low - 7%
Fuel poverty (2018)	9% of households

Table 1: Newport profile – key statistics

2. Where we are now

Policy context

Newport's policy context

We already have some ambitious plans and commitments currently in place relating to decarbonising the energy system, and also contribute to wider regional and national objectives.

Newport

- Newport accounts for 4.6% of the total carbon emissions from Wales.⁵ The One Newport Partnership is currently developing a response to the climate change agenda for the local authority area.
- The current local development plan (LDP), adopted in 2015, is in effect until 2026. This LDP favours renewable energy schemes, encourages microgeneration sites, and prioritises the development of brownfield sites. As part of this, new development proposals will be assessed, inter alia, in terms of their wider environmental impacts. Work on a replacement LDP, to be adopted in 2026, is currently underway.⁶
- Our Local Well-being Plan aims to improve the city through sustainable development, centred around five key areas:

1. The Newport “Offer” (including a step to support clean local energy use)
2. Strong, resilient communities
3. Right skills
4. Green, safe spaces
5. Sustainable travel.⁷

- We are a partner in the Western Gateway, which aims to bring sustainable growth and additionality to Wales and the South West. As part of this project, a tidal lagoon proposal is in development in the Severn Estuary area.

Cardiff Capital Region

- Regional economic frameworks such as the Cardiff Capital Region (CCR) City Deal⁸ have climate action as central themes. Note that Newport falls within the CCR.
- A regional energy plan for the CCR Region has been developed that focuses on key decarbonisation measures including reducing emissions from domestic heat and power, industrial and commercial heating, and road transport. The actions in the regional energy plan align with many of those in this LAEP, a

more detailed comparison can be found in the technical report.

National

- Both the UK and Welsh governments have set net zero emissions targets for 2050, and the Welsh public sector has set a net zero target by 2030.
- The Welsh Government has set its low carbon delivery plan for 2021-25 and is targeting a reduction of 44% against a 1990 baseline. It considers a just transition key, and sees decarbonisation as a means to deliver social and economic justice.⁹
- The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides the legally binding framework for public sector activities to be in line with sustainable development principles in Wales, outlining seven goals for prosperity and sustainability.¹⁰
- The Net Zero Wales plan, published in October 2021, includes details on how Wales will achieve the second carbon budget, which sets out the goal to reduce emissions by 37% by 2025.⁹

2. Where we are now

Greenhouse gas emissions context

Historic greenhouse gas emissions

Newport's greenhouse gas emissions have been decreasing over the past 15 years, following the trend of the wider UK emissions. Figure 3 shows emission by sector in Newport since 2005, based on data published by the UK Government.⁵

This trend is due to a reduction in industrial

emissions, as well as decarbonisation of the electricity grid, leading to reductions across the domestic, industrial and commercial sectors. Note that land use, land use change and forestry emissions (LULUCF) are negative and small compared to other sectors (-5.9 ktCO₂e in 2019).⁵

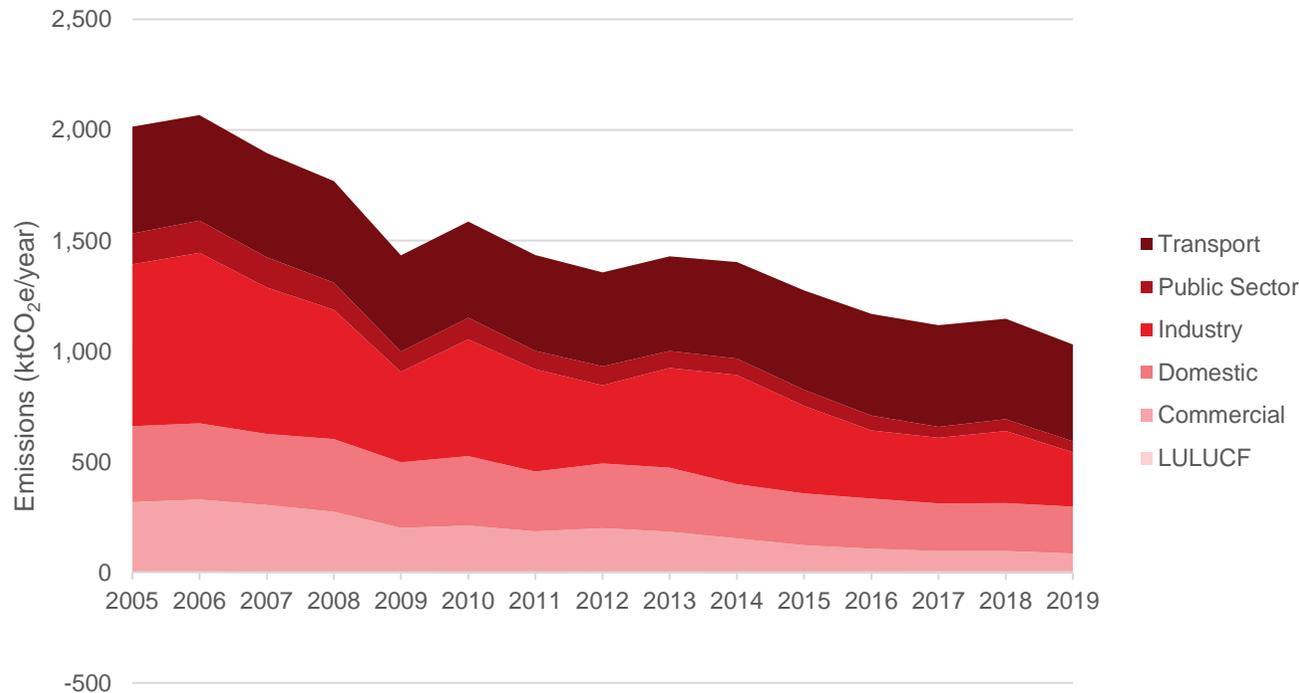


Figure 3: Newport greenhouse gas emissions 2005-2019

2. Where are we now

Local authority control and influence

The boundaries for our modelling and LAEP

We have a varied degree of control and influence over emissions sources. The UK Government reports emissions that are within the boundary of the local authority (territorial emissions), and also notes those that are within the scope of influence for that local authority. In Newport, 16.6% of industry emissions in 2019 were from large industrial installations, which are outside local authority control, (yet still within our scope of influence).

The same is true for emissions from the through journeys on the M4 motorway, which accounts for almost half of Newport's transport emissions, shown in Figure 4. The table to the left shows what was included in the modelling boundary (in green) and what was not (in red), grey shows not applicable.

The LAEP recognises the importance of supporting and influencing elements that are outside our control as the local authority.

Sector	Heat demand included in modelling boundary	Electrical demand or generation included in modelling boundary	Included in LAEP
Industry	Green	Red	Green
Through traffic on M4	Grey	Red	Grey
Offshore wind and tidal lagoons	Grey	Red	Green
National generation assets (over 100MW)	Green Locations were considered for heat networks	Red	Green

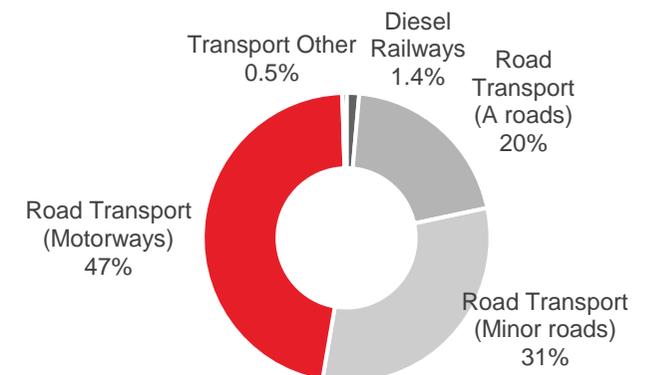


Figure 4: Newport transport emissions split 2019

2. Where we are now

Energy system context

Understanding the energy system in 2021

Newport's energy system today comprises three mainly separate systems for heating, electricity and transportation. Figure 5 provides a "Sankey" diagram which, when read from left to right, shows how different energy sources (i.e. fuels and renewable energy resources) meet various types of demand via energy vectors or conversion technologies. Sankey diagrams are a way of visualising energy transfers between sources and demands via carriers.

The majority of heating comes from gas, while almost all transport demand is currently met by petrol and diesel. Electricity is predominantly imported to Newport from the National Grid.

In this diagram, local sources of renewable electricity have been shown separately from National Grid imports, even where these local sources are connected to the grid.

In order to achieve our net zero ambitions, we need to move away from using natural gas, diesel and petrol. This poses a challenge.

Demand for electricity in transport is excluded from this diagram because it is currently negligible.

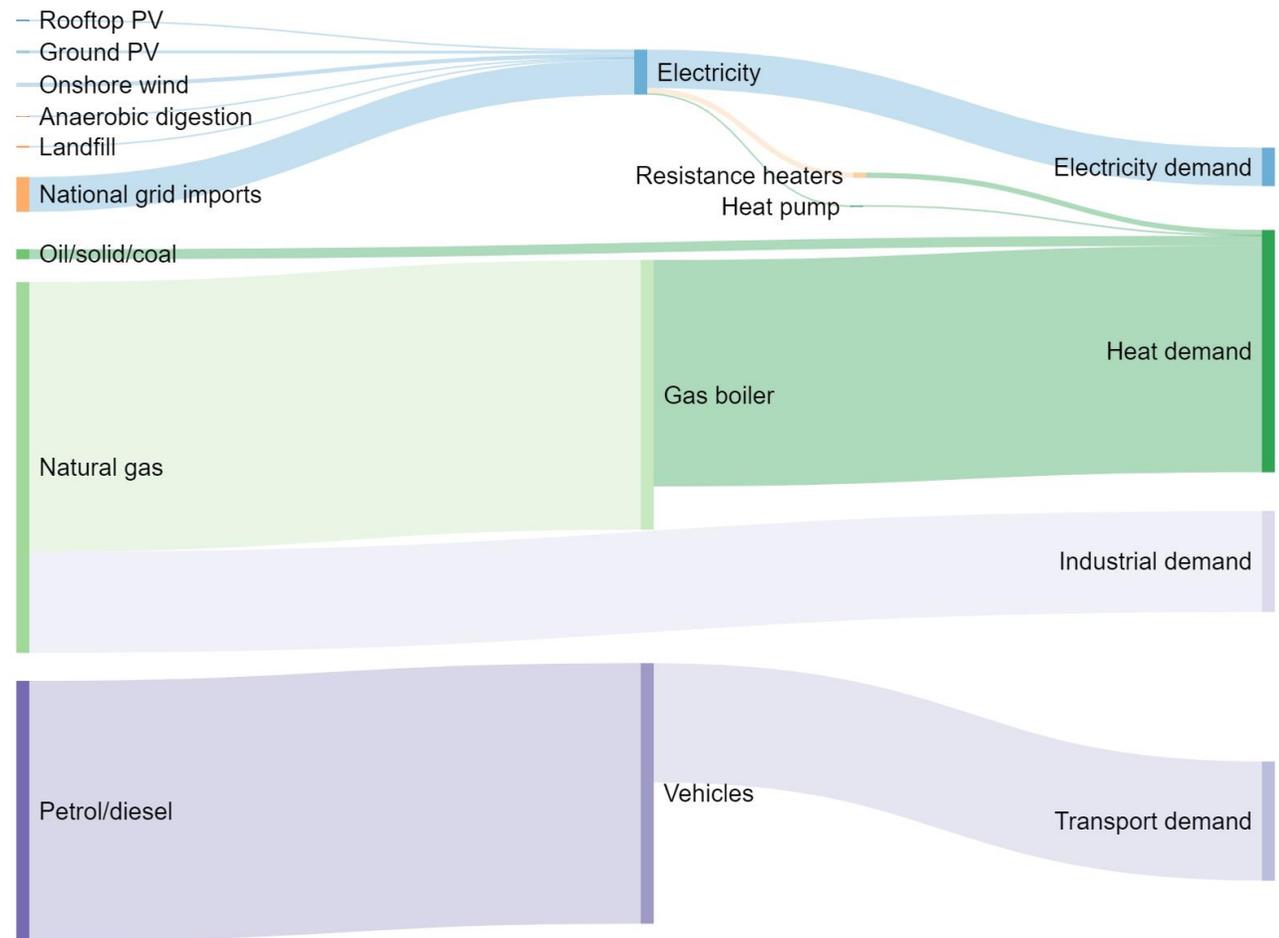


Figure 5: Sankey diagram of energy flows

2. Where we are now

Energy system context

Current energy consumption

In 2018, Newport's total energy consumption from all fuel types across commercial, domestic and all industrial sectors totalled 4,500GWh, about 5% of Wales's annual consumption.¹¹ This amounted to 1,100ktCO₂ of emissions in 2018.¹²

Electricity

Newport's domestic electricity consumption, in 2018 totalled 200GWh.¹¹ The distribution of electricity consumption is shown in Figure 6. Note that industrial electricity (totalling 600 GWh combined with commercial) is assumed to be a national asset and has been excluded from our modelling because the local authority has limited control over it, and it impacts the national system rather than the local system. In 2018, Newport generated 175GWh of renewable energy (65% of its demand). The majority of this was generated from biomass, with other contributions from onshore wind, solar PV, and landfill gas.¹¹

Heat

Newport's 2018 heat demand was 1,900GWh, including domestic demand, non-domestic demand, and the demand from large industrial

actors that are included in the LAEP boundary. The geographical distribution of this heat demand is shown in Figure 7. The heat demand was met by a combination of fuel types including mains gas, electricity, biomass, and other fossil fuels. Approximately 7% of homes are off the gas grid, compared to 19% off gas properties for the whole of Wales.¹³

Transport

In 2019, the total energy demand from transport in Newport was 1,600GWh, of which 99% was accounted for by road transport. This figure does not include demand for vehicles passing through Newport on the M4, which has been excluded from the analysis in this study. Our technical report shows the distribution of transport demands across Newport, split by mode type.¹⁴

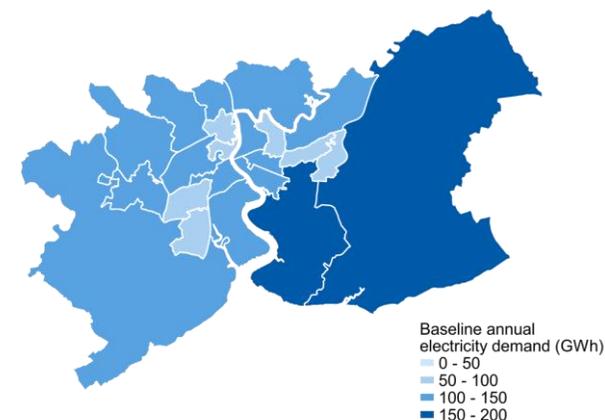


Figure 6: Baseline electricity demand by MSOA

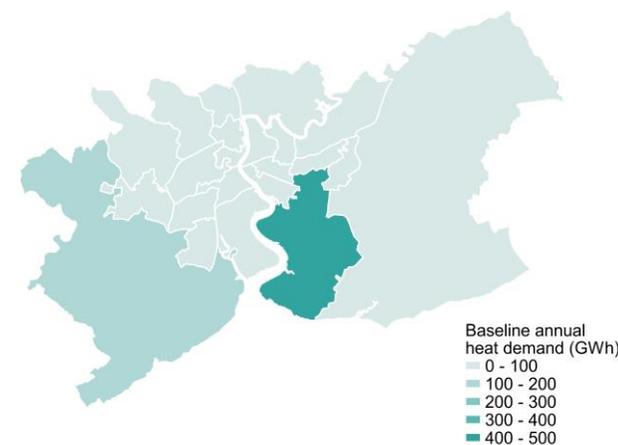


Figure 7: Baseline heat demand by MSOA

2. Where we are now

Energy system context

Key energy projects

There are existing and proposed energy assets in Newport that make a significant contribution to the local and national energy system.

The now-dormant fossil fuel power stations at the Severn Power and Uskmouth sites have large grid connections and present an opportunity for development of a new low carbon energy generation facility to make use of this underutilised grid resource.

An energy from waste plant has been proposed at the Uskmouth site that would be fuelled by waste-derived fuel pellets.¹⁵ The project has been referred to Welsh Government for approval.¹⁶ If approved, the facility would be a source of low carbon heat which could serve local heat loads in place of more carbon intensive gas heating.

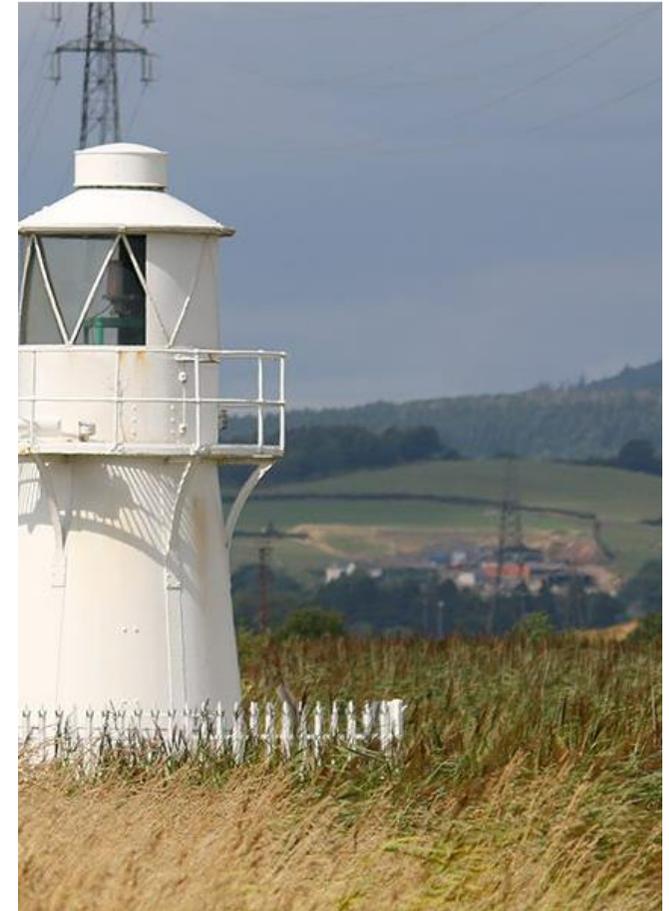
Heat network studies have identified two areas of Newport where low carbon heat networks would be feasible. These are described in more detail in the technical report.

Recently in 2020, planning applications were submitted for two solar farms that were considered Nationally Significant Infrastructure

Projects (NSIPs).¹⁷

Planning permission was granted in 2020 and construction completed in 2021 for a 75MW solar farm at Llanwern, which is claimed to be the largest subsidy free solar farm in the UK.¹⁸

The planning application for the other large solar farm, a proposed 62.5MW installation with solar PV and battery located on the Gwent Levels, was not approved. While the planning inspector recommended that planning permission be granted, in September 2021, Welsh Ministers rejected the application on the basis of unacceptable impact to the Gwent Levels landscape of outstanding historic interest.¹⁹



East Usk Lighthouse and Newport Wetlands on the Gwent Levels

3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Our vision

To develop a net zero energy system for Newport, as a city on the rise.

Objectives of the plan

- *To maximise reductions in carbon emissions while minimising financial costs.*
- *To provide a resilient energy system capable of meeting future energy demand.*
- *To empower the local economy, through increasing access to local employment and promoting local ownership and supply chains.*
- *To support the creation of quality and long-lasting local job opportunities.*
- *To provide community engagement, leadership, and ownership.*
- *To deliver affordable solutions for all.*

As a local plan, this LAEP focuses on actions and objectives at a local scale rather than accounting for national interventions beyond our influence as the council. We will need to work collaboratively with partners across the public, private and third sectors in order to deliver on our objectives.

Understanding the future energy system

We know that we need to transition our energy system in Newport to net zero by 2050.

However, we know that there are multiple plausible and attractive future energy systems for Newport, depending on a range of factors. This includes how the cost of technologies might change over time, as well as wider policy decisions that will be made by Welsh and UK Governments. These factors will influence the uptake of hydrogen, for example.

In order to inform our plan, we modelled a range of scenarios, and from this we identified a number of technologies that are consistently deployed across all future scenarios. These technologies represent low- and no-regrets actions which are

very likely to be important parts of the future energy system, regardless of the uncertainty around certain aspects of the future. These low- and no-regrets actions can be taken now to set Newport on track to a net zero carbon future.

Through this analysis, we identified the commonalities that will support us in meeting our vision and objectives. This forms the basis of our plan. We know that these actions will be required regardless of any future uncertainties.

3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Future scenarios and pathways

2050 system scenarios

For our analysis we identified a variety of future whole energy systems scenarios for 2050, to help understand the choices and preferred pathways for a net zero local energy system. The scenarios built on a pair of energy demand scenarios (high and low, see figure 12). The projections incorporated both different projections of growth in Newport and different scenarios for energy efficiency through building retrofit.

The Sankey diagrams on the following pages (Figures 8-11) show a mix of energy sources and vectors that most optimally meet the projected demand over the year, given the conditions set in each scenario. We have optimised for the lowest whole system costs to achieve net zero. Careful consideration will be required in order to distribute these costs fairly in order to deliver a just transition.

Each of these diagrams represents a potential energy future for Newport, and these have been considered alongside local and regional strategic priorities to identify the actions described in this report. The four main scenarios modelled were:

- High demand – high population and economic growth and shallow retrofit
- High demand with high hydrogen uptake
- High demand in an islanded scenario (i.e. where Newport is not connected to the national electricity grid)

- Low demand – low growth and deep retrofit

Comparison of all of these with the baseline scenario shown in figure 5 highlights a key fundamental change in the energy system: moving from three semi-isolated systems for heat, electricity and transport to a single energy system with the complex interconnections between energy vectors.

Note that the industrial demands shown in the Sankey diagrams correspond to gas consumption. Electricity demand for large industrial installations have been excluded from this modelling.

For more information, please refer to the technical report for additional detail about the methodology followed, analysis completed and

the results of this analysis.

Energy transition pathway scenarios

We developed a set of pathway scenarios to show the rate at which the energy system change impacts on our ability to reduce associated carbon emissions. These scenarios have been prepared using estimates for the rate of demand increase and potential decarbonisation deployment rates.

The central future emissions projection is based on National Grid Future Energy Scenarios (FES) projections of national grid decarbonisation²⁰, with two additional scenarios, showing a higher and lower ambition. These scenarios demonstrate the rate and scale of change required at both a local and national level.

The pathways scenarios are illustrated in figure 13 on page 17.

3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Future scenarios and pathways

Future Sankey diagrams

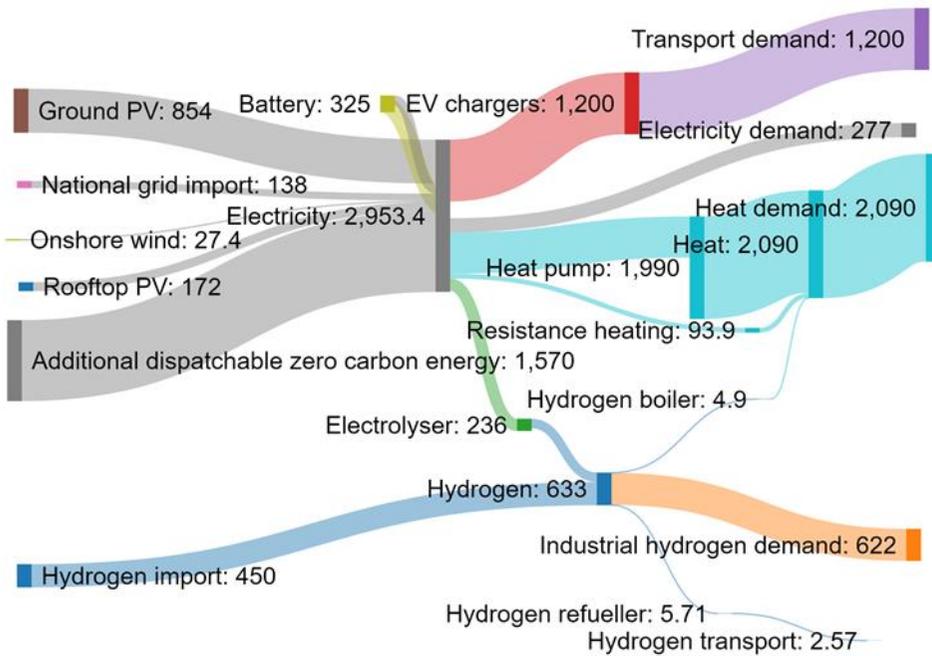


Figure 8: Energy flows in the 2050 high demand scenario (GWh/year)

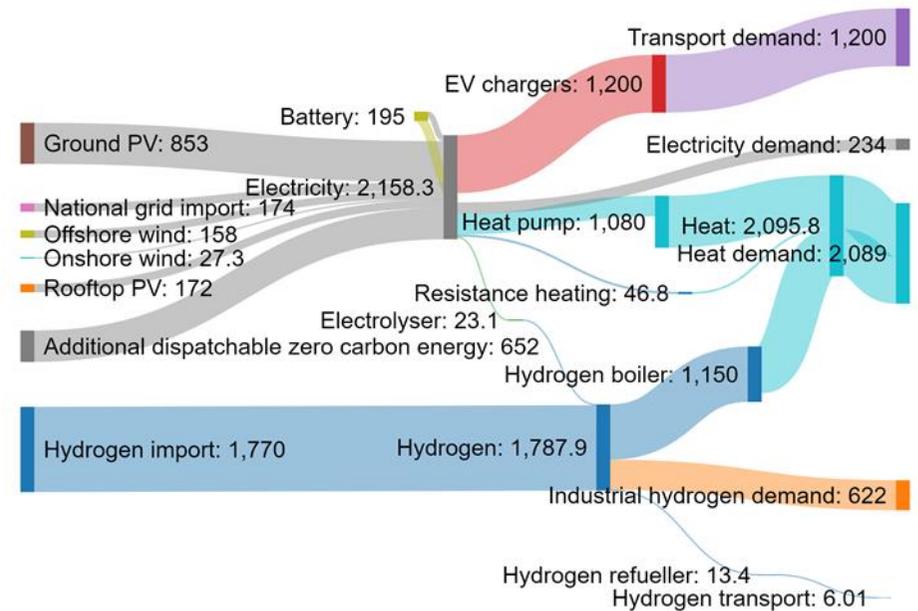


Figure 9: Energy flows in the 2050 high hydrogen scenario (GWh/year)

3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Future scenarios and pathways

Future Sankey diagrams

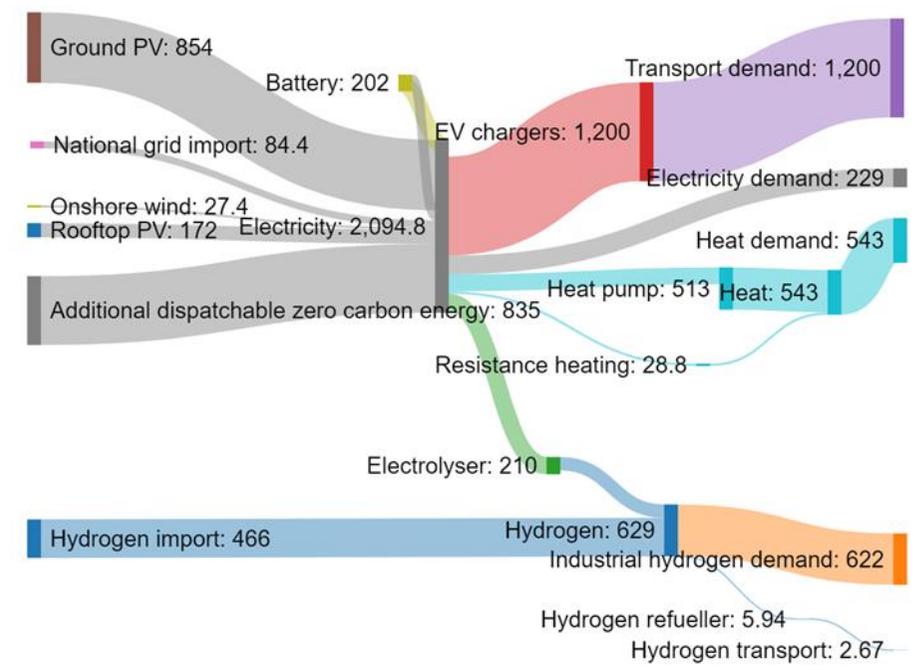
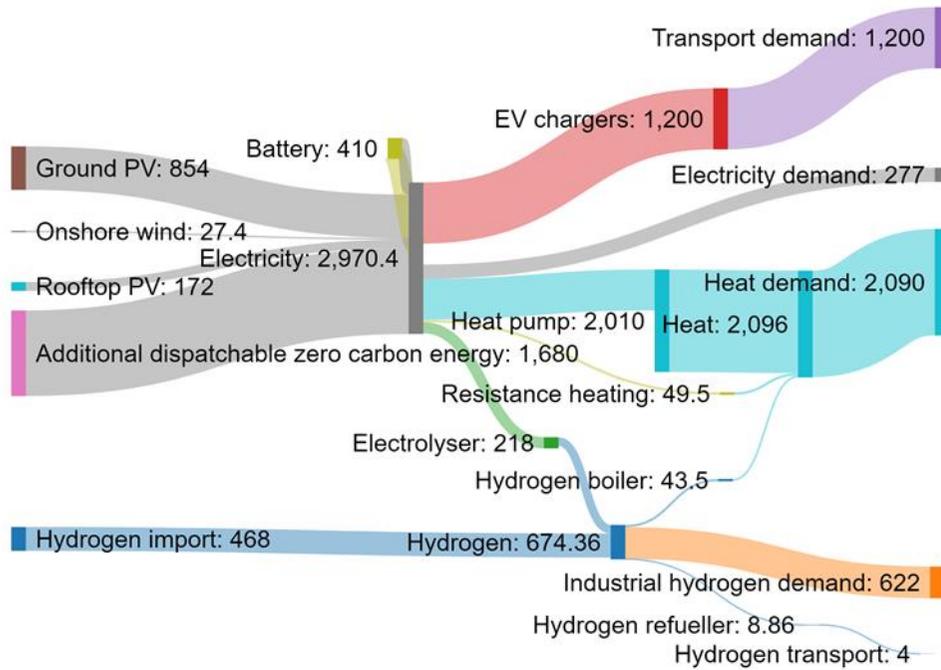


Figure 10: Energy flows in the Islanded 2050 high demand scenario (GWh/year)

Figure 11: Energy flows in the 2050 low demand scenario (GWh/year)

3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Energy and emissions pathways

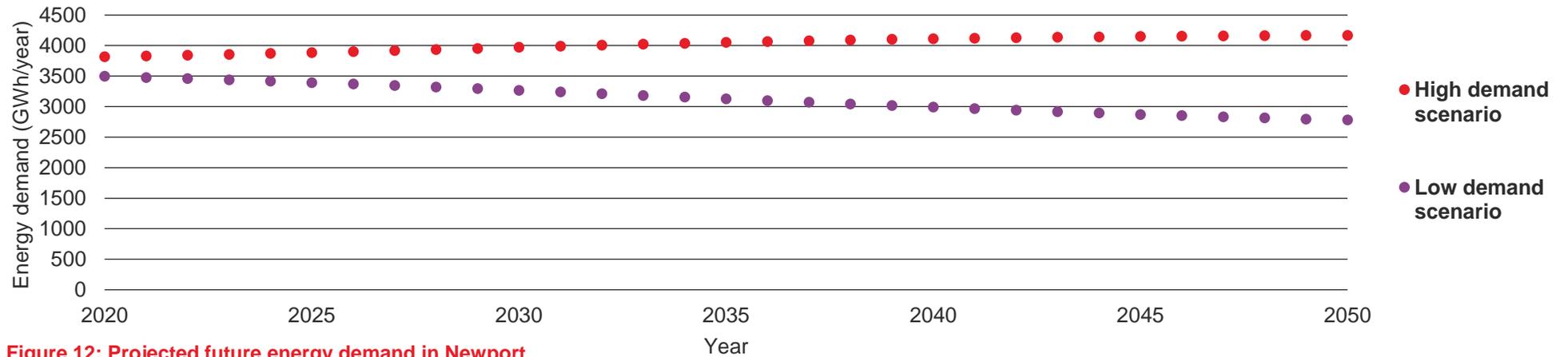


Figure 12: Projected future energy demand in Newport

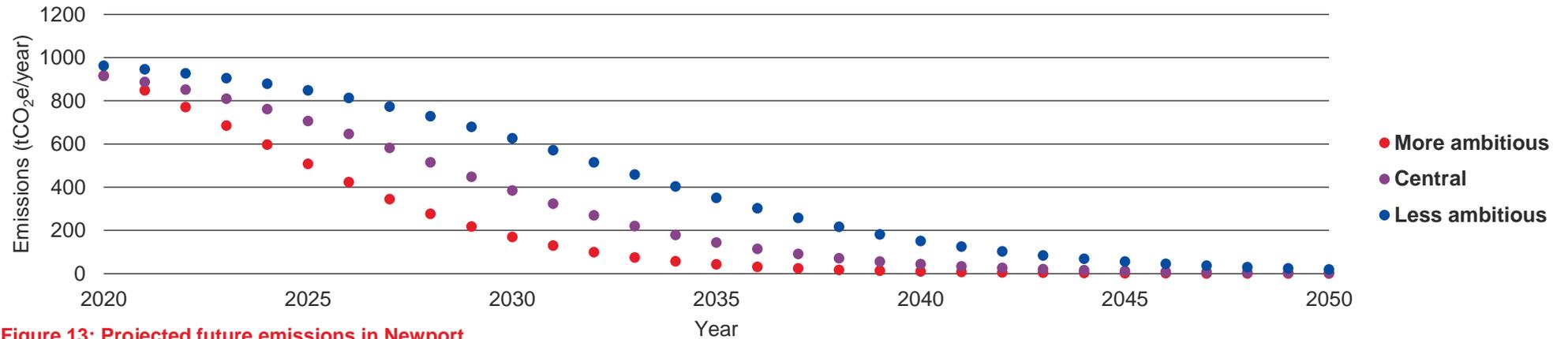


Figure 13: Projected future emissions in Newport

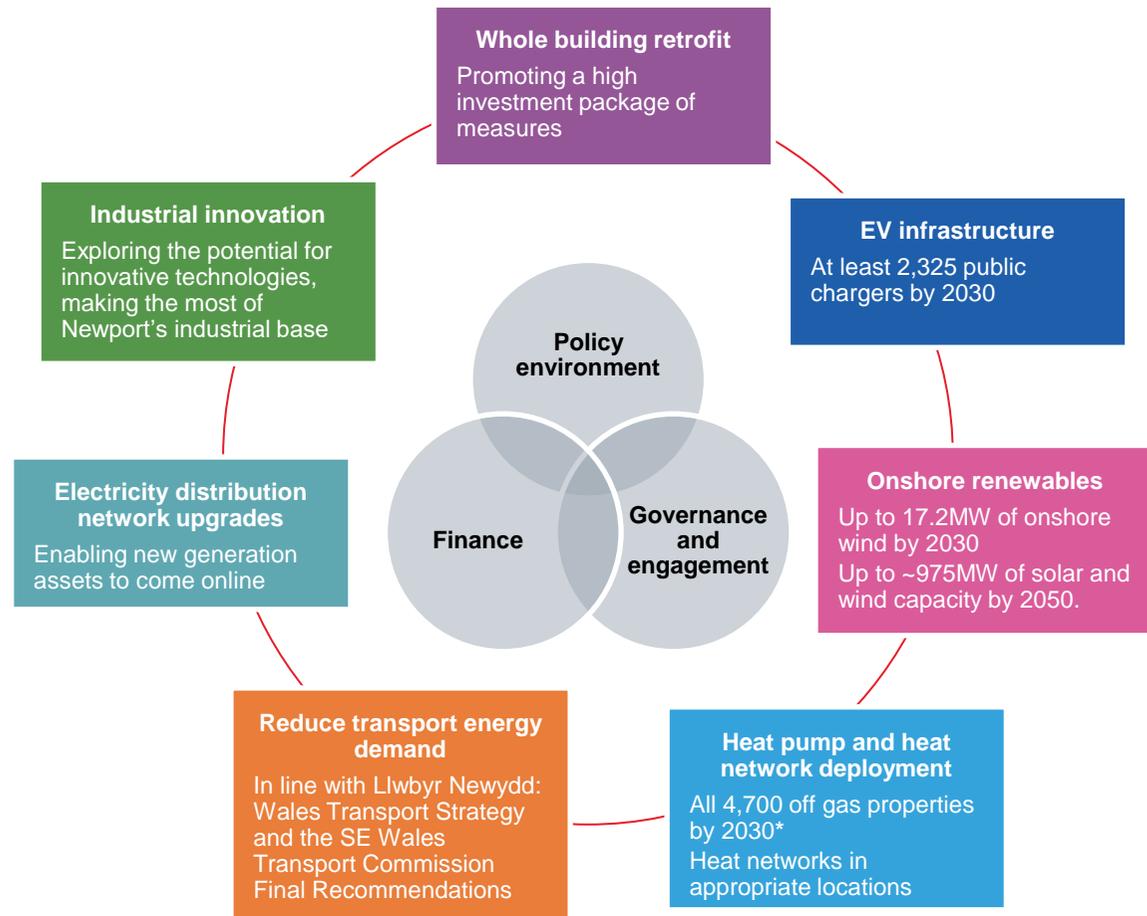
3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Priority intervention areas

Based on the evidence developed for our plan (see our technical report), our priority intervention areas are set out to the right.

These represent the areas where we need physical changes to the energy system.

Delivery of the wider objectives of our plan will need to be supported by the right governance and engagement, policy environment and finance.



* Following a decision by the UK Government on hydrogen for heating (expected in 2026), accelerated action can be planned for decarbonisation of heat in properties currently on the gas grid

Figure 14: Priority intervention areas in Newport

3. Our vision for Newport's future local energy system

Priority intervention areas

We plan to deliver actions to support physical changes to the energy system as follows:

1. Whole building retrofit

Reducing energy demand of buildings through retrofit minimises the need for development of new generation assets, and potential associated grid reinforcements. Reduction in energy demand will also reduce energy bills, which will help us to support fuel poor neighbourhoods across the city. With a high number of traditional and older buildings in Newport there are particular challenges around building upgrades.

There are a suite of interventions possible with varying levels of investment. Through community engagement, government incentives and planning measures we will encourage the private sector to pursue high investment in retrofit, which includes external, loft and under floor insulation measures, smart metering, window sealing, external solar devices, triple glazing and air tightness. We aim that by 2035, just over 1/3 of homes (21,500 properties) will have these measures installed, representing approximately £1.16 billion of investment. This exceeds CCR targets of raising Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) standards in 25% of homes by 2035.

2. Development of public EV charging infrastructure

The Welsh Government EV strategy shows that Newport requires a mix of rapid and fast public chargers located at workplaces, destinations and other hubs. Our modelling results support the electrification of transport and thus the

scaling up of public EV charging infrastructure. The proportion of fast and rapid public chargers depends on which service emerges as dominant. However, by 2025, at least 80 rapid chargers and at least 1,120 fast chargers are needed, and by 2030 at least 145 rapid and a total of at least 2,325 public chargers will be needed.

3. Electricity distribution network upgrades

Network upgrades are a priority intervention to allow new generation assets to connect to the distribution electricity network.

4. Development of onshore renewables

Scaling up of onshore renewables is an essential component of meeting Newport's future energy demand. Current market conditions and trends suggest ground PV is the least expensive to deliver. In the highest electricity demand scenario, we project that up to 958MW of ground and rooftop PV and 17.2MW of onshore wind is needed. This represents an additional ~935MW of capacity in addition to current assets. There is limited capacity to extend the already existing 16.1 MW of onshore wind.

5. Industrial innovation programme

Newport's industrial installations are projected to require significant amounts of hydrogen to decarbonise their processes. The proposed industrial innovation programme will explore innovative technology options including methane reformation with CCS. The historic grid connections in Newport provide an opportunity to encourage innovation and explore a range of zero carbon

energy options that will be required to meet the identified electricity need, and there are potential industrial symbiosis and waste heat opportunities.

6. Decarbonisation of heat through heat pump deployment and heat networks

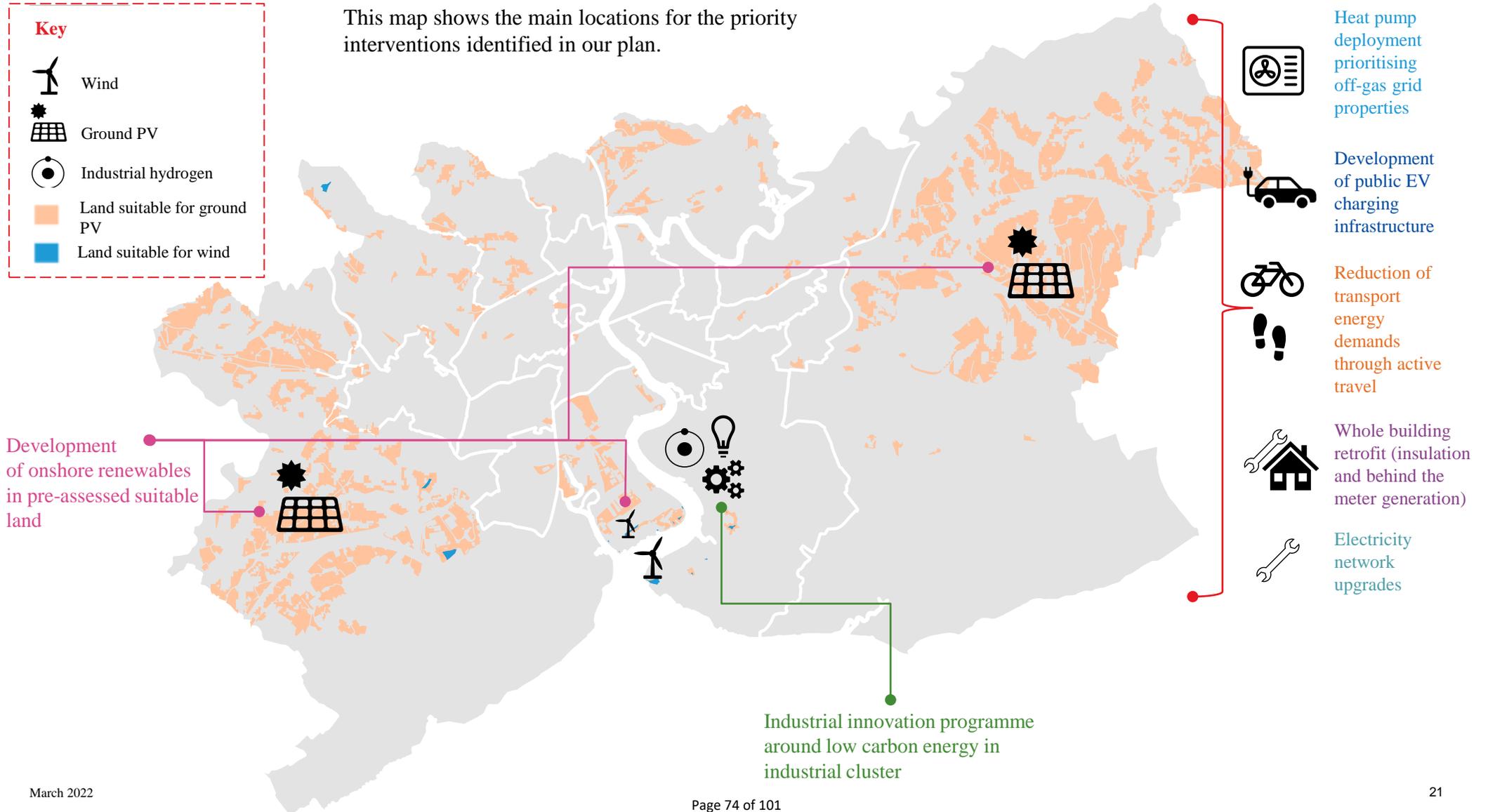
There are an estimated 4,700 properties off the gas network in Newport, many of which are heated by carbon intensive fuels. In order to maximise carbon savings and avoid the need for additional gas infrastructure, these properties will be prioritised for air and ground source heat pump installations. The uncertainty regarding hydrogen in the gas grid make off-gas properties our initial focus. Further information on the geographic focus for this is set out on page 28.

Heat networks could provide a valuable opportunity for decarbonising heat supply in Newport, including in properties already on the gas network.

7. Reduction of transport energy demand through active travel measures

The Welsh Transport Strategy sets a transport hierarchy – giving priority to meeting transport demand through active travel and public transport, before private vehicles. As outlined in the SE Wales Transport Commission Final Recommendations, reducing our reliance on energy intensive modes of transport is critical, not only because it supports goals in the Well-being of Future Generations Act, but also because it will free up electrical energy needed for heating.

3. Our vision for Newport's future energy system



4. What needs to happen?

Joined up action and ensuring conditions for success are met

A high level routemap showing the actions that we will undertake, in the context of Welsh and UK Government targets and decisions, is shown overleaf. This provides an overview of how the LAEP fits in the wider policy context and direction of travel for energy system decarbonisation.

The actions fall under the following priority interventions areas as set out in Section 3:

Enabling actions

1. Whole building retrofit

2. Development of public EV charging infrastructure

3. Electricity distribution network upgrades

4. Onshore renewables

5. Industrial innovation program

6. Heat pump and heat network deployment

7. Transport energy demand reduction

The priority interventions identified sit within this high level routemap. They require joined up but differentiated efforts by the stakeholders identified in this LAEP.

Although the exact form of the decarbonised energy system in 2050 is uncertain, there are actions we can take now to maintain the ability to meet our 2050 and interim targets, and to reduce the longer term carbon output of the system.

The routemap provides a focused view of actions that will be taken in the coming decade, while also showing key milestones on the decarbonisation trajectory to 2050.

Each intervention requires four key elements to be successful:

1. Mobilising finance
2. Strong and consistent policy frameworks
3. Delivery owners
4. Community engagement.

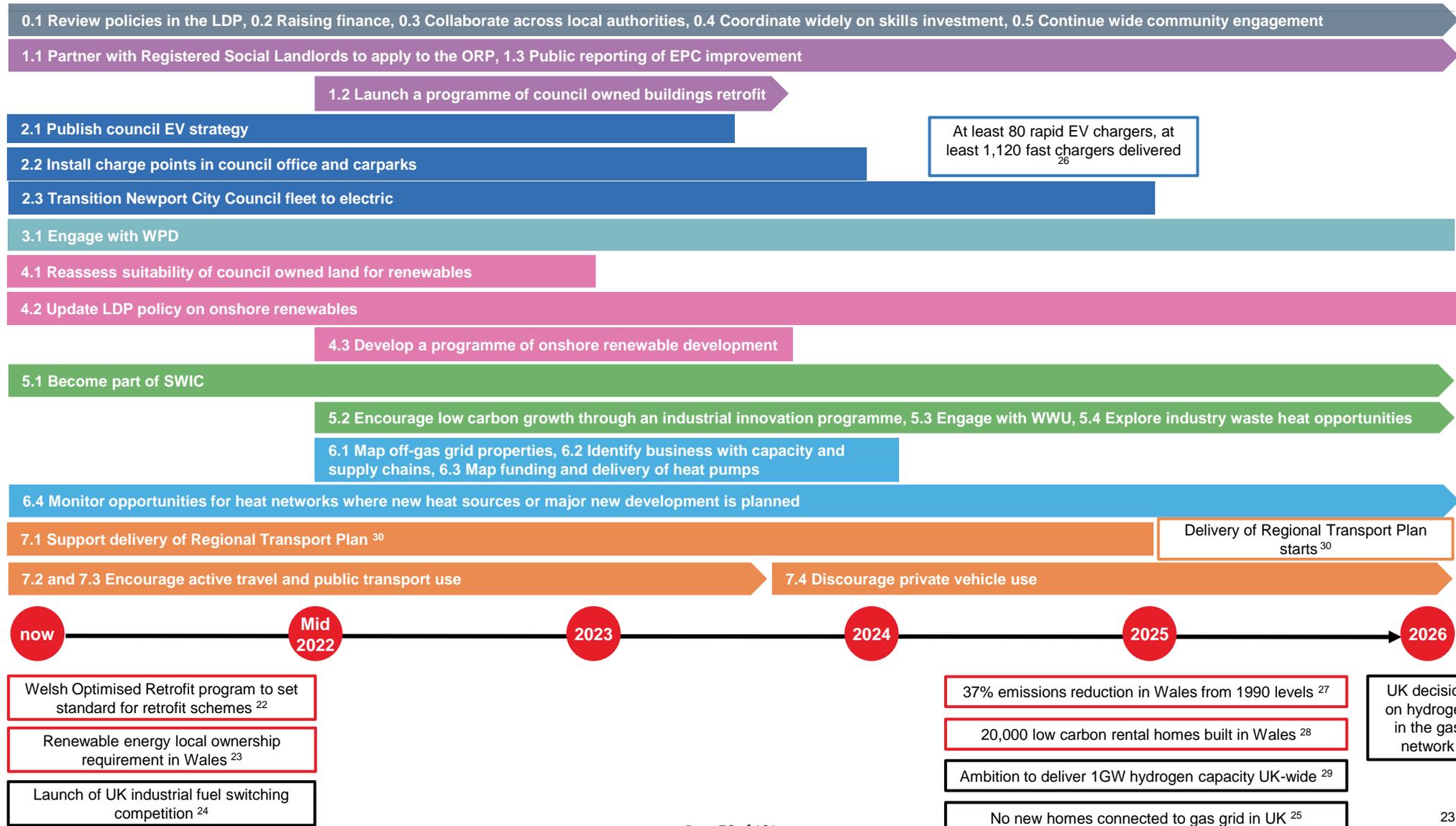
As Newport City Council, our role in each intervention will vary. Some interventions call for council action in the material delivery of

programmes, whilst other interventions require the council to act more as a facilitator for market driven change.

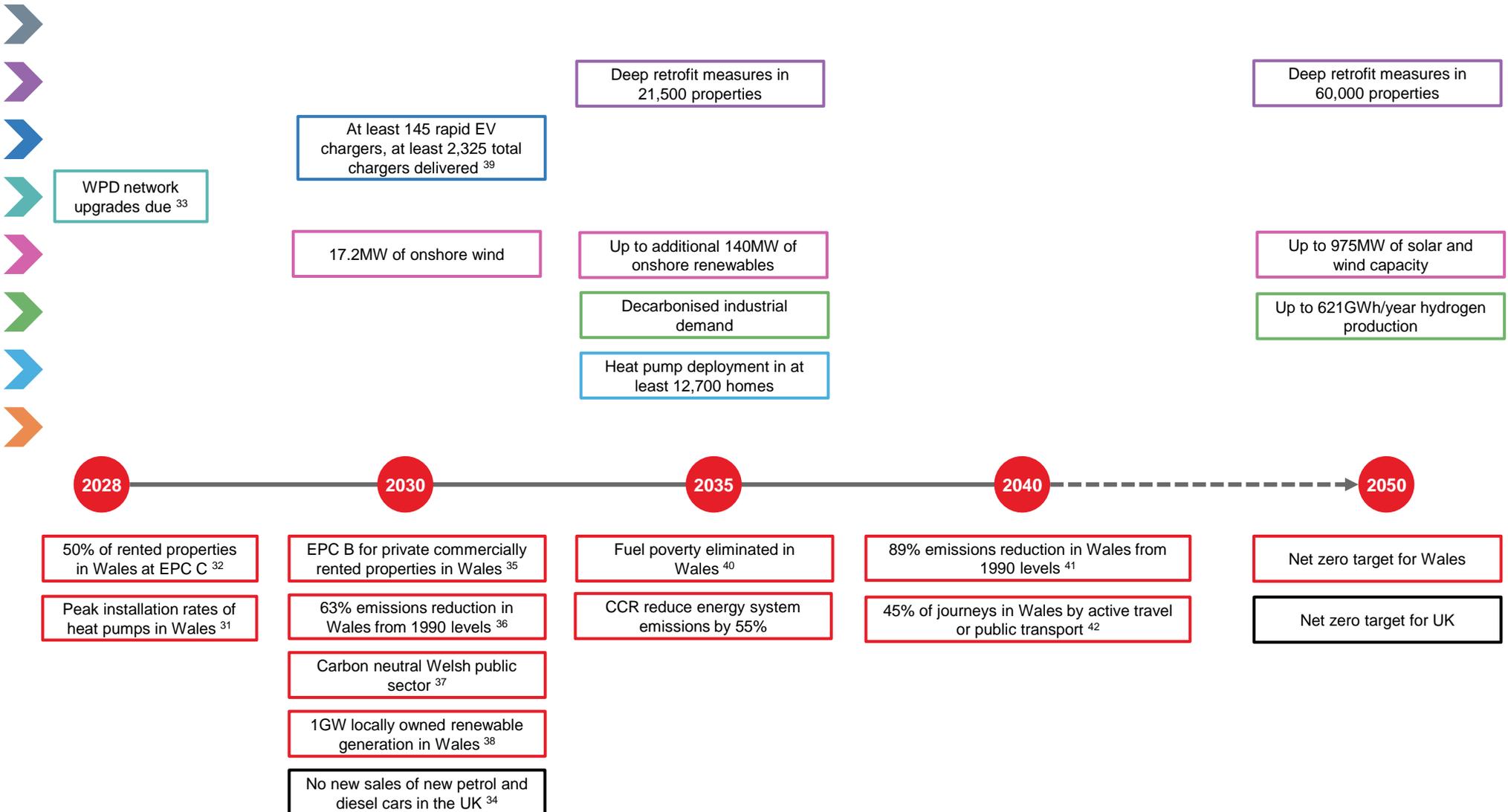
We recognise and support Welsh Government's local ownership ambitions on renewable energy²¹. We also believe that local ownership and direct engagement in other decarbonisation technologies, such as EV charging and retrofit will help speed up the transition.

The following section provides further detail on each of the actions that we will undertake in the first five years under each intervention area, as well as our key asks of others. We recognise that we will need to learn from these initial actions and quickly scale up to deliver more in order to respond to the pace of change required.

4. What needs to happen? Short term routemap



4. What needs to happen? Medium-long term routemap



5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

1. Action on whole building retrofit (insulation, efficiency measures and behind the meter generation)

We need to retrofit all homes and buildings, across different tenures and ownership types. Our initial actions will target those where we have greatest influence.

Action 1.1 Partner with Registered social landlords (RSL) to apply to the Optimised Retrofit Programme (ORP). We will partner with registered providers of social housing to monitor plans for future phases of the ORP and put in an application if/when appropriate.

Benefit Learnings from retrofitting the social housing sector will support the development of approaches to decarbonising private rented and owner occupied sectors. Prioritising work on social housing properties is progressive and will also help accelerate the growth of Welsh small and mid-sized enterprises (SMEs) in this market.

Timescale 2022-ongoing

From others we need Co-ordinated efforts by Welsh Government and skills bodies to address the skills and materials shortage in the construction sector. Funding may be needed for a dedicated role to coordinate this action.

Action 1.2 Launch a programme of council owned buildings retrofit. We will design and

launch a programme of building retrofit focusing on council owned buildings.

Benefit This will support the CCR priority area to deliver fabric improvements in existing buildings. Learnings from retrofitting public sector buildings will support the development of approaches to decarbonising the private sector.

Timescale The development of the programme and establishing costs is already underway, and the programme of works will launch in 2022.

From others we need Grant funding to support the transition to low carbon heat from gas boilers.

Action 1.3 Public reporting of level of EPC improvement. We will publicly report against progress to improve the privately rented domestic and commercial building stock

Benefit Public reporting will hold us to account and ensure that minimum requirements are met.

Timescale Underway and ongoing



5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

2. Action on development of public EV charging infrastructure

Action 2.1 Publish council EV

strategy/approach. As Newport City Council we will set out priority geographical areas for the roll out of EV charging infrastructure.

Benefit Setting out the priority areas will enable the systematic and transparent roll out of the technology, in order that it reaches residents without off street parking. This will support the CCR ambition to develop EV charging infrastructure.

Timescale Already underway and to conclude in summer 2023.

From others we need Advice from the Local Government Association and others on considering different management and ownership frameworks will be valuable. Continued funding to support rollout and access to non-council owned parking areas.

Action 2.2 Install charging points in council offices and car parks. We will install fast and rapid EV chargers across council owned offices and car parking facilities

Benefit This will signal council intent, and provide a testing ground for the delivery of public EV infrastructure in the local authority, supporting the wider take up in market driven schemes elsewhere.

Timescale All council car parks already have EV charging in place. We will continue to deliver charging points in all council office parking spaces from January 2022 to January 2024.

From others we need We need technical advice on grid connections from WPD and installers, access to funding sources to support charging infrastructure, as well as extra resources (capital and revenue) to increase the pace of installation.

Action 2.3 Transition our owned fleet of vehicles to electric.

Benefit This will signal council intent on the transition to electric vehicles.

Timescale This is already well underway. We will transition the fleet of council owned vehicles by 2025.



5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

3. Action on electricity distribution network upgrades

Action 3.1 Engage with WPD. We will engage early with WPD regarding the connection of new generation assets in advance of their next price control - RIIO-ED3 (Revenue, Incentives, Innovation & Outputs: Electricity Distribution) which will run from 2028 – 2033. We will endeavour to share this plan as part of a consultation for ED-2.

Benefit This will ensure network upgrades for Newport are prioritised.

Timescale To start now, ongoing until 2026.

From others we need More detailed programme design needs to be undertaken to finalise delivery plans for network enhancements.

4. Action on onshore renewables

Action 4.1 Reassess suitability of council owned land for renewables. We have already been through our council land and identified areas for development – we will continue to look at LA land and identify opportunities.

Benefit This will maximise the opportunity for

renewable energy development whilst minimising the expenditure of the public sector.

Timescale This will be a year-long process starting in early 2022.

From others we need: Support and buy in from the local community for enhancing the generation assets around Newport.

Action 4.2. We will update policy in the local development plan (LDP) on the development of onshore renewables and produce clear guidance to potential developers on our expectations for local ownership, commercial arrangement, environmental stewardship and co-benefits

Benefit Updating policy in the LDP will provide the market with a clear signal about the appetite for development within Newport.

Timescale Already underway, to conclude by 2026.

Action 4.3 We will develop a programme of renewable energy development with appropriate commercial models. We will learn from the successes and failures of previous renewable energy planning applications and consider the merits of different ownership strategies and commercial models from self-developing land, to acquiring a finished or a commissioned project from a third party. This evidence can be used to support the development of the LDP update to consider the most appropriate models to meet the needs of Newport.

Benefit Developing a plan for renewable energy development and the risks and benefits of different ownership models will streamline council decision making. This will support the CCR action to encourage local development of renewable energy projects.

Timescale This will be completed in financial year 2022-2023.

5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

5. Action on industrial innovation program

Action 5.1 Become part of SWIC to enable greater collaboration with industry. We will work towards partnering with the South Wales Industrial Cluster to ensure that Newport priorities are met.

Through connections made, we will facilitate introductions and seek opportunities for pilot projects on industry decarbonisation across our geography.

Benefit Gaining a seat in discussions about the future direction of industry in South Wales more broadly will enable us to link up with industry, ensure co-ordinated action and joined up priorities.

Timescale Immediate start and ongoing with the SWIC programme.

From others we need Co-operation from SWIC.

Action 5.2. Promote Newport as a potential site for innovation around low carbon energy.

We will engage innovative energy technology stakeholders and encourage them to consider

Newport as a potential site for cutting edge renewable generation technologies. We have large industrial users who could be pilot sites for hydrogen use and production, we have assets such as the Severn Power and Uskmouth sites which have large grid connections, which could be attractive investment opportunities. We also recognise that road freight transport has significant impact on emissions and we will look for opportunities in industrial innovation to decarbonise in this area.

Benefit An investment in innovative renewable energy technology in Newport would site generation assets in a cluster of demand and also retain the economic benefits.

Timescale 2022 and ongoing

Action 5.3 Engagement with WWU. We will engage early with WWU regarding the hydrogen network required to support industry and the potential for hydrogen fuelled vehicles (likely HGVs) in advance of their next price control - RIIO-GD3 (Revenue, Incentives, Innovation &

Outputs: Gas Distribution) which will run from 2028 – 2035.

Benefit This will support the prioritisation of appropriate network upgrades for Newport

Timescale To start now, ongoing until 2028.

From others we need More detailed programme design needs to be undertaken to finalise delivery plans.

Action 5.4 Explore industry waste heat opportunities. We will seek opportunities for industrial symbiosis and use of waste heat.

Benefit This will enable efficient use of waste heat, minimising the need for additional new generation.

Timescale Ongoing.

From others we need Industrial waste heat producers to share plans with potential heat users to enable opportunities to be captured.

5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

6. Action on heat pump and heat network deployment

Action 6.1 Map off-gas grid properties and their ownership types. We will map in more granular detail the off and on gas grid properties and their ownership types to prioritise properties for fuel switching.

Benefit This mapping exercise will enable us to prioritise properties for intervention based on ownership type and heating fuel source. It will also allow us to identify the extent of electric infrastructure upgrades needed to enable heat pump installation.

Timescale Commit to start in Summer 2022.

From others we need We ask that Welsh Government further incentivises households off the gas grid to switch their domestic heating system, either through taxes on solid fuels, incentives, or mandating heating retrofit measures in critical parts of the buildings lifetime such as change of owner or tenant. We also require funding for a post to lead on heat pump deployment across Newport.

Action 6.2 Identify business with capacity and wider supply chains. We will identify and champion local businesses and SMEs with the capacity and skills to deliver installations of heat pumps in off-gas grid properties, prioritising those transitioning from high carbon intensive industries.

Benefit This will support the development of low carbon jobs in Newport and a just transition.

Timescale Commit to start in Summer 2022.

From others we need Support from further education colleges and providers to analyse training needs, develop and deliver courses for heat pump installations.

Action 6.3 Map out funding and delivery options. We will map out existing funding and delivery opportunities for heat pump deployment at both a national and local level.

Benefit This exercise will help us identify and unlock potential funding opportunities for heat pump deployment across Newport.

Timescale: Commit to start in Summer 2022.

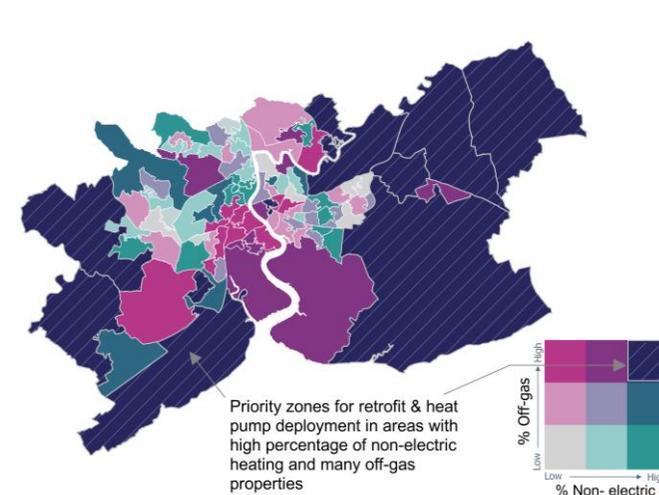


Figure 15: Priority zones for heat pump deployment

5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

6. Action on heat pump and heat network deployment

Action 6.4. Heat networks for new developments. We will monitor opportunities for heat networks where major new development is planned.

Benefit This will enable us to roll out heat networks where they prove to be the most effective means of decarbonising heat.

Timescale Ongoing.

From others we need We ask that developers consider heat networks as a possible energy solution for new developments.

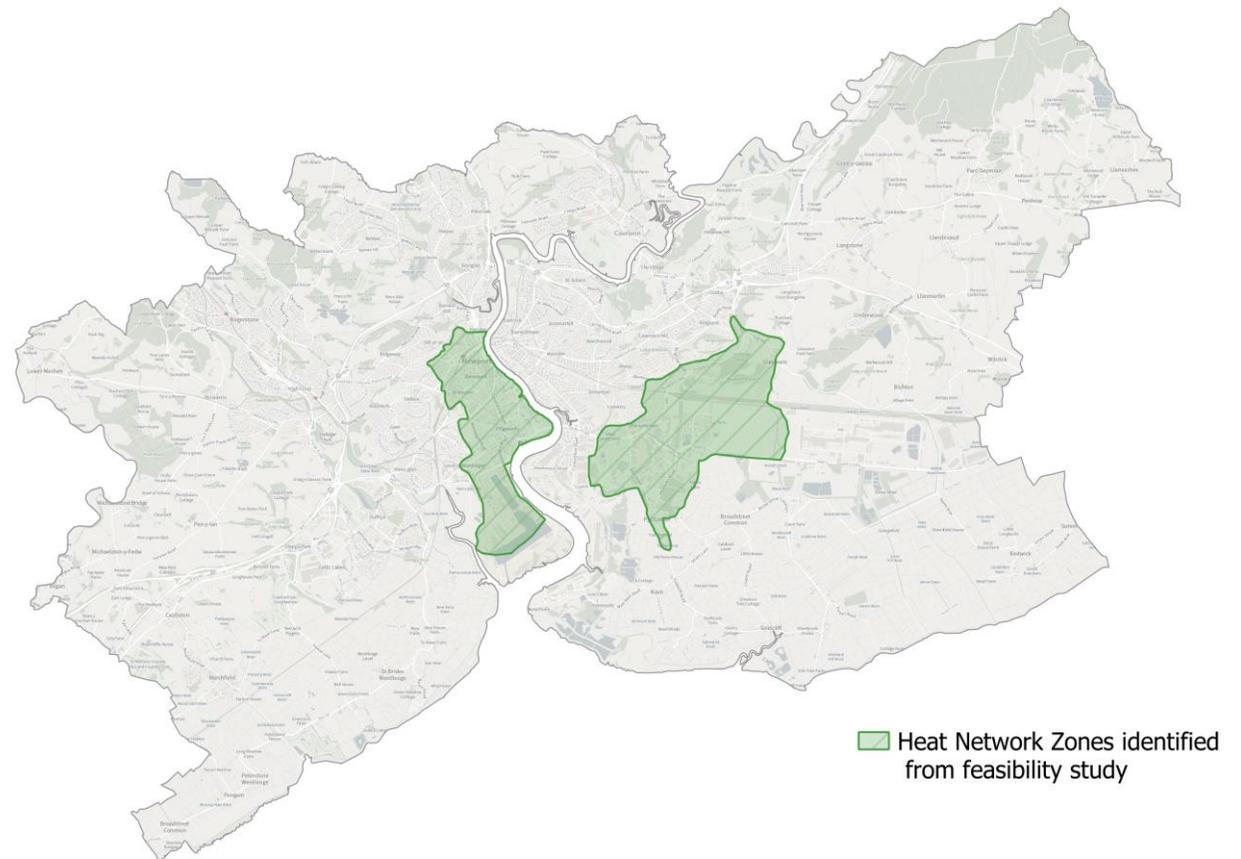


Figure 16: Map of identified zones for heat network potential

5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

7. Action on transport energy demand reduction

Action 7.1 Collaborate and support the delivery of the South East Wales Regional Transport Plan. We will play an active role in the shaping of our regional transport plan, building on the evidence in this plan and in the SE Wales Transport Commission Final Recommendations report.

Benefit The regional transport plans have the opportunity to deliver transport that works for Newport and the community. This will support the delivery of behaviour change in order to reduce transport energy demand.

Timescale Well underway and ongoing. New regional transport plan to be in place no later than 2025.

From others we need Engagement and buy in from other stakeholders in the Corporate Joint Committees identified in Llwybr Newydd.

Action 7.2. Encourage active travel. We will work to improve cycleways and footpaths, connecting homes, workplaces and leisure, and consider pilot schemes for electric bikes and possibly scooters. We will get buy in at the local level to design these interventions such that it

meets our needs and circumstances.

Benefit Greater uptake of walking and cycling for short journeys removes cars from the road encourages the community to be more active and ultimately enhances well being.

Timescale Well underway and ongoing.

From others we need Campaigning and marketing by active travel charities, such as Sustrans and Living Streets, can work to positively influence the public perception of walking and cycling.

Action 7.3 Encourage public transport patronage. In line with Llwybr Newydd: Wales Transport Strategy, we will work with Transport for Wales and the Welsh Government to deliver and improve the Fflecsi on demand bus service, work with transport providers to deliver an integrated ticketing service, work with the private sector to create rapid bus corridors between Newport and Cardiff, that are affordable, reliable and desirable, and continue the transition to ULEV.

Benefit Increasing public transport patronage will reduce the overall energy use of the transport

system, reduce emissions and increase air quality.

Timescale Starting immediately and ongoing.

From others we need A joined up approach to public transport investment across government and in regional planning.

Action 7.4. Discourage private vehicle use. We will consider a range of options to discourage private vehicle use, such as encouraging working from home, hub working, public transport and active travel use.

Benefit This demonstrates the Council's intent to deliver the transport hierarchy by incentivising a modal shift in transport towards more sustainable forms of travel.

Timescale Following the successful introduction of alternative transport options, we will consider options to discourage private vehicles use where fair and progressive.

From others we need Encouraging our community to adopt more sustainable transport options will require consistent two-way engagement and consultation.

5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

Enabling actions

Action 0.1 Review policies in the LDP We will review and update our policies on energy - including EVs, local generation, and energy efficiencies. We will build on the evidence developed to support this plan. We will undertake a detailed review of the LDP policies and allocations.

Benefit The review will ensure aligned local policy and clear signal of intent to developers in the private sector.

Timescale To conclude by 2026 following update of the LDP.

Action 0.2 Raise finance and enable procurement. We will develop a plan for funding arrangements to support the delivery of local authority programme of works to enable the delivery of the LAEP. This may be from usual capital markets or through more innovative financing mechanisms such as community municipal investments. As a local authority, we also have the opportunity to consider our own purchase of energy and economies of scale to

support the plan.

Benefit Funding and procurement arrangements will facilitate the delivery of this plan.

Timescale. Immediate start plan to be in place by mid 2026.

From others we need Initial gap funding to deliver a pipeline of works.

Action 0.3 Collaborate across local authorities. We will work with local authorities across Wales to develop opportunities for investment in energy projects at scale.

Benefit Pooling potential investable opportunities across multiple local authorities will make them more attractive to potential investors. This will also potentially provide local employment opportunities.

Timescale Immediate start, ongoing.

From others we need Other local authorities to work with us and Welsh Government's support in the roll out of their LAEP programme, and support as the facilitator of these collaborations.

The delivery of the CCR Energy Strategy will support this action, through promoting collaboration across the 10 local authorities of South East Wales to deliver actions that predominantly support LAEP actions. If virtual PPA agreements are established, develop offsetting ability, e.g., with REGO agreements.

5. What are we going to do?

Our actions and asks from others

Enabling actions (continued)

Action 0.4 Coordinate widely on skills investment. We will work with our regional skills partnership to understand employer needs, skills gaps and funding requirements. The transition to net zero requires coordinated skills investment, with a priority in retraining those in sectors that are likely to be impacted more by the transition.

Benefit In order for Newport to benefit from the net zero transition we can be proactive in encouraging government and the private sector to release funds for developing skills and expertise in established and emerging low carbon technologies, building retrofit, and heat pump installations.

Timescale Immediate start, ongoing.

From others we need Welsh Government to publish a Net Zero Wales Skills Action Plan in Spring 2022. CCR will develop training opportunities and incentives for supply chain development. We need defined industry requirements, regulation to stimulate skills demand, consistent National Occupational

Standards.

Action 0.5 Community and stakeholder engagement. As we progress with this plan, we will continue to engage widely with our community and stakeholders. We will need to listen to changing priorities, encourage action by others, work together to secure investment, buy-in and deliver beneficial solutions for all.

Benefit The development of this LAEP has started a process of engagement and collaboration, recognising the multiple partners who have a role to play in achieving our net zero ambitions for Newport. This action will enable us to harness this initial work, expanding to cover additional stakeholders and the wider community.

Timescale Immediate start, ongoing.

6. Governance, monitoring and review

Governance

Delivery of our Local Area Energy Plan will be overseen by Our Climate Change Project Board. We will appoint a delivery programme manager, to lead the delivery of the actions in this plan.

Recognising the number of different stakeholders who play an important role in delivering the change that will be required to meet the objectives set out in this plan, we will also work with partners across different sectors and across the Cardiff City Region to set up an advisory board to enable wider input into our plan.

Our ask of others

“We will need others to work with us as part of our advisory board.

We will need a delivery programme manager to support the delivery, monitoring and update of this plan. We request that Welsh Government considers how it could support this resource requirement.”

Monitoring and review

This plan sets out our key actions for the first five years that will set us on the right journey to achieve the ambitions in our longer-term routemap. The plan needs to be flexible to adapt to changes in the future.

We will produce an annual monitoring report, building on the Welsh Government's *Energy Generation in Wales* reports, which will describe our progress against the actions set out in this plan, and also against key output metrics as follows:

- Number of homes retrofitted
- Number of non-domestic buildings retrofitted
- Number of EV charging points installed
- MW's of renewables installed
- Heat pumps installed
- Number of low carbon energy innovations

To monitor these metrics we will make use of publicly available datasets such as the Energy Performance Certificate Register, the Micro Generation Certification Scheme and the Renewable Energy Planning Database.

We will develop a baseline understanding of these metrics based on existing data and monitor changes annually.

We will also track carbon emissions reduction, but recognise that available data will lag a few years behind.

The whole plan will be updated at least every five years to take account of key factors, including:

- Policy changes at a UK and Welsh Government level
- Changes in costs and effectiveness of technologies
- Progress to date.

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LAEP Extended Glossary of Terms

Anaerobic digestion processes biomass (plant material) into biogas (methane) that can be used for heating and generating electricity.

Batteries store electrical energy to be used at a later date.

Biomass boiler burns wood-based fuel (e.g. logs, pellets, chippings) to generate heat and/or electricity

Building retrofit is changes to a building after construction to improve energy efficiency or decrease energy demand.

Carbon, Capture & Storage (CCS) is the process of capturing and then storing carbon emissions before they enter the atmosphere.

CCR is the Cardiff Capital Region

Climate Adaptation is altering our behaviour and way of life to protect our families, our economies, and the environment in which we live from the impacts of climate change.

Climate Change includes global warming and the “side effects” of warming, e.g. melting glaciers, heavier rainstorms, more frequent drought.

A **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.

Climate Mitigation means avoiding and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing greenhouse gas capture and storage.

Decarbonisation: Is the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions through the use of low carbon power sources, achieving a lower output of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Deep retrofit is a major or whole building retrofit to achieve a near net-zero energy building which could include external, loft and under floor insulation measures, smart metering, window sealing, external solar devices, triple glazing and air tightness.

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.

An **electrolyser** uses electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen

EV are electric vehicles

An **energy system** is a system designed to produce and supply energy and energy services to end-users.

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

Ground PV (Photovoltaics) are ground based solar panels that generate electricity using energy from the sun.

GW Gigawatt

GWh Gigawatt hours

Heat pumps use a heat exchange system to take heat from air or ground and increase the temperature to heat buildings

Hydroelectricity uses water falling between two reservoirs to turn turbines to generate electricity

Hydrogen is a flammable gas that can be burned, like natural gas, to generate heat or power vehicles. The by-product is water. Hydrogen can also be used in fuel cells to generate electricity.

ktCO₂ kilotons of carbon emissions

Landfill gas is produced from micro-organisms in a landfill site such as methane that can be used as a source of energy

LAEP is used interchangeably for “Local Area Energy Planning” and “Local Area Energy Plan.”

LDP Local Development Plan

Methane reformation is a process of producing hydrogen by heating methane from natural gas and steam, usually with a catalyst

Microgeneration is small-scale generation of heat and electricity by individuals, households, communities or small businesses for their own use.

MW Megawatts

The **National Grid** is the system operator of Great Britain’s electricity and gas supply. This includes England, Scotland and Wales. It is the

company that manages the network and distribution of electricity and gas that powers all our homes and businesses.

Net zero is achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed.

Ofgem (Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) is the government regulator for the electricity and downstream natural gas markets in Great Britain

Onshore renewable energy is energy collected from land-based resources which are naturally replenished, such as sunlight, wind, rain and geothermal heat. Renewable energy can be used for electricity generation, air and water heating / cooling, transportation, and rural energy services.

A **purchase power agreement (PPA)** is a contract between two parties where one produces and sells electricity and the other purchases electricity.

REGO The Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) scheme provides transparency to consumers about the proportion of electricity that suppliers source from renewable generation.

A **renewable energy guarantees of origin (REGO) agreement** is a scheme that tells consumers what proportion of their electricity comes from renewable sources.

Resistance heating generates heat by passing electrical currents through wires.

RIIO-ED (Revenue, Incentives, Innovation & Outputs: Electricity Distribution) is the price control for the electricity distribution network, where network companies take power from the transmission network and deliver it at safe, lower voltages to homes and businesses.

RIIO-ED1 is the price control which runs from 2015-23.

RIIO-ED2 is the price control which will run from 2023-28.

RIIO-ED3 is the price control which will run from 2028-33.

RIIO-GD is the price control for the gas distribution network companies.

RIIO-GD1 was the price control that ran from 2013-21.

RIIO-GD2 is the price control which runs from 2021-26.

RIIO-GD3 is the price control which will run from 2026-35.

Sewage gas is gas given off in the digestion of sewage consisting of approximately 66 per cent methane and 34 per cent carbon dioxide. This gas can be converted into heat and electricity using a reciprocating gas engine.

Solar PV (Solar Photovoltaics) is the generation of electricity using energy from the sun. Modern solar panels produce electricity from daylight and do not require direct sunlight, although more electricity is produced on bright sunny days.

SWIC South Wales Industrial Cluster

ULEV Ultra-low emission vehicles

Wind power harnesses wind to turn a turbine to generate electricity.

WWU (Wales and West Utilities) operates the gas distribution network across Wales and the South West England regions of the United Kingdom.

WPD (Western Power Distribution) is the trading identity of four electricity distribution companies in the United Kingdom: WPD South West (operating in South West England), WPD South Wales (in South Wales) and WPD Midlands (two companies, in the East Midlands and West Midlands).

Gwent Public Services Board

3rd Business Meeting – 13:30pm Thursday 10th March 2022
Notes of Meeting

Present:

Name	Organisation represented
Cllr Philippa Marsden (Cllr PM)	Caerphilly County Borough Council (Chair)
Cllr Jane Mudd (Cllr JM)	Newport City Council
Cllr Anthony Hunt (Cllr AH)	Torfaen County Borough Council
Huw Jakeway (HJ)	South Wales Fire and Rescue Service (SWF&RS)
Ann Lloyd (AL)	Chair ABUHB
Pam Kelly (PK)	Gwent Police
Anne Evans (AE)	Torfaen Voluntary Alliance
Howard Toplis (HT)	Tai Calon Community Housing Ltd
Stephen Tiley (ST)	Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations (GAVO)
Dr Sarah Aitken (Dr SA)	Dir Public Health and Strategic Partnerships, (ABUHB)
Maureen Howell (MH)	Welsh Government
Amanda Lewis (AL)	National Probation Service
Beverly Owen (BO)	Newport City Council
Paul Matthews (PM)	Monmouthshire County Council
Glyn Jones (GJ)	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Cllr Nigel Daniels (Cllr ND)	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Christina HARRY (CH)	Caerphilly CBC
Jeff Cuthbert (JC)	Office of Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC)
Damien McCann	Blaenau Gwent CBC
Jon Goldsworthy	Natural Resources Wales
Cllr Robert Greenland	Monmouthshire County Council

In Attendance:

Kathryn Peters (KP)	Caerphilly CBC
Sharran Lloyd (SL)	Monmouthshire CC
Richard Jones (RJ)	Monmouthshire CC
Lyndon Puddy (LP)	Torfaen CBC
Andrew Parker (AP)	Blaenau Gwent CBC
Paul Cooke (PC)	Caerphilly CBC
Ruth Betty (RB)	Gwent TTP
Rob Hartshorn (RH)	Caerphilly CBC
Sarah King (SK)	Blaenau Gwent CBC
Eryl Powell (EP)	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board
Paul Massey (PMA)	Caerphilly CBC

Apologies:

Dr Ben Calvert (Dr BC)	University of South Wales
Cllr Tudor Davies (TD)	South Wales Fire & Rescue Service
Cllr Richard John (Cllr RJ)	Monmouthshire County Council
Mark Cadwallader (MC)	University of South Wales
Stephen Vickers (SV)	Torfaen County Borough Council
Steve Morgan (StM)	Natural Resources Wales
Michelle Morris (MM)	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
Sian Curley (SC)	Office of Police and Crime Commissioner
Cllr Nigel Daniels (Cllr ND)	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

0. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

The Chair welcomed all attendees to the first hybrid meeting where a number of attendees met in person along with those joining online via MS Teams. She thanked Monmouthshire CC for making the arrangements and hosting the meeting. Apologies have been recorded in the table above.

1. Notes and Matters Arising from the meeting of the Gwent PSB on 7th December 2021

All action points from the previous meeting had been completed or on the agenda for this meeting and the note was approved by the Board

2. Agree Final Well-being Assessment and areas for response

Paul Cooke introduced his paper and gave a summary of the actions carried out since the draft Well-being Assessment was presented to the PSB on 7th December 2021. This included a consultation with statutory bodies and other organisations and individuals who provided feedback on the draft. The Assessment was amended in light of the feedback for the PSB to consider. The Assessment can be found [here](#) on the Gwent PSB website.

He then described the pre-cursor work carried out on the Response Analysis at which the issues raised in the Assessment are to be investigated in greater detail. There were 120 issues reviewed which were further compressed into 16 summary issues. The PSB had further combined these into 4 cross-cutting themes at the PSB development session on 14th February into;

- Environment (Climate and Nature emergencies)
- Economy and Infrastructure
- Health and Well-being/Inequalities
- Community Cohesion (including Community Safety and Substance Misuse)

A special meeting of GSWAG was held on the 18th February 2022 to score the 16 issues. And it was proposed to use a standard approach to all response analysis areas to enable the PSB to compare them equally.

Recommendations 1 & 2

Members were asked to consider 2 of the Recommendations set out at the end of the paper (as follows) and **both of these were agreed** :

- approve the Assessment of Local Well-being for translation and publication by the statutory deadline of 5th May 2022. Noting that translation may not be completed by the 5th May.
- agree that the Assessment of Local Well-being be sent to the statutory recipients (under Section 37 (7) of the Well-being of Futures (Wales) Act 2015)

Recommendation 3

The PSB were then asked to comment on the following recommendation

- agree the issues for further detailed investigation as part of the response analysis

SA felt that the Marmot proposal (to be covered under agenda item 3) would cover most of the issues identified from the Health Inequalities theme. She offered to go through the checklist to confirm this. PC suggested that each of the key themes was cross-cutting with environmental and community cohesion

issues, for example, also having an impact on health. Therefore, although each theme may have a designated lead, they should ensure that the impact from other themes was also taken into account when proposing the objectives for the Well-being Action Plan. SA thought this work would help inform the partnership structure but the prevention element was missing and would need some work to make sure it was taken into account across the key themes.

PK agreed that prevention should be a priority but should also risk assess what they would prioritise for action in the next few years, including looking for funding opportunities and ensure this was resourced. SA said it was important to go through a process and develop a plan with opportunities and risks, focussing on the key issues. AL agreed and said they needed to be clear about what actions were going to be taken so progress could be tracked, and ensure leads could cross communicate to ensure the linkages between each theme. PC also agreed but highlighted that only key areas should be identified for action as it was not feasible to do everything. He suggested Lead members should look at the Response Analysis and come back with recommendations at the next meeting on 30 June. HJ agreed with this approach. CH felt that the Chief Officers should carry out the Risk Assessment and make an early impact as well as plan for the longer term.

Action: SA to cross-check Marmot proposal covers issues identified for Health in the Well-being Assessment

Recommendation 4

PSB members were invited to consider the following recommendation:

- consider lead members and resources for the response analysis phase.

SA agreed to Lead on the **Health & Well-being Inequalities** theme and to align it to the Marmot principles.

Cllr AH was happy to Lead/co-Lead on any of the themes but since the elections were due in May it would be difficult for any of the currently elected representatives to commit to anything at the moment and should return to this after the election period.

JC, ST and PK – agreed to co-Lead/support on **Community Safety and Cohesion**

JG volunteered **SM** to Lead on **Environmental issues** (incl Climate change & Biodiversity) in his absence.

KP reminded members that subsequent to the last PSB Development Day it was questioned whether Economic Infrastructure should remain as a separate theme since this was already covered by different fora such as Cardiff City Capital Region City Deal and the CJC

HT – felt that he could contribute to the housing part of the agenda

SA also offered to cover the inequalities of access to work as this impacted on health inequalities

PM felt that the PSB should only focus on what they could realistically cover and that the Economic Theme should continue to be led by the other fora. **SA** felt that Housing should still be part of the PSB's focus because of its effect on health.

JC said that Jobs and the Economy were still key issues for the PSB to be taking a key interest in. However, whilst **PM** agreed it was a key issue and that PSB should keep an interest in this theme, realistically, he wondered what the PSB could do to add value more than the other bodies already looking at this, particularly since the PSB met relatively infrequently. **HJ** agreed that it would be best left to groups looking at this. **BO** echoed this sentiment, commenting that at the macro level Economy should be addressed at CJC/CCR level but the PSB should keep a watching brief. **Cllr JM** also agreed that the PSB was not the most appropriate forum to be concentrating on the economy when others were already responsible for this. **CH** also agreed PSB should keep a watching brief and make the

connections where necessary. SA felt that aspects of economy and jobs could be picked up in the other themes, especially as organisations within the PSB were large employers.

Decision on Recommendation 3 & 4

It was therefore agreed that the PSB would focus on 3 themes below with Lead/co-Leads attached (whilst keeping a watching brief/making the connections with Jobs/Economy):

- **Environment** (Climate and Nature emergencies) – Steve Morgan (NRW)
- **Health and Well-being/Inequalities** – Sarah Aitken (PHW)/Howard Toplis, particularly re housing (Tai Calon)
- **Community Cohesion** (including Community Safety and Substance Misuse) – Pam Kelly (Gwent Police)/Jeff Cuthbert (OPCC)/Steve Tiley (GAVO)

The leads identified and agreed above would be responsible for carrying out the Response Analysis phase for their Theme area, leading to the production of the objectives for the Well-being Plan

PC also set out details of the work needed in the next steps following the delivery of the Well-being Assessment and the key milestones were as follows:

- The detailed response analysis work will need to be completed, and the outline Well-being Objectives that will form the basis of the Well-being Plan to be considered and agreed at the PSB meeting on **30th June 2022**
- The Draft Well-being Plan to be approved by the PSB at the meeting **29th September 2022**
- Advice period Future Generations Commissioner (14 weeks) and Statutory Consultation (12 weeks) (**Dates to be confirmed**)
- Well-being Plan publication **by 5th May 2023**

Actions:

- **PSB Coordinators to send Assessment of Local Well-being to the statutory recipients (under Section 37 (7) of the Well-being of Futures (Wales) Act 2015)**
- **PSB Theme Leads (outlined above) to lead the Response Analysis phase for their Theme area, leading to the production of the objectives for the Well-being Plan**

3. Proposal: Gwent Becoming a Marmot Region

SA presented the paper proposing that Gwent work towards becoming a Marmot region. She said that Welsh Government was supportive of the proposal and explained how it would work including the proposed next steps. These included an in-depth data analysis of health inequalities in Gwent, a series of workshops with the Gwent PSB and other key stakeholders and a discussion with Prof Marmot which would be recorded and made available for the PSB.

SA said that the Health Board would fund the work required with the governance being provided by the Gwent PSB, and GSWAG providing the function of the Steering Group. She would also need to look at how Marmot would fit into the Well-being Plan.

PM said that SA had made good progress on this issue working with Welsh Govt and others. He emphasised that Marmot also impacted on the other key themes and all other partners had contributions to make, not just those in the healthcare community. MH endorsed the proposal from a Welsh Govt perspective and felt that her team had a lot to learn from this especially on Health inequality and poverty. She was happy to act as the key contact within Welsh Govt. Cllr JM thanked SA for her work and gave her support and agreed it would have to align with the Well-being Plan. There was

generally widespread agreement with the proposal from all members who supported collective working on the project.

Recommendation

Gwent PSB agrees to become a 'Marmot Region' and to work with the UCL Institute of Health Equity to inform development of the Gwent Well-being Plan

The PSB unanimously agreed the recommendation

4. Discussion on the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and the urgent public sector planning required

CH introduced an item for discussion on humanitarian crisis in Ukraine to prepare for a collaborative response for welcoming potentially significant numbers of refugees. She explained that Welsh Govt had made it clear that it wanted to welcome people from the Ukraine. She suggested that Gwent should assess what was needed locally and look to respond on a regional level. For example, should there be on reception centre for Gwent or local authority level. Any action needed a make quick impact and perhaps consider setting up a multi-disciplinary team that would report to the PSB.

SA agreed that a regional response was preferable. JC had met with the Independent Police Advisory Group and that a regional approach was best with joint responsibility taken by all public service partners in Gwent. He was concerned that there was a risk to community cohesion, and care needed to be taken because of potential of reprisals against people of Eastern Europeans origin within communities. ST said GAVO were already working with community groups and individuals who were trying to provide practical help and support.

Cllr JM thought it was important to align with existing structures and engage with Welsh Government to understand what the requirements were. Newport already had some 20,000 people seeking sanctuary which already had a large community from Eastern Europe and would need to consider the impact, going forward. She also emphasised the need for safeguarding considerations and that Newport were keen to provide support but warned that they had limited accommodation available in the authority. BO supported this view and said community goodwill needed to be harnessed in a safe way, sharing resources and expertise across Gwent.

It was anticipated that Gwent could expect around 1,800 people from Ukraine if the UK accepted 200,000 people. PK said it was not clear how long support would be needed but a group of the most appropriate people should be assembled to set up the infrastructure as soon as possible to coordinate a response for Gwent. PM agreed that the potential impact of such large numbers was huge on housing, health and other services and that safeguarding was also an issue. He said that refuges from other parts of the world generally preferred to settle in Newport but hoped that other areas might be able to contribute more this time. They should consider scenario planning for accommodating different numbers of people, in locations close to schools and health facilities with less reliance being put on Newport.

RG said that councillors were meeting people face to face more now following the lessening of restrictions due to Covid-19 and there seemed to be more public sympathy for Ukrainian people's plight. He suggested they plan for worst case scenario and coordinate the work together regionally but with local delivery in mind. HT said that Housing Chief Executives were working on the basis of accommodating 10,000 people in Wales (1,800 in Gwent) and therefore would need to consider re-purposing non-domestic properties as stock was limited. He welcomed any ideas on how to provide capacity to satisfy the likely demand. SA explained that people would require early mental and physical

health assessments and also advised that Covid-19 vaccination rates were low amongst the Ukrainian population. AL supported this assessment.

HJ reported that SWF&R had donated end of life fire service equipment to colleagues in Ukraine and they were part of International Search and Rescue and have a team on standby to accompany a medical team deployment to the Ukraine border

CH summarised that members indicated strong support for a cohesive Gwent response, making use of existing structures and to create a Regional hub to oversee the work needed. She asked members to nominate their “Go to” staff and send details to her as soon as possible so that partners could begin working together promptly.

MH also provided a summary of the situation from Welsh Govt:

“The Welsh Government has been clear that the invasion of Ukraine by President Putin and the Russian state is an unprovoked act of war against a sovereign democratic state. Until the UK Government gives us clarity about the system for accepting refugees fleeing from Ukraine, we are unable to confirm the number of refugees that we are likely to welcome and support in Wales. However, Wales will play a full part in any schemes which are developed. We have started planning with local authority partners, third sector organisations and public service partners how we welcome people fleeing the conflict and to ensure support is readily available in Wales. We have set up a dedicated webpage setting out how people can help and sources of support for people directly affected by the war in Ukraine.

At present only the family visa route is open. The Home Office have announced some relaxations today. Basically if you have the documentation and submit electronically, you will not need to visit a visa centre. This should speed things up. The Humanitarian Sponsor route has been announced but is not open and no detail is available as yet. We are in regularly contact with UK Government (several times a day) as the position is moving very quickly. Our intention is that we should be able to develop a Wales-specific response, funded by the UK Government.”

Action: All Members to put forward representatives for Gwent coordination hub on the Ukrainian humanitarian response

5. Gwent Test Trace & Protect Update

SA also introduced the report provided, supported by RH . She indicated that she would like a discussion on what should happen in the next 12 months as it would be a “transition year”. There was need to catch up on work that had been delayed for the last two years. She would like to continue foster the public health and protection sectors’ relationships that had been forged in the last two years. There was also a need to retain skills developed and further training and retraining of workforces to ensure the ability to respond quickly in future.

Vaccination remained a key defence for the future with those most vulnerable being vaccinated periodically but this would still be a huge ongoing commitment. They should retain contact tracing for at least the next year as well as the ability to respond to new future need.

The Chair supported the call for maintaining and developing the system to enable public services to react to future needs.

Recommendation

The PSB unanimously noted the actions taken by the TTP service detailed within the report and agreed to support the continuation of work to explore transitioning of the Service, to provide greater benefits for population health outcomes.

The TTP may also need to present a further proposals paper in advance of the next meeting which could be circulated and agreed via email

8. Progress Update: Gwent Community Safety Review

PK introduced the paper and explained that community safety was at the forefront of what they do and partners were working together to look at ways of solving future community problems. The Community Safety Partnership network was looking to identify problems at the earliest stage possible to make the biggest impact. HJ wanted to ensure that SWF&R were included in this work and that the Serious Violence Duty was also included in the remit of the working group.. Cllr JM was also keen to support this work.

9. Next meeting, draft agenda and feedback

The Chair asked for members to provide feedback on how they felt the hybrid meeting had gone. The next meeting was scheduled for **Tuesday 30th June 2022 @ 13:00pm via MS Teams** – and all future meetings would be at 13:00pm start instead of the previously agreed 13:30pm start.

Draft agenda items were as follows:

- **Ukraine response** would remain an item on PSB agendas for the foreseeable future
- The **Draft Well-being objectives**. These may be outline only as it will depend on how the work on Marmot had progressed
- **Developing a Regional Scrutiny**. HJ asked that all statutory partners should be included in discussions, not just the local authorities
- **Participatory Budgeting**. This concerned the fact that governance sits with the previous Local authority area and a paper may have to be sent for agreement by the PSB in advance of the meeting. ST had some comments on the paper and was advised by SA to forward them to her.
- **PSB Terms Of Reference (TOR)**. These will be amended by officials in advance of the next meeting to further detail regarding values and openness, following discussions at the PSB development day in February

AH gave thanks and praise to the Chair for her chairing of the hybrid PSB meeting.

Meeting Closed

Action Summary

Agenda Item #	Action detail	Responsible
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2	Send Assessment of Local Well-being to the statutory recipients	PSB Coordinators
2	Check Marmot proposal covers issues identified for Health in the Well-being Assessment	SA
2	Lead the Response Analysis phase for their Theme area, leading to the production of the objectives for the Well-being Plan	PSB Theme Leads
4	Nominate representatives for Gwent coordination hub on Ukrainian refuge response	All members
9	Forward comments on Participatory Budgeting to SA	ST (and any other members who may have comments)
9	Send feedback on Hybrid meeting	All PSB members

One Newport Draft Work Programme

July 2022 (Additional Meeting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gwent Well-being Plan – Draft Local Action Plan for Newport
September 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-being Plan 2021-22 Annual Report • Well-being Plan 2022-23 Q1 Performance report • Draft Local Action Pan • Gwent Well-being Assessment Response Analysis • Third Sector Partnership • City Centre Placemaking Plan • Gwent PSB minutes • Regional Partnership Board minutes • Safer Newport – Six monthly update • Meeting Dates 2023
December 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-being Plan 2022-23 Q2 Performance report • Gwent Well-being Plan • Local Action Plan • Review of Sub-groups • Gwent PSB minutes • Regional Partnership Board minutes • Young Persons Promise

The PSB’s terms of reference state that “Any member of the Board may request that an item is placed on the agenda of a forthcoming meeting. This should be notified to the Secretariat at least four weeks prior to the meeting concerned. Late items may be accepted at the discretion of the Chair. “